

# 段考錦囊

 名師學院™  
年級：國中二年級

範圍：上學期第三次段考

科目：英文

# 重點整理



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## 一、一分鐘準備段考

- 利用嘴巴大聲念，掌握發音與字母的關聯，來記憶單字
- 清楚每個句型、時態的用法，利用例句來記憶
- 多練習段考題，增加實戰經驗
- 利用名師學院系列產品，反覆觀看、補強弱點

## 二、重點回顧

### ➤ 未來式

定義：在未來時間所產生的動作或狀態，動詞均要用未來式。

句型	例句
<b>S + will + Vr ~</b> = S + be going to + Vr ~ (肯定句)	<b>He will leave for Japan.</b> (他將前往日本。) = He is going to leave for Japan.
<b>S + will not (won't) + Vr ~</b> = S + be not going to + Vr ~ (否定句)	<b>We won't go camping tomorrow.</b> = We are not going to go camping tomorrow. (我們明天將不去露營。 )
<b>Will + S + Vr ~ ?</b> = Be + S + going to + Vr ~ ? (疑問句)	<b>Will he go fishing next weekend?</b> <b>Yes, he will.</b> <b>No, he won't.</b>
<b>Yes, S + will.</b> = Yes, S + be. (肯定簡答)	= Is he going to go fishing next weekend? Yes, he is. No, he is not.
<b>No, S + won't.</b> = No, S + be not. (否定簡答)	(他下週末將去釣魚嗎?) (會，他會去。) (不，他不會去。 )

### ➤ 表示花費的 cost/spend 句型

1.cost (價值。動詞三態 cost-cost-cost)：主詞須是事物，不可以是人，後面加價錢或代價。

句型	例句
sth. + cost + 代價/金錢 (某物值~錢)	<b>The computer cost me 30,000 dollars.</b> (我花了三萬元買這臺電腦。 )

2. spend (花費。動詞三態 spend-spent-spent)：主詞一定是人，不可以是事物，後面加價錢、時間均可，但如果再加動詞，動詞須是 Ving 或後面加 on + sth.。

句型	例句
sb. + spend + 金錢/時間 + Ving (某人花~錢/時間做某事)	I <b>spent</b> 30,000 dollars buying the computer.
= sb. + spend + 金錢/時間 + on + sth. (某人在某事物花~錢/時間)	= I <b>spent</b> 30,000 dollars on the computer. (我花了三萬元買這臺電腦。)

### ► 問路的句型

1. 問路相關句型：

**例** Excuse me. I'm looking for ~. (對不起。我在找~。)

**例** How do I get to ~? (我要怎麼去~?)

**例** Can you show me the way to ~? (您可以跟我說去~的路嗎?)

2. 報路相關句型：

**例** Go straight. (往前直走。)

**例** Go ~ blocks along/on + 某街道. (沿著某街道走過(幾條)街。)

**例** Turn right/left. (右轉/左轉。)

**例** It's on your right/left. (它就在你的右邊/左邊。)

**例** It's next to ~. (它在~隔壁。)

**例** It's across from ~. (它在~對面。)

**例** It's between ~ and ~. (它在~和~中間。)

### ► 表示地方的介係詞

1. behind (在~之後)：

**例** He is sitting **behind** me. (他正坐在我後面。)

2. front、back 的用法：

in front of ~ (在~之前)

in back of ~ (在~之後)

in the front of ~ (在~內的前面)

in the back of ~ (在~內的後面)

**例** There's a bus stop **in front of** the house.

(在房子的前面有一個公車停靠站。)

**例** He's teaching **in the front of** the classroom. (他正在教室前面教課。)

3. between A and B (在 A 與 B 之間)：

**例** There's a store **between** a restaurant **and** a theater.

(在餐廳和戲院中間有家店。)

4.on/at the corner of A and B (A 和 B 之間的轉角):

**例** Please turn right **on the corner of** First Street **and** Second Street.  
 (請在第一街和第二街之間的轉角右轉。)

5.across from~ (在~對面):

**例** The park is **across from** the bank. (公園在銀行的對面。)

6.near、next to、by 的用法:

(1)near ~ 在~附近

(2)next to ~ 緊臨~

(3)by ~ 在~旁邊

**例** There's an MRT station **near** here. (這附近有個捷運站。)

**例** He lives **next to** my door. (他就住在我家隔壁。)

**例** He is standing **next to** the desk. (他站在桌邊。)

**例** He is standing **by** the desk. (他站在書桌的一旁。)

## ► 天氣的表達

1.詢問天氣的句型:

What's the weather like?

= How's the weather? (天氣如何?)

2.形容天氣的形容詞:

windy adj. 多風的	warm adj. 溫暖的
cloudy adj. 多雲的	hot adj. 熱的
snowy adj. 多雪的	clear adj. 晴朗的
foggy adj. 多霧的	wet adj. 潮溼的
stormy adj. 狂風暴雨的	humid adj. 潮溼的
sunny adj. 陽光普照的	
rainy adj. 下雨的	

例句:

What's the weather like today? (今天天氣如何?)

It's a **cloudy** day. (今天是陰天。)

I hate to go out on a **rainy** day. (我討厭下雨天出門。)

Drive carefully on a **snowy** day. (下雪的時候要小心開車。)

## ► 英文的基數與序數

1. 定義：基數是基本數字，序數是有順序的數字。

2. 不規則變化的序數：

基數	序數
one	first 或 1st
two	second 或 2nd
three	third 或 3rd

3. 規則變化的序數：

(1) 基數 + th：

基數	序數
four	fourth
six	sixth
seven	seventh
eight	eighth
nine	ninth

(2) 基數 (~ve) → ~ fth，基數 (~ty) → ~ tieth：

基數	序數
five	fifth
twelve	twelfth
twenty	twentieth
forty	fortieth

(3) 組合字 → 基數 + 序數：

基數	序數
twenty-one	twenty-first
thirty-five	thirty-fifth

4. 序數之前必加 the 或所有格。

例句：

January is **the first** month of the year. (一月是一年的第一個月分。)

Jay was **my first** boyfriend. (傑是我的第一任男友。)

5. 幾月幾日的表達：~ 月 ~ 日 (序數) = the + 序數 + of + ~ 月

例句：

Sep. twelfth = the twelfth of Sep. (九月十二日)

He was born on February twenty-ninth. (他出生於二月二十九日。)

= He was born on the twenty-ninth of Feb.

## ➤ 搭乘交通工具的句型

### 1. 基本用法：

句型	例句
go to ~ by + 交通工具	He <b>went to school by car.</b>
go to ~ on + a/the/所有格+ 交通工具	= He <b>went to school in his car.</b> (他開車上學。)
go to ~ in + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \\ the/所有格 \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} car \\ taxi \end{array} \right\}$	He <b>went to school by bike.</b>
go to ~ on foot	= He <b>went to school on his bike.</b> (他騎腳踏車上學。) He <b>went to school by train.</b> = He <b>went to school on the train.</b> (他坐火車上學。) He <b>went to school on foot.</b> (他走路上學。)

**說明** 走路不可以用「by feet」表達。

### 2. 其他用法：

句型
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} drive \\ ride \\ take \\ fly \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \\ the \end{array} \right\} + 交通工具 + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} to + 地方 \\ here/there/home \end{array} \right\}$
例句
He went to the library by car. (他開車去圖書館。) = He went to the library in a car. = He <b>drove (a car) to</b> the library. I went to the zoo by MRT. (我搭捷運去動物園。) = I <b>took the MRT to</b> the zoo.

### 3. 直述句改疑問句：

- 例** He went to the museum by bus. (他搭公車去博物館。)  
 → **How** did he go to the museum? (他怎麼去博物館?)  
 He took a bus to the museum. (他搭公車去博物館。)  
 → **How** did he go to the museum? (他怎麼去博物館?)

## ➤ 連綴動詞

### 1. 連綴動詞的種類：

- (1) be 動詞。
- (2) 變成：turn、grow、become、get、be + getting ~ 等。
- (3) 保持：keep、stay 等。

**例** Please **keep** quiet in the classroom. (教室內請保持安靜。)

**例** He is **getting** better and better. (他身體漸漸地好了。)

- (4) 感官動詞：look (看起來)、feel (感覺起來)、sound (聽起來)、smell (聞起來)、taste (嚐起來) 等。

### 2. 用法：

#### (1) 基本句型：

句型	例句
連綴動詞 + adj.	The strong tea <b>tastes</b> bitter. (這濃茶嚐起來是苦的。)
連綴動詞 + like + N/Ving	He <b>looks like</b> crying. (他看起來像要哭了。) It <b>looks like</b> rain. (天空看起來像要下雨。)

#### (2) 表示「想要」的句型：

句型	例句
S + feel like + Ving ~ 想要~ = S + would like + to Vr ~ = S + want to + V	He <b>feels like</b> going fishing. = He <b>would like to</b> go fishing. = He <b>wants to</b> go fishing. (他想要去釣魚。)

**說明** 第一句的 like 是介係詞，後面加 Ving；第二句的 like 是一般動詞，後面加 to Vr。

## ➤ 使役動詞

包括 have (使)、make (使)、let (使) 等。have 和 make 有命令的意味，而 let 則強調「允許」之意。

句型	例句
S + 使役動詞 + O + Vr ~	He <b>made</b> me <b>get up</b> early. (他叫我早起。) I was good at school, so Dad <b>let</b> me <b>play</b> online games tonight. (我在學校很乖，所以爸爸允許我今晚玩線上遊戲。)



## ➤ 倒裝句

1. 定義：主詞和動詞相反的句子就是倒裝句。

	句型	例句
直述句	S + V + 地方副詞	I am here. (我在這裡。) He goes to the station. (他去車站。)
倒裝句	地方副詞 + V + S	<b>Here</b> comes the bus. (公車來了。) <b>There</b> goes the taxi. (計程車往那邊去了。)

2. 用法：

(1) 地方副詞放句首時，若主詞為一般名詞，則主詞和動詞要倒裝。若主詞為代名詞，則主詞和動詞不必倒裝。

**例** **Here** he comes. (他來了。)

**例** **There** she goes. (她往那邊去了。)

**例** **Here** I am. (我在這裡。)

**例** **There** he is. (他就在那兒。)

(2) 地方副詞片語放在句子前面強調時，後面主詞跟動詞要互換位置。

**例** **In the box** is a cat. (箱子裡的是一隻貓。)

= A cat is in the box.

**例** **In the box** are two cats. (箱子裡的是兩隻貓。)

= Two cats are in the box.

**說明** 上述句子裡的動詞要隨著主詞做變化。主詞是單數，動詞就是單數；主詞是複數，動詞就是複數。

(3) 在特定的情境下，表示生活上的俚語。

**例** **Here** you are. (你在這兒啊。／你要的東西在這裡。／你的目的地到了。)

**例** **Here** it is. (東西就在這兒。)

**例** **Here** we are. (我們到了。)

**例** **There** you go. (就這樣了。／幹得好。)

# 精選試卷及詳解



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考試日期僅供參考

## 國二（1）（2）英文能力提升第三回

範圍： 國中二年級綜合

考試日期： 2014/11/12

適用年級： 國中二年級

適用科目： 英文

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題型： 單選題：30題

### 一、單選題

1.( )

Lisa: I hate washing these pants by hand.

Jane: Perhaps we should get a \_\_\_\_\_ to do it for us. Let's buy one tomorrow.

(A) factory (B) machine (C) supermarket (D) towel

2.( )

You can warm up the milk with the \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) refrigerator (B) mirror (C) microwave (D) digital camera

3.( )

Alice is too lazy to help her mom do the \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) housework (B) homework (C) exercise (D) sport

4.( )

I am not good at science, so I'm worried that I'll \_\_\_\_\_ it this semester.

(A) fall (B) fail (C) past (D) pass

5.( )

The test was very difficult. Only five students in my class \_\_\_\_\_ it.

(A) crossed (B) passed (C) saved (D) shared

6.( )

My grandpa is good at cooking and he always \_\_\_\_\_ a big meal for us when we visit him.

(A) burns (B) collects (C) prepares (D) welcomes

7.( )

Good learners are not afraid of \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, they learn more from looking for the answers.

- (A) asking questions (B) avoiding problems  
(C) copying ideas (D) criticizing others

8.( )

Jenny plays the piano very well. Her mother makes her \_\_\_\_\_ two hours every day.

- (A) practice (B) practiced (C) practicing (D) to practice

9.( )

Judy: I'm thirsty. Can we get something to drink?

Terry: Sure. There's a \_\_\_\_\_ just one block away from here. Let's go there and buy some juice.

- (A) supermarket (B) restroom (C) post office (D) fire station

10.( )

We lived \_\_\_\_\_ the country for more than ten years.

- (A) of (B) at (C) in (D) on

11.( )

The earth is like a global \_\_\_\_\_ because of the Internet.

- (A) college (B) village (C) country (D) city

12.( )

Sally owns a flower \_\_\_\_\_. She sells many kinds of flowers.

- (A) room (B) story (C) shop (D) site

13.( )

I will meet my girlfriend at the train \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) port (B) town (C) store (D) station

14.( )

Mom has us take \_\_\_\_\_ mopping the floor.

- (A) around (B) turns (C) out (D) up

15.( )

If we take the 2:00 train, we'll \_\_\_\_\_ in Taichung at 4:30.

(A) arrive (B) belong (C) drop (D) park

16.( )

You should not ride your bike on the \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) park (B) sidewalk (C) school (D) land

17.( )

This restaurant sells the best steak in Taipei; you can't find \_\_\_\_\_ steak in the city.

(A) delicious (B) more delicious (C) the most delicious (D) deliciously

18.( )

How can you study in the living room when other people are watching TV?

I think you need a \_\_\_\_\_ place.

(A) cleaner (B) quieter (C) safer (D) smaller

19.( )

Lucy looks \_\_\_\_\_ in pants than in a dress.

(A) pretty (B) prettily (C) prettier (D) the prettiest

20.( )

It is kind \_\_\_\_\_ you to lend me money.

(A) of (B) × (C) for (D) to

21.( )

Max is as tall \_\_\_\_\_ his dad.

(A) than (B) of (C) as (D) to

22.( )

Baseball is \_\_\_\_\_ than basketball in Taiwan.

(A) popularer (B) more popular  
(C) more popularer (D) the most popular

23.( )

The black car is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the three.

(A) cheaper (B) cheapest (C) most cheap (D) cheap

24.( )

My mom can speak English \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) well (B) good (C) goodly (D) nice

25.( )

Jimmy is a \_\_\_\_\_ person.

(A) rudely (B) ruder (C) the rudest (D) rude

26.( )

She sang songs \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) sad (B) saddly (C) sadly (D) sadder

27.( )

The baby is crying \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) loud (B) loudly (C) louder (D) loudly

28.( )

I was \_\_\_\_\_ to school again this morning, so my teacher looked at me \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) lately ; angrily (B) late ; angry (C) late ; angrily (D) lately ; angry

29.( )

Bill draws \_\_\_\_\_ of all.

(A) best (B) good (C) better (D) well

30.( )

Mrs. Lee usually gets up \_\_\_\_\_ than I.

(A) early (B) earlier (C) more early (D) the earliest



## 國二（1）（2）英文能力提升第三回

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題型： 單選題：30題

### 一、單選題

1. (B)

Lisa: I hate washing these pants by hand.

Jane: Perhaps we should get a \_\_\_\_\_ to do it for us. Let's buy one tomorrow.

(A) factory (B) machine (C) supermarket (D) towel

**解析**

莉莎表示討厭「用手」洗褲子，依常理推測珍會建議她買一臺「機器」洗褲子，故應選(B)。

2. (C)

You can warm up the milk with the \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) refrigerator (B) mirror (C) microwave (D) digital camera

**解析**

選項中只有「微波爐」才能加熱牛奶，故選(C)。

3. (A)

Alice is too lazy to help her mom do the \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) housework (B) homework (C) exercise (D) sport

**解析**

愛麗絲因為太懶而不願幫媽媽「做家事」，故選(A)方符合句意。

4. (B)

I am not good at science, so I'm worried that I'll \_\_\_\_\_ it this semester.

(A) fall (B) fail (C) past (D) pass

**解析**

fail vt./vi. 失敗

sb. + fail + 科目 某人的某科目被當

說話者對於自然科不在行，所以擔心自己會被當，故選(B)。

5. (B)

The test was very difficult. Only five students in my class \_\_\_\_\_ it.

(A) crossed (B) passed (C) saved (D) shared

**解析**



片語 pass a test (考試成績通過) 為固定用法，故應選(B)。

### 6. (C)

My grandpa is good at cooking and he always \_\_\_\_\_ a big meal for us when we visit him.

- (A) burns (B) collects (C) prepares (D) welcomes

#### 解析

「prepare + sth. + for + 目的」表示為了某目的而準備某事物，置入選項(C)符合此句型亦符合語意。

### 7. (A)

Good learners are not afraid of \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, they learn more from looking for the answers.

- (A) asking questions (B) avoiding problems  
(C) copying ideas (D) criticizing others

#### 解析

由第二句中的「look for the answers (尋求答案)」可推知第一句應跟 question (問題) 有關，置入選項(A)後亦符合語意。句型「be (not) afraid of + Ving」表示(不)害怕某事。

### 8. (A)

Jenny plays the piano very well. Her mother makes her \_\_\_\_\_ two hours every day.

- (A) practice (B) practiced (C) practicing (D) to practice

#### 解析

使役動詞 make 之後應接原形動詞，故應選(A)。

### 9. (A)

Judy: I'm thirsty. Can we get something to drink?

Terry: Sure. There's a \_\_\_\_\_ just one block away from here. Let's go there and buy some juice.

- (A) supermarket (B) restroom (C) post office (D) fire station

#### 解析

依常理推測，選項中僅有選項(A)超級市場可以買到飲料，故選(A)。

### 10. (C)

We lived \_\_\_\_\_ the country for more than ten years.

- (A) of (B) at (C) in (D) on

#### 解析

in the country = in the countryside (在鄉下)，此為固定用法，故應選(C)。

11. (B)

The earth is like a global \_\_\_\_\_ because of the Internet.

(A) college (B) village (C) country (D) city

**解析**

global village (地球村)，此為固定用法，故應選(B)。

12. (C)

Sally owns a flower \_\_\_\_\_. She sells many kinds of flowers.

(A) room (B) story (C) shop (D) site

**解析**

由第二句，莎莉賣許多種類的花，得知她擁有一家「花店」，故選(C)。

13. (D)

I will meet my girlfriend at the train \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) port (B) town (C) store (D) station

**解析**

train station 為「火車站」，故選(D)。

14. (B)

Mom has us take \_\_\_\_\_ mopping the floor.

(A) around (B) turns (C) out (D) up

**解析**

「take turns + Ving」表示輪流做某事，此為固定用法，故選(B)。

15. (A)

If we take the 2:00 train, we'll \_\_\_\_\_ in Taichung at 4:30.

(A) arrive (B) belong (C) drop (D) park

**解析**

「arrive + in + 城市／國家」表示到達城市／國家，故選(A)。

16. (B)

You should not ride your bike on the \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) park (B) sidewalk (C) school (D) land

**解析**

on the sidewalk（在人行道上）為固定用法，置入後亦符合語意，故選(B)。park、school 的介係詞通常用 in/at。land（土地；陸地）不符合語意。

**17. (B)**

This restaurant sells the best steak in Taipei; you can't find \_\_\_\_\_ steak in the city.

- (A) delicious (B) more delicious (C) the most delicious (D) deliciously

**解析**

這家餐廳販賣全臺北最棒的牛排，因此在臺北無法找到比這家餐廳更美味的牛排，依題意應選(B)。

**18. (B)**

How can you study in the living room when other people are watching TV?

I think you need a \_\_\_\_\_ place.

- (A) cleaner (B) quieter (C) safer (D) smaller

**解析**

空格後為名詞 place(地方)，故空格須置入形容詞作為修飾，四個選項都是形容詞的比較級，而選項(B)置入後符合文法、語意，故選(B)。

**19. (C)**

Lucy looks \_\_\_\_\_ in pants than in a dress.

- (A) pretty (B) prettily (C) prettier (D) the prettiest

**解析**

look（看起來）為連綴動詞，後應接形容詞修飾。空格後有 A than B 的比較句型，因此空格應置入形容詞比較級，故應選(C)。

**20. (A)**

It is kind \_\_\_\_\_ you to lend me money.

- (A) of (B) × (C) for (D) to

**解析**

形容詞修飾人時，介係詞用 of，故選(A)。

**21. (C)**

Max is as tall \_\_\_\_\_ his dad.

- (A) than (B) of (C) as (D) to

**解析**

「A + be + as + 形容詞原級 + as B」表示 A 和 B 一樣~，故選(C)。

22. (B)

Baseball is \_\_\_\_\_ than basketball in Taiwan.

- (A) popularer (B) more popular  
(C) more popularer (D) the most popular

**解析**

popular 是多音節的形容詞，所以用比較級句型「A + be + more + 形容詞原級 + than B」故選(B)。

23. (B)

The black car is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the three.

- (A) cheaper (B) cheapest (C) most cheap (D) cheap

**解析**

of the three 表示「三者當中」，三方或三方以上做比較須用最高級，故選(B)。

24. (A)

My mom can speak English \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) well (B) good (C) goodly (D) nice

**解析**

「speak + 語言 + well」表示某種語言說得很好，故選(A)。

25. (D)

Jimmy is a \_\_\_\_\_ person.

- (A) rudely (B) ruder (C) the rudest (D) rude

**解析**

person 為名詞，須用形容詞 rude 修飾，故選(D)。

26. (C)

She sang songs \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) sad (B) saddly (C) sadly (D) sadder

**解析**

用副詞 sadly 修飾動詞 sing，故選(C)。

27. (D)

The baby is crying \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) loud (B) loudly (C) louder (D) loudly

**解析**

用副詞 loudly 修飾動詞 cry，故選(D)。

28. (C)

I was \_\_\_\_\_ to school again this morning, so my teacher looked at me \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) lately ; angrily (B) late ; angry (C) late ; angrily (D) lately ; angry

**解析**

第一格空格前有 be 動詞，可知答案應選形容詞，late (遲的；遲地) 形容詞和副詞同形，故可考慮選項(B)、(C)，「be late to school」表示上學遲到。第二格空格前有動詞 looked，答案應選用來修飾動詞的副詞 angrily，綜上所述，應選(C)。

29. (A)

Bill draws \_\_\_\_\_ of all.

(A) best (B) good (C) better (D) well

**解析**

draw (繪畫) 是動詞要用副詞 well (好地) 來修飾，而 of all 表示所有人當中最~，要用最

高級來修飾，well 的最高級是 best，故選(A)。

30. (B)

Mrs. Lee usually gets up \_\_\_\_\_ than I.

(A) early (B) earlier (C) more early (D) the earliest

**解析**

李太太通常都比我早起床。

get up (起床) 是動詞要用副詞 early (早地) 來修飾，而 than 之前必須用比較級，early 的比較級為 earlier，故選(B)。