

段考錦囊

年級：國中二年級

範圍：上學期第二次段考

科目：英文



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

➤ 過去進行式

一、定義：表示過去某個特定時間正在進行的動作

基本句型	例句
S + was/were + Ving ~ (肯定句)	We were sleeping at 6:00 a.m. (早上六點的時候，我們正在睡覺。)
S + was/were not + Ving ~ (否定句)	We were not sleeping at 6:00 a.m. (早上六點的時候，我們沒有在睡覺。)
Was/Were + S + Ving ~? (疑問句)	A: Were you sleeping then? (你們當時睡了嗎?)
Yes, S + was/were. (肯定簡答)	B: Yes, we were. (是的，我們睡了。)
No, S + wasn't/weren't. (否定簡答)	B: No, we weren't. (不，我們沒睡。)

二、過去時間的合用：

1. as、when 或 while 前後子句為過去進行式與過去簡單式合用：過去正在進行某事時，同時有個瞬間動作發生時，會合用過去進行式與過去簡單式
2. as、when 或 while 前後子句皆為過去進行式：過去持續做某事或是過去正在進行某事時，若有同時持續進行的動作，皆要用過去進行式
3. as、when 或 while 前後子句皆為過去簡單式：過去瞬間或常態的動作皆用過去簡單式

基本句型	例句
S + V ~ + as/when/while + S + V ~	I met a friend as/when/while I was walking in the park. (當我在公園散步時，我遇到一位朋友。)
= As/When/While + S + V, S + V ~	= As/When/While I was walking in the park, I met a friend. (當我在公園散步時，我遇到一位朋友。)

說明 while 後面的句子經常強調正在進行的持續性動作

He went to the beach when he ran out of ideas.

= When he ran out of ideas, he went to the beach.

= When he ran out of ideas, he went to the beach.

(當他沒有靈感時，他就會去海邊。)

➤ 連接詞

對等連接詞	and、or、but、so	連接同詞性字詞
從屬連接詞	because (因為)、so that (所以) though/although (雖然) when/while/as (當~時) if (假如) even if = even though (即使~) before (之前)、after (之後)	連接子句

➤ 不定詞

一、不定詞的基本型態

基本句型	例句
to + Vr (肯定用法)	He needs to wash his car. (他需要洗他的車。)
not + to + Vr (否定用法)	He told me not to watch TV. (他告訴我不要看電視。)

二、不定詞的名詞功能

1. 可當主詞、受詞與補語，例：

- To smoke after a meal helps (to) relax. (飯後抽菸能幫助放鬆。)
= Smoking after a meal helps (to) relax. → 不定詞、動名詞當主詞

三、不定詞的形容詞功能

1. 用來修飾名詞

基本句型	例句
N + to + Vr ~ 可以(需要)的~	I didn't have any food to eat. (我沒有任何食物可以吃。)

四、不定詞的副詞功能

1. 用來修飾形容詞(不定詞表示因果)或動詞(不定詞表示目的)

I was happy to see him there. (我很高興在那裡看到他。)

He came here (in order) to give us a hand. (他為了幫助我們而來到這裡。)

= To give us a hand, he came here.

➤ 動名詞

一、認識動名詞

1. 定義：動名詞是具有動詞特性的名詞，之後可接受詞(O)

例如：I'm thankful for his helping me. (我很感謝他的幫助。)

= I'm thankful for his help.

2. 動名詞可當主詞(S)、受詞(O)及補語(C)

二、動名詞當作主詞

1. 當主詞是一個動作或一個事件時，就可用動名詞「Ving」或不定詞「to + Vr」來作主詞

2. 用法

基本句型	例句
To + Vr ~ + V ~	To take a shower before sleeping is my habit. (睡前洗澡是我的習慣。)
= Ving ~ + V ~	Taking a shower before sleeping is my habit. (睡前洗澡是我的習慣。)
= It + V ~ + to + Vr ~	It is my habit to take a shower before sleeping. (睡前洗澡是我的習慣。)

當句中的主詞過長，可用 it 放句首當作虛主詞來代替真正的主詞「to + Vr ~」

To play online games is fun. (玩線上遊戲很好玩。)

= Playing online games is fun.

= It is fun to play online games.

三、動名詞當作受詞

1. 依動詞的不同，動詞的受詞可以是動名詞「Ving」或不定詞「to + Vr」來表達動作或句子

四、to + Vr 或 Ving 當作受詞的用法

1. 可使用 V + to + Vr 的情況：

want (想要)	+ to	+ Vr
decide (決定)		
would like/love (想要)		

2. 可使用 V + Ving 的情況：

單一動詞	enjoy (享受)、finish (完成)、practice (練習)、mind (介意)、keep (保持)、quit (放棄; 停止)、avoid (避免)、waste (浪費)、go (去)	+ Ving
動詞片語	have fun (玩得開心)、have trouble (有麻煩)、feel like (想要)、give up (放棄)、be + busy (+ in) (忙於~)	
介係詞	of (~的)、about (關於)、for (為了)、in (在~裡面)	

Tim practices playing basketball after school every day. (提姆每天放學後練習打籃球。)

We think about moving to the USA next year. (我們考慮明年搬到美國。)

Would you mind turning off the music? (你介意關掉音樂嗎?)

3. V + to + Vr 或 V + Ving 皆可的情況：

begin (開始)、start (開始)、like (喜歡)、love (喜愛)、hate (憎恨) ask (要求)、plan (計畫)	+	to Vr Ving
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He loved to surf the Net. (他喜愛上網。)

= He loved surfing the Net.

➤ 補語

一、關於補語

- 補語 (C) 有主詞補語 (SC) 和受詞補語 (OC)
- 主詞補語 (SC)：用來補充主詞的動作或狀態，所以主詞補語須和主詞的狀態一致
To see is to believe. (眼見為憑。)= Seeing is believing.
- 受詞補語 (OC)：表示受詞的動作或狀態

基本句型			例句
感官動詞 (see, hear...)	+ O	+ Vr/Ving	He heard me sing the song. (他聽見我唱那首歌。) He heard me singing the song. (他聽見我正在唱那首歌。)
使役動詞 (have, let...)	+ O	+ Vr ~	My mom had me do it. (我媽媽讓我去做那件事。)
其他動詞 (ask, want, tell...)	+ O	+ to +Vr ~	My mom asked me to do it. (我媽媽要我做那件事。)
keep 使~持續做某事	+ O	+ Ving	I kept him standing in the back. (我讓他一直站在後面。)
help 幫助某人做某事	+ sb. (+ to)	+ Vr ~	He helped us (to) clean the house. (他幫我們打掃房屋。)

精選試卷及詳解



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考試日期僅供參考

國二（1）（2）英文能力提升第二回

範圍： 國中二年級綜合

考試日期： 2014/10/17

適用年級： 國中二年級

適用科目： 英文

題型： 單選題：30題

一、單選題

1.()

My grandmother is used to getting up _____ sunrise and doing exercise in the park.

(A) at (B) in (C) to (D) of

2.()

If I finish my homework before eight o'clock, my parents will let me _____ TV for one hour.

(A) watch (B) watching (C) to watch (D) have watched

3.()

Please wait here for a _____.

(A) clock (B) future (C) while (D) hour

4.()

The bookstore is opened over _____.

(A) midnight (B) day (C) moment (D) o'clock

5.()

It's not easy to _____ a living. Everyone works hard for money.

(A) have (B) win (C) earn (D) buy

6.()

Catherine is _____ player at her school.

(A) first (B) best (C) one number (D) number one

7.()

Clerk: How will you pay _____ it?

Jill: In _____.

(A) for ; cash (B) to ; credit card (C) for ; card (D) for ; credit card

8.()

Mrs. Brown always _____ her mind easily.

(A) changes (B) listens (C) has (D) buys

9.()

Mr. Su: Sorry, I don't have enough money now. Can I pay with my _____?

Waiter: Sure.

(A) birthday card (B) credit card (C) business card (D) phone card

10.()

Can you give me your cellphone _____?

(A) price (B) number (C) call (D) cost

11.()

Oscar was _____ after exercising.

(A) weak (B) salty (C) full (D) starving

12.()

When I am hungry, any food looks _____ to me.

(A) common (B) delicious (C) honest (D) simple

13.()

Tim: Aren't you hungry?

Emi: No, I'm not. I'm still _____ from lunch.

(A) full (B) strong (C) thirsty (D) tired

14.()

Mom bought a loaf of _____ for breakfast.

(A) cake (B) soup (C) noodles (D) toast

15.()

The weather is nice and cool today. Let's go for a _____ on the grass and enjoy some food and drinks.

(A) drive (B) picnic (C) swim (D) vacation

16.()

Let's have instant _____ for snack.

(A) toast (B) cake (C) noodles (D) dessert

17.()

Kay: What do you do in your free time?

Amy: I go swimming a lot. Almost every day.

Kay: Wow! That's a good _____. It keeps you healthy.

(A) business (B) chance (C) dream (D) habit

18.()

I have no _____ in cooking so I always ask my brother to cook for me.

(A) rule (B) point (C) example (D) interest

19.()

I enjoy going swimming. It is my favorite _____.

(A) group (B) sport (C) excuse (D) dream

20.()

You have been in front of the computer for more than five hours. It's time for you to _____ and relax.

(A) get up early (B) show off (C) shut up (D) get some exercise

21.()

Patrick's new car _____ our attention.

(A) caught (B) drew (C) pick (D) take

22.()

By _____ hard, you will get good grades.

(A) study (B) to study (C) studies (D) studying

23.()

I am tired, so I stop _____.

(A) read (B) reading (C) to read (D) for read

24.()

It is not easy for my dad _____ smoking.

(A) to quit (B) quitted (C) quits (D) quitting

25.()

Allen forgot _____ for the math test.

(A) prepares (B) to prepare (C) preparing (D) prepared

26.()

She needs _____ a good dictionary.

(A) buying (B) buys (C) to buying (D) to buy

27.()

Playing on-line games _____ one of my hobbies.

(A) is (B) are (C) were (D) will

28.()

The novel is _____ difficult to understand.

(A) that (B) as (C) too (D) so

29.()

The teacher asks the students _____ the classroom before they go home.

(A) clean (B) cleaning (C) cleaned (D) to clean

30.()

Mike is tall enough _____ a basketball player.

(A) be (B) being (C) so be (D) to be

國二（1）（2）英文能力提升第二回

範圍： 國中二年級綜合

考試日期： 2014/10/17

適用年級： 國中二年級

適用科目： 英文

題型： 單選題：30題

一、單選題

1. (A)

My grandmother is used to getting up _____ sunrise and doing exercise in the park.

(A) at (B) in (C) to (D) of

解析

at sunrise 日出

2. (A)

If I finish my homework before eight o'clock, my parents will let me _____ TV for one hour.

(A) watch (B) watching (C) to watch (D) have watched

解析

let 為使役動詞，其後動詞必須接原形動詞，故選(A)。

3. (C)

Please wait here for a _____.

(A) clock (B) future (C) while (D) hour

解析

for a while = for a moment 一會兒的時間

4. (A)

The bookstore is opened over _____.

(A) midnight (B) day (C) moment (D) o'clock

解析

本句中描述書店營業超過某個時段，僅選項(A)符合語意。

5. (C)

It's not easy to _____ a living. Everyone works hard for money.

(A) have (B) win (C) earn (D) buy

解析

earn a living 謀生

6. (D)

Catherine is _____ player at her school.

(A) first (B) best (C) one number (D) number one

解析

number one = the best 第一名／最棒

7. (A)

Clerk: How will you pay _____ it?

Jill: In _____.

(A) for ; cash (B) to ; credit card (C) for ; card (D) for ; credit card

解析

pay + (錢) + for + sth. 付某事／物的錢

pay in cash 用現金付帳；pay by/with a credit card 用信用卡付款

8. (A)

Mrs. Brown always _____ her mind easily.

(A) changes (B) listens (C) has (D) buys

解析

change sb.'s mind 改變某人的心意

9. (B)

Mr. Su: Sorry, I don't have enough money now. Can I pay with my _____?

Waiter: Sure.

(A) birthday card (B) credit card (C) business card (D) phone card

解析

蘇先生沒有足夠的現金，所以問服務生是否可用「信用卡」付款，故選(B)。

10. (B)

Can you give me your cellphone _____?

(A) price (B) number (C) call (D) cost

解析

cellphone number 手機號碼

11. (D)

Oscar was _____ after exercising.

(A) weak (B) salty (C) full (D) starving

解析

運動過後，可推測奧斯卡應該是「餓了」，故選(D)。

starving adj. 飢餓的 (= hungry)

12. (B)

When I am hungry, any food looks _____ to me.

(A) common (B) delicious (C) honest (D) simple

解析

本句中提到人已飢餓，依常理判斷此時任何食物嘗起來都很好吃，故應選(B)。

13. (A)

Tim: Aren't you hungry?

Emi: No, I'm not. I'm still _____ from lunch.

(A) full (B) strong (C) thirsty (D) tired

解析

提姆是問伊蜜是否飢餓，伊蜜回答她不餓，可推測她還很飽，故應選(A)。

14. (D)

Mom bought a loaf of _____ for breakfast.

(A) cake (B) soup (C) noodles (D) toast

解析

a loaf of toast 一條吐司

15. (B)

The weather is nice and cool today. Let's go for a _____ on the grass and enjoy some food and drinks.

(A) drive (B) picnic (C) swim (D) vacation

解析

第二句描述出要在草地上享用一些食物和飲料，可推測得知應是去「野餐」，故應選(B)。

16. (C)

Let's have instant _____ for snack.

(A) toast (B) cake (C) noodles (D) dessert

解析

instant noodles 速食麵，泡麵

17. (D)

Kay: What do you do in your free time?

Amy: I go swimming a lot. Almost every day.

Kay: Wow! That's a good _____. It keeps you healthy.

(A) business (B) chance (C) dream (D) habit

解析

保持固定頻率的運動是一種習慣，故應選(D)。

18. (D)

I have no _____ in cooking so I always ask my brother to cook for me.

(A) rule (B) point (C) example (D) interest

解析

因為總是要求哥哥幫忙做飯，可推測得知他不喜歡做菜，僅選項(D)符合語意。

19. (B)

I enjoy going swimming. It is my favorite _____.

(A) group (B) sport (C) excuse (D) dream

解析

游泳是一種「運動」項目，故應選(B)。

20. (D)

You have been in front of the computer for more than five hours. It's time for you

to _____ and relax.

(A) get up early (B) show off (C) shut up (D) get some exercise

解析

本句中描述他已長時間做靜態的工作了，可推測他人建議要運動一下，僅選項(D)符合語意。

21. (B)

Patrick's new car _____ our attention.

(A) caught (B) drew (C) pick (D) take

解析

draw one's attention = catch one's eye 引起某人注意

draw vt./vi. 畫；拉；吸引。動詞三態：draw-drew-drawn

22. (D)

By _____ hard, you will get good grades.

(A) study (B) to study (C) studies (D) studying

解析

by + Ving 藉由~ (表示方法)

23. (B)

I am tired, so I stop _____.

(A) read (B) reading (C) to read (D) for read

解析

因為是停止「看書」這個動作，所以用「stop + Ving」表示「停止做正在進行的動作」。

24. (A)

It is not easy for my dad _____ smoking.

(A) to quit (B) quitted (C) quits (D) quitting

解析

戒菸對我爸爸來說不容易。

用 It 當虛主詞，則句型要改成「It is (not) + adj. + (for sb.) + to + Vr」。

25. (B)

Allen forgot _____ for the math test.

(A) prepares (B) to prepare (C) preparing (D) prepared

解析

艾倫忘了準備數學考試。

forget + to + Vr 忘記去做~

26. (D)

She needs _____ a good dictionary.

(A) buying (B) buys (C) to buying (D) to buy

解析

need + to + Vr 需要~

27. (A)

Playing on-line games _____ one of my hobbies.

(A) is (B) are (C) were (D) will

解析

「playing on-line games」視為一件事，是本句的主詞，所以動詞要用單數的現在式動詞，故選(A)。

28. (C)

The novel is _____ difficult to understand.

(A) that (B) as (C) too (D) so

解析

這本小說對我們來說太難懂。

S + be + too + adj. + to + Vr 太~以致於不能~

29. (D)

The teacher asks the students _____ the classroom before they go home.

(A) clean (B) cleaning (C) cleaned (D) to clean

解析

老師要求學生在回家之前要打掃教室。

ask + sb. + to + Vr 要求某人去做~

30. (D)

Mike is tall enough _____ a basketball player.

(A) be (B) being (C) so be (D) to be

解析

麥克身高夠高，足以成爲一名籃球員。

S + be + adj. + enough to + Vr 某人夠~足以~