

1. 學習過去式 be 動詞的用法。
2. 學習過去時間的表達方式。
3. 學習一般動詞過去式的規則變化。
4. 學習一般動詞過去式的問答句型。
5. 學習以疑問詞為首含 did 的問答句。



## A

## 字彙片語統整 曲目 5

題號前面標示★表示有解析

## 【名詞】

- ★ 1. **science** [ˈsaɪəns] 科學
- ★ 2. **camp** [kæmp] 營隊 (亦當動詞「露營」)
- ★ 3. **art** [ɑ:t] 藝術；美術
- 4. **museum** [mjuˈziəm] 博物館
- 5. **computer** [kəmˈpjutə] 電腦
- ★ 6. **minute** [ˈmɪnɪt] 分鐘
- ★ 7. **hour** [aʊə] 小時
- ★ 8. **story** [ˈstɔ:ri] 故事
- 9. **snack** [snæk] 點心
- 10. **leftovers** [ˈleft.ɒvəz] 剩菜
- 11. **hide-and-seek** [ˌhaɪd ənd ˈsi:k] 捉迷藏

## 【動詞】

- ★ 1. **visit** [ˈvɪzɪt] 造訪；拜訪 (亦當名詞)
- ★ 2. **save** [seɪv] 拯救；省下；儲存
- ★ 3. **share** [ʃeə] 分享
- ★ 4. **climb** [klaɪm] 攀爬
- ★ 5. **kid** [kɪd] 開玩笑 (亦當名詞「小孩」)

- 6. **explain** [ɪkˈspleɪn] 解釋
- 7. **hunt** [hʌnt] 打獵
- ★ 8. **learn** [lɜ:n] 學習；得知

## 【形容詞和副詞】

- ★ 1. **lazy** [ˈleɪzi] 形 懶惰的
- ★ 2. **wrong** [rɒŋ] 形 錯誤的
- 3. **wise** [waɪz] 形 有智慧的
- 4. **ago** [əˈɡoʊ] 副 ~之前
- 5. **yesterday** [ˈjestədeɪ] 副 昨天
- ★ 6. **even** [ˈi:vən] 副 甚至
- ★ 7. **so** [soʊ] 副 很；那麼
- ★ 8. **just** [dʒʌst] 副 就；恰好；剛剛
- 9. **later** [ˈleɪtə] 副 稍後

## 【其他重要字彙與片語】

- ★ 1. **before** [bɪˈfɔ:ə] 副 在~之前 (副 以前)
- ★ 2. **should** [ʃʊd] 副 應該
- 3. **surf the Internet (Net)** 副 上網  
[sɜ:f ði ˈɪntəˌnet] [sɜ:f ðə ˈnet]
- 4. **in the end** [ɪn ði ˈend] 副 最後

## ★ Let's learn more ★

- (1) **science** (科學), **art** (藝術；美術) 皆不可數。若表「特定的種類或範疇」則為可數名詞。  
(2) 字尾 -ist 通常表示「從事某種專業、活動或興趣的人」。  
如：scientist (科學家), artist (藝術家), motorcyclist (機車騎士)。  
(3) artwork (藝術品) = a work of art。
- (1) **camp** 當名詞，指「營隊」，亦可指「營地；營區」解。  
**相關字詞**：holiday camp (假日營), summer camp (夏令營), camper (露營者)  
(2) camp 當動詞，其過去式為 camped，現在分詞為 camping。  
**相關片語**：go camping (去露營), set up a camp = make a camp (紮營)



3. **hour** 為可數名詞，其開頭字母 h 不發音，其次的字母 ou 為母音發音，故「一小時」須寫成 an hour。（★常見考題，須注意！）  
**minute**（分鐘）及 **second**（秒鐘）亦可表「很短的時間」。如：Wait a minute. = Wait a second.（等一下。）
4. (1) **story** 為名詞，作「故事；樓層」解，複數為 stories。  
 (2) 「說」故事需用動詞 tell，「讀（看）」故事書須用動詞 read。  
**相關用語**：bedtime story（床前故事），storyteller（講故事者）。
5. (1) **visit** 當動詞，作「造訪；拜訪；探望」解，其後可接「人」或「地方」當受詞，過去式為 visited，現在分詞為 visiting。  
 (2) visit 亦當名詞，作「訪問；拜訪；遊覽」解，表達一次參觀、探望或短暫停留。  
**相關片語**：pay / make a visit to + 人 / 地方（拜訪某人 / 參觀某地）。
6. **save** 當「拯救；節省；儲蓄；儲存」解。如：save one's life（拯救生命）。  
**相關用語**：save money（省錢），save time（省時），save the file（儲存檔案）。
7. (1) **share** 當動詞，表「分享；共用」。  
 [句型]：share + 物 + with + 人（與某人分享某物）。  
 (2) 亦可當名詞，作「一份；份額」解。如：a lion's share（最大的一份）。
8. (1) **climb** 當動詞（★注意字尾 b 不發音。），其過去式及現在分詞分別在字尾加 ed 及 ing。  
 (2) 當名詞，作「攀登；攀爬」解，是可數名詞。  
 (3) climber 指「爬山的人」，即「登山者」。
9. (1) **kid** 當動詞表「開玩笑」，其過去式為 kidded，現在分詞為 kidding（★須重複字尾。）  
**常用短語**：No kidding.（別開玩笑。），Are you kidding?（你在開玩笑嗎？）  
 (2) 當名詞，作「小孩（= child）」或「年輕人（= youngster）」或「小山羊」解。
10. (1) **learn** 當動詞，作「學習」解，與 study 同義，亦作「得知」解，和 know 同義。  
 (2) learn 字尾加 er → learner，指「學習者」，learning，指「學問；學識」。  
**相關片語**：learn to + 原形動詞（學習做～），learn a lesson（學到教訓）  
 比較：
 

比較：	{ learn：指「從研究、練習或他人的教導中習得知識或技能」。 study：指「努力讀書或研究學問」。
11. **lazy** 作「懶惰的」解，相反詞為 hard-working（辛勤的）。  
**相關字詞**：lazy bone（懶人；懶骨頭），lazy eye（弱視）。
12. (1) **wrong** 作「錯誤的；不對的」解，（★注意 w 不發音），相反詞為 right（對的）。  
 (2) wrong 作「有毛病的；有問題的」解。例：My watch is wrong.（我的手錶有毛病。）  
**常用語**：What's wrong with you?（妳怎麼了？）
13. (1) **even** 通常會被放在所要修飾的字詞或片語之前。  
 (2) even 當形容詞，可作「平手的；勢均力敵的」解。
14. (1) **so** 當副詞，作「很；那麼」解，來修飾形容詞或副詞。  
 (2) so 當連接詞，作「所以」解，後接表「結果」的句子。

15. (1) **just** 當副詞，作「就；恰好；剛剛」解。  
 (2) **just** 當「只」解，同義字為 **only**。  
 (3) **just** 當形容詞，作「公正的」解。  
 (4) **just** 作「剛剛」解，和 **just now** 同義，常用於過去式。
16. (1) **before** 當介系詞，作「在～之前」解，其後接名詞。  
 (2) 當副詞，作「以前」解，表「過去」，和 **now** (現在) 相反，常放句尾。  
 (3) 當連接詞，表「在～之前」連接表「時間」的副詞子句。  
 (4) 比較  $\begin{cases} \text{一段時間} + \text{ago} (\sim\text{之前}) \rightarrow \text{須搭配一段時間。} \\ \text{before} (\text{以前}) \rightarrow \text{可單獨存在。} \end{cases}$
17. (1) 助動詞 **should** 是 **shall** 的過去式，後接原形動詞，用於表示「義務(應該；必須)」，亦可表「建議」。  
 (2) **should** 亦可表「可能、推測」，指「應該；大概」之意。

### 即時演練

- yesterday 1. They went to the movies y\_\_\_\_\_y.
- museum 2. I went to the m\_\_\_\_\_m to learn about history last Sunday.
- surf 3. She likes to s\_\_\_\_\_f the Internet to find new recipes (食譜).
- lazy 4. My brother is very l\_\_\_\_\_y. He didn't clean his room all week.
- story 5. After dinner, Aunt Tina shared a funny s\_\_\_\_\_y with us.
- ( B ) 6. Please ask your teacher to \_\_\_\_\_ the things you don't know.  
 (A) camp (B) explain  
 (C) save (D) share
- ( D ) 7. Tina: It happened two years \_\_\_\_\_, but I still remember (記得) it clearly.  
 Bill: How amazing!  
 (A) before (B) little  
 (C) after (D) ago
- ( C ) 8. Let's play \_\_\_\_\_ after lunch. It's so much fun!  
 (A) no kidding (B) the hunt  
 (C) hide-and-peek (D) the Internet
- ( A ) 9. Mom: Don't waste the food. We can eat the \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.  
 Ted: No problem.  
 (A) leftovers (B) science  
 (C) minute (D) hour
- ( C ) 10. Jack: You should \_\_\_\_\_ your money to buy something special later.  
 Amy: That's a good idea.  
 (A) explain (B) learn  
 (C) save (D) hike



B



文法句型

## Grammar ① 過去式 be 動詞的用法

1. 「過去式」用於表達過去的狀態、動作或習慣，透過動詞的過去式變化來表達。本課介紹 be 動詞的過去式用法。



現在式 → 過去式

am, is

was

用於第一、三人稱（單數）及單數主詞

are

were

用於第二人稱及複數主詞

2. 句型：

肯定句

主詞 + was / were...

否定句

主詞 + was / were... + not...

疑問句

Was / Were + 主詞...?

簡答

Yes, 代名詞 + was / were.

No, 代名詞 + wasn't / weren't.

※ 用過去式 be 動詞問，亦用過去式 be 動詞回答。

例：(1) Amy was busy yesterday. (Amy 昨天很忙。)

(2) Amy wasn't busy yesterday. (Amy 昨天不忙。)

(3) A: Was Amy busy yesterday? (Amy 昨天忙嗎?)

B: { Yes, she was. She was busy yesterday. (是的，她昨天很忙。)  
No, she wasn't. She wasn't busy yesterday. (不，她昨天不忙。)

3. 以疑問詞開頭的問題，須根據疑問詞直接回答，不需使用 Yes / No 回答。

疑問詞開頭

疑問詞 + was / were... + 主詞...?

例：A: Where were you last Friday? (上週五你在哪裡?)

→ 問地點

B: I was at my grandpa's home. (在我爺爺家。)

→ 回答地點

演練 依提示作答

1. They are at the park today. (將畫線處用 yesterday 改寫句子)

They were at the park yesterday.

2. Yes, Tony was very busy last night. (依畫線處造原問句)

Was Tony very busy last night?

3. Mary is a student. (加入 a year ago 改寫句子)

Mary was a student a year ago.

教師專用

歡迎指教

## 易混淆文法

- ( B ) 1. Martin and Doris \_\_\_\_\_ in the library now.  
(A) is (B) are (C) was (D) were
- ( D ) 2. Martin and Doris \_\_\_\_\_ in the library yesterday.  
(A) is (B) are (C) was (D) were
- ( C ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Simon a great sports player two years ago?  
(A) Is (B) Are (C) Was (D) Were
- ( D ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Simon and Samuel great sports players two years ago?  
(A) Is (B) Are (C) Was (D) Were

## 小叮嚀

- 時間副詞 now 描述現在的狀態，複數主詞用現在式 be 動詞 are。
- 時間副詞 yesterday 描述過去的狀態，複數主詞用過去式 be 動詞 were。
- two years ago 為過去時間副詞，第三人稱單數主詞用過去式 be 動詞 Was 問。
- two years ago 為過去時間副詞，複數主詞用過去式 be 動詞 Were 問。

## Grammar ② 過去時間的表達方式

1. 過去式常搭配表「過去」的時間副詞，通常放在句尾。

時間副詞	用法	例句
before (以前)	使用 before 表達某事發生在過去或在某事件之前，通常單獨存在。	Susan was a teacher before. (Susan 以前是老師。)
ago (在~之前)	ago 不可以單獨存在，前面要接一段時間，如：an hour ago (一個小時以前)。	Tina was in New York two days ago. (Tina 兩天前在紐約。)
yesterday (昨天)	yesterday 可以單獨存在，也可和特定時段連用，如：the day before yesterday (前天)。	Cindy was in the mountains yesterday afternoon. (Cindy 昨天下午在山裡。)
last (上一個)	last 不可以單獨存在，後面接特定時間，如：last night (昨天晚上)。	Mark was happy last Saturday. (Mark 上個星期六很開心。)
this (這個~)	1. this 不可單獨存在，後面接具體的時間詞。 2. <u>this</u> + 時間可用於現在式、過去式或未來式，如：this Sunday (這個星期天)，this morning (今天早上)。	1. It was cloudy this afternoon. (今天下午是陰天。) 2. Let's go camping this weekend. (讓我們這個週末去露營。)

★固定用法：(1) 描述昨日的早晨、下午和傍晚→用 yesterday + 時間 (morning / after / evening。)

(2) 表達昨天整個晚上或夜晚→用 last night (勿用 yesterday night!)

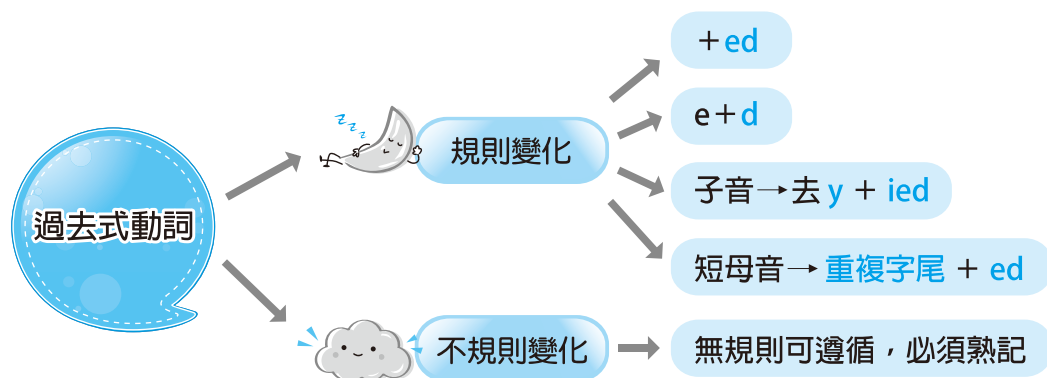
2. 其他相關的過去時間：just now (剛才)，the other day (前幾天)，one day (過去某一天)，at that time = then (那時)。

演練 寫出下列過去時間副詞

1. 今天早上 this morning
2. 昨天下午 yesterday afternoon
3. 兩天前 two days ago
4. 上星期六 last Saturday
5. 上週末 last weekend
6. 去年 last year

### Grammar ③ 一般動詞過去式的規則變化

1. 一般動詞的過去式變化分為兩種：



2. 一般動詞過去式規則變化如下：

字尾→加	ed 字尾有 e →加 d	字尾子音 + y →去 y 加 ied	短母音 + 子音 →重複字尾加 ed
brush → brushed	close → closed	carry → carried	jog → jogged
join → joined	dance → danced	cry → cried	drop → dropped
look → looked	exercise → exercised	hurry → hurried	nod → nodded
play → played	like → liked	study → studied	plan → planned
rain → rained	move → moved	try → tried	stop → stopped
stay → stayed	use → used	worry → worried	wrap → wrapped

★注意：原形動詞如果是「母音 + y」結尾，直接在 y 後面加 ed。

如：play → played；stay → stayed；enjoy → enjoyed

演練

寫出下列動詞的過去式（均為規則變化）

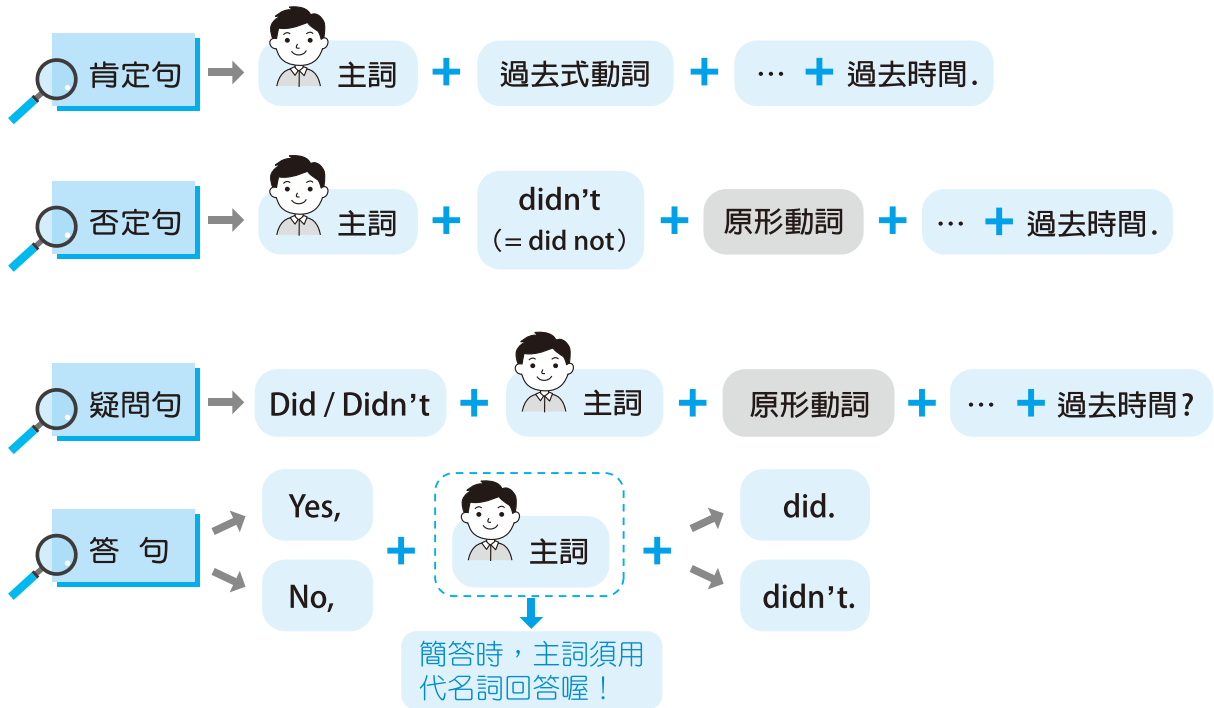
1. hurry → hurried
2. die → died
3. carry → carried
4. exercise → exercised
5. love → loved
6. plan → planned
7. jog → jogged
8. study → studied
9. happen → happened

### Grammar ④ 一般動詞過去式的問答句型

1. 過去式的
- 肯定句：須使用過去式動詞。
  - 否定句：須在動詞之前加上 did not（縮寫為 didn't），並將原本的動詞改為原形。
  - 疑問句：將助動詞 did 置於句首，後面的一般動詞改為原形。

★ did 不受人稱或單／複數的限制。

## 2. 句型：



例：(1) Lily visited Green Island last Sunday. (Lily 上週日拜訪綠島。)

→ 有過去時間，用過去式

(2) Lily didn't visit Green Island last Sunday. (Lily 上週日沒有拜訪綠島。)

→ didn't 後面接原形動詞

(3) A : Did Lily visit Green Island last Sunday? (Lily 上週日有拜訪綠島嗎?)

B : Yes, she did. / No, she didn't. (是的，她有。/ 不，她沒有。)

## 演練 依提示作答

1. Cathy didn't enjoy the camp last night. (改為肯定句)

Cathy enjoyed the camp last night.

2. Did you watch a show three days ago? (否定詳答)

No, I didn't watch a show three days ago.

## 易混淆文法

( A ) 1. Owen \_\_\_\_\_ baseball with his friends on Sundays.

They have fun playing baseball together.

- (A) plays (B) play  
(C) playing (D) played

( D ) 2. Owen \_\_\_\_\_ baseball with his friends on Sundays last month.

- (A) plays (B) play (C) is playing (D) played

( C ) 3. Owen \_\_\_\_\_ baseball with his friends now.

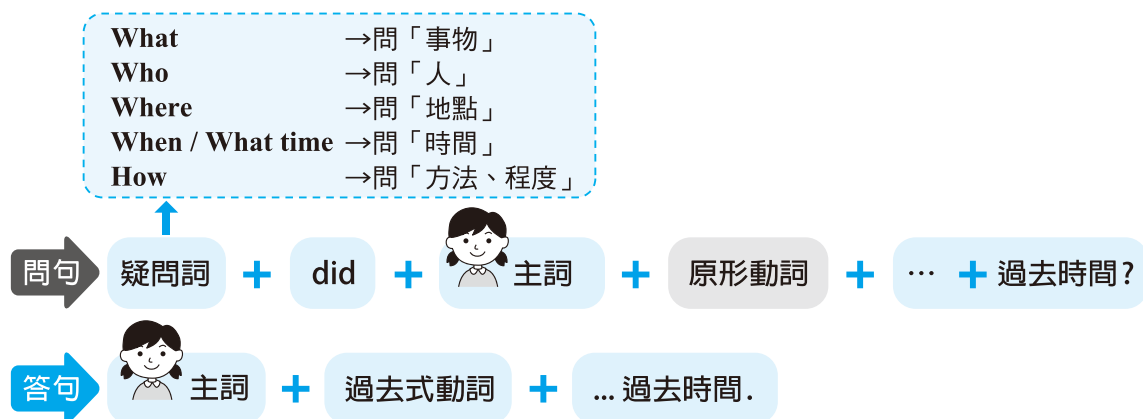
- (A) plays (B) play (C) is playing (D) played

## 小叮嚀

- 由 on Sundays 知表「嗜好、習慣」，用現在簡單式。
- 表「過去某段時間的習慣」，用過去簡單式。
- 有 now 用現在進行式。

## Grammar ⑤ 以疑問詞為首含 did 的問答句

1. 以疑問詞為首的問句，須根據疑問詞的內容回答，不需回答 Yes / No。



例：(1) A : What did you do this morning? (你們今天早上做什麼?)

→ 問「事物」

B : We jogged this morning. (我們今天早上去慢跑。)

→ 回答「做了什麼」

(2) A : Who did John jog with last night? (John 昨晚和誰一起慢跑?)

→ 問「人」

B : He jogged with Emma last night. (他昨晚和 Emma 一起慢跑。)

→ 回答「人」

2. 注意：回答時，記得使用過去式動詞。

例：A : Where did you go yesterday? (你們昨天去哪裡?)

→ 前面有助動詞 did，用原形動詞

B : We went to the museum. (我們去博物館。)

→ 答句須用過去式

## 演練

- ( A ) 1. Lucy and Tiffany \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to Penghu last week.  
 (A) planned (B) plans (C) is planning (D) plan
- ( D ) 2. Amanda cleaned her room, but her brother \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) does (B) did (C) doesn't (D) didn't

## 易混淆文法

- ( C ) 1. Jeff : \_\_\_\_\_ did Peter visit last Saturday?  
 Amy : Green Island.  
 (A) What (B) How (C) Where (D) When
- ( D ) 2. Jeff : \_\_\_\_\_ did Peter visit Green Island?  
 Amy : Last Saturday.  
 (A) What (B) How (C) Where (D) When

## 小叮嚀

- 由回答「地點」知疑問詞用 Where 問。
- 由回答「上星期六」知疑問詞用 When 問。



## A 練練基本功

## 一、看圖寫單字

1.



(c) computer

2.



樹「懶」

(l) lazy

3.



(s) science

4.



(c) climb

## 二、文意字彙

- hour 1. He spent (花費) an h r studying for his tests.  
wise 2. My grandpa is a w e man. I always ask him many questions.  
wrong 3. This answer is not right. It is w g. Try again!  
kidding 4. Don't take it seriously (嚴肅地). I'm just k g!  
climb 5. That cat can c b the tree quickly.

## 三、字彙選擇

( B ) 1. Look at the picture. What did the students do last weekend?

- (A) They played in the park.  
 (B) They camped by the lake.  
 (C) They climbed a mountain.  
 (D) They visited the museum.



( D ) 2. Jean: I'm hungry. Anything to eat? Amy: Here you go. I have a \_\_\_\_\_ in my bag.

- (A) science (B) art (C) story (D) snack

( A ) 3. This cake is so good! Let's \_\_\_\_\_ it with our friends.

- (A) share (B) save (C) hunt (D) hate

( B ) 4. We can see many arts or old things in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) pancake (B) museum (C) minute (D) camp

( C ) 5. I need to \_\_\_\_\_ to look for something for my report.

- (A) be wise (B) in the end (C) surf the Internet (D) hide-and-peek

## 四、文法選擇

( C ) 1. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of trash on the street three days ago.

- (A) is (B) are (C) was (D) were

1 有過去時間且主詞 trash 為不可數名詞，用過去式 be 動詞 was。

( A ) 2. Her father was in the movie theater \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) last night (B) last morning (C) yesterday night (D) last afternoon

2. last night (夜晚)。更正：(B) yesterday morning (C) yesterday evening (D) yesterday afternoon。

( B ) 3. I was an elementary school (國小) student five years \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) last (B) ago (C) before (D) yesterday

3. 一段時間 + ago (~以前)。

- ( B ) 4. They \_\_\_\_\_ busy yesterday, but they still helped me.  
(A) are (B) were (C) aren't (D) weren't  
4. 有過去時間且主詞為 They, be 動詞用 were, 選項 (D) 不合句意, 故不可選。
- ( C ) 5. That man \_\_\_\_\_ some money for the poor last Sunday.  
(A) collect (B) collects (C) collected (D) is collecting  
5. 有過去時間, 故用 collected。
- ( D ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your bedroom yesterday?  
(A) Do; clean (B) Do; cleaned (C) Did; cleaned (D) Did; clean  
6. 有過去時間使用過去式, 助動詞 did 之後接原形動詞。
- ( B ) 7. Susan: Did she enjoy the party last night?  
Kelly: \_\_\_\_\_, she \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Yes; enjoyed (B) Yes; did (C) No; enjoyed (D) No; didn't enjoy  
7. Did 開頭的疑問句, 簡答須用 did 形成, 不可只用一般動詞。
- ( A ) 8. Karen: What did your parents \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday afternoon?  
Amy: They \_\_\_\_\_ a museum.  
(A) do; visited (B) did; visited (C) do; visit (D) did; visit  
8. 助動詞 did 之後接原形動詞, 答句須用過去式 visited。
- ( C ) 9. Mr. Tanaka: Welcome to Japan. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ any illegal items (違禁品) \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
(A) get; at (B) have; to (C) bring; with (D) save; from  
9. bring + 某物 + with + 某人 (某人隨身攜帶某物)。
- ( D ) 10. They went to an environmental camp (環保營隊) together and \_\_\_\_\_ the beach.  
(A) began with (B) clean up (C) throw away (D) cleaned up  
10. 參加環保營隊, 到海邊淨灘 (clean up the beach)。因前有 went, 故用過去式。

### 五、翻譯填空

1. Bob 以前是位體育老師。

Bob was a PE teacher before.

2. Alex: 我喜歡研讀老公園的歷史。 Kate: 跟我分享一些吧!

Alex: I like to study the history of old parks.

Kate: Share some with me!

3. Coco: 這次的夏令營持續了三個星期。 Allen: 我們學習如何唱歌和游泳。

Coco: This summer camp lasted for three weeks.

Allen: We learned how to sing and swim.

### 六、看圖回答問題



1. What did the man do last Sunday?  
He washed his car last Sunday.
2. Where was your mother yesterday?  
She was at the market yesterday.
3. What camp did Amy join yesterday?  
She joined a science camp yesterday.

## B UP 進階題

### 一、將畫線處改正

- was 1. Mary is a ten-year-old girl then.  
ago 2. He brushed his teeth two hours before.  
Did 3. Do they sing and dance at the party last night?  
climbed 4. My father climb mountains on weekends many years ago.  
was 5. There were a lot of water in the glass.

### 二、依提示作答

1. His aunt was very beautiful then. (改成否定疑問句)

Wasn't his aunt very beautiful then?

2. Were David and Sam in the gym two hours ago? (肯定詳答)

Yes, they were. They were in the gym two hours ago.

3. No, I didn't enjoy the party. (依畫線處造原問句)

Did you enjoy the party?

### 三、整句式翻譯

1. 請保存它們，並且不要將它們丟棄。

Please save them and don't throw them away.

2. 多虧了這個想法，人們現在會一次又一次地使用這些塑膠袋。

Thanks to this idea, people now use these plastic bags again and again.

## C 閱讀素養題組

### 基 一、克漏字選擇

city 城市；because 因為；throw 丟；dying 將死的

- ① Carmen :  1  is the river around the city? 1. How 問「狀態」。  
 Brad : It was clean before,  2  it is dirty now. 2. but 連接前後語意相反的句子。  
 Carmen :  3  3. What happened? (發生了什麼事?)  
 Brad : There is a lot of trash in it because people throw trash into it.  
 Carmen : We have to  4  this. 4. 人們把垃圾丟進河裡，應該要阻止 (stop)。  
 Brad : Sure. We can't wait. Fish in the river  5  dying.  
 Carmen : You can say that again. 5. 表目前的狀態用現在式 be 動詞，此處的 fish 為複數，故用 are。

- ( C ) 1. (A) Who (B) Why (C) How (D) What  
 ( B ) 2. (A) and (B) but (C) also (D) even  
 ( A ) 3. (A) What happened? (B) And you? (C) Get it? (D) Are you OK?  
 ( D ) 4. (A) sell (B) turn (C) make (D) stop  
 ( B ) 5. (A) were (B) are (C) is (D) was

② Coco : How 1 your trip to Penghu?

Ben : Great. We jogged on the beach.

Coco : 2 you swim in the sea?

Ben : No, but I 3 volleyball with my friends on the beach.

Coco : Did you take any pictures during the trip?

Ben : Sure, do you want to see 4 now?

Coco : Of course. Hey, 5 did you drink in the picture? It looks special.

Ben : It's cactus juice. And it is yummy.

1. 問句中無一般動詞，故需要 be 動詞，已發生的事，用過去式。

2. swim 為原形動詞，故用過去式助動詞。

3. 過去發生的動作，用過去式動詞。

4. 動詞之後接受詞，代替上句的 pictures，用複數的 them。

5. 由答句回答物品知問句疑問詞用 what。

📖 volleyball 排球；look 看起來；cactus 仙人掌

- ( A ) 1. (A) was (B) is  
(C) did (D) does
- ( B ) 2. (A) Are (B) Did (C) Do (D) Were
- ( D ) 3. (A) plays (B) play (C) playing (D) played
- ( C ) 4. (A) him (B) their (C) them (D) they
- ( B ) 5. (A) who (B) what (C) when (D) where

## 二、短文閱讀測驗

① A few years ago, many trees disappeared. Ann and her friends saw this problem and wanted to help. They started planting new trees. Trees are important because they help keep the air cool. Ann and her friends want to plant lots of trees to stop the Earth from getting too hot. The ice at the North and South Poles (北極和南極) is melting from the heat, but trees can help cool things down. Ann and her friends also teach people online how to plant trees near their homes. Now, more and more people are joining in. Together, they are working to save the Earth and make it a better place for everyone!

📖 disappear 消失；start 開始；air 空氣；Earth 地球；melt 融化；better 更好的

- ( C ) 1. Why (為何) did Ann and her friends start planting trees? 原因推論
- (A) To get a lot of food.  
(B) To play with animals.  
(C) To help cool the Earth.  
(D) To make their houses beautiful.
1. 文章中提到 Ann 和她的朋友開始種樹是因為許多樹木消失了，而樹木有助於讓空氣降溫，進而幫助地球不會變得大熱。
- ( D ) 2. What do Ann and her friends teach people online? 細節理解
- (A) How to clean the air. (B) How to take care of animals.  
(C) How to stop the ice from melting. (D) How to plant trees near their homes.
2. 根據內容，他們在線上教導人們如何種樹。

( C ) 3. Which picture best matches (最符合) the reading?

3. 文章提到多種樹，故知選(C)。

(A)



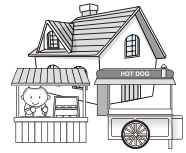
(B)



(C)



(D)



2

### Let's go hiking and clean up Sunny Beach!

Sunny Town invites everyone to go on a hike on Sunny Beach. At the same time, we can clean up the beach. There is trash everywhere on the beach after the Music show. We need to clean it up.

Date : Saturday, July 25

Time : 9:30 a.m. ~ 11:30 a.m.

Place : Let's meet at Sunny Lighthouse.

Remember to wear a hat and gloves. At the end of the hike, everyone can get a lunchbox (a hamburger, French fries, fruit salad, and a glass of juice) .



For more information, please call Grace at 258-3×××.

invite 邀請；hike 健行；remember 記得；gloves 手套；information 資訊

( C ) 1. What is the poster (海報) for?

1. 海報的內容是邀請大家健行並淨灘。

主旨推論

- (A) Inviting everyone to join Music Festival.
- (B) Inviting everyone to go surfing.
- (C) Inviting everyone to clean up the beach.
- (D) Inviting everyone to build a lighthouse.

( B ) 2. What is NOT in the lunchbox?

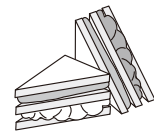
2. 便當裡有漢堡、薯條、水果沙拉和一杯果汁，沒有三明治。

文轉圖

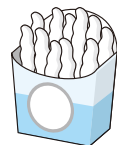
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



( A ) 3. Which is NOT true about the activity (活動)?

綜合判斷

- (A) The activity will start at 9:15.
- (B) They will meet at Sunny Lighthouse.
- (C) The activity will be two hours long.
- (D) They will (將) go hiking on Sunny Beach.


3. 更正：(A) 活動是 9:30 開始 (at half past nine) 。

## 三、圖表閱讀測驗

attention 注意；offer 提供

① Lisa and her sister went to the beach last Saturday. They saw a sign on the beach.

## Attention



1. The beach is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.  
Please don't enter after 5:00 p.m.
2. Children under six can't go swimming in the sea.
3. We don't offer any trash cans here. Please take your trash away.
4. Please don't catch fish or other sea animals in the sea or on the beach.

( C ) 1. What time could Lisa and her sister go to the beach and swim there last Saturday?

(A) 6:00 p.m.

(B) 7:00 a.m.

1. 開放時間為上午 9:00 ~ 下午 5:00，故選 (C)。 訊息擷取

(C) 10:00 a.m.

(D) 9:00 p.m.

2. 由第 4 點知不可在此區的海邊捕魚。

( B ) 2. Which is true about the beach?

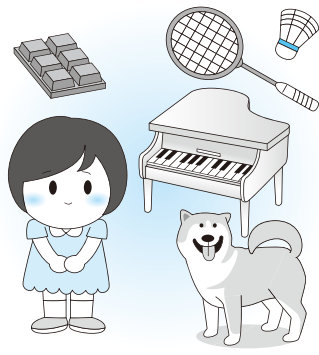
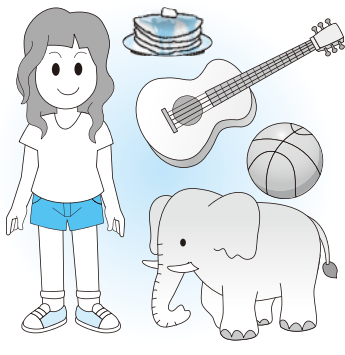
(A) It's open twelve hours a day.

(B) People can't catch fish there. 綜合判斷

(C) People can't enter it on Sunday.

(D) Children under six can go swimming there.

② Take a look at the two photos, and you can see the changes of Amy Wang.

Six years ago	Now
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a six-year-old girl</li> <li>• short hair</li> <li>• short and heavy</li> <li>• cute and shy</li> <li>• She can play badminton.</li> <li>• She can play the piano.</li> <li>• She likes rabbits and dogs.</li> <li>• She likes chocolate.</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a junior high school student</li> <li>• long hair</li> <li>• tall and thin</li> <li>• beautiful and outgoing</li> <li>• She can play basketball.</li> <li>• She can play the guitar.</li> <li>• She likes elephants, kangaroos, and lions.</li> <li>• She likes pancakes.</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  </div>

shy 害羞；outgoing 外向的

( A ) 1. What is the main (主要的) idea of the reading?

- (A) Amy is different now.
- (B) Amy likes to eat pancakes now.
- (C) Amy is a teenager (青少年) now.
- (D) Amy was not beautiful six years ago.

主旨推論

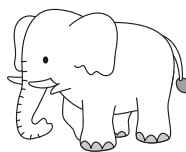
1. 由短文知是敘述 Amy 的過去和現在，Amy 現在變得不一樣了。

基 ( C ) 2. What was Amy's favorite (最喜愛的) animal when she was six?

(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



文轉圖

2. Amy 六歲時最愛的動物是兔子。

精 ( B ) 3. Which is true about Amy?

- (A) Amy was tall and thin then.
- (B) Amy can play basketball now.
- (C) Amy likes to eat chocolate now.
- (D) Amy was cute and outgoing six years ago.

綜合判斷

3. 更正：(A) 以前是矮胖的。(C) 現在愛吃鬆餅。(D) 六年前是害羞的。