

段考錦囊

年級：國中二年級

範圍：下學期第二次段考

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

- as~as 的用法

句型	例句
肯定句： A + be + as + 原級 + as + B A 像 B 一樣~	She is as pretty as an angel. (她像天使一樣美。)
否定句： A + be + not + as/so + 原級 + as + B A 不像 B 一樣~	He isn't so poor as I. (他不像我那麼窮。) = He isn't as poor as I.
常見的「 as + 形容詞 + as ~ 」的用法	as busy as a bee 像蜜蜂一樣忙 as easy as ABC 像 ABC 一樣容易 as proud as a peacock 像孔雀一樣驕傲，喻耀武揚威 as blind as a bat 像蝙蝠般盲目 as poor as a church mouse 像教堂老鼠一樣窮

▶ 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 richer than I, but I'm cuter than he. (湯姆比我有錢, 但我比他有人緣。)
A + be (+ even/much/a lot) + more/less + 原級 + than B A 比 B 更/更不~ (得多)	Tom is richer than I, but I'm more handsome 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 the more popular 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~	The more money you give me, the happier 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 the biggest city 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 the best 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。)

▶ 不定代名詞 one/ones 的用法

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

▶ had better 的用法

had better 有威脅、警告或催促意味，較 should 和 ought to 的語氣更加強烈。

句型	例句
had better + Vr (最好去做~)	You'd better stay here. (你最好待在這裡。) He had better see a doctor. (他最好去看醫生。)
had better + not + Vr (最好不要去做~)	You had better not smoke. It's bad for your health. (你最好別抽菸。這對你的健康有害。)

▶ 感官動詞的用法

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。)
	I saw him and ran away. (看到他，我就跑掉了。)

➤ 反身代名詞

1. 形成

	單／複數	變化
第一、二人稱所有格 + self	單數	I → myself you → yourself
第一、二人稱所有格 + selves	複數	we → ourselves you → yourselves
第三人稱受格 + self	單數	he → himself she → herself it → itself
第三人稱受格 + selves	複數	they → themselves

- Tom → himself
- George and Mary → themselves
- Tom and I → ourselves
- you and Bob → yourselves



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2.反身代名詞的用法

用法／句型	例句
(1) 受詞與主詞相同時，則用反身代名詞。	Tom killed himself last night. (湯姆昨晚自殺了。) Tom, look at yourself. (湯姆，看看你自己。) Boys, look at yourselves. (男孩們，看看你們自己。) The boys look at themselves. (這些男孩看他們自己。)
(2) 強調某人親自做某事。 句型： S + 反身代名詞 + V ~	I myself did it. = I did it myself. (我親自完成這件事。)
(3) 強調某人獨自做某事。 句型： S + V ~ + by + -self	I did it by myself. No one helped me. = I did it alone. No one helped me. = I did it on my own. No one helped me. (我獨自完成這件事。沒有人幫我。)
(4) 某人玩得愉快： 句型： sb. + have a good time = sb. + have fun = sb. + enjoy + -self	He had a good time (in) dancing with me. = He had fun (in) dancing with me. = He enjoyed himself (in) dancing with me. (他和我跳舞跳得很愉快。)
(5) 幫助自己(自行取用~)： 句型： help + -self + to + N	They helped themselves to the food on the table. (他們自行取用桌上的食物。)
(6) 傷到自己： 句型： sb. + hurt + -self = sb. + be + hurt = sb. + get hurt	She hurt herself. (她受傷了。) → hurt 當動詞 = She was hurt. → hurt 當過去分詞 = She got hurt. → hurt 當過去分詞

➤ 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.

➤ **So~that~的用法**

so ~ that ~ 解釋為「如此~以致於~」

句型	例句
S + be 動詞/一般動詞 + so + adj./adv. + that S + can/can't + Vr	He is so young that he can't go to school. (他太小以致於不能上學。) Jenny walks so fast that I can't catch up with her. (珍妮走太快了以致於我趕不上她。)

➤ **Spend/take/cost 的用法**

1. 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。)

2. 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。)

3. 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。)

4. 綜合用法 :

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

► 使役動詞 **let** 的用法

句型	例句
Let + sb. + Vr ~ 讓某人去做某事 *let 是使役動詞，後面的對象是受格。	Let him go. (讓他走。) Let her do it. (讓她做這件事。)
Let's + Vr ~ 讓我們一起做某事	Let's do it. (讓我們一起做這件事。)
比較	Let's go dancing. (讓我們一起去跳舞。) → 所有人一起 Let us go dancing. ((你)讓我們去跳舞。) → 「你」不一定要去



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考試日期僅供參考

國二（1）（2）英文能力提升第五回

範圍： 國中二年級綜合

考試日期： 2014/03/25

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.()

It's a good habit to _____ the paper.

(A) produce (B) waste (C) reuse (D) bring

2.()

閱讀測驗

(At the beach)

Ben: Hi, Judy! I can't believe you came to join us!

Judy: Hello, Ben. I came because I like your idea: when you give, you're rich.

I'm happy that I can do something for the Earth.

Ben: Right. That's why we had this plan to get our clean beach back. Do you know if Paul's coming? I remember he had the same idea and said he would try his best to come over.

Judy: But he just called and said he wouldn't come today because it's too hot.

Ben: I can't believe it! He always says, "We can do this and that..."

Judy: Don't you know him? He only pays lip service to what should be done but seldom does anything.

Ben: I see. Let's forget about him. We'll have Tony and Sophie to help us soon.

Judy: That's great. So where should we start now? Should we pick up those bottles first?

Ben: Sure, let's go.

Why are Ben and Judy at the beach?

(A) To go swimming. (B) To clean up the beach.
(C) To have a beach party. (D) To learn about sea animals.

3.()

承上題

What does Judy mean by saying Paul pays lip service?

(A) He enjoys eating. (B) He is good at singing.
(C) He talks a lot but does little. (D) He kisses people to show his thanks.

4.()

承上題

Which is true?

- (A) Paul comes to the beach in the end.
- (B) Judy feels bad about going to the beach.
- (C) Ben is surprised to see Judy at the beach.
- (D) Tony and Sophie will not come to the beach.

5.()

One of my uncles is a policeman and the _____ are teachers.

- (A) other (B) others (C) ones (D) one

6.()

All the juice _____ in the refrigerator.

- (A) are (B) can (C) will (D) is

7.()

Some students like watching romantic movies, but _____ don't.

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

8.()

Mrs. Brown died _____ cancer.

- (A) to (B) for (C) in (D) of

9.()

My brother enjoys playing the on-line games _____ his free time.

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

10.()

They haven't seen _____ for a long time.

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

11.()



Nana and Fred are good friend, and _____ are baseball fans.

(A) all of them (B) both of them (C) some of them (D) one of them

12.()

I let my parents _____ because I got a terrible grade on the test.

(A) on (B) of (C) up (D) down

13.()

Mother's Day is _____ the corner.

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

14.()

All people are _____ what he said.

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

15.()

The police will look _____ the accident.

(A) at (B) up (C) of (D) into

16.()

Do you know the boy _____ long hair.

(A) in (B) by (C) with (D) at

17.()

My boyfriend bought some chocolate _____ me.

(A) to (B) by (C) with (D) for

18.()

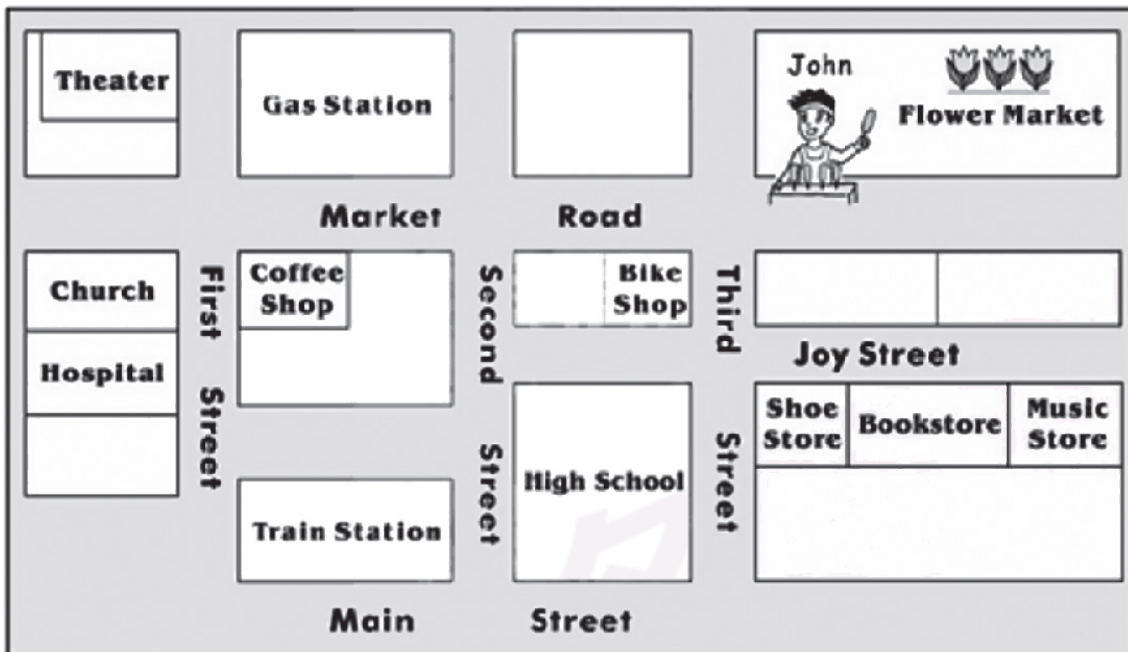
John sells hot dogs outside the flower market. Sometimes people come up to him and ask for directions. Look at the map and answer the questions.

I.

Rose: Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to the _____?
 John: Of course. Just go down Market Road for two blocks and turn left. You'll see a church. It's next to the church, on First Street.
 Rose: I see. Thanks.
 John: You're welcome.

II.

John: Good morning. Would you like a hot dog?
 Fred: Yes, one please. By the way, where can I find a bookstore near here?
 John: Go down Third Street and _____. It's between a shoe store and a music store.
 Fred: Thank you.



Rose: Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to the _____?

- (A) theater (B) train station (C) gas station (D) hospital

19.()

承上題

John: Go down Third Street and _____. It's between a shoe store and a music store.

- (A) turn to your right (B) stop at the bike shop
 (C) turn left on Joy Street (D) walk past Main Street

20.()

Can you tell me _____ get to the station?

- (A) I how (B) how to (C) how should I (D) how do I

21.()

Martin : How can I get to the hospital?

Karen : _____.

- (A) Walk on the street.
(B) Go straight and turn left at the bank. It's across from the restaurant.
(C) Right, you'll see it.
(D) It's next.

22.()

Visitor: Excuse me, where is the police station?

Guard: It's _____ Ho-Ping Rd.

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

23.()

You can _____ the bus to the department store.

- (A) get up (B) get off (C) take (D) drive

24.()

Go _____ the road and go _____ the fire station.

- (A) along ; past (B) to ; pass (C) along ; to (D) on ; on

25.()

Go straight and _____ right _____ the convenience store.

- (A) turn ; on (B) turn ; at (C) go ; on (D) go ; at

26.()

Lucy: Should we talk on the cellphone in class?

Carol: No, we _____.

- (A) should (B) don't (C) do (D) shouldn't

27.()

You _____ take someone's money without telling him or her.

(A) must have (B) must (C) should (D) must not

28.()

She _____ home by 11:00.

(A) should be (B) should (C) should is (D) shouldn't

29.()

My dad _____ buy a new motorcycle.

(A) needs (B) need (C) needn't (D) needed

30.()

Allen _____ preview history yesterday.

(A) should (B) needed to (C) must (D) need to

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國二（1）（2）英文能力提升第五回

範圍： 國中二年級綜合

考試日期： 2014/03/05

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)

It's a good habit to _____ the paper.

(A) produce (B) waste (C) reuse (D) bring

解析

reuse the paper 「重複利用紙張」最符合句中所說的「好習慣」，故選(C)。

2. (B)

Why are Ben and Judy at the beach?

(A) To go swimming. (B) To clean up the beach.
(C) To have a beach party. (D) To learn about sea animals.

解析

班和茱蒂為什麼在海灘上？

(A) 為了去游泳。 (B) 為了淨灘。
(C) 為了開海灘派對。 (D) 為了認識海洋生物。

3. (C)

What does Judy mean by saying Paul pays lip service?

(A) He enjoys eating. (B) He is good at singing.
(C) He talks a lot but does little. (D) He kisses people to show his thanks.

解析

茱蒂說保羅出一張嘴是指什麼？

(A) 他喜歡吃東西。 (B) 他擅長唱歌。
(C) 嘴上說得好聽但是光說不練。 (D) 他親吻人們來表示感謝。

4. (C)

Which is true?

(A) Paul comes to the beach in the end.
(B) Judy feels bad about going to the beach.
(C) Ben is surprised to see Judy at the beach.
(D) Tony and Sophie will not come to the beach.

解析

何者是正確的？

- (A) 保羅最後來到海灘。 (B) 茱蒂覺得去海灘很糟。
(C) 班很驚訝看到茱蒂在海灘出現。 (D) 東尼和蘇菲不會來海灘。

5. (B)

One of my uncles is a policeman and the _____ are teachers.

- (A) other (B) others (C) ones (D) one

解析

我的其中一位叔叔是警察，而「其餘的」是老師，the others 表示限定數量中剩餘的一些，故選(B)。

6. (D)

All the juice _____ in the refrigerator.

- (A) are (B) can (C) will (D) is

解析

表示存在用 be 動詞，而 juice 為不可數名詞，因此再多的 juice 還是只能接單數動詞，故應選(D)。

7. (C)

Some students like watching romantic movies, but _____ don't.

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

解析

列舉不特定範圍的多數時，可用「some + 可數名詞 ~, others ~」，表示「一些~，其他~」

8. (D)

Mrs. Brown died _____ cancer.

- (A) to (B) for (C) in (D) of

解析

die of + 疾病表示「死於(疾病)」，故選(D)。

9. (A)

My brother enjoys playing the on-line games _____ his free time.

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

解析

in one's free time 為「在某人空閒的時候」的用法，故選(A)。

10. (A)

They haven't seen _____ for a long time.

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

解析

他們已經很久沒有見到彼此了。

each other 彼此

11. (B)

Nana and Fred are good friend, and _____ are baseball fans.

(A) all of them (B) both of them (C) some of them (D) one of them

解析

娜娜和佛烈德是好朋友，而且他們兩個都是棒球迷。

(A) 他們全部 (B) 他們兩個 (C) 他們有些 (D) 他們其中一個

12. (D)

I let my parents _____ because I got a terrible grade on the test.

(A) on (B) of (C) up (D) down

解析

let + sb. + down 讓某人失望

13. (C)

Mother's Day is _____ the corner.

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

解析

around the corner (時間/地點) 快到了

14. (C)

All people are _____ what he said.

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

解析

against prep. 反對；對抗

be + against + N/Ving 不贊成~

15. (D)

The police will look _____ the accident.

(A) at (B) up (C) of (D) into

解析

look into 深入地調查

16. (C)

Do you know the boy _____ long hair.

(A) in (B) by (C) with (D) at

解析

with + N 有~。with long hair 做形容詞片語，修飾 the boy。

17. (D)

My boyfriend bought some chocolate _____ me.

(A) to (B) by (C) with (D) for

解析

buy + sth. + for + sb. 買某物送某人

18. (D)

Rose: Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to the _____?

(A) theater (B) train station (C) gas station (D) hospital

解析

(A) 劇院 (B) 火車站 (C) 加油站 (D) 醫院

由地圖可得知，沿著市場路走兩個街區再左轉，教堂旁邊為醫院，故應選(D)。

19. (C)

John: Go down Third Street and _____. It's between a shoe store and a music store.

(A) turn to your right (B) stop at the bike shop
(C) turn left on Joy Street (D) walk past Main Street

解析

(A) 往你的右邊轉 (B) 在腳踏車店停住 (C) 左轉到喜悅街 (D) 走過大街

由地圖可得知，書店在喜悅街上，沿著第三街走必須左轉才能到書店，故應選(C)。

20. (B)

Can you tell me _____ get to the station?

(A) I how (B) how to (C) how should I (D) how do I

解析

你可以告訴我要怎麼去車站嗎？

間接問句「how I can get to ~」可以改成名詞片語「how to get to ~」。

21. (B)

Martin: How can I get to the hospital?

Karen: _____.

(A) Walk on the street.

(B) Go straight and turn left at the bank. It's across from the restaurant.

(C) Right, you'll see it.

(D) It's next.

解析

馬丁：我要怎麼去醫院？

凱倫：直走，然後在銀行左轉。它就在餐廳的對面。

go straight 直走

turn + left/right + at + the + 地方 在某地左／右轉

across from ~ 在~對面。

22. (A)

Visitor: Excuse me, where is the police station?

Guard: It's _____ Ho-Ping Rd.

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

解析

遊客：請問警察局在哪裡？

警衛：在和平路上。

on + 路／街道 在某路／街道上

23. (C)

You can _____ the bus to the department store.

(A) get up (B) get off (C) take (D) drive

解析

你可以搭這班公車到百貨公司。

「take + 交通工具」表示搭乘某交通工具。

get off 為下車。

24. (A)

Go _____ the road and go _____ the fire station.

(A) along ; past (B) to ; pass (C) along ; to (D) on ; on

解析

沿著這條路走，然後經過消防隊。

go along 為沿著走之意；go past 為經過之意。

25. (B)

Go straight and _____ right _____ the convenience store.

(A) turn ; on (B) turn ; at (C) go ; on (D) go ; at

解析

直走，然後在便利商店右轉。

turn + left/right + at + the + 地方 在某地左／右轉

26. (D)

Lucy: Should we talk on the cellphone in class?

Carol: No, we _____.

(A) should (B) don't (C) do (D) shouldn't

解析

露西問「我們應該在上課時講電話嗎？」，卡蘿回答，「不，我們不應該。」用 should 問，也應該用 should 問答，否定後面要加 not，故選(D)。

27. (D)

You _____ take someone's money without telling him or her.

(A) must have (B) must (C) should (D) must not

解析

沒有告之他人不能拿他人的錢，依句意應選(D)。「must not」表示強烈禁止之意。

28. (A)

She _____ home by 11:00.

(A) should be (B) should (C) should is (D) shouldn't

解析

「should + Vr」表示「應該，必須～」，故選(A)。

29. (C)

My dad _____ buy a new motorcycle.

(A) needs (B) need (C) needn't (D) needed

解析

need (需要) 可做一般動詞及助動詞，在此為助動詞，後接原形動詞 buy，故選(B)。

30. (B)

Allen _____ preview history yesterday.

(A) should (B) needed to (C) must (D) need to

解析

should 用於現在式及未來式，而 must 無過去式，「必須」的過去式用 had to 或 needed to，故選(B)。