

段考錦囊



名師學院™

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年級：國中二年級

範圍：下學期第三次段考

科目：英文



一、一分鐘準備段考

- 利用嘴巴大聲唸，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

- 表示時間的從屬連接詞(**when**、**before**、**after**)

一、句型

句型	
從屬子句	主要子句
When/After/Before + 主詞 + 動詞 ~,	主詞 + 動詞 ~.
主要子句	從屬子句
= 主詞 + 動詞 ~	when/after/before + 主詞 + 動詞 ~.
例句	
When he comes, he will bring me the CD. He will bring me the CD when he comes. (他明天來的時候，會把 CD 帶給我。) Before I go to bed, I take a shower. (我在上床睡覺前洗澡。) = I take a shower before I go to bed. After he had breakfast, he went out. (他吃完早餐後出去。) = He went out after he had breakfast.	

二、重點

1. when/before/after 引導的從屬子句，要用**現在式**代替未來式。
2. 從屬子句放前面時，**需要逗號**；主要子句放前面時則不需要逗號。
3. 從屬子句不可單獨存在。

➤ 表示條件的從屬子句 (if)

句型	
從屬子句 主詞 + (don't/doesn't) + 現在式動詞 + ~,	主要子句 主詞 + will + 原形動詞 + ~. 主詞 + 現在式動詞 + ~. 祈使句.
主要子句 主詞 + will + 原形動詞 + ~ 主詞 + 現在式動詞 + ~ 祈使句	從屬子句 if + 主詞 + (don't/doesn't) + 現在式動詞 + ~.
例句	
If he helps me, I will be able to pass it. (假如他幫我, 我就可以及格。) = I will be able to pass it if he helps me. If you don't do it now, you'll regret it forever. (如果你現在不做的話, 你將永遠後悔。) = You'll regret it forever if you don't do it now. If you smoke outside, please keep the door closed. (如果你在外面抽菸, 請把門關好。) = Please keep the door closed if you smoke outside.	

➤ 感官動詞

感官動詞：see (看見)、watch (觀看)、look at (注視)、hear (聽到)、listen to (傾聽)、feel (感覺)、smell (聞) 等。

句型	例句
S + 感官動詞 + O + Vr ~ → 受詞的動作完成	I saw him steal a bike. (我看見他偷了腳踏車。)
S + 感官動詞 + O + Ving → 受詞的動作進行中	I saw him stealing a bike. (我看見他正在偷腳踏車。)

➤ 連綴動詞

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。

句型	例句
連綴動詞 + adj.	The strong tea tastes bitter. (這濃茶嚐起來是苦的。)
連綴動詞 + like + N/Ving	The strong tea tastes like medicine. (這濃茶嚐起來像藥。)

➤ 使役動詞

1. 使役動詞：have（使）、make（使）、let（使）等。
2. have 和 make 較有命令的意味，而 let 則強調「允許」之意。

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

➤ used to 的用法

- 一、表示某人過去習慣或是過去常做某事，用法如下

句型	例句
sb. + used to + Vr ~	He { went used to go } to school on foot, but now he takes the MRT. (他以前走路上學，但他現在搭捷運。) He { was used to be } an early bird, but now he is usually late for school. (他以前很早起床，但他現在上學經常遲到。)

- 二、表示曾經有

句型	例句
There used to + be + N	There { was used to be } a park around the corner when I was a kid. (當我還是小孩的時候，這附近曾經有一座公園。)

- 三、表示某人過去習慣或曾經做過

句型	例句
sb. + used to + Vr ~ = sb. + would + Vr ~	He { used to would } go to the beach when he felt upset. (當他覺得心煩的時候，他會去海邊。)

➤ 不定代名詞 other/another 的用法

other 的相關用法	例句
other + 複數名詞 = others 任意一些 (不指定)	They love each other . (他們彼此相愛。)
the other + N = the other 最後一個 (指定)	One of my hands is clean, but the other (hand) isn't. (我有一隻手是乾淨的, 但是另一隻不乾淨。)
the other + 複數名詞 = the others 最後一些 (指定)	One of my fingers hurts, but the others don't. (我有一隻手指受傷了, 但其他的手指沒有受傷。)
others 任意一些 (不指定)	Some boys like coffee, and others like juice.
the other 最後一個 (指定)	= Some boys like coffee, and other boys like juice.
the others 最後一些 (指定)	(有些男孩喜歡咖啡, 有些則喜歡果汁。)
some ~ + other + 複數名詞 = some ~ + others 一些~其他一些	Ten of the boys like coffee, but the others don't. (有十位男生喜歡咖啡, 但是其他男生則不喜歡。)
some ~ + the other + 複數名詞 = some of ~ + the others 一些~其他一些 (有限定範圍)	
another 的相關用法	例句
another + N = another 任意一個 (不指定)	To say is one thing; to do is another . (說和做是兩件事。)
one ~ another ~ the other ~ 一個~另一個~還有一個~	Do you have another color? (你有另一個顏色嗎?)
another + 數字 + 複數名詞 = 數字 + more + 複數名詞 再一個	My father is a doctor, and Mr. Lin is another . (我爸爸是一位醫生, 而林先生是另一位醫生。)
	Do you want another glass of coffee? = Do you want another cup of coffee? (你要再來一杯咖啡嗎?)
	The girls are talking to one another . (那些女生互相在交談。)

➤ spend/take/cost 的用法

一、spend (花費。動詞三態 spend-spent-spent)

主詞一定是人, 不可以是事物, 後加價錢、時間均可, 但如果再加動詞, 動詞須是 Ving 或後加 on + sth.

句型	例句
sb. + spend + 金錢/時間 + Ving/on sth. (某人花~錢/時間做某事)	He spent three hours cleaning the house yesterday. (他昨天花了三小時打掃房子。)

二、take (需要；費時。動詞三態 take-took-taken)

主詞是事物，後加時間。

句型	例句
sth. + take (+人) + 時間 + to + Vr (某事費時~)	It took him three hours to clean the house yesterday. (他昨天花了三小時打掃房子。)

三、cost (價值。動詞三態 cost-cost-cost)

主詞須是事物，不可以是人，後加價錢。

句型	例句
sth. + cost + (+人) + 金錢 (+ to Vr) (某物花了(某人)~錢)	The book cost me three hundred dollars. (我花了三百元買這本書。)

四、綜合用法

句型	例句
sb. + spend + 金錢 + Ving	I spent 30,000 dollars buying the computer.
= sb. + spend + 金錢 + on + sth.	= I spent 30,000 dollars on the computer.
= sb. + pay + 金錢 + to + Vr	= I paid 30,000 dollars to buy the computer.
= sb. + pay + 金錢 + for + sth.	= I paid 30,000 dollars for the computer.
= sb. + buy + sth. + for + 金錢	= I bought the computer for 30,000 dollars.
= sth. + cost + sb. + 金錢	= The computer cost me 30,000 dollars.
(某人為某事物花~錢)	(我花了三萬元買這臺電腦。)

► 表示地方的介係詞

用法／句型	例句
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) in the middle of ~ 在~中間 (限定範圍內的點) at the bottom of ~ 在~底端 (限定範圍內的點)	There's a bus stop in front of the house. (在房子的前面有一個公車停靠站。) He's teaching in the front of the classroom. (他正在教室前面教課。) There is a slide in the middle of the park. (公園中間有座溜滑梯。) There is a hole at the bottom of the bottle. (瓶子底部有個洞。)
between A and B (在 A 與 B 之間)	There's a store between a restaurant and a theater. (在餐廳和戲院中間有家店。)
on/at the corner of A and B (A 和 B 之間的轉角)	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。)
across from ~ (在~對面) go across ~ 到~對面 = cross vt./vi. 越過 go through ~ 穿越~	The park is across from the bank. (公園在銀行的對面。) Go across Park Street. (到公園街的對面。) = Cross Park Street.
near、next to、by 的用法： (1) near ~ 在~附近 (2) next to ~ 緊臨~ (3) by ~ 在~旁邊	There's an MRT station near here. (這附近有個捷運站。) He lives next to my door. (他就住在我家隔壁。) He is standing by the desk. (他站在書桌的一旁。)


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► 情狀副詞

一、副詞的形成

	變化
形容詞 + ly (～地) :	slow → slowly 慢慢地 careful → carefully 小心地
「子音 + y」結尾的字變副詞的方法 → 去 y + ily	heavy → heavily 重重地 busy → busily 忙碌地
形容詞與副詞同形 :	fast 快的 / 地 late 遲的 / 地 ; 晚的 / 地 hard 辛苦的 / 地 ; 堅硬的 / 地 ; 難的 / 地 early 早的 / 地
不規則變化 :	good → well
有部分的名詞 + ly 會形成形容詞。	friendly 友善的 lovely 可愛的 lonely 寂寞的

二、情狀副詞的用法

句型	例句
 S + V ~ + prep. + O ~ S + V + O S + be + Ving/p.p. ~	He walked into his room lazily. (他懶洋洋地走進房間。) = He lazily walked into his room. = He walked lazily into his room.
	She surfed the Net happily. (她快樂地上網。) = She happily surfed the Net.
	It is raining cats and dogs. (現在雨下得很大。) = It is raining heavily. = It is heavily raining. = It is raining hard.

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考試日期僅供參考

國二（1）（2）英文能力提升第六回

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.()

Don't make up any _____ when you make mistakes.

(A) foolishness (B) joke (C) excuses (D) selfishness

2.()

_____ yourselves at the concert.

(A) Like (B) Have (C) Look at (D) Enjoy

3.()

Ted was still very weak when he left the hospital. But after a week's _____, he felt much better and went back to work.

(A) rest (B) study (C) talk (D) trip

4.()

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

5.()

_____ in the exam is not correct.

(A) Cheating (B) Cheat (C) Cheated (D) Cheating

6.()

We are ready _____ have a picnic.

(A) about (B) for (C) in (D) to

7.()

Ted: Why didn't Andy do his homework?

Joe: He said he lost his workbook last night.

Ted: Do you believe him? I think it's just a(n) _____.

(A) excuse (B) interest (C) program (D) question

8.()

Everyone _____ mistakes in his or her life. The important thing is not to repeat them.

(A) does (B) forgets (C) makes (D) takes

9.()

Jim is good at singing and doing magic, so he is very _____ at his friends' parties.

(A) careful (B) honest (C) popular (D) surprised

10.()

If you want to be _____ in this job, you need to work harder than other people.

(A) careful (B) honest (C) polite (D) successful

11.()

Playing on-line games _____ very popular _____ teenagers.

(A) is ; with (B) are ; with (C) is ; to (D) are ; to

12.()

Mr. Wang is famous _____ a successful businessman.

(A) as (B) for (C) to (D) in

13.()

Dick can _____ finish his work.

(A) difficulty (B) hardly (C) hard (D) difficult

14.()

Betty is _____ danger. She's in the hospital now.

(A) to (B) in (C) out (D) under

15.()

There's no _____ between you and me.

(A) difference (B) money (C) people (D) different

16.()

I don't know what to do now. Please give me some _____.

(A) money (B) advice (C) books (D) advise

17.()

The baby birds were still hungry so their parents had to fly out to _____ more food.

(A) get off (B) give up (C) look for (D) put on

18.()

I feel like _____ some coffee.

(A) drink (B) drank (C) drinking (D) to drink

19.()

Kim: Why are you running so fast?

Tim: Because I have to _____ the bus.

(A) catching (B) caught (C) catched (D) catch

20.()

It's _____ you to help me a lot.

(A) kinds of (B) kind of (C) kinds for (D) kind for

21.()

The movie was so funny that everyone _____.

(A) laughed (B) cheer (C) laugh (D) smile

22.()

Mr. Smith drove a car to Hualien last night.

(A) He went to Hualien by car. (B) He went to Hualien a car.
(C) He went to Hualien in car. (D) He went to Hualien on the car.

23.()

Peter would not let me _____ a picture of him.

(A) took (B) take (C) taking (D) to take

24.()

It's time _____ Mrs. Wang _____ take medicine.

(A) that ; should (B) that ; will (C) for ; has to (D) to ; should

25.()

I have _____ comic books.

(A) much (B) a little (C) a lot (D) many

26.()

Please turn it _____.

(A) to (B) by (C) at (D) off

27.()

The boys would like _____ dodge ball after they finish their homework.

(A) playing (B) to play (C) played (D) play

28.()

Do you know where _____?

(A) lives he (B) does he live (C) he lives (D) did he lives

29.()

Teacher: Does anyone know _____ the famous writer was born?

Mei-ling: I know! In Taitung, right?

Teacher: You got it!

(A) how (B) when (C) where (D) whether

30.()

Lisa is new here, so she doesn't know _____ the restroom is.

(A) that (B) where (C) whether (D) which

國二（1）（2）英文能力提升第六回

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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. (C)

Don't make up any _____ when you make mistakes.

(A) foolishness (B) joke (C) excuses (D) selfishness

解析

當你犯錯時，不要「找藉口」。依句意應選(C)。

make up an excuse 編理由；找藉口

2. (D)

_____ yourselves at the concert.

(A) Like (B) Have (C) Look at (D) Enjoy

解析

enjoy oneself = have fun = have a good time 玩得開心

3. (A)

Ted was still very weak when he left the hospital. But after a week's _____,

he felt much better and went back to work.

(A) rest (B) study (C) talk (D) trip

解析

泰德已經接受過醫院的治療，依常理判斷只要再多休息就可以慢慢讓身體恢復，故應選(A)。

4. (D)

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

解析

「share + sth. + with + sb.」表示與某人分享某事物，置入選項(D)符合此句型亦符合語意。

5. (A)

_____ in the exam is not correct.

(A) Cheating (B) Cheat (C) Cheated (D) Cheating

解析

「cheat in an exam」這個動作做為主詞，則動詞 cheat 必須改為動名詞的形式，故選(A)。cheat vt./vi. 欺騙。cheat in an exam 考試作弊

6. (D)

We are ready _____ have a picnic.

(A) about (B) for (C) in (D) to

解析

「be ready to + V/for sth.」表示「準備好要~」，故選(D)。

7. (A)

Ted: Why didn't Andy do his homework?

Joe: He said he lost his workbook last night.

Ted: Do you believe him? I think it's just a(n) _____.

(A) excuse (B) interest (C) program (D) question

解析

由空格前一句疑問句，可知泰德對安迪沒有寫作業的理由感到懷疑，因此泰德會認為那是個藉口，故應選(A)。

8. (C)

Everyone _____ mistakes in his or her life. The important thing is not to repeat them.

(A) does (B) forgets (C) makes (D) takes

解析

make mistakes (犯錯)，此為固定用法，故應選(C)。

9. (C)

Jim is good at singing and doing magic, so he is very _____ at his friends' parties.

(A) careful (B) honest (C) popular (D) surprised

解析

唱歌和魔術都是可以炒熱現場氣氛的活動，可推測吉姆在派對上應該會受到歡迎，故應選(C)。

10. (D)

If you want to be _____ in this job, you need to work harder than other people.

(A) careful (B) honest (C) polite (D) successful

解析

比其他人努力工作，應該可以得到正面的回饋，而選項中僅(D)用來形容工作較為恰當。

11. (A)

Playing on-line games _____ very popular _____ teenagers.

(A) is ; with (B) are ; with (C) is ; to (D) are ; to

解析

popular adj. 受歡迎的

A + be + popular with + B A 受 B 的歡迎

動名詞作為主詞時應視為第三人稱單數，故選(A)。

12. (A)

Mr. Wang is famous _____ a successful businessman.

(A) as (B) for (C) to (D) in

解析

famous adj. 有名的

sb./sth. + be + famous + as + 身分 某人／物以～身分出名

13. (B)

Dick can _____ finish his work.

(A) difficulty (B) hardly (C) hard (D) difficult

解析

狄克幾乎無法完成這個工作。

(A) 困難 (B) 幾乎不 (C) 困難的；堅硬的 (D) 困難的

14. (B)

Betty is _____ danger. She's in the hospital now.

(A) to (B) in (C) out (D) under

解析

貝蒂有危險。她現在在醫院。

danger n. [U] 危險

sb. + be + in danger 某人有危險

15. (A)

There's no _____ between you and me.

(A) difference (B) money (C) people (D) different

解析

你和我之間沒有什麼不同。

(A) 不同處 (B) 金錢 (C) 人們 (D) 不同的

16. (B)

I don't know what to do now. Please give me some _____.

(A) money (B) advice (C) books (D) advise

解析

我現在不知如何是好。請給我一些意見。

(A) 金錢 (B) 忠告 (C) 書籍 (D) 勸告

17. (C)

The baby birds were still hungry so their parents had to fly out to _____ more food.

(A) get off (B) give up (C) look for (D) put on

解析

鳥寶寶們仍然肚子餓，所以牠們的雙親必須飛出去尋找更多食物。

(A) 動身 (B) 放棄 (C) 尋找 (D) 穿上

18. (C)

I feel like _____ some coffee.

(A) drink (B) drank (C) drinking (D) to drink

解析

我想要喝咖啡。

feel like + Ving 想要~

19. (D)

Kim: Why are you running so fast?

Tim: Because I have to _____ the bus.

(A) catching (B) caught (C) catched (D) catch

解析

金：你為什麼跑這麼快？

提姆：因為我必須趕那班公車。

catch vt. 抓住。catch a bus 趕上公車

20. (B)

It's _____ you to help me a lot.

(A) kinds of (B) kind of (C) kinds for (D) kind for

解析

你人真好，幫了我好多忙。

kind adj. 仁慈的

it's kind of + sb. + to + Vr 某人做某事是很仁慈的

21. (A)

The movie was so funny that everyone _____.

(A) laughed (B) cheer (C) laugh (D) smile

解析

這部電影太有趣了，所以每個人都在笑。

laugh vi. 笑（嘲笑）。動詞三態：laugh-laughed-laughed

22. (A)

Mr. Smith drove a car to Hualien last night.

(A) He went to Hualien by car. (B) He went to Hualien by a car.
(C) He went to Hualien in car. (D) He went to Hualien on the car.

解析

史密斯先生昨晚開車去花蓮。

drive a car + to + 地點 = go to + 地點 + by + 交通工具

23. (B)

Peter would not let me _____ a picture of him.

(A) took (B) take (C) taking (D) to take

解析

彼得不讓我幫他拍照。

使役動詞 let（讓）的句型為「let + sb. + Vr」。

24. (A)

It's time _____ Mrs. Wang _____ take medicine.

(A) that ; should (B) that ; will (C) for ; has to (D) to ; should

解析

王太太該吃藥的時間到了。

It's time for + sb. + to + Vr ~. = It's time that + sb. + should + Vr ~. 是某人該做某事的時間了

25. (D)

I have _____ comic books.

(A) much (B) a little (C) a lot (D) many

解析

我有很多漫畫書。

a lot of + 可數 / 不可數名詞、many + 可數名詞、much + 不可數名詞 很多~

comic books 為複數可數名詞，故選(D)。

26. (D)

Please turn it _____.

(A) to (B) by (C) at (D) off

解析

請關掉收音機。

關掉的片語是「turn off」，故選(D)。turn off 是可分開的片語，所以 it 可以置於中間。

27. (D)

The boys would like _____ dodge ball after they finish their homework.

(A) playing (B) to play (C) played (D) play

解析

男孩們想要在寫完功課後，去打躲避球。

would like + to + Vr 想要~

28. (C)

Do you know where _____?

(A) lives he (B) does he live (C) he lives (D) did he lives

解析

直接問句 Wh-疑問詞 + 助動詞 + S + Vr ~ ? = 間接問句 wh- 疑問詞 + S + V ~ 。

29. (C)

Teacher: Does anyone know _____ the famous writer was born?

Mei-ling: I know! In Taitung, right?

Teacher: You got it!

(A) how (B) when (C) where (D) whether

解析

老師：有誰知道這個知名作家是在哪裡出生的？

梅琳：我知道！在臺東，對不對？

老師：妳答對了！

梅琳的答句中回答地點為臺東，可得知老師的間接問句是問地點，表示地點的疑問詞是 where，故應選(C)。

30. (B)

Lisa is new here, so she doesn't know _____ the restroom is.

(A) that (B) where (C) whether (D) which

解析

莉莎初來乍到，所以她不知道洗手間在哪裡。

本句為間接問句，句型為「~ + wh - 疑問詞 + S + V ~」。restroom（洗手間）是地點，表示地點的疑問詞是 where，故應選(B)。