

# 段考錦囊

 名師學院™  
年級：國中二年級

範圍：下學期第一次段考

科目：英文

# 重點整理



名師學院™

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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

### ➤ 授與動詞(雙賓動詞)

#### 1. 授與動詞的句型有二

句型	例句
主詞 + 授與動詞 + 人 + 事物	Tom <b>gave</b> me a gift. (湯姆給我一個禮物。) = Tom <b>gave</b> a gift to me.
主詞 + 授與動詞 + to/for + 人	Mom always <b>cooks</b> me dinner. = Mom always <b>cooks</b> dinner for me. (媽媽總是為我煮晚餐。)

#### 2. 常用授與動詞及其搭配之介係詞

介係詞	授與動詞 (雙賓動詞)
to 表授與	give (給與)、hand (傳遞)、lend (借出)、offer (提供)、pay (付)、tell (告訴)、write (寫給)、show (顯示)、send (寄)、sell (賣)、teach (教)
for 表代勞	do (做)、get (得到)、leave (遺留)、make (製做)、pass (傳遞)、cook (煮)、buy (買)、play (演奏)、sing (唱)、read (讀)
to 或 for 皆可	bring (帶來)

## ➤ 所有格代名詞

### 1. 用法

所有格 + 名詞	所有格代名詞
your car 你的車	yours 你的
their house 他們的房子	theirs 他們的
her eyes 她的眼睛	hers 她的
his bike 他的腳踏車	his 他的
its legs 牠的腿	its 牠的
Tom's room 湯姆的房間	Tom's 湯姆的

**注意！** 所有格加 s 不一定代表複數，若前面的名詞為單數，則所有格代名詞就是單數，若為複數，則代替複數。

### 2. 例句

- (1) Your eyes are big, but **his** are small. (你的眼睛很大，但是他的很小。)
- (2) I like her bike, but I don't like **mine**. (我喜歡她的腳踏車，但我不喜歡我的。)
- (3) My cellphone is more expensive than **Mary's**. (我的手機比瑪莉的還貴。)
- (4) The boys' legs are shorter than the **girls'**.  
 (那些男生的腿比那些女孩們的短。)

## ➤ 連綴動詞

### 1. 常見的連綴動詞種類：

狀態	be 動詞（是）、seem（似乎）、keep（保持）、stay（保持）
轉變	turn、grow、become、get、be + getting ~（變成）
知覺	look（看起來）、feel（感覺起來）、sound（聽起來）、smell（聞起來）、taste（嚐起來）

### 2. 用法

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。） He <b>is getting</b> better and better. （他身體漸漸地好了。）
連綴動詞 + like + N/Ving	The strong tea <b>tastes like</b> medicine. （這濃茶嚐起來像藥。） He <b>looks like</b> crying. （他看起來像要哭了。）
be 動詞/become + N	Tom <b>became</b> a teacher.（湯姆成為了一位老師。）

### 3. 疑問句：

句型	例句
How do/does + S + 連綴動詞?	<b>How</b> does the coffee <b>taste</b> ? （咖啡嚐起來如何？）
What do/does + S + 連綴動詞 + like?	<b>What</b> does he <b>look like</b> ? （他長得如何？）

### ► 不定代名詞

#### 1. 不定代名詞 + 複數可數名詞 + 單數動詞：

one	of	the/所有格	複數可數名詞 + 單數動詞	例句： <b>One</b> of my students <b>is</b> bald. (我其中一位學生是禿頭。 )
everyone				
each (one)				

#### 2. 不定代名詞 + 複數可數名詞 + 複數動詞：

many	of	the/所有格	複數可數名詞 + 複數動詞	例句： <b>Both</b> of his parents <b>are</b> teachers. (他的父母都是老師。 ) <b>Three</b> of the boys <b>like</b> dancing. (這些男孩裡的其中三位喜歡跳舞。 )
few				
a few/some				
two/three... (數字)				
most				
all/both				
several				

#### 3. 不定代名詞 + 不可數名詞 + 單數動詞：

much	of	the/所有格	不可數名詞 + 單數動詞	例句： All of the <b>money was/is</b> gone. (所有的錢都不見了。 ) Some of the <b>food is</b> delicious. (這些食物中有的很美味。 )
some				
a little				
little				
all				

## ► 代名詞 one/ones 的用法

### 1. 不特定的可數名詞重複出現時，可用 one(s) 代替。

(1) a + 單數名詞 → one	A: Did you see <b>a dog</b> over there? (你有看到那邊有一隻狗嗎?) B: Yes, I saw <b>one</b> . (有, 我有看到牠。)
(2) 複數名詞 → ones	A: Did you see <b>dogs</b> over there? (你有看到那邊有狗嗎?) B: Yes, I saw <b>ones</b> . (有, 我有看到牠們。)
(3) a + adj. + 單數可數名詞/one	A: Did you see <b>a big dog</b> over there? (你有看到那邊的一隻大狗嗎?)
(4) adj. + 複數可數名詞/ones	B: No, I only saw <b>small ones</b> . (沒有, 我只有看到一些小的狗。)

### 2. 不特定的不可數名詞重複出現時，可用 it 代替。

I bought him **a toy**, but he didn't like **it**.

(我買了一個玩具給他, 但是他不喜歡它。)

I bought him **two toys**, but he didn't like **them**.

(我買了兩個玩具給他, 但是他不喜歡它們。)

A: Do you like **tea**? (你喜歡茶嗎?)

B: Yes, I like **it**. (是的, 我喜歡。)

### 3. 特定的名詞重複出現時，用人稱代名詞代替。

A: Do you like **the coffee** at my store? (你喜歡我店裡的咖啡嗎?)

B: Yes, I like **it** very much. (是的, 我非常喜歡。)

► **if** 引導的條件子句

條件子句	主要子句
If + 主詞 + 現在式動詞 + (未來時間) ...,	主詞 + will/can/may/must + 原形動詞. 祈使句.
例句	
If it doesn't rain tomorrow, I will go shopping with her. (如果明天沒有下雨的話, 我會和她一起去逛街。) If he comes, tell me, please. (如果他來了, 請告訴我。) 	

► 搭乘交通工具的句型

句型	例句
How + 助動詞 + S + go/get to + 地點?	<b>How</b> did he go to the museum? (他怎麼去博物館?)
S + go to ~ by + 交通工具	He <b>went to</b> school <b>by</b> train. (他坐火車上學。)
S + go to ~ on + a/the + 交通工具	= He <b>went to</b> school <b>on the</b> train.
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{drive} \\ \text{ride} \\ \text{take} \\ \text{fly} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \\ \text{the} \end{array} \right\} + \text{交通工具} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to} + \text{地方} \\ \text{here/there/home} \end{array} \right\}$	He <b>drove</b> (a car) to the library. (他開車去圖書館。) He <b>took</b> a bus to the museum. (他搭公車去博物館。) I <b>ride</b> a bike home. (我騎腳踏車回家。) 



### ► 形容詞比較級的用法

句型	例句
A + be (+ even/much/a lot) + 比較級 + than B A 比 B 更~ (得多)	Tom is <b>richer</b> than I, but I'm <b>cuter</b> than he. (湯姆比我有錢，但我比他可愛。)
A + be (+ even/much/a lot) + more/less + 原級 + than B A 比 B 更/更不~ (得多)	Tom is <b>richer</b> than I, but I'm <b>more handsome</b> than he. (湯姆比我有錢，但我比他帥。)
A + be + the + 比較級 + of the two ~ A 是兩者中較~者	Tom is <b>the more popular</b> of the two boys. (湯姆是那兩位男孩中比較受歡迎的。)
the + 比較級~, the + 比較級~ 愈~, 就愈~	<b>The more money</b> you give me, <b>the happier</b> I'll be. (你給我愈多錢，我就會愈開心。)

比較級片語	例句
比較級 + and + 比較級 (愈來愈~)	hotter and hotter 愈來愈熱 better and better 愈來愈好
more and more + 原級 (愈來愈~)	more and more famous 愈來愈有名 more and more popular 愈來愈受歡迎
less and less + 原級 (愈來愈不~)	less and less convenient 愈來愈不方便 less and less cold 愈來愈不冷

### ► 形容詞最高級的用法

句型	例句
S + be + the + 最高級 + of all ~是全部(比較者)中最~者	Taipei is <b>the biggest city</b> of all the cities in Taiwan. (臺北是全臺灣最大的城市。)
S + be + the + 最高級 + in/at + 地方 ~是某地中最~者	Tom is <b>the best</b> student in my class. (湯姆是我班上最好的學生。)
S + be + the + 最高級 + of + 數量 ~是~中最~者	He is the tallest of the three (boys). (他是三個男孩中最高的。)

# 精選試卷及詳解



考試日期僅供參考

## 國二（1）（2）英文能力提升第四回

範圍： 國中二年級綜合

考試日期： 2014/03/18

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.( )

Could you give me a \_\_\_\_\_ of orange juice?

(A) dozen (B) bag (C) glasses (D) glass

2.( )

Tom needs a new \_\_\_\_\_ of shoes.

(A) pair (B) dozen (C) piece (D) pack

3.( )

The building is fifteen \_\_\_\_\_ high.

(A) kilograms (B) square (C) large (D) meters

4.( )

Ms. Cooper: Do you have this hat in a small size?

Shopkeeper: I'm afraid not. It only comes in \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) circles (B) dozens (C) medium (D) pink

5.( )

My son's shoes are too small. I am going to buy him a new \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) mate (B) number (C) pair (D) price

6.( )

Jay successfully played the role. Now he is a popular \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) sailor (B) player (C) actor (D) writer

7.( )

People who deliver letters are \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) actor (B) fisherman (C) dentist (D) postman

8.( )

Lisa enjoys cooking. She hopes to be a famous \_\_\_\_\_ one day.

(A) babysitter (B) cook (C) actress (D) hostess

9.( )

I feel great to take a \_\_\_\_\_ bath in Yangmingshan.

(A) medicine (B) book (C) hot spring (D) winter

10.( )

There is a white house \_\_\_\_\_ the right bank of the river.

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

11.( )

The \_\_\_\_\_ last week scared a lot of people. Its strong winds and heavy rains took fifty lives.

(A) air pollution (B) soccer game (C) system (D) typhoon

12.( )

What a \_\_\_\_\_ day. Let's go fishing this afternoon.

(A) stormy (B) foggy (C) sunny (D) humid

13.( )

The weather is going to be really \_\_\_\_\_, so I don't think you should take a heavy coat on your trip.

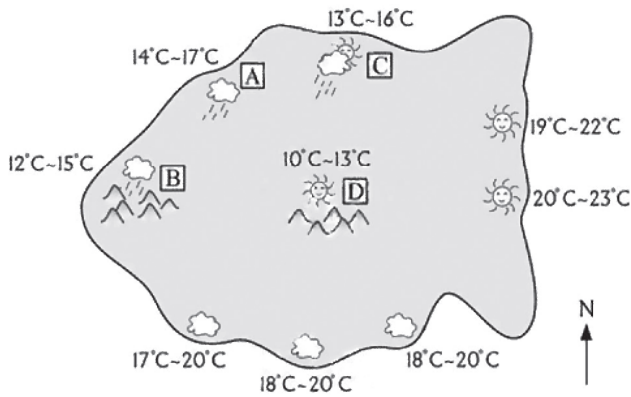
(A) clear but windy (B) cold but dry  
(C) cool and wet (D) hot and sunny

14.( )



依下列天氣預報圖，選擇正確答案。

**Tomorrow's Weather Forecast for Fishland**



What will the weather be like tomorrow in the south of Fishland?

- (A) It will rain.      (B) It will snow.  
(C) It will be sunny.    (D) It will be cloudy.

15.( )

**承上題**

This forecast is for Fishland:

Tomorrow is the first day of this year's Flower Festival. But if you are planning on going to the Ru Mountains to enjoy the flowers, remember to bring an umbrella. Today will be the last sunny day we have this week. Tomorrow it will start raining.

Which part of Fishland is the forecast talking about?

- (A) A    (B) B    (C) C    (D) D

16.( )

Beatrice loves to draw apples. You can see \_\_\_\_\_ in her notebooks, on her letters, and even on her school bag!

- (A) one    (B) others    (C) them    (D) which

17.( )

Gary: I can't find my pen.

Nina: Is the one on Jack's desk \_\_\_\_\_?

Gary: Yes. Thank you.

- (A) mine    (B) ours    (C) theirs    (D) yours

18.( )

Here are two books. One is for Mike and \_\_\_\_\_ is for his brother.

(A) another (B) other (C) others (D) the other

19.( )

Ben has three dogs. One can stand, \_\_\_\_\_ can swim and the other can catch the ball.

(A) another (B) other (C) the other (D) the others

20.( )

There are ten women in the coffee shop. One of them is from Korea, and \_\_\_\_\_ are from Japan.

(A) the other (B) other (C) the others (D) others

21.( )

A: Do you like the T-shirt?

B: No, I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) one (B) it (C) ones (D) them

22.( )

Both \_\_\_\_\_ my grandparents live in Canada.

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

23.( )

Our car is newer than \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) their (B) theirs (C) they (D) they're

24.( )

Many of \_\_\_\_\_ are good at math.

(A) we (B) our (C) us (D) ourselves

25.( )

Elsa hates going shopping, \_\_\_\_\_ she went last night when her grandpa asked her to buy some medicine for him.

(A) because (B) but (C) if (D) so

26.( )

We \_\_\_\_\_ watching TV when we felt the earthquake.

(A) are (B) has been (C) were (D) was

27.( )

Hank usually goes to work after \_\_\_\_\_ his dog in the park every morning.

(A) he walking (B) walk (C) walks (D) walking

28.( )

Not only Judy but also Jill \_\_\_\_\_ watching cartoons.

(A) enjoys (B) enjoying (C) enjoy (D) to enjoy

29.( )

He will be sad if he \_\_\_\_\_ the news.

(A) heard (B) hears (C) will hear (D) hear

30.( )

\_\_\_\_\_ the typhoon, we decide not to climb the mountains this Sunday.

(A) Because of (B) Because (C) so (D) Though

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## 國二（1）（2）英文能力提升第四回

範圍： 國中二年級綜合

考試日期： 2014/02/20

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. (D)

Could you give me a \_\_\_\_\_ of orange juice?

(A) dozen (B) bag (C) glasses (D) glass

**解析**

「一杯」柳橙汁的量詞用的是 a glass of，故選(D)。

2. (A)

Tom needs a new \_\_\_\_\_ of shoes.

(A) pair (B) dozen (C) piece (D) pack

**解析**

shoes 鞋子的度量單位為 pair 「雙」，「一雙新鞋」就寫做 a new pair of shoes，故選(A)。

3. (D)

The building is fifteen \_\_\_\_\_ high.

(A) kilograms (B) square (C) large (D) meters

**解析**

選項中只有(D)是測量建築物的長度單位「公尺」，故選(D)。

4. (C)

Ms. Cooper: Do you have this hat in a small size?

Shopkeeper: I'm afraid not. It only comes in \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) circles (B) dozens (C) medium (D) pink

**解析**

古柏小姐的問句裡提及物品尺寸大小，與尺寸有關的選項為(C)，置入後亦符合語意。

5. (C)

My son's shoes are too small. I am going to buy him a new \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) mate (B) number (C) pair (D) price

**解析**

鞋子的量詞為「雙」(pair)，故應選(C)。



6. (C)

Jay successfully played the role. Now he is a popular \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) sailor (B) player (C) actor (D) writer

**解析**

由第一句「成功地扮演了那個角色」可推知，杰現在是位受歡迎的「演員」，故選(C)。

7. (D)

People who deliver letters are \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) actor (B) fisherman (C) dentist (D) postman

**解析**

依語意判斷，送信的人為「郵差」，故選(D)。

8. (B)

Lisa enjoys cooking. She hopes to be a famous \_\_\_\_\_ one day.

(A) babysitter (B) cook (C) actress (D) hostess

**解析**

莉莎喜歡作菜，所以可以推知她希望將來能成爲一名「廚師」，故選(B)。

9. (C)

I feel great to take a \_\_\_\_\_ bath in Yangmingshan.

(A) medicine (B) book (C) hot spring (D) winter

**解析**

take a hot spring bath (泡溫泉) 爲固定用法，故應選(C)。

10. (D)

There is a white house \_\_\_\_\_ the right bank of the river.

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

**解析**

表示「在右邊」的介係詞用 on，故應選(D)。

on the right bank of the river (在河的右岸)

11. (D)

The \_\_\_\_\_ last week scared a lot of people. Its strong winds and heavy rains took fifty lives.

- (A) air pollution (B) soccer game (C) system (D) typhoon

**解析**

由 strong winds and heavy rains (強風豪雨) 可推測得知為颱風，故應選(D)。

12. (C)

What a \_\_\_\_\_ day. Let's go fishing this afternoon.

- (A) stormy (B) foggy (C) sunny (D) humid

**解析**

既然提議下午去釣魚，表示外頭天氣晴朗，故選(C)。

13. (D)

The weather is going to be really \_\_\_\_\_, so I don't think you should take a heavy coat on your trip.

- (A) clear but windy (B) cold but dry  
(C) cool and wet (D) hot and sunny

**解析**

空格後一句建議不用帶厚外套，推測天氣應該蠻好的，選項(D)最為恰當。

14. (D)

What will the weather be like tomorrow in the south of Fishland?

- (A) It will rain. (B) It will snow.  
(C) It will be sunny. (D) It will be cloudy.

**解析**

依照圖片所示，費詩蘭南部都是顯示多雲的圖示，故應選(D)。

15. (B)

This forecast is for Fishland:

Tomorrow is the first day of this year's Flower Festival. But if you are planning on going to the Ru Mountains to enjoy the flowers, remember to bring an umbrella. Today will be the last sunny day we have this week. Tomorrow it will start raining.

Which part of Fishland is the forecast talking about?

- (A)  (B)  (C)  (D)

**解析**

依照圖片所示，A、B、C 三處明天都會下雨，但天氣預報中有提到「山」上會下雨，圖片上僅 B 處有山，故應選(B)。

16. (C)

Beatrice loves to draw apples. You can see \_\_\_\_\_ in her notebooks, on her letters, and even on her school bag!

- (A) one (B) others (C) them (D) which

**解析**

一般動詞 see (看到) 之後所接的名詞須為受格，而複數名詞 apples 受格的代名詞為 them，故應選(C)。

17. (D)

Gary: I can't find my pen.

Nina: Is the one on Jack's desk \_\_\_\_\_?

Gary: Yes. Thank you.

- (A) mine (B) ours (C) theirs (D) yours

**解析**

「sth. + be + 所有格代名詞」表示某物為某人所擁有的固定用法，而蓋瑞對妮娜來說是第二人稱，故應選(D)，yours = your pen。

18. (D)

Here are two books. One is for Mike and \_\_\_\_\_ is for his brother.

- (A) another (B) other (C) others (D) the other

**解析**

特定的兩者用 one 和 the other 來作為代名詞，故選(D)。

19. (A)

Ben has three dogs. One can stand, \_\_\_\_\_ can swim and the other can catch the ball.

- (A) another (B) other (C) the other (D) the others

**解析**

特定的三者，第一個用 one、第二個用 another、剩餘的最後一個用 the other 來作為代名詞，故選(A)。

20. (C)

There are ten women in the coffee shop. One of them is from Korea, and \_\_\_\_\_ are from Japan.

- (A) the other (B) other (C) the others (D) others

**解析**

特定範圍的可數名詞，第一個用 one，剩餘的最後一些用 the others 來作為代名詞，故選(C)。

21. (B)

A: Do you like the T-shirt?

B: No, I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) one (B) it (C) ones (D) them

**解析**

the T-shirt 為特定名詞，故用代名詞 it 來代替，故選(B)。

22. (D)

Both \_\_\_\_\_ my grandparents live in Canada.

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

**解析**

「both + of + the / 所有格 + 複數名詞」表示「兩者都~」，介係詞要用 of，故選(D)。

23. (B)

Our car is newer than \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) their (B) theirs (C) they (D) they're

**解析**

their car 的所有格代名詞是 theirs，故選(B)。

24. (C)

Many of \_\_\_\_\_ are good at math.

(A) we (B) our (C) us (D) ourselves

**解析**

動詞與介係詞之後接人稱代名詞要用受格，故選(C)。

25. (B)

Elsa hates going shopping, \_\_\_\_\_ she went last night when her grandpa sked her to buy some medicine for him.

(A) because (B) but (C) if (D) so

**解析**

空格須置入連接詞以連接前後子句，艾爾莎討厭購物，卻還是去幫忙買藥，語意轉折，故應選(B)。

26. (C)

We \_\_\_\_\_ watching TV when we felt the earthquake.

(A) are (B) has been (C) were (D) was

**解析**

when 為連接詞，連接的前後二個子句時態要一致，故應選複數的過去式動詞 were。

27. (D)

Hank usually goes to work after \_\_\_\_\_ his dog in the park every morning.

(A) he walking (B) walk (C) walks (D) walking

**解析**

after walking = after he walks

28. (A)

Not only Judy but also Jill \_\_\_\_\_ watching cartoons.

(A) enjoys (B) enjoying (C) enjoy (D) to enjoy

**解析**

「not only A but also B ~ 不僅A~而且B~」，A 和 B 作為主詞，動詞要和 B 一致，故用 enjoys，故選(A)。

29. (B)

He will be sad if he \_\_\_\_\_ the news.

(A) heard (B) hears (C) will hear (D) hear

**解析**

表示未來條件的句子，if 後接的子句應使用現在式時態，故選(B)。

30. (A)

\_\_\_\_\_ the typhoon, we decide not to climb the mountains this Sunday.

(A) Because of (B) Because (C) so (D) Though

**解析**

「because of + N/Ving」表示「因為」，故選(A)。