

段考錦囊



名師學院

www.kut.com.tw

年級:高中二年級

範圍:下學期第二次段考

科目:英文







一、一分鐘準備段考

- 利用字卡、書寫、發音等方式幫助單字記憶
- > 多讀幾遍課文,讓句型與用語在腦海留下深刻印象
- > 忌諱一知半解,要將錯過的題目搞懂
- 利用名師學院系列產品,反覆觀看、補強弱點

二、重點回顧

▶ 假設語氣

凡表達與事實不符合的假定、想像或許願時,稱為「假設語氣」;而在句子中動詞的時態須做適當的改變。

假設法動詞原則:

	條件句中動詞形式	主要子句中動詞形式	
與現在相反	were	would/should/could/mig	
	過去式動詞	ht + Vr	
與過去相反	had + p.p.	would/should/could/mig	
		ht + have + p.p.	
與未來相反—	現在簡單式	will/shall/can/may +Vr	
1. 可能性大			
與未來相反一	should + Vr	(will/would	
2. 可能性小(萬一)		shall/should + Vr	
		can/could	
		may/might	
與未來相反—	were to Vr	would/should/could/mig	
3. 不可能		ht + Vr	



F Ea TrE.	MA E-a
條件	例句
與 現在 相反	If I were you, I wouldn't do that.
	(如果我是你,我不會那麼做。)
與 過去 相反	If he had arrived later, the accident wouldn't have
	happened to him.
	(如果他晚一點到的話·就不會碰到這種意外了·)
與未來相反—	If it rains tomorrow, we will cancel the plan.
1. 可能性大	(如果明天下雨,我們會取消計畫。)
與未來相反—	If he should get sick, we would have to do the job
2. 可能性小(萬一)	without him.
	〈萬一他生病了,我們可能得要靠自己做這工作。〉
與未來相反—	If the sun were to rise in the west, I would/will
3. 不可能	marry you.
	(如果太陽打西邊出來,我就嫁給你。)

▶ 倒裝句

一、地方副詞倒裝句

句型1: S+Vi+地方副詞

→ 地方副詞 + Vi + S

例句: Here comes the train. (火車來了。)

句型 2: S+be+ 過去分詞 + 地方副詞

→ 地方副詞 + be + 過去分詞 + S

例句: A lot of goods are stored in the room.

→ In the room are stored a lot of goods. (房間裡存放了許多貨物。)

句型3: S+be+ 現在分詞 + 地方副詞

→ 地方副詞 + 現在分詞 + be + S

例句: A girl is singing over there.

→ Singing over there is a girl. (一位女孩在那裡唱歌。)



二、否定倒裝句

凡否定副詞、否定副詞片語或否定副詞子句置於句首時,句構要倒裝。

例句: I will never see him again. (我再也不會見到他了。)

 \rightarrow Never will I see him again.

He is by no means a gentleman. (他絕不是個君子。)

 \rightarrow By no means is he a gentleman.

She seldom goes to church. (她很少去教堂。)

 \rightarrow Seldom does she go to church.

三、so/such 的倒裝句

so~that~及such~that~的句中,若將so或such及其所引導的詞類置於句首時,亦採倒裝句構,與否定倒裝句完全相同。

例句:

She is so/such cute that everyone likes her.

→ So/Such cute is she that everyone likes her.

(她是如此可愛,以致於每個人都喜歡她。)

He came so late that he missed the chance.

→ So late did he come that he missed the chance. (他來得那麼晚,以致錯過了機會。)

> 分詞與分詞句構

- 1. 分詞可分為**現在分詞(Ving)**和過去分詞(p.p.)。
- 2. 現在分詞(Ving)作形容詞時,翻成「令人感到~的」。過去分詞(p.p.)作 形容詞時,翻成「感到~的」。

例:

原形	現在分詞 (Ving)	過去分詞(p.p.)
tire	tiring 令人疲倦的	tired 咸到疲倦的
interest	interesting 有趣的	interested 威興趣的
excite	exciting 令人興奮的	excited 感到興奮的

3. 現在分詞(Ving)作形容詞,表「主動」的概念,翻成「正要~的;即將~的」。過去分詞(p.p.)作形容詞,表「被動」的概念,翻成「已經~的」。



例:

原形	現在分詞 (Ving)	過去分詞(p.p.)	
boil	boiling 沸騰中的	boiled 煮開了的	
retire	retiring 即將退休的	retired 已經退休的	
develop	developing 正在開發中的	developed 已經開發的	

4. 現在分詞(Ving)作形容詞,表「動態」的概念,而過去分詞(p.p.)作形容詞,表「靜態」的概念。

boiling water 沸騰中的水 → 動態 boiled water 煮開了的水 → 靜態 a moving target 移動中的目標 → 動態 a closed door 被關上的門 → 靜態 例句:

The story is interesting. (故事是有趣的。)→ 事物吸引人
I'm interested in the story. (我對故事感興趣。)→ 人被吸引

5. 分詞句構

兩句在一起時,原應有連接詞連接。若兩句在一起,而無連接詞連接時,往 往要化簡副詞句子,使其變成分詞片語後,則無連接上的問題。 化簡方式如下:

第一步: 刪除相同的主詞,並在不傷害清楚性的前提下。刪除引導副詞子句的連接詞

第二步: 之後的 be 動詞或動詞均改為現在分詞。

第三步: 若之後為 be 動詞,則變成現在分詞 being 後,可省略,亦可不

省略,以強調「被動」或「處在某種狀態」的意思。

例句: John stood there, shouting.→用現在分詞表示主動含意。 (約翰站在那邊咆哮著。)

> John stood there, shouted by his Mom.→用過去分詞表示被動含意。 (約翰站在那邊,被媽媽咆哮。)

Because he has nothing to do, he turns on the TV.

Having nothing to do, he turns on the TV.(因為沒事做,所以他打開電視。)



▶ like 當介係詞的用法

like + N = as + S + V

例句: I am not like you. I don't like to study all the time.

(我不像你。我不喜歡整天讀書。)

It is a mammal as you are.

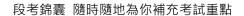
(正如你一樣,牠也是哺乳類動物。)







(此試題以文法複習為主)





高二下英文文法

範圍: 文法

適用年級・	高中二年級	適用科目:	英文	題型・	單選題:5題
迎门十秋.	同十二十級	週几17日.	大人	烬王 .	半迭呓.J呓

題目1	If I had started learning French last summer, I able to talk now. (A) would have been (B) had been (C) would be (D) will be
題目 2	for your financial support, I might have gone bankrupt. (A) Has it not been (B) Had it not been (C) Were it not (D) Was it not
題目 3	Once upon a time, somewhere in this forest (A) a poor boy lived there (B) there a poor boy lived (C) lived a poor boy (D) lived there a poor boy
題目 4	a young girl, and Mom is in her mid-seventies. (複選) (A) No longer I am (B) No longer do I be (C) I am no longer (D) No longer am I
題目 5	in sports, Tom was determined to join the basketball team. (A) Interesting (B) Interested (C) Fascinated (D) Fascinating



範圍: 文法

高二下英文文法

適用年紀	級: 高中二年級	適用科目:	英文	題型:	單選題:	5題
解答1	If I had started learning (A) would have been 如果我去年夏天開始 由時間點 last summer had+ p.p. 」,後半句是	(B) had been (C) 學法語,我現在就 和 no 可判斷本句	would be 會說了。 為兩段式假	(D) will be 設。前半句是對	過去的假設	,用「if+S+
解答2		ncial support, I mig (B) Had it not been , 我可能就破產 + N, = Had it not be 可假設,所以(C)(D (B)是針對過去事	ght have gon n (C) Wer 了。 een for + N n)不符合,	ne bankrupt. e it not (D) Was 且(D)是混淆選項	,正確對現	

解答3 Once upon a time, somewhere in this forest _____.

(A) a poor boy lived there (B) there a poor boy lived

(C) lived a poor boy (D) lived there a poor boy

解析

很久很久以前,有個可憐的男孩住在森林的某處。

原句為 A poor boy lived somewhere in the forest,本句為地方副詞放句首的倒裝句,將主詞與動詞對調即可,故選(C)。

解答4 —— a young girl, and Mom is in her mid-seventies. (複選)

(A) No longer I am (B) No longer do I be

(C) I am no longer (D) No longer am I

解析

我不再是年輕的女孩,而我媽也七十幾歲了。

本題為否定副詞 No longer 放句首的倒裝句,(C) I am no longer 為原句,採用與疑問詞相同的倒裝方式後變成(D) No longer am I,故本題(C)(D)皆可選。

解答5 _____ in sports, Tom was determined to join the basketball team.

(A) Interesting (B) Interested (C) Fascinated (D) Fascinating

解析

由於對運動很有興趣,湯姆下定決心要加入籃球隊。

原句為 Because Tom was interested in sports,~,本題主詞是「人」,所以省略連接詞再省略主詞後,改成主動分詞的 be 動詞也可一併省,也就是(Being) Interested in。此外,介系詞也要留意,「sb. + beV interested in 」、「sb. + beV fascinated with」,故選(B)。