# 段考複習錦囊

# 國二上 英文

# → 第三次段考

### 重點回顧

- 未來式
- 動名詞
- 情狀副詞
- 頻率副詞
- 使役動詞
- 天氣的表達
- 英文的基數與序數

#### 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

## www.kut.com.tw

### 未來式

定義:在未來時間所產生的動作或狀態。動詞均要用未來式。

₽πi	lti l→
句型	例句
S + will + Vr ~	He will leave for Japan.(他將前往日本。)
=S+be going to +Vr~(肯定句)	= He is going to leave for Japan.
S + will not (won't) + Vr ~	We won't go camping tomorrow.
= S + be not going to + Vr ~ (否定句)	= We are not going to go camping
	tomorrow. (我們明天將不去露營。)
Will $+$ S $+$ Vr $\sim$ ?	Will he go fishing next weekend?
= Be + S + going to + Vr ~?(疑問句)	Yes, he will.
Yes, S + will.	No, he won't.
= Yes, S + be. (肯定簡答)	= Is he going to go fishing next weekend?
No, S + won't.	No, he won't.
= No, S + be not. (否定簡答)	No, he is not.
	(他下星期將去約魚嗎?)

# 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)。

例句: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)。

	句型	例句
動名詞當	Ving ~ + V ~	Taking a shower before sleeping is my habit.
作主詞	$=$ To + Vr $\sim$ + V $\sim$	= To take a shower before sleeping is my
	$=$ It + V $\sim$ + to + Vr $\sim$	habit.
		= It is my habit to take a shower before
		sleeping.
		(睡前洗澡是我的習慣。)
動名詞當	S + V + O	He decided to go camping with us.
作受詞	=S + V + to +Vr	(他決定和我們去露營。)
	=S + V + Ving	We would love to stay here.
		(我們想要待在這裡。)
		= We would like to stay here.
動名詞當	當主詞補語 (SC)	To see is to believe.(眼見為憑。)
作補語		= Seeing is believing.
		To teach is to learn. (教學相長。)
		= Teaching is learning.
	當受詞補語 (OC)	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。)
		I saw him running after a dog and playing
		with it happily.
		(我看見他正在追一隻狗,並且和牠玩得 很快樂。)

# 情狀副詞

1. 定義:表狀態、性質、方法

句型	例句
S + V + 情狀副詞	The girl smiles happily.
	( 這女孩笑得很開心。 )
	That boy dances well.
	(那男孩舞跳得很好。)

### 2. 副詞的形成

規則變化	例如
字尾加 ly	slow → slowly 慢慢地
	careful → carefully 小心地
字尾去 y 加 ily	heavy → heavily 重重地
	busy → busily 忙碌地
字尾為 le,去 e 加 y	terrible → terribly 糟糕地
不規則變化	例如
形容詞與副詞同形	fast → fast 快地
	late → late 遲地
不規則變化	good → well 好地

### 頻率副詞

- 1. 頻率副詞:always (總是)、usually (經常)、often (常常)、sometimes (有時)、seldom (很少)、never (從未)、hardly (幾乎不)等。
- 2. 位置:
  - (1) be 動詞之後。
  - (2) 一般動詞之前。
  - (3) 簡答時,在 be 動詞或助動詞之前。

例句:LEARNING

He is always late to school. (他上學總是遲到。)

= He always goes to school late.

A: Is he usually late to school? (他上學通常會遲到嗎?)

B: No, he never/seldom is. (不,從不/很少。)

He looked strong, but he usually/often saw a doctor.

(他看起來很強壯,但他常常看醫生。)

He is strong, so he never/seldom/hardly sees a doctor.

(他很強壯,所以他從不/很少/幾乎不看醫生。)

3. How often:詢問次數、頻率

例句: How often did he go swimming? (他多常去游泳?)

## 使役動詞

have (使)、make (使)、let (使)等。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。)

### 天氣的表達

#### 詢問天氣

What's the weather like?

= How's the weather?

形容天氣			
windy	adj.	多風的	warm adj. 溫暖的
cloudy	adj.	多雲的	hot adj. 熱的
snowy	adj.	多雪的	clear adj. 晴朗的
foggy	adj.	多霧的	wet adj. 潮溼的
stormy	adj.	狂風暴雨的	humid adj. 潮溼的
sunny	adj.	陽光普照的	
rainy	adj.	多雨的	

#### 例句:

What's the weather like today? (今天天氣如何?)

It's a cloudy day. (今天是陰天。)

I hate to go out on a rainy day. (我討厭下雨天出門。)

Drive carefully on a snowy day. (下雪的時候要小心開車。)

## 英文的基數與序數

- 1. 定義:序數是有順序的數字,基數是基本數字。
- 2. 不規則變化的序數:

基數	序數
one	first 或 1st
two	second 或 2nd
three	third 或 3rd

3. 規則變化的序數:

(1) 基數 +th:

基數	序數
four	fourth
six	sixth
seven	seventh
eight	eighth
nine	ninth

(2) 基數 (~ve) → ~fth, 基數 (~ty) → ~tieth:

基數	序數
five	fifth
twelve	twelfth
twenty	twentieth
forty	fortieth

(3) 組合字 → 基數 + 序數:

基數	序數
twenty-one	twenty-first
thirty-five	thirty-fifth

4. 序數之前必加 the 或所有格。

例句:

January is the first month of the year.(一月是一年的第一個月分。) Jay was my first boyfriend.(傑是我的第一任男友。)

5. 幾月幾日的表達: ~ 月 ~ 日 (序數) = the + 序數 + of + ~ 月 例句:

Sep. twelfth = the twelfth of Sep. 九月十二日 He was born on February twenty-ninth. (他出生於二月二十九日。)

= He was born on the twenty-ninth of Feb.

www.kut.com.tw

實力測驗 GO:http://quiz.kut.com.tw/j\_exam.aspx