

# 第 1 回 單字文法檢測卷

搭配講義範圍：

\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_班\_\_\_\_號 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 得分\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 1 第一冊 (全)

## 一、寫出下列單字片語：70 分 (每題 2 分)

1. 最喜愛的	<u>favorite</u>	19. 睡覺；睡眠	<u>sleep</u>
2. 叔叔；伯伯；舅舅	<u>uncle</u>	20. 紫色 (的)	<u>purple</u>
3. 丈夫	<u>husband</u>	21. 號碼；數字	<u>number</u>
4. 父母親	<u>parents</u>	22. 兒童	<u>child</u>
5. 女兒	<u>daughter</u>	23. 遵守；跟隨	<u>follow</u>
6. 女人	<u>woman</u>	24. 橡皮擦	<u>eraser</u>
7. 上班族	<u>office worker</u>	25. 尺	<u>ruler</u>
8. 作家	<u>writer</u>	26. 等待	<u>wait</u>
9. 警察	<u>police officer</u>	27. 阿姨；嬸嬸；伯母	<u>aunt</u>
10. 跳舞	<u>dance</u>	28. 妻子	<u>wife</u>
11. 護士	<u>nurse</u>	29. 清洗	<u>wash</u>
12. 規則	<u>rule</u>	30. 在~之間	<u>between</u>
13. 簽字；標誌	<u>sign</u>	31. 在~後面	<u>behind</u>
14. 年輕的	<u>young</u>	32. 在~附近	<u>near</u>
15. 廚房	<u>kitchen</u>	33. 趕快；快一點	<u>hurry up</u>
16. 飯廳	<u>dining room</u>	34. 尋找	<u>look for</u>
17. 彩色筆；馬克筆	<u>marker</u>	35. 幸虧；由於	<u>thanks to</u>
18. 顏色	<u>color</u>		

## 二、綜合測驗：30 分 (每題 2 分)

- ( D ) 1. John and Frank are so \_\_\_\_\_. They could eat ten hamburgers now.  
 (A) young (B) beautiful (C) handsome (D) hungry  
 1. 第二句提到「他們現在能吃下十個漢堡」，這是一個誇張的說法，用來形容飢餓 (hungry)，故選 (D)。
- ( A ) 2. Peter's mom cleans the house and washes clothes every day. She also prepares delicious meals for the family. She is a good \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) housewife (B) husband (C) daughter (D) doctor  
 2. 由「打掃房子」、「洗衣服」以及「為家人準備餐點」可知是家庭主婦 (housewife)，故選 (A)。
- ( A ) 3. Vicky: It's so cold today. I'm going to take a bath with hot water in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Sally: There you go. Hot water can make you feel more comfortable.  
 (A) bathroom (B) bedroom (C) dining room (D) kitchen  
 3. 由「泡熱水澡」可知地點在浴室 (bathroom)。
- ( B ) 4. Sarah is a \_\_\_\_\_, and her brothers are nurses. They are in the same hospital. They go to work together.  
 (A) singer (B) doctor (C) teacher (D) cook  
 4. 既然是在醫院工作，Sarah 的職業必然與醫療相關。在選項之中，只有 (B) doctor (醫生) 的主要工作場所是在醫院。

- ( B ) 5. Tony : Did you see my pens over there? Ann : No, I didn't see \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) it (B) them (C) him (D) they  
 5. 動詞之後須使用受格，代替前面提到的 *my pens*，用代名詞 *them*。
- ( D ) 6. Tony's father is a teacher, and his mother is a writer. He and his \_\_\_\_\_ live together. They live near here.  
 (A) bags (B) robots (C) masks (D) parents  
 6. 要同時指稱「父親與母親」時，最精確的總稱就是 (D) *parents* (父母)。
- ( B ) 7. The song is so easy to sing. Even little kids like to \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
 (A) look at (B) listen to (C) meet with (D) close to  
 7. 題目提到 *song* (歌曲)。當受詞是「歌曲」時，最符合邏輯的感官動作是「聽」或「唱」，故選 (B)。
- ( A ) 8. Linda : \_\_\_\_\_ is your English book? Gina : It's on my desk.  
 (A) Where (B) How (C) When (D) What  
 8. 由答句回答「在我書桌上」可知 Linda 問「你的英文書在哪裡?」，用疑問詞 *where* 問「位置；地點」。
- ( B ) 9. The \_\_\_\_\_ on that shelf (架子) are very expensive. Peter doesn't have enough money to buy them.  
 (A) watch (B) watches (C) juice (D) rice  
 9. 由 *are* 可知主詞為複數名詞，故選 (B)。
- ( B ) 10. Ms. Sun is a Chinese teacher, and she lives \_\_\_\_\_ Canada and teaches the children over there.  
 (A) from (B) in (C) with (D) behind  
 10. *live in* + 國名 (居住在~國家)。
- ( A ) 11. Cindy enjoys studying in the library because it is \_\_\_\_\_ there. She goes there five times a week.  
 (A) quiet (B) smart (C) lucky (D) dirty  
 11. 當提到圖書館且主要活動是讀書時，適當的環境特質就是 (A) *quiet* (安靜的)。
- ( C ) 12. Jason studied very hard for the test, \_\_\_\_\_ he still didn't get a good grade.  
 (A) and (B) so (C) but (D) or  
 12. 由「努力讀書」但「成績不好」，用 *but* 連接前後語意相反或轉折的句子。
- ( A ) 13. Alice : I'm going to take a trip to Kenting. Beth : How nice! \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Have a good time! (B) Be careful!  
 (C) Good to know! (D) No way!  
 13. Beth 說了 *How nice!* 表示讚賞，最自然的接續語就是針對該旅程的祝願，故選 (A) *Have a good time!* (祝你玩得開心!)
- ( C ) 14. Mom : Your hands are \_\_\_\_\_. Wash them, or you can't eat the cake.  
 Tony : OK, Mom.  
 (A) full (B) heavy (C) dirty (D) beautiful  
 14. 由媽媽要求 Tony 在吃蛋糕前必須先洗手可知 Tony 的手是髒的 (*dirty*)，才需要進行清洗的動作。
- ( C ) 15. Sam took away my cellphone, and I asked him to give it \_\_\_\_\_ to me right away (立刻).  
 (A) next (B) around (C) back (D) before  
 15. Sam 拿走我的手機，依常理會要求他立刻還回來 (*give... back*)。

## 第 2 回 單字文法檢測卷

搭配講義範圍：

\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_班\_\_\_\_號 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 得分\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 2 第一冊 (第 1~3 課)

綜合測驗：100 分 ( 每題 5 分 )

- ( A ) 1. It's raining outside. Amanda needs \_\_\_\_\_ umbrellas for her students.  
 (A) the (B) an (C) this (D) that  
 1. umbrellas 是複數名詞，前面不可加表單數的 an、this 或 that。
- ( C ) 2. The legs of the desk \_\_\_\_\_ all new.  
 (A) is (B) be (C) are (D) was  
 2. 本句主詞 the legs 為複數，故 be 動詞搭配複數的 are。
- ( B ) 3. That's \_\_\_\_\_ new house. They bought it last month.  
 (A) Roy's (B) Tina and Jay's  
 (C) the lady's (D) Mr. Lin's and Mrs. Lin's  
 3. 由後句的 they (他們) 與 it (它，代指房子) 可知為共同擁有一間房子，共同所有的所有格形式為 A and B's。
- ( B ) 4. Tony: Did you see my pens over there? Ann: No, I didn't see \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) it (B) them (C) him (D) they  
 4. 動詞之後須使用受格，代替前面提到的 my pens，用代名詞 them。
- ( C ) 5. Danny: The turkey leg is great! Can I have the \_\_\_\_\_ one? Anna: Here you are!  
 (A) cute (B) some (C) second (D) any  
 5. 由「火雞腿很美味」可知 Danny 問是否可以吃第二 (second) 支。
- ( D ) 6. Jason: Are you Mr. Lin's students? Lynn: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) No, I am not. (B) Yes, I am. (C) Yes, you are. (D) Yes, we are.  
 6. 由 students 為複數名詞可知此處的 you 為第二人稱複數「你們」，答句須用代名詞 we 回答。
- ( B ) 7. Tomorrow is Lucy's \_\_\_\_\_ birthday. Let's celebrate her birthday together.  
 (A) forty (B) fourteenth (C) thirty-one (D) twentieth-first  
 7. 「第~個」生日，用序數表示。
- ( C ) 8. Eric: What's the date today? Alex: It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) April four (B) June two (C) October third (D) July one  
 8. 問日期，用序數表達。
- ( C ) 9. Alice: Johnny, please \_\_\_\_\_ a good brother. Don't fight with your sister.  
 Johnny: But... she started it.  
 (A) being (B) do (C) be (D) is  
 9. 用祈使句 please + 原形動詞，來表示請求或命令，用原形動詞 be。
- ( B ) 10. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ hurt each other. We should talk and find out how to improve (改善) our relationship (關係).  
 (A) never (B) not (C) no (D) don't  
 10. 否定的 Let's 句型為：Let's not + 原形動詞，表示「我們不要~」，故選 not。
- ( A ) 11. Tom loves light \_\_\_\_\_. He often listens to it to relax after school.  
 (A) music (B) sound (C) noise (D) voice  
 11. 由他放學後常聽來放鬆知他喜愛聽輕音樂 (music)。  
 誘答分析：sound 泛指任何聲音，不一定是音樂；noise 指噪音，帶有負面意思；voice 指人聲，皆不符合題意。

( A ) 12. The new smartphone will \_\_\_\_\_ next month. Many people are waiting for it.

- (A) come out (B) come in  
(C) come up (D) come back

12. 由許多人正在等待知新手機將在下個月推出，come out 在此表示「上市、推出」。come back 指「回來」；come true 指「夢想實現」；come in 指「進來」，皆不符合產品發行的語意。

( B ) 13. Don't just "hear" the teacher. You should really \_\_\_\_\_ what she says.

- (A) listen (B) listen to  
(C) look at (D) check out

13. 由句中強調不要只是「聽見」老師，而是要「專心聽」老師說話的內容，應使用 listen to 表示「專心聽」。  
誘答分析：listen 為不及物動詞，後面不可直接受詞，須有介系詞 to。

( C ) 14. Please stand \_\_\_\_\_ to me, or you may get lost in the crowd.

- (A) open (B) far (C) close (D) late

14. 由句中請對方站在身邊以免走失可知，close 在此表示靠近的意思。  
誘答分析：open 指開著的；far 指距離遠；late 指遲到，皆與距離無關。

( A ) 15. Choose the correct sentence. (選出正確的句子。)

- (A) Ray, please get up early.  
(B) Mina be a good student.  
(C) No close the windows, please.  
(D) Please, don't chat in class, Jay.

15. 更正：(B) Mina, be a good student. (C) Don't close the windows, please. (D) Please don't chat in class, Jay.

( C ) 16. This dog is small, but \_\_\_\_\_ dog is big and runs fast.

- (A) these (B) this (C) that (D) those

16. 由單數名詞 dog 可知須用單數的指示形容詞限定。This 指近的那一隻狗，句中須與前面對比，故用 that 表示另一隻。

( A ) 17. That is a \_\_\_\_\_ belt. Ben likes it very much.

- (A) new black (B) white old  
(C) yellow small (D) new short

17. 更正：(B) old white (C) small yellow (D) short new

( A ) 18. Eason loves music very much. He wants to have his own \_\_\_\_\_, and he will play the guitar in it.

- (A) band (B) video  
(C) movie (D) party

18. Eason 非常愛音樂。他想要有自己的樂團 (band)，而他將在樂團裡彈吉他。

( D ) 19. Red and blue will become purple, and red and white will become \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) brown (B) green  
(C) yellow (D) pink

19. 紅色加藍色會變成紫色，而紅色加白色會變成粉紅色 (pink)。

( D ) 20. Your pencil case is so \_\_\_\_\_. It is different from other people's.

- (A) smart (B) small  
(C) big (D) special

20. 你的鉛筆盒很特別 (special)。它看起來不同於別人的。

第 3 回 單字文法檢測卷

搭配講義範圍：

\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_班\_\_\_\_號 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 得分\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 3 第一冊 (第 4~6 課)

綜合測驗：100 分 ( 每題 5 分 )

- ( C ) 1. Jacky lives \_\_\_\_\_ Dora. He's her new neighbor.  
(A) under (B) above (C) next to (D) between  
1. 由「鄰居」可知兩人住在隔壁，故選 (C)。
- ( B ) 2. Look! There are several birds flying \_\_\_\_\_ the river.  
(A) next (B) above (C) beside (D) under  
2. 鳥在河的「上方」飛行，故選 (B)。
- ( D ) 3. Chris sits in front of Nora. It means Nora is \_\_\_\_\_ Chris.  
(A) near (B) through  
(C) along (D) behind  
3. in front of (在~前面) 的相對位置是 behind (在~後面)。
- ( C ) 4. Frank : What time is it? Susan : \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) It's thirty-five to nine. (B) It's six to a quarter.  
(C) It's a quarter after four. (D) It's a half after eleven.  
4. 更正：(A) 8:25，在 30 分之前，用 It's twenty-five past eight。(B) It's a quarter to six。(D) half 前不加 a。
- ( A ) 5. Cindy : Do you have the time? Jason : \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) It's twelve o'clock.  
(B) Yes, it's March 2nd.  
(C) I'm busy. I have no time.  
(D) Sorry. We're not free now.  
5. Do you have the time? = What time is it? (現在幾點幾分?)
- ( B ) 6. The box is shaking. Maybe \_\_\_\_\_ something in the box.  
(A) that is (B) there is (C) it is (D) there has  
6. 表「某處有~」用 there is / there are...
- ( D ) 7. Jason : \_\_\_\_\_ you on the baseball team in your school?  
Kevin : Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Was ; Were (B) Were ; were  
(C) Was ; was (D) Were ; was  
7. 使用過去式表過去狀態，主詞 you 搭配 were，I 搭配 was。
- ( B ) 8. Joe was a student before, but he \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
(A) is (B) isn't  
(C) wasn't (D) weren't  
8. but 用來連接前後語意相反的句子；後句有 now，可知時態為現在式。
- ( C ) 9. Our Chinese class is \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday morning, and we always have fun with the teacher.  
(A) in (B) at (C) on (D) by  
9. Wednesday morning 是明確的星期 + 時間段，搭配介系詞要選 on。

- ( B ) 10. The Moon Festival falls on \_\_\_\_\_ 15th of lunar calendar every year.  
 (A) July (B) August (C) September (D) October  
 10. 每年農曆八月 (August) 十五日是中秋節。
- ( D ) 11. \_\_\_\_\_ comes on December 25.  
 (A) Thanksgiving (B) New Year  
 (C) New Year's Eve (D) Christmas  
 11. 十二月二十五日是聖誕節 (Christmas)。
- ( C ) 12. Thanksgiving is coming! It's on the fourth Thursday of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) September (B) October  
 (C) November (D) December  
 12. 感恩節是十一月 (November) 的第四個星期四。
- ( A ) 13. We drink the fresh milk from the \_\_\_\_\_ on the natural farm.  
 (A) cows (B) pigs (C) foxes (D) bears  
 13. 乳牛 (cow) 才會產牛奶。
- ( C ) 14. My brother is afraid of eating \_\_\_\_\_ because of the fishbone (魚刺).  
 (A) eggs (B) bananas  
 (C) fish (D) apples  
 14. 我弟弟害怕吃魚 (fish), 因為有魚刺。
- ( B ) 15. Jenny's pet dog was dead. She is very sad, so I give her a \_\_\_\_\_ hug.  
 (A) cat (B) bear  
 (C) rabbit (D) monkey  
 15. give + 人 + a bear hug (給某人一個擁抱)。
- ( A ) 16. Mr. Wu is a farmer. He is very busy growing fruit and vegetables on the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) farm (B) park  
 (C) classroom (D) zoo  
 16. 由前句 Mr. Wu 是一名農夫可知他在農場 (farm) 種蔬菜水果。
- ( C ) 17. Be \_\_\_\_\_. There are snakes in the grass in this area.  
 (A) ready (B) healthy (C) careful (D) nervous  
 17. 這個地區的草堆裡通常有蛇。要小心 (careful)。
- ( A ) 18. I got a letter from Sally yesterday, and she asked me to \_\_\_\_\_ to her soon!  
 (A) write (B) sing  
 (C) ride (D) dance  
 18. 由前句我昨天收到 Sally 的信, 可推知 Sally 會要我趕快寫 (write) 信給她。
- ( B ) 19. Your hands are so dirty! Go wash your hands \_\_\_\_\_ having dinner.  
 (A) after (B) before (C) when (D) when  
 19. 由前句你的手很髒可知吃晚餐之前 (before) 要先洗手。
- ( D ) 20. The man got hurt, and his dog stayed \_\_\_\_\_ him to protect (保護) him.  
 (A) away (B) at  
 (C) off (D) around  
 20. stay around (待在~附近)。

## 第 4 回 單字文法檢測卷

搭配講義範圍：

\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_班\_\_\_\_號 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 得分\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 4 第二冊 (全)

### 一、寫出下列單字片語：70 分 (每題 2 分)

1. 點心	<u>snack</u>	19. 碗	<u>bowl</u>
2. 海灘	<u>beach</u>	20. 停止	<u>stop</u>
3. 漢堡	<u>hamburger</u>	21. 表現；秀出	<u>show</u>
4. 果汁	<u>juice</u>	22. 享受；喜愛	<u>enjoy</u>
5. 沙拉	<u>salad</u>	23. 爬 (山)	<u>climb</u>
6. 鹽	<u>salt</u>	24. 躲藏	<u>hide</u>
7. 三明治	<u>sandwich</u>	25. 容易的	<u>easy</u>
8. 糖	<u>sugar</u>	26. 鮮豔的；明亮的	<u>bright</u>
9. 瓶子	<u>bottle</u>	27. 另一(的)	<u>another</u>
10. 盤子	<u>plate</u>	28. 黑的；暗的	<u>dark</u>
11. 山	<u>mountain</u>	29. 甜美的；甜的	<u>sweet</u>
12. 身體	<u>body</u>	30. 口渴的	<u>thirsty</u>
13. 請客；招待	<u>treat</u>	31. 借 (出)	<u>lend</u>
14. 餐	<u>meal</u>	32. 借 (入)	<u>borrow</u>
15. 湯	<u>soup</u>	33. ~的簡稱	<u>be short for...</u>
16. 一起	<u>together</u>	34. 辦理入住登記	<u>check in</u>
17. 上一個；最後	<u>last</u>	35. 我懂了。	<u>I get it.</u>
18. 城市	<u>city</u>		

### 二、綜合測驗：30 分 (每題 2 分)

- ( B ) 1. Fred : \_\_\_\_\_ coffee do you drink every day? Ann : Two cups. How about you?  
 (A) How many (B) How much (C) How many cup (D) How much cup  
 1. 由 Ann 回答 Two cups. 可知 Fred 問她每天喝多少咖啡, coffee 是不可數名詞, 用 How much 問數量。
- ( C ) 2. Erica : I don't have a pencil. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me one? Leo : Sure, a piece of cake.  
 (A) borrow (B) join (C) lend (D) save  
 2. 由 Erica 沒有鉛筆並請對方給她一支可知是請對方「借出」鉛筆, 應用 lend。  
 誘答分析: borrow 為「向別人借進來」; join 指「加入」; save 指「儲存; 拯救」, 皆不符合語意。
- ( B ) 3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk for you to drink.  
 (A) two can of colas (B) two cans of cola  
 (C) two cans of colas (D) cola of two cans  
 3. 由句中提到桌上有兩罐飲料可喝可知正確結構為數量+單位可數名詞+of+不可數名詞, 故選 two cans of cola。
- ( B ) 4. Sue bought \_\_\_\_\_ bread in the supermarket, but she didn't buy anything to drink.  
 (A) many (B) some (C) one (D) any  
 4. 由 Sue 買了麵包, 但沒買喝的東西可知麵包是肯定句中的不確定量, 故用 some。  
 誘答分析: many 用於可數名詞; one 表示數量一; any 多用於否定句或疑問句, 皆不適合。

- ( A ) 5. Rita : \_\_\_\_\_ did you spend on the new sweater?  
Tina : One thousand NT dollars.  
(A) How much (B) How often (C) How long (D) How soon  
5. 由回答「新臺幣一千元」可知 Rita 問 Tina 花了多少錢買新毛衣，用 How much 問金額。
- ( D ) 6. There are two \_\_\_\_\_ of water on the desk for his students to drink.  
(A) boxes (B) packs (C) pieces (D) bottles  
6. 由句中提到桌上有水給學生喝可知，水是液體，應以 bottles 作為容器單位。
- ( D ) 7. Clerk : May I help you?  
Gina : Yes. I'd like a cup of hot chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ here, please.  
(A) in (B) at (C) on (D) for  
7. 由 Gina 想在這裡喝熱巧克力可知用 for here 表示要「內用」。
- ( C ) 8. Betty : I'm hungry. Can we cook some noodles for \_\_\_\_\_?  
Gino : OK! I can't wait to have those tasty noodles.  
(A) sport (B) mouth (C) lunch (D) team  
8. 選項中，只有 (C) lunch (午餐) 符合「餓了 → 煮食物 → 當一餐吃」的語意邏輯。
- ( B ) 9. Jerry : I don't have enough money. Sam : Don't worry. It's my \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
(A) want (B) treat (C) show (D) snack  
9. 對話中 Jerry 提到他的錢不夠，而 Sam 回答不用擔心，推知他要幫 Jerry 付錢，用 treat 表示「請客」。
- ( C ) 10. I'm very \_\_\_\_\_. I could drink three bottles of water now.  
(A) hungry (B) dark (C) thirsty (D) poor  
10. 由句中提到可以立刻喝三瓶水，表示口渴 (thirsty)。
- ( A ) 11. John \_\_\_\_\_ exercise every morning, so he is very healthy now.  
(A) does (B) do (C) is doing (D) did  
11. 由句中提到 John 每天早上運動，且現在很健康，應用現在簡單式，主詞為第三人稱單數，故用 does。
- ( A ) 12. The battery (電池) of my phone can \_\_\_\_\_ for more than ten hours without charging (充電).  
(A) last (B) break (C) hold on (D) make up  
12. 由「手機電池可以十小時不用充電」可知這裡的 last 表示「持續、維持」的時間。
- ( D ) 13. Alice \_\_\_\_\_ playing tennis very hard last month. No wonder she won first place.  
(A) enjoyed (B) watched (C) looked (D) practiced  
13. 由句中提到 Alice 上個月非常努力地打網球，且因此得到第一名可知她努力練習 (practiced)。
- ( B ) 14. Tom goes to the gym every morning to \_\_\_\_\_ and stay healthy.  
(A) break down (B) work out (C) give up (D) take off  
14. 由「Tom 每天早上去健身房保持健康」可知他去運動、鍛鍊 (work out)。其他選項：break down (故障；崩潰)、give up (放棄)、take off (起飛；脫掉) 都不符合語境。
- ( B ) 15. My grandpa is almost ninety years old. There's no \_\_\_\_\_ on his head.  
(A) body (B) hair  
(C) lip (D) nose  
15. 由句中提到爺爺將近九十歲，且頭上沒有東西可知，此處指沒有頭髮 (hair)。

第 5 回 單字文法檢測卷

搭配講義範圍：

\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_班\_\_\_\_號 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 得分\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 5 第二冊 (第 1~3 課)

綜合測驗：100 分 ( 每題 5 分 )

- ( A ) 1. Amy always eats two desserts after dinner. She really \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) has a sweet tooth (B) pulls my leg  
(C) can't help it (D) give me a break
1. 由「總是吃兩份甜點」可知 Amy 喜歡甜食，因此用 have a sweet tooth。
- ( A ) 2. I'm really hungry now. Can I take the \_\_\_\_\_ piece of pizza on the table?
- (A) last (B) easy (C) thirsty (D) bright
2. 由句中提到桌上只剩下一片披薩，且說話者現在很餓，可知他想要吃最後一片 (last)。
- ( D ) 3. Ben : Andrew lost his father last Friday. Did you know it?  
Tim : Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I was sorry for that.
- (A) was (B) was (C) am (D) did
- 3 時態為一般動詞過去簡單式，簡答時須用助動詞 did 回答。
- ( B ) 4. This morning, Frank \_\_\_\_\_ his dog, and then he \_\_\_\_\_ to his club.
- (A) walks ; went (B) walked ; went  
(C) walks ; goes (D) walked ; goes
4. 由句中時間為 this morning 可知動作發生在過去，兩個動詞皆用過去式。
- ( D ) 5. My pet dog \_\_\_\_\_ last year. I still miss the days with it a lot now.
- (A) cried (B) ran (C) hid (D) died
5. 由中提到寵物狗是去年發生的事，且現在仍很想念可知狗已經去世 (died)。
- ( B ) 6. The Lins went mountain climbing this morning, and the Wangs \_\_\_\_\_ a ship to Penghu on vacation.
- (A) takes (B) took (C) will take (D) is taking
6. 由 went 知時態為過去式，take 的過去式為 took。
- ( D ) 7. Tony was very healthy before, but Jason \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) is (B) isn't (C) was (D) wasn't
7. 前句用過去式 was very healthy, but 後面的句子也須用過去式否定 wasn't。
- ( B ) 8. Sam and Jerry \_\_\_\_\_ very close friends, but they are strangers to each other now.
- (A) are (B) were (C) was (D) is
8. 由他們現在形同陌生人可知他們以前曾是好朋友，應用過去式表示過去的狀態，主詞為複數，故用 were。
- ( D ) 9. Ted \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar at ten last night.
- (A) plays (B) played (C) is playing (D) was playing
9. 由中提到 at ten last night (昨晚十點) 可知動作正在某個過去時間點進行，用過去進行式 was playing。
- ( A ) 10. Harry \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of iced coffee just now, so he doesn't feel tired now.
- (A) drank (B) drinks (C) is drinking (D) will drink
10. Harry 「剛才」喝了一杯冰咖啡，所以現在不感到疲倦；前句為過去式，drink 的過去式為 drank。
- ( C ) 11. Anna : \_\_\_\_\_ Ivory win the game tomorrow afternoon?  
Bella : Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_. I believe she must be the winner.
- (A) Is ; is (B) Does ; does (C) Will ; will (D) Did ; did
11. tomorrow afternoon 用未來式，用 will 問，亦用 will 回答。

- ( D ) 12. Amber : \_\_\_\_\_ Coco's sons go to cram school every night?  
Emma : No, they go there only on Tuesday nights.  
(A) Can (B) Did  
(C) Will (D) Do  
12. 主詞為第三人稱複數，答句為一般動詞現在簡單式，問句助動詞用 do。
- ( C ) 13. Andrew had to clean the floor alone, but John \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) hadn't (B) doesn't  
(C) didn't (D) don't  
13. had to (必須) 的否定簡略句用 didn't。
- ( A ) 14. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ a pretty sister. Her name is Fiona.  
(A) has (B) have  
(C) is having (D) had  
14. 主詞為第三人稱單數，have 為不規則變化，須改為 has。
- ( C ) 15. Sometimes he walks to school, and \_\_\_\_\_ he goes there by bike.  
(A) often (B) usually  
(C) sometimes (D) seldom  
15. Sometimes..., and sometimes... (有時候~，而有時候~)。
- ( B ) 16. Bella : \_\_\_\_\_ do you visit the temple? Cindy : Once a year.  
(A) How long (B) How often  
(C) How fast (D) How much time  
16. 由 Cindy 回答 Once a year (一年一次) 知 Bella 是問「頻率」，故用 How often...。
- ( D ) 17. I am so surprised that Tina \_\_\_\_\_ traveled alone before. This is her first time.  
(A) sometimes (B) often  
(C) usually (D) never  
17. 因是第一次經驗，故知以前不曾 (never) 獨自旅行。
- ( B ) 18. Be careful with the candle, or you might \_\_\_\_\_ your fingers.  
(A) take (B) burn  
(C) cut (D) catch  
18. 由「小心蠟燭」知可能會燙到 (burn) 手指。
- ( C ) 19. You should \_\_\_\_\_ before you post something mean online. It may hurt others.  
(A) show up (B) hurry up  
(C) think twice (D) take a break  
19. 由「可能會傷害別人」可知應該「三思而後行」，對應 think twice (再三考慮)。
- ( B ) 20. Adam : Who gives you breakfast every day?  
Tina : I don't know. Maybe the boy in Class 201 \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
(A) do (B) does  
(C) has (D) is doing  
20. 由 gives 知問句為現在式，答句主詞為第三人稱單數，故用 does 來代替動詞。

## 第 6 回 單字文法檢測卷

搭配講義範圍：

\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_班\_\_\_\_號 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 得分\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 6 第二冊 (第 4~6 課)

綜合測驗：100 分 ( 每題 5 分 )

- ( D ) 1. Last summer, Amy went on a short \_\_\_\_\_ to Tainan with her family.  
 (A) walk (B) sleep (C) way (D) trip  
 1. Amy 和家人去了臺南短途旅行 (trip)。
- ( D ) 2. Bob : Sally looked unhappy this morning. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lily : I have no idea. Let's ask her after class.  
 (A) It's true. (B) You rock!  
 (C) Are you sure? (D) What happened?  
 2. 由「Sally 看起來不開心、不知道原因」可知 Bob 詢問「發生了什麼事?»。
- ( C ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Frank couldn't have the video meeting with us \_\_\_\_\_ his computer broke down.  
 (A) Because ; × (B) × ; so (C) × ; because (D) Because ; so  
 3. because 與 so 不可同時出現在同一句中，且後半為原因子句，故用 because。
- ( D ) 4. Sandy : Why didn't Allen come to Jenny's concert?  
 David : \_\_\_\_\_ he was too tired after a long trip.  
 (A) So (B) But (C) Before (D) Because  
 4. 由 David 說明 Allen 為何沒來可知應用 Because 引導「原因」。
- ( B ) 5. Danny : Why not \_\_\_\_\_ a birthday cake for Annie?  
 White : OK! She must be glad about it.  
 (A) making (B) make (C) to make (D) makes  
 5. Why not + 原形動詞...? 用於表示「提議」。
- ( A ) 6. My sister wants to buy a car, \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't have enough money.  
 (A) but (B) because (C) if (D) or  
 6. 由句中提到想買車、沒錢可知前後兩句之間為轉折關係，故用 but 連接。because 表原因；if 表條件；or 表選擇，皆不符合語意。
- ( B ) 7. Claire : All the drinks are free. \_\_\_\_\_ Patty : Thanks a lot.  
 (A) How come? (B) It's on me. (C) Wait a minute. (D) Good for you.  
 7. 由句中提到飲料全是免費的，且對方表達感謝可知，說話者表示要請客，故用 It's on me。
- ( A ) 8. Amanda : I really \_\_\_\_\_ my son. He is studying in Taipei now.  
 Emily : Why don't you call him right now?  
 (A) miss (B) lose (C) visit (D) call  
 8. 由對話中提到兒子在臺北讀書，且 Emily 建議她立刻打電話可知 Amanda 想念 (miss) 她的兒子。
- ( B ) 9. Terry's cap is nice. I would like to wear \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) them (B) it (C) one (D) ones  
 9. it 代替特定的 (Terry 的) 那頂帽子。
- ( D ) 10. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ of milk on the table. You can drink it with some bread.  
 (A) box (B) plate (C) piece (D) glass  
 10. 裝牛奶的單位詞用 glass (玻璃杯) 較合理。

- ( D ) 11. The dishes in Sunny Kitchen are cheap. \_\_\_\_\_ are NT\$80.  
 (A) A box of pizza (B) Four box of fries  
 (C) One plate of fried rice (D) Two bowls of noodles  
 11. 更正：(A) be 動詞為 is。(B) box 須加 es。(C) be 動詞為 is。
- ( B ) 12. Katy : Mom, are there any \_\_\_\_\_? I'm so thirsty.  
 Mom : There is \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.  
 (A) snack ; a cup of tea  
 (B) drinks ; a can of cola  
 (C) food ; two glasses of juice  
 (D) drinks ; two bottles of water  
 12. 問句由 be 動詞 are 知主詞為複數，答句由 be 動詞 is 知主詞為單數；口渴應會找喝的飲料 (drinks)。
- ( D ) 13. Eric : \_\_\_\_\_ did Molly sell her old house?  
 Lisa : Last month.  
 (A) How (B) What (C) Where (D) When  
 13. 由 Lisa 回答時間 (last month) 可知 Eric 詢問的是何時 (when)。
- ( B ) 14. Diana : \_\_\_\_\_ do you visit your grandpa in Taichung?  
 James : Once a month.  
 (A) How long (B) How often (C) How far (D) How much  
 14. 詢問「頻率」用 How often。
- ( D ) 15. Kevin : \_\_\_\_\_ did Frank choose, this green one or that gray one?  
 Fiona : He chose the gray one.  
 (A) What (B) How (C) Why (D) Which  
 15. 有明確範圍的選擇，疑問詞用 Which。
- ( D ) 16. Ms. Huang needs \_\_\_\_\_ bike. Can you lend one to her?  
 (A) the (B) some (C) this (D) a  
 16. 由後句的不定代名詞 one 可知 Ms. Huang 需要的是「一輛」不特定的腳踏車，故選(D)。
- ( A ) 17. Can you buy \_\_\_\_\_ cake for me? I want to eat something sweet.  
 (A) a piece of (B) one cup of (C) two dozen (D) several  
 17. a piece of cake (一塊蛋糕)，其他選項的量詞不能直接搭配。
- ( B ) 18. Study hard, \_\_\_\_\_ you can't get good grades.  
 (A) and (B) or (C) but (D) because  
 18. 祈使句, or (否則) + 負面情況的子句。
- ( C ) 19. When the doorbell \_\_\_\_\_, the kids were playing games.  
 (A) was ringing (B) rings (C) rang (D) is ringing  
 19. 鈴響是瞬間動作，用過去簡單式。
- ( A ) 20. Which do you want for today's snack, chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream?  
 (A) or (B) and (C) but (D) so  
 20. or 在此為「或者」，表選擇。

## 第 7 回 單字文法檢測卷

搭配講義範圍：

\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_班\_\_\_\_號 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 得分\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 7 第三冊 (全)

### 一、寫出下列單字片語：70 分 (每題 2 分)

1. 照相機	camera	19. 自然的；天生的	natural
2. 電腦	computer	20. 樓梯	stairs
3. 司機	driver	21. 地板；樓層	floor
4. 節慶；節日	festival	22. 抽屜	drawer
5. 機器人	robot	23. 記得	remember
6. 新鮮的	fresh	24. 希望	hope
7. 外套	coat	25. 餵食	feed
8. 相信	believe	26. 打破；損壞	break
9. 笑	laugh	27. 決定	decide
10. 修理；解決	fix	28. 面試；採訪	interview
11. 國家；鄉下	country	29. 成真	come true
12. 困難的	difficult	30. 害怕的	scared
13. 未來	future	31. 經歷；經驗	experience
14. 不可能的	impossible	32. 成功的	successful
15. 種植；成長	grow	33. 放棄	give up
16. 擔心	worry	34. 向右轉	turn right
17. 吊掛；晾	hang	35. 贈送；捐贈	give away
18. 移動；使感動	move		

### 二、綜合測驗：30 分 (每題 2 分)

- ( B ) 1. Carl is not good at swimming, so he decided to \_\_\_\_\_ for the class to learn more.  
 (A) think about      (B) sign up      (C) speak to      (D) hold on  
 1. 由 Carl 不擅長游泳，並決定為課程做某件事可知他決定報名 (sign up) 課程。
- ( B ) 2. Our plan was suddenly cancelled (取消) because of the terrible \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) lesson      (B) weather  
 (C) history      (D) magic  
 2. 由句中提到因為糟糕的情況而取消計畫可知是因為天氣不好 (weather)。
- ( A ) 3. The new baseball \_\_\_\_\_ will start next month. All of the fans are excited about it.  
 (A) season      (B) spring      (C) vacation      (D) team  
 3. 由句中提到的新的棒球活動下個月開始，且球迷都很期待可知此處指的是球季 (season)。
- ( C ) 4. Jean: I have a job \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon.  
 Ian: Good luck to you. I'm sure you'll get it.  
 (A) meeting      (B) record      (C) interview      (D) experience  
 4. 由 Jean 提到 I have a job ...，且 Ian 回應「祝妳好運。我確信妳會得到這份工作的。」可知她要參加工作面試 (interview)。

- ( D ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ questions can help you learn better.  
 (A) Ask (B) Asked (C) Asks (D) Asking  
 5. 動名詞片語可當主詞，視為單數，表「問問題這件事」可幫助學習。
- ( B ) 6. Ella : Do you \_\_\_\_\_ Kelly's new phone number?  
 Sara : No, I forgot about it.  
 (A) think (B) remember (C) break (D) finish  
 6. 由 Sara 回答她忘記了可知 Ella 問她是否記得 (remember) Kelly 的新電話號碼。
- ( B ) 7. I asked my brother to \_\_\_\_\_ my broken (故障的) computer.  
 (A) dry (B) fix (C) grow (D) hang  
 7. 由句中提到電腦壞掉可知是請哥哥修理 (fix) 電腦。
- ( A ) 8. Mr. Brown is a \_\_\_\_\_ businessman. He makes a lot of money by selling cars.  
 (A) successful (B) scared (C) same (D) strange  
 8. 由句中提到他賣車賺很多錢可知他是一位成功的 (successful) 商人。
- ( B ) 9. Brian decided \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to America next summer vacation.  
 (A) take (B) to take  
 (C) took (D) taking  
 9. decide + to + 原形動詞 (決定~)。
- ( A ) 10. Taking pictures \_\_\_\_\_ Karen to kill time.  
 (A) helps (B) helping (C) is helping (D) help  
 10. 由句中主詞為動名詞片語 Taking pictures，可視為單數主詞，故動詞用 helps。
- ( D ) 11. It is never easy \_\_\_\_\_ Mike \_\_\_\_\_ speak in front of many people.  
 (A) to ; to (B) for ; for  
 (C) to ; for (D) for ; to  
 11. It is + 形容詞 + for + 人 + to + 原形動詞 (對某人而言做某事是~的。)
- ( A ) 12. After washing his hands, Kevin used a towel to \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
 (A) dry (B) clean (C) wipe (D) wash  
 12. 由「洗完手後用毛巾」可知是把手擦乾 (dry)。
- ( A ) 13. These lunchboxes are \_\_\_\_\_ for us. We don't need to pay for them.  
 (A) free (B) kind  
 (C) same (D) heavy  
 13. 由後句不需付錢可知這些便當是免費的 (free)。
- ( C ) 14. It's not right to \_\_\_\_\_ others because of their looks.  
 (A) care for (B) catch up  
 (C) make fun of (D) pass by  
 14. 由「因為外表而對他人」及「不對的」可知是指取笑、嘲笑 (make fun of) 他人。
- ( C ) 15. Joyce is good at music. She can play the \_\_\_\_\_ very well.  
 (A) soccer (B) jump rope  
 (C) violin (D) game  
 15. 由 Joyce 擅長音樂可知她會拉小提琴 (violin)。

## 第 8 回 單字文法檢測卷

搭配講義範圍：

\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_班\_\_\_\_號 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 得分\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 8 第三冊 (第 1~3 課)

綜合測驗：100 分 ( 每題 5 分 )

- ( A ) 1. It's \_\_\_\_\_ for Allen to wear a coat on such a hot summer day. What's wrong with him?  
(A) strange (B) kind (C) free (D) same  
1. 由句中提到炎熱的夏天卻穿外套可知這樣的行為很奇怪 (strange)。
- ( D ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ in May in Taiwan. So people call it plum rain season (梅雨季).  
(A) We have rain a lot (B) It a lot rains  
(C) There is many rain (D) There is a lot of rain  
2. 由句中描述臺灣五月雨量多，應用 There is a lot of rain，其他選項句型不正確。
- ( B ) 3. Alex enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ his mom read stories to him before bed.  
(A) listens to (B) listening to (C) listen to (D) to listen to  
3. enjoy + V-ing 是動名詞當受詞的固定用法。
- ( A ) 4. It's \_\_\_\_\_ now, but we can still see lots of pretty girls wear mini-skirts on the street.  
(A) winter (B) subject (C) cloud (D) robot  
4. 由中提到天氣狀況，並與穿迷你裙形成對比可知現在是冬天 (winter)。
- ( B ) 5. Jerry bought \_\_\_\_\_, so he was very happy.  
(A) a toy Tom (B) Tom a toy (C) a toy to Tom (D) Tom for a toy  
5. buy + 人 + 物 = buy + 物 + for + 人 (買給某人某物)，故選(B)。
- ( C ) 6. The story Marie told her students was \_\_\_\_\_. They laughed out loud happily.  
(A) scary (B) sad (C) interesting (D) difficult  
6. 由中提到學生聽完故事後大笑可知故事是有趣的 (interesting)。
- ( D ) 7. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the world. You can see many different places on it.  
(A) hotel (B) city  
(C) glove (D) map  
7. 由中提到可以在上面看到世界上許多不同地方可知是地圖 (map)。
- ( B ) 8. If you were in Judy's \_\_\_\_\_, you would be able to understand why she made such a decision (決定).  
(A) shorts (B) shoes (C) socks (D) belts  
8. be in someone's shoes 表示「設身處地」。
- ( A ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous to run a red light.  
(A) It is (B) That is  
(C) There is (D) They are  
9. 不定詞 (真主詞) 可用 It (虛主詞) 代替放句首。
- ( A ) 10. The boys have to save much money \_\_\_\_\_ the new robots.  
(A) to buy (B) bought  
(C) buying (D) buys  
10. 不定詞放動詞之後，表「目的」。

- ( C ) 11. The boy is very \_\_\_\_\_ math. He often helps his classmates fix difficult problems after school because he enjoys teaching.  
 (A) bad at (B) rich in (C) good at (D) ready for  
 11. 由句中提到「解決難題」與「幫同學」可知他對數學很擅長，故用 good at。
- ( B ) 12. Annie : Those toys are under the bed. Could you give \_\_\_\_\_?  
 Helen : OK! No problem.  
 (A) it to me (B) them to me  
 (C) me them (D) them for me  
 12. 授與動詞 give + 物 + to + 人。= give + 人 + 物。物為代名詞不能放句尾。
- ( C ) 13. Ben : May I ask a question \_\_\_\_\_ you, Ivy? Ivy : Go ahead!  
 (A) to (B) for (C) of (D) from  
 13. ask + 事物 + of + 人 = ask + 人 + 事。
- ( A ) 14. My uncle bought \_\_\_\_\_ last week. They tasted delicious.  
 (A) some cookies for us (B) us them  
 (C) us for some cookies (D) some cookies to us  
 14. 授與動詞 buy + 物 + for + 人 = buy + 人 + 物。物為代名詞不能放句尾。
- ( A ) 15. If you can come up with many different ideas to design (設計) great products (產品), you must be able to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) make money (B) save money for a rainy day  
 (C) stay in shape (D) hit the nail on the head  
 15. 由能想出很多設計點子可知具有賺錢能力，故選 make money。
- ( D ) 16. Ruby : Who did Luca \_\_\_\_\_ the chocolate to?  
 Chris : We aren't sure, but he likes his classmate, Monica, now.  
 (A) buy (B) make (C) find (D) send  
 16. 授與動詞 send + 物 + to + 人 = send + 人 + 物。
- ( B ) 17. Annie forgot \_\_\_\_\_ housework. Her mom was angry with her.  
 (A) does (B) to do (C) did (D) doing  
 17. 由媽媽很生氣知 Annie「忘記去做~」。forget + to + 原形動詞表示「忘記去做~」; forget + V-ing表示「忘記做過~」。
- ( C ) 18. Hebe stopped \_\_\_\_\_ the big stone because it blocked the road. It was very dangerous for the passengers (行人).  
 (A) moving (B) moved (C) to move (D) moves  
 18. stop + to + 原形動詞表示「停下來(某動作)去做~」(另一件事)。stop + V-ing 表示「停止正在做的動作」。
- ( B ) 19. They were tired. All of them felt like \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) to sleep (B) sleeping  
 (C) slept (D) sleeps  
 19. feel like + V-ing (想要~)。
- ( A ) 20. Though the teacher advised (建議) the students, they still kept \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.  
 (A) making (B) to make (C) made (D) makes  
 20. keep + V-ing。

## 第 9 回 單字文法檢測卷

搭配講義範圍：

\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_班\_\_\_\_號 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 得分\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 9 第三冊 (第 4~6 課)

綜合測驗：100 分 ( 每題 5 分 )

- ( D ) 1. A fallen tree \_\_\_\_\_ the road, so the cars couldn't pass through.  
 (A) fixed (B) covered (C) broke (D) blocked  
 1. 由「車子無法通過」可知樹阻擋了道路，用動詞 block (阻塞、擋住)。
- ( A ) 2. The plane \_\_\_\_\_ smoothly (順利地) at 7 a.m. and arrived in Japan two hours later.  
 (A) took off (B) turned off (C) got off (D) set off  
 2. 由「兩小時抵達日本」知飛機在早上七點順利起飛 (take off)。turn off 指「關掉」。get off 指「下車；下飛機」。set off 指「出發」，但不專指飛機起飛
- ( C ) 3. Since we were kids, we have lived on the same \_\_\_\_\_. We always play together.  
 (A) bank (B) corner (C) block (D) ground  
 3. 由句中提到從小住在同一個地方，並一起玩耍可知是同一個街區 (block)。
- ( A ) 4. It took the police lots of time \_\_\_\_\_ who entered Ken's house and killed him.  
 (A) to find out (B) find out (C) finding out (D) and found out  
 4. 事物當主詞，表「花費時間」，用 It takes + 人 + 時間 + to + 原形動詞...
- ( D ) 5. It \_\_\_\_\_ Jessica six thousand dollars to buy the doghouse yesterday.  
 (A) spent (B) took (C) paid (D) cost  
 5. 事物當主詞，表「花費金錢」，用 It costs + 人 + 金額 + to + 原形動詞。
- ( A ) 6. If you would like to book the best concert seat, you need to \_\_\_\_\_ for the ticket in advance (事先).  
 (A) pay (B) move (C) spend (D) hit  
 6. 由句中中提到事先訂最好的演唱會座位可知需先付款 (pay) 買票。
- ( B ) 7. Amy was hit by a car this morning. She got hurt badly and was sent to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) post office (B) hospital (C) police station (D) theater  
 7. 由句中中提到被車撞且傷得很重可知應被送到醫院 (hospital)。
- ( D ) 8. Stella is trying to tell some \_\_\_\_\_ jokes (玩笑) to make those children laugh.  
 (A) lost (B) high (C) ugly (D) funny  
 8. 由句中中提到 Stella 想讓孩子們笑可知她說了有趣的 (funny) 笑話。
- ( B ) 9. I gave you NT\$100 for the pen which is NT\$40. You should give me NT\$60 back, not NT\$50. You gave me the wrong \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) cost (B) change (C) skirt (D) price  
 9. 由中提到付了一百元買四十元的筆，應找回六十元卻只拿到五十元可知是拿到錯誤的找零 (change)。
- ( A ) 10. The book is very useful for beginners (初學者). They can \_\_\_\_\_ a lot from it.  
 (A) learn (B) finish (C) hear (D) teach  
 10. 由中提到這本書對初學者很有幫助可知他們可以從中學到很多 (learn)。
- ( D ) 11. Karen : Excuse me. How can we go to the Polly Park?  
 Betty : \_\_\_\_\_ Bus Number 7 and get off at Polly Park Stop.  
 (A) Turn to (B) Go (C) Drive (D) Take  
 11. 搭乘~交通工具，動詞用 take。

- ( B ) 12. Julie : Excuse me! \_\_\_\_\_ do I get to the Shin Kong Mitsubishi Department Store?  
Alex : Go straight on Sec. 1, X'men Road, and you'll find it's on your right.  
(A) Where (B) How (C) What (D) When  
12. 問「如何到達某地」用 How。
- ( D ) 13. Go along Moon St. and turn right \_\_\_\_\_. You'll see the police station on your left.  
(A) along the street (B) on the third floor  
(C) for one block (D) on Sun Rd  
13. 「在某路右轉 (turn right)」用 on + 某路名。
- ( B ) 14. Sandra usually goes to the post office \_\_\_\_\_ because the post office is near her place.  
(A) by feet (B) on foot (C) by a train (D) in car  
14. 更正：(A) 步行為 on foot = walk。 (C) by train。 (D) in a car。
- ( C ) 15. Ivy seldom goes to work \_\_\_\_\_ car. She always rides a bike to work.  
(A) on a (B) by a (C) in a (D) drive  
15. 某人+ goes / gets to +地點 by car. =某人+ goes / gets to +地點 in a car. =某人+ drives a car + to +地點。(某人開車去某地。)
- ( B ) 16. Charles \_\_\_\_\_ the metro to his office every day. It's convenient for him to go to work.  
(A) drives (B) takes (C) goes (D) rides  
16. 搭捷運 (metro) 要搭配使用動詞 take。
- ( A ) 17. The sign on the library wall clearly \_\_\_\_\_, "Do not talk loudly inside," so everyone should follow the rule.  
(A) says (B) tells (C) talks (D) speaks  
17. 「告示牌上的文字」不是對人說，而是內容本身「寫著、說著」，所以用 say。
- ( B ) 18. The teacher asked us to \_\_\_\_\_ the story carefully and then answer the questions, so we needed to pay full attention (注意).  
(A) see (B) read (C) watch (D) look at  
18. 題目提到 carefully 及 answer the questions，是要專心看文字並理解內容，符合 read 的用法。
- ( A ) 19. Sue : Hello, this is Sue. Can I speak to Ann?  
Rick : \_\_\_\_\_ She's coming.  
(A) Just a minute. (B) Yes, I am Rick.  
(C) She is on leave (休假) today. (D) You've got the wrong number.  
19. 由 Rick 回答「她就來了。」可知她會請 Sue 稍等一下 (Just a minute.)。
- ( B ) 20. Mary : May I speak to Sandy, please?  
Susan : \_\_\_\_\_  
Mary : OK! Can I leave a message for her?  
(A) Hold on, please. (B) Sorry, she is not here.  
(C) This is Sandy. How can I help you? (D) Sorry. You have the wrong number.  
20. 由 Mary 問是否可以留言給 Sandy 推知 Sandy 不在，故選 (B)。

第 10 回 單字文法檢測卷

搭配講義範圍：  
Unit 10 第四冊 (全)

\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_班\_\_\_\_號 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 得分\_\_\_\_\_

一、寫出下列單字片語：70 分 ( 每題 2 分 )

1. 山羊	goat	19. 鵝	goose
2. 草莓	strawberry	20. 分享；分擔	share
3. 蔬菜	vegetable	21. 友善的	friendly
4. 桃子	peach	22. 大聲地	loudly
5. 選擇 (動詞)	choose	23. 準備	prepare
6. 木瓜	papaya	24. 歡呼；鼓舞	cheer
7. 噪音	noise	25. 尖銳的；敏銳的	sharp
8. 葡萄	grape	26. 尺寸；大小	size
9. 梨子	pear	27. 芭樂	guava
10. 番茄	tomato	28. 西瓜	watermelon
11. 機會	chance	29. 刻薄的；兇惡的	mean
12. 彩虹	rainbow	30. 地震	earthquake
13. 頭痛	headache	31. 空間；太空	space
14. 蠟燭	candle	32. 編造；和好；彌補	make up
15. 允許	allow	33. 熄滅；外出	go out
16. 吹	blow	34. 撿起；接載；收拾	pick up
17. 鴨子	duck	35. 拿走；搶走；外帶	take away
18. 青蛙	frog		

二、綜合測驗：30 分 ( 每題 2 分 )

- ( B ) 1. There are many food stands near my house. It is very \_\_\_\_\_ for me to buy snacks at night.  
(A) expensive (B) convenient (C) noisy (D) busy  
1. 由「住家附近有許多食物攤位」可知在晚上買點心十分方便 (convenient)。
- ( C ) 2. The government (政府) plans to \_\_\_\_\_ the prices of bus tickets next year. In that case, we need to spend more money on the tickets.  
(A) grow (B) lower (C) raise (D) build  
2. 由「票價」、「花更多錢買票」可知是指提高 (raise) 價格。
- ( D ) 3. The river is too \_\_\_\_\_ for children to swim in safely.  
(A) far (B) heavy (C) wide (D) deep  
3. 由「孩子無法安全游泳」可知河水很深 (deep)。
- ( B ) 4. Betty became very \_\_\_\_\_ after knowing she failed the final exam.  
(A) tired (B) worried (C) safe (D) excited  
4. 由句中提到 Betty 知道自己期末考不及格後的反應，可知她變得擔心 (worried)。

- ( A ) 5. In my free time, I enjoy lying on the \_\_\_\_\_ and watching the sunset.  
 (A) grass (B) sky (C) level (D) toast  
 5. 句中中提到 free time、watching the sunset，並描述躺在某物上可知是指草地 (grass)。
- ( D ) 6. Mark's stomach suddenly felt very painful (疼痛的) after he finished the \_\_\_\_\_ on the dining table.  
 (A) ants (B) kinds (C) teams (D) dishes  
 6. 句中中提到在餐桌上吃完後肚子痛可知是指餐點 (dishes)
- ( A ) 7. When these \_\_\_\_\_ came close to Jean and went after her, she was scared and ran to her mom right away.  
 (A) bees (B) rocks (C) spoons (D) fries  
 7. 由句中中提到這些東西接近 Jean 並追她可知是會追人的昆蟲，故選 bees (蜜蜂)。
- ( B ) 8. I like to listen to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the waves. They make me feel relaxed (放輕鬆).  
 (A) feels (B) sounds (C) stays (D) bites  
 8. 由句中中提到聽海浪並感到放鬆可知是指聲音 (sounds)。
- ( A ) 9. The cellphone is very light. It's only 500 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) grams (B) miles (C) menus (D) feet  
 9. 由句中描述手機很輕可知用重量單位公克 (grams) 最符合。
- ( C ) 10. On Jean's twentieth birthday, her father \_\_\_\_\_ a cellphone to her. Her friends also chose some gifts \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
 (A) made ; for (B) bought ; to (C) sent ; for (D) gave ; to  
 10. 根據句意判斷爸爸把手機寄給她 (sent... to her)，朋友則是選禮物給她 (chose.. for her)。
- ( B ) 11. David is lucky to have a \_\_\_\_\_ to watch the live soccer game for free.  
 (A) duck (B) chance (C) news (D) break  
 11. 由句中中提到 David 可以免費看現場足球比賽，可知是指機會 (chance)。
- ( D ) 12. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ to wear red hats when going hiking.  
 (A) bought (B) sold (C) picked (D) chose  
 12. 由句中描述女孩們在登山時選擇 (chose) 戴紅色帽子。
- ( A ) 13. Our house has a big \_\_\_\_\_. My mother grows some flowers there.  
 (A) garden (B) pond  
 (C) lake (D) kitchen  
 13. 由句中中提到母親種花的地方可知指花園 (garden)。
- ( C ) 14. Rose : Who's that man wearing a white jacket?  
 Lisa : He's Dr. Wu's son, Bob.  
 Rose : Really? They look \_\_\_\_\_ like brothers than father and son.  
 (A) as (B) less (C) more (D) not  
 14. 句中描述兩人「更像兄弟而非父子」，用比較級 more。
- ( C ) 15. The old man works \_\_\_\_\_ than that young man.  
 (A) hard (B) hardly (C) harder (D) hardest  
 15. 有 than，應用副詞比較級 harder 來比較老人與年輕人工作的努力程度。hard 為原級；hardly 表「幾乎不」；hardest 為最高級，皆不符句意。

第 11 回 單字文法檢測卷

搭配講義範圍：

\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_班\_\_\_\_號 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 得分\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 11 第四冊 (第 1~3 課)

綜合測驗：100 分 ( 每題 5 分 )

- ( A ) 1. Mom makes me \_\_\_\_\_ my homework before dinner.  
(A) do (B) does (C) doing (D) to do  
1. 使役動詞 make 其後接原形動詞，故用 do。
- ( D ) 2. Mark heard someone \_\_\_\_\_ on the door, so he went out to see who it was.  
(A) knocked (B) knocks (C) to knock (D) knocking  
2. 感官動詞 hear 後接原形動詞或 V-ing，由句中描述聽到有人正在敲門，故用 knocking 表「正在進行的動作」。
- ( A ) 3. The hotel provides (提供) excellent \_\_\_\_\_. The workers there are kind and helpful.  
(A) service (B) level (C) food (D) traffic  
3. 由「員工親切又樂於幫助」可知是在形容服務 (service) 品質。
- ( B ) 4. Don't drive too \_\_\_\_\_ in dark places or at night.  
(A) fastest (B) fast (C) quick (D) slow  
4. 由句中提醒不要在黑暗或夜晚開車太快可知須用副詞 fast 修飾動詞 drive。
- ( C ) 5. The test is easy this time. Kelly finished it \_\_\_\_\_ than before.  
(A) quickly (B) more quick  
(C) more quickly (D) more quicker  
5. 比較 Kelly 這次與之前寫考卷的速度，用副詞比較級 more quickly。
- ( C ) 6. Tom looked like a \_\_\_\_\_ when he got the gift.  
(A) happy (B) happily (C) happy boy (D) happier  
6. 由句中描述 Tom 收到禮物時的樣子，須用完整名詞片語 a happy boy。happy 為形容詞單獨使用，語法不完整；happily 為副詞；happier 為比較級，皆不符合文法。
- ( D ) 7. Winnie is \_\_\_\_\_ of the twenty girls in the classroom. She is not only thin but also short. She is only 40 kg.  
(A) thinner (B) the thinner  
(C) thinnest (D) the thinnest  
7. 全班上二十個女生中，她最瘦且最矮，用形容詞最高級 the thinnest。
- ( D ) 8. Eason spends too much time using the smartphone. His eyesight (視力) is getting \_\_\_\_\_ worse than before.  
(A) very (B) more (C) a lot of (D) much  
8. 由中提到視力比以前更糟，修飾比較級 worse 的程度須用副詞 much。
- ( C ) 9. I'm quite hungry now. Can I take a \_\_\_\_\_ of the bread in your right hand?  
(A) bun (B) meat (C) bite (D) look  
9. 由中提到想吃麵包的一小口，用 bite (一口) 表示。
- ( A ) 10. David prepares for the exam \_\_\_\_\_. He wants to get into a nice college in the future.  
(A) to the fullest (B) no longer  
(C) the last straw (D) all ears  
10. 由中提到 David 為考試全力準備，應用 to the fullest (充分地)。

- ( B ) 11. When watching the movie, I \_\_\_\_\_ myself flying in the sky like a bird.  
 (A) threw (B) pictured (C) began (D) pull  
 11. 由句中描述看電影時幻想自己飛翔可知用 pictured (想像、描繪)。
- ( A ) 12. Maybe we have to \_\_\_\_\_ hard to open those windows. It seems they have been closed for long.  
 (A) push (B) treat (C) fail (D) bring  
 12. 由句中描述為了打開久關的窗戶，需要用力 push (推)。
- ( B ) 13. Ken is not \_\_\_\_\_ to reach the box on the top of the refrigerator. He needs a ladder (梯).  
 (A) enough tall (B) tall enough (C) enough fast (D) fast enough  
 13. 形容詞 + enough ; 「不夠高」，故需要梯子。
- ( A ) 14. Barbie likes Japan \_\_\_\_\_. She wants to move there when she has enough money.  
 (A) a lot (B) enough (C) a lot of (D) a little  
 14. a lot 是副詞，用來修飾動詞 likes ; a lot of 是形容詞，後接名詞。
- ( B ) 15. Boys, make \_\_\_\_\_ at home and help \_\_\_\_\_ to the cookies on the dining table.  
 (A) yourself ; yourself (B) yourselves ; yourselves  
 (C) himself ; himself (D) themselves ; themselves  
 15. 祈使句中，主詞 Boys 的反身代名詞用 yourselves 。
- ( D ) 16. The girls looked \_\_\_\_\_ when they heard their pet died.  
 (A) happy (B) happily  
 (C) sadly (D) sad  
 16. look + 形容詞 (看起來~)，聽到寵物死掉的消息應會難過，用 sad 。
- ( B ) 17. The candy \_\_\_\_\_ medicine. How terrible it is!  
 (A) smells (B) smells like  
 (C) is smelt like (D) is looking  
 17. smell + like + 名詞 (聞起來像~)，smell + 形容詞 (聞起來~)。
- ( C ) 18. Ms. Hung always has her students \_\_\_\_\_ the mistakes on their math tests.  
 (A) corrects (B) corrected  
 (C) correct (D) correcting  
 18. 使役動詞 have + 受詞 + 原形動詞 (使~做某事)。
- ( C ) 19. Sam's cellphone was out of order. He had his cellphone \_\_\_\_\_ one hour ago.  
 (A) to fix (B) fixing  
 (C) fixed (D) fixes  
 19. 使役動詞 have + 物品 + 過去分詞 (使某物被~)。
- ( D ) 20. When Bob was jumping, I felt the floor \_\_\_\_\_. He should lose weight.  
 (A) shakes (B) to shake  
 (C) shook (D) shaking  
 20. felt 是感官動詞，其後用原形動詞或 V-ing 。

## 第 12 回 單字文法檢測卷

搭配講義範圍： \_\_\_\_\_ 年 \_\_\_\_\_ 班 \_\_\_\_\_ 號 姓名： \_\_\_\_\_ 得分 \_\_\_\_\_

Unit 12 第四冊 (第 4~6 課)

綜合測驗：100 分 ( 每題 5 分 )

- ( C ) 1. Kevin : I think we should leave earlier to avoid traffic.  
 Jack : \_\_\_\_\_ Let's start at 7:00 a.m.  
 (A) That's not the case (B) Give me a break  
 (C) I see your point (D) I can't help it  
 1. 由「那我們七點出發吧」可知 Jack 同意 Kevin 的看法，應用 I see your point. (我同意你的觀點。)
- ( C ) 2. Amy : Bob wanted to borrow NT\$500 from me.  
 Ivy : You didn't lend him the money, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 (A) would you (B) wouldn't you  
 (C) did you (D) didn't you  
 2. 由直述句為否定句，故用肯定附加問句 did you 。
- ( B ) 3. It is sad \_\_\_\_\_ we can't meet each other before the Chinese New Year.  
 (A) which (B) that (C) who (D) where  
 3. It is sad 其後可用 that 連接一個名詞子句來解釋原因。
- ( B ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ it rained heavily, Tom still went outside to play basketball.  
 (A) If (B) Although (C) But (D) So  
 4. 由句中描述「下大雨，Tom 還是出去打球」，故用 Although (雖然) 連接前後句義有反差、對比的句子。
- ( C ) 5. I like getting along with Mark. He never tells a lie and is \_\_\_\_\_ at all times.  
 (A) useful (B) afraid  
 (C) honest (D) smart  
 5. 由句中描述 Mark 從不說謊，應用形容詞 honest (誠實的) 最符合。
- ( A ) 6. I believe \_\_\_\_\_ we will win the game finally.  
 (A) × (B) what (C) which (D) when  
 6. I believe 後接一名詞子句當受詞，此時可省略 that，故選(A)。
- ( D ) 7. I was \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday, but I'm feeling much better now.  
 (A) make mistakes (B) safe and sound  
 (C) in my way (D) under the weather  
 7. 由句中提到昨天身體狀況不好，今天好轉可知是生病、不舒服 (under the weather)。
- ( C ) 8. There isn't enough \_\_\_\_\_ in my bag for your books.  
 (A) area (B) place (C) space (D) size  
 8. 由「書包裡裝不下書」可知是指空間 (space)。
- ( D ) 9. Turn on the \_\_\_\_\_. It's too dark in the room.  
 (A) fire (B) fan (C) water (D) light  
 9. 由「房間太暗」可知需打開燈光 (light)。
- ( A ) 10. The boss is \_\_\_\_\_ to his workers and gets along with them pretty well.  
 (A) friendly (B) dangerous  
 (C) delicious (D) deep  
 10. 由句中描述老闆對員工態度，與「友善」相關，故選 friendly。

- ( B ) 11. It's hard for me to \_\_\_\_\_ the difference (差異) of the twins (雙胞胎) !  
 (A) kick (B) tell (C) raise (D) agree  
 11. 由句中提到難以分辨雙胞胎的差異可知是分辨、辨認 (tell)。
- ( C ) 12. If it \_\_\_\_\_ next Monday, we will go hiking.  
 (A) won't snow (B) will snow  
 (C) doesn't snow (D) isn't snowing  
 12. if 引導的條件子句，用現在式代替未來式。
- ( C ) 13. Cindy still gets fat \_\_\_\_\_ she eats like a bird.  
 (A) but (B) when (C) though (D) so  
 13. though (雖然) 引導一個讓步子句。
- ( A ) 14. Those are pencil cases for students, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 (A) aren't they (B) isn't they  
 (C) aren't those (D) isn't those  
 14. 主要子句的主詞為 those 時，附加問句主詞用 they。
- ( C ) 15. Samuel washes the dishes every day, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
 (A) didn't (B) wasn't  
 (C) doesn't (D) isn't  
 15. 主要子句為一般動詞時，使用助動詞形成附加問句。
- ( B ) 16. I can't answer your math questions. \_\_\_\_\_ me, all of the students can answer them easily.  
 (A) Besides (B) Except (C) For (D) Though  
 16. except... 指「不包含~」。
- ( A ) 17. I can answer your math questions. \_\_\_\_\_ me, all of the students can also answer them easily.  
 (A) Besides (B) Except  
 (C) For (D) Though  
 17. besides... 指「包含~在內」。
- ( C ) 18. \_\_\_\_\_ we students finish homework on time is our job.  
 (A) Whom (B) Which  
 (C) That (D) When  
 18. that 引導一名詞子句當主詞，that 不可省略。
- ( A ) 19. My parents' words were very \_\_\_\_\_ to me. Without them, I would never be who I am.  
 (A) helpful (B) sharp  
 (C) simple (D) common  
 19. 我父母的話對我來說很有幫助 (helpful)。沒有那些話就沒有今天的我。
- ( C ) 20. Take the \_\_\_\_\_, and it will stop your runny nose.  
 (A) nail (B) chance (C) medicine (D) mistake  
 20. 吃了這藥，它會幫你停止流鼻水。

# 第 13 回 單字文法檢測卷

搭配講義範圍： \_\_\_\_\_ 年 \_\_\_\_\_ 班 \_\_\_\_\_ 號 姓名： \_\_\_\_\_ 得分 \_\_\_\_\_

Unit 13 第五冊 (第 1~2 課)

## 一、寫出下列單字片語：70 分 (每題 2 分)

1. 女演員	<u>actress</u>	19. 曾經	<u>ever</u>
2. 毛巾	<u>towel</u>	20. 下載	<u>download</u>
3. 票	<u>ticket</u>	21. 作弊；欺騙	<u>cheat</u>
4. 青少年	<u>teenager</u>	22. 複製；抄襲	<u>copy</u>
5. 梳子	<u>comb</u>	23. 努力的；用功的	<u>hard-working</u>
6. 興趣	<u>interest</u>	24. 驕傲的；自豪的	<u>proud</u>
7. 郵票	<u>stamp</u>	25. 瘋狂的	<u>crazy</u>
8. 祝福	<u>wish</u>	26. 樂趣；喜悅	<u>joy</u>
9. 報紙	<u>newspaper</u>	27. 關心；在乎	<u>care</u>
10. 信封	<u>envelope</u>	28. 鬼魂	<u>ghost</u>
11. 習慣	<u>habit</u>	29. 句子	<u>sentence</u>
12. 垃圾	<u>garbage</u>	30. 謊言	<u>lie</u>
13. 了解	<u>understand</u>	31. 可能的	<u>possible</u>
14. 騙；戲弄	<u>trick</u>	32. 最近	<u>lately</u>
15. 觸動；碰觸	<u>touch</u>	33. 表演	<u>act</u>
16. 設定；建立	<u>set</u>	34. 採取行動	<u>take action</u>
17. 到國外	<u>abroad</u>	35. 洗耳恭聽	<u>be all ears</u>
18. 猜測；猜想	<u>guess</u>		

## 二、綜合測驗：30 分 (每題 2 分)

- ( C ) 1. Jane: Who is the man in the \_\_\_\_\_? He's so handsome.  
Sue: He's my favorite actor, Andy.  
(A) comb (B) bat (C) photo (D) heart  
1. 由句中描述「Who is the man in the ...?」, 可知指照片中的人, 故選 photo (照片)。
- ( B ) 2. Mark goes to the \_\_\_\_\_ three times a week. No wonder he is strong and healthy.  
(A) movie theater (B) gym (C) art museum (D) hospital  
2. 由句中描述 Mark 每週去三次並且強壯健康, 可知去 gym (健身房)。
- ( B ) 3. Amber is a nice person. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ why Lucy hates her.  
(A) act (B) understand (C) mind (D) call  
3. 由句中描述 Amber 很好, 但 Lucy 不喜歡她, 說話者無法理解為什麼這樣, 用 understand (理解)。
- ( A ) 4. His coming \_\_\_\_\_ me. I thought he was in Japan.  
(A) surprised (B) touched  
(C) copied (D) booked  
4. 由「我以為他人在日本」可知他的到來讓我驚訝, 用 surprised (感到驚訝的)。

- ( D ) 5. Lucy doesn't like insects. Visiting an insect museum is \_\_\_\_\_ to her.  
 (A) exciting (B) proud (C) serious (D) boring  
 5. 由句中 Lucy 不喜歡昆蟲，故參觀昆蟲館對她是無聊的(boring)。
- ( B ) 6. I have \_\_\_\_\_ finished my homework, so I can go out now.  
 (A) yet (B) already (C) still (D) ever  
 6. already 用於肯定句，表示「已經」；yet 通常用於否定句或疑問句，still 表示「仍然」，ever 表示「曾經」，多用於疑問句。
- ( D ) 7. Mark has kept his \_\_\_\_\_ on winning the tennis game next week.  
 (A) bat (B) type (C) shape (D) mind  
 7. 由句中描述 Mark 對下週贏得網球比賽「下定決心」，應用 mind (心意、決心)。
- ( C ) 8. Ted : I have a box of cookies. Do you want some?  
 Ann : No, thanks. \_\_\_\_\_ I'm on a diet.  
 (A) I'm as hungry as a horse. (B) Is there anything wrong?  
 (C) I'll pass. (D) It's my favorite.  
 8. 由句中 Ann 拒絕吃餅乾，故用 I'll pass (我就不吃了) 表示婉拒。
- ( C ) 9. Sam : \_\_\_\_\_ you finished your report yet?  
 Bob : Not yet. But I will do it later.  
 (A) Did (B) Has (C) Have (D) Do  
 9. 由句中 Sam 詢問「你完成報告了嗎?」，句型為現在完成式疑問句，故用 Have you finished ...?。
- ( A ) 10. Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ France to study French. Of course you can't find her here.  
 (A) has gone to (B) has been to  
 (C) is going to (D) goes to  
 10. 由句中 Lucy 已經前往法國學法文，並不在此地，故用 has gone to (已去...)。  
 誘答分析：has been to 表「曾去過，但現在不在那裡」，故不可選。
- ( A ) 11. Anna is getting married to a man she has dated \_\_\_\_\_ two years.  
 (A) for (B) in (C) on (D) since  
 11. 由句中描述「她已經約會兩年了」，時間段用 for。月份/年份前用 in；日期前用 on；since 表示一段時間的起始點，均不符合持續時間語意。
- ( D ) 12. Ann's read the storybook, and Ted \_\_\_\_\_, too.  
 (A) is (B) does (C) did (D) has  
 12. Ann's = Ann has，表示 Ann 已經讀過那本故事書，而 Ted 也已經讀過，故用 has (現在完成式) 形成簡略句。
- ( D ) 13. Tom has a bad \_\_\_\_\_ of staying up late. That's why he feels tired every morning.  
 (A) trouble (B) excuse (C) hobby (D) habit  
 13. 由「熬夜」與「每天早上都很累」可知這是一種習慣 (habit)。
- ( A ) 14. A strong earthquake \_\_\_\_\_ the city early this morning.  
 (A) hit (B) grew (C) borrowed (D) built  
 14. 由「強烈地震」可知地震侵襲城市，對應 hit (侵襲、襲擊)。
- ( D ) 15. Eric : Will you really keep my secret (祕密)?  
 Jack : Don't worry. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) That's too bad (B) I can't help it  
 (C) Take it easy (D) You have my word  
 15. 由「會保密嗎?」可知回答需表達保證，用 You have my word. (我保證。)

# 第 14 回 單字文法檢測卷

搭配講義範圍：

\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_班\_\_\_\_號 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 得分\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 14 第五冊 (第 3~4 課)

## 一、寫出下列單字片語：70 分 (每題 2 分)

1. 籃子	<u>                  basket                  </u>	19. 區域	<u>                  area                  </u>
2. 字條；筆記	<u>                  note                  </u>	20. 攜帶	<u>                  carry                  </u>
3. 錢包	<u>                  wallet                  </u>	21. 收集；集中	<u>                  collect                  </u>
4. 工具	<u>                  tool                  </u>	22. 進入；輸入	<u>                  enter                  </u>
5. 螢幕	<u>                  screen                  </u>	23. 充滿；注滿	<u>                  fill                  </u>
6. 冰箱	<u>                  refrigerator                  </u>	24. 清單	<u>                  list                  </u>
7. 檯燈	<u>                  lamp                  </u>	25. 上傳	<u>                  upload                  </u>
8. 祈禱	<u>                  pray                  </u>	26. 長椅；長凳	<u>                  bench                  </u>
9. 羽球	<u>                  badminton                  </u>	27. 膠水	<u>                  glue                  </u>
10. 按鈕；鈕扣	<u>                  button                  </u>	28. 掉落；滴下	<u>                  drop                  </u>
11. 種子	<u>                  seed                  </u>	29. 檔案	<u>                  file                  </u>
12. 滑梯	<u>                  slide                  </u>	30. 節目	<u>                  program                  </u>
13. 蹺蹺板	<u>                  seesaw                  </u>	31. 水煮；煮沸	<u>                  boil                  </u>
14. 鞦韆	<u>                  swing                  </u>	32. 黑板	<u>                  blackboard                  </u>
15. 店長	<u>                  shopkeeper                  </u>	33. 敲打	<u>                  knock                  </u>
16. 聲音；語音	<u>                  voice                  </u>	34. 爆炸	<u>                  blow up                  </u>
17. 網球	<u>                  tennis                  </u>	35. 學到教訓	<u>                  learn a lesson                  </u>
18. 中間	<u>                  middle                  </u>		

## 二、綜合測驗：30 分 (每題 2 分)

( C ) 1. The coffee shop belongs to my friend, Emily. She is the \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) refrigerator

(B) program

(C) shopkeeper

(D) puppy

1. 由句中描述「The coffee shop belongs to my friend」，故 Emily 是店主，即 shopkeeper (店主)。

( D ) 2. The teacher took a piece of \_\_\_\_\_ and drew a circle on the blackboard.

(A) glue

(B) wallet

(C) pot

(D) chalk

2. 老師在黑板上畫圈，通常使用 chalk (粉筆)。

( A ) 3. Both Ken and Mark are baseball \_\_\_\_\_. They love baseball.

(A) fans

(B) keys

(C) types

(D) lands

3. Ken 和 Mark 喜愛棒球，故都是棒球粉絲/愛好者 (fans)。

( C ) 4. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me the ruler? I need to draw a line.

(A) enter

(B) type

(C) hand

(D) stand

4. 句中「Could you ... me the ruler?」意思是「把尺給我」，故用 hand (遞給)。

- ( A ) 5. This dictionary is a useful \_\_\_\_\_ for you to learn English.  
 (A) tool (B) note (C) couch (D) screen  
 5. 字典是學英文的工具，故選 tool (工具)。
- ( A ) 6. Bob is happy \_\_\_\_\_ he can go to the concert with us.  
 (A) that (B) where (C) whether (D) although  
 6. 句中「Bob is happy ... he can go to the concert」表示原因，應接 that 引導名詞子句。
- ( C ) 7. Kelly isn't sure \_\_\_\_\_ she can join the trip.  
 (A) that (B) where (C) if (D) how to  
 7. Kelly 不確定是否能參加旅行，故用 if (是否)。
- ( C ) 8. This new bridge will \_\_\_\_\_ in the near future. We hope it will help solve the traffic problem.  
 (A) be building (B) build (C) be built (D) built  
 8. 新橋將在近期完成，應用被動語態 be built (將被建造)。
- ( B ) 9. The cake which \_\_\_\_\_ by Joan yesterday is very delicious.  
 (A) makes (B) was made  
 (C) is made (D) made  
 9. 蛋糕是昨天 Joan 做的，需用過去式被動語態 was made。
- ( C ) 10. John wants to know \_\_\_\_\_ Emily will go to the party with.  
 (A) what (B) which  
 (C) who (D) whether  
 10. John 想知道 Emily 將跟「誰」去派對，故用 who。
- ( A ) 11. Ted asked the waitress to \_\_\_\_\_ his glass with black tea because he was so thirsty.  
 (A) fill (B) boil (C) hand (D) carry  
 11. Ted 口渴，想讓女服務生倒茶，故用 fill (填滿、倒滿)。
- ( C ) 12. It's polite to \_\_\_\_\_ on the door before you enter a room.  
 (A) pray (B) save  
 (C) knock (D) kick  
 12. 進入房間前禮貌行為是 knock (敲門)。
- ( D ) 13. Lucy has no idea \_\_\_\_\_ fix the computer.  
 (A) that (B) where (C) whether (D) how to  
 13. Lucy 不知道如何修理電腦，故用 how to (如何做~)。
- ( D ) 14. We would like to know \_\_\_\_\_ this reporter was honest or not.  
 (A) what (B) how (C) that (D) whether  
 14. 想知道記者是否誠實，故用 whether (是否)。
- ( C ) 15. Every summer, millions of butterflies \_\_\_\_\_ in this forest.  
 (A) can see (B) have seen  
 (C) can be seen (D) will see  
 15. 句中「每年夏天，數百萬蝴蝶~在森林裡」，描述蝴蝶被觀察，應用被動語態 can be seen (可以被看見)。

## 第 15 回 單字文法檢測卷

搭配講義範圍：

\_\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_班\_\_\_\_號 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 得分\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 15 第五冊 (第 5~6 課)

### 一、寫出下列單字片語：70 分 (每題 2 分)

1. 蝴蝶結	bow	19. 引導；通往	lead
2. 獎品；獎金	prize	20. 懶惰的；慵懶的	lazy
3. 習題；練習	exercise	21. 騙局；詭計；把戲	trick
4. 行星	planet	22. 煙霧	smoke
5. 制服	uniform	23. 屬於	belong
6. 作業本	workbook	24. 覆蓋；遮蓋	cover
7. 外國人	foreigner	25. 座位	seat
8. 鄰居	neighbor	26. 字典	dictionary
9. 商人	businessman	27. 知識	knowledge
10. 遊客；訪客	visitor	28. 公寓	apartment
11. 生意；商業	business	29. 圓形的	round
12. 出現；似乎；顯得	appear	30. 嗜好	hobby
13. 玩笑	joke	31. 底部	bottom
14. 人行道	sidewalk	32. 也許；或許	perhaps
15. 上升；升起；起身	rise	33. 邀請	invite
16. 大眾；公共	public	34. 代表	stand for
17. 盲目的；失明的	blind	35. 過去習慣~	used to
18. 提取 (水、錢)	draw		

### 二、綜合測驗：30 分 (每題 2 分)

- ( B ) 1. Don't take the umbrella. It doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ to you. It's Tina's.  
 (A) rise (B) belong (C) notice (D) deal  
 1. 句意：「不要拿雨傘，它不屬於你。」故選 belong (屬於)。
- ( A ) 2. John: Is the Earth the biggest \_\_\_\_\_ that goes around the sun?  
 Sue: No, Jupiter (木星) is the biggest.  
 (A) planet (B) prize (C) mud (D) hobby  
 2. 句意：「地球是圍繞太陽運行最大的~嗎？」故選 planet (行星)。
- ( B ) 3. Gina needs a \_\_\_\_\_; she wants to take some pictures.  
 (A) paper (B) camera (C) dictionary (D) bow  
 3. Gina 想拍照，需要 camera (相機)。
- ( C ) 4. The little girl just got a doll \_\_\_\_\_ from her dad. She looks very happy.  
 (A) who are (B) which are  
 (C) that is (D) whom is  
 4. 句意：「小女孩剛得到一個爸爸送的娃娃。」關係子句修飾 doll，故用 that is。  
 誘答分析：who are 指人；which are 複數；whom is 語法錯誤，皆不符。

- ( C ) 5. Tommy is my \_\_\_\_\_. His house is next to mine.  
 (A) businessman (B) foreigner (C) neighbor (D) teenager  
 5. Tommy 住在我隔壁，是我的鄰居 (neighbor)。
- ( D ) 6. Now I often think of those days with my pet cat. When I study in my room, it \_\_\_\_\_ quietly beside me.  
 (A) will come and sit (B) comes and sits  
 (C) has come and sat (D) used to come and sit  
 6. 描述過去習慣「當我在房間學習時，貓會靜靜地坐在旁邊」，故選 used to come and sit (過去常常~)。
- ( C ) 7. I like all kinds of animals \_\_\_\_\_ snakes. I'm afraid to see them.  
 (A) almost (B) even (C) except (D) besides  
 7. 由「我害怕看到牠們」可知我喜歡各種動物，但不包括蛇，應用 except (除了~之外)。
- ( D ) 8. Lucy wants to buy a \_\_\_\_\_ table, not a round one.  
 (A) unhappy (B) blind (C) born (D) square  
 8. Lucy 想買正方形的桌子，故選 square (正方形的)。
- ( A ) 9. It rained heavily last night, so the ground is \_\_\_\_\_ with mud today.  
 (A) covered (B) noticed (C) packed (D) rowed  
 9. 地面被泥濘覆蓋，故選 covered (被覆蓋)。
- ( A ) 10. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ to me. Please tell me the truth (真相).  
 (A) lie (B) belong (C) appear (D) lead  
 10. 句意：「別對我說謊，請說真相。」故選 lie (說謊)。
- ( D ) 11. Mr. Lin \_\_\_\_\_ a lot every day. No wonder he looks so healthy.  
 (A) smokes (B) seats  
 (C) deals (D) exercises  
 11. 句意：「林先生每天運動很多，難怪他看起來很健康。」故選 exercises (運動)。
- ( C ) 12. There are many bottles \_\_\_\_\_ by that old woman.  
 (A) which collect (B) who is collecting  
 (C) which are collected (D) who are collected  
 12. 句意：「那些瓶子是被老太太收集的。」需用被動語態，故選 which are collected。
- ( D ) 13. My mother is talking to the woman \_\_\_\_\_ husband is a police officer.  
 (A) who (B) that (C) which (D) whose  
 13. 句意：「我媽媽在跟丈夫是警察的女人說話。」用 whose (某人的) 表示所有格。
- ( C ) 14. Let's plan \_\_\_\_\_ for the school trip, so everything will be ready.  
 (A) early (B) first (C) ahead (D) soon  
 14. 由「這樣所有事情都會準備好。」可知要為校外教學「提前規劃」，用 ahead 表示「事前；提前」。  
 誘答分析：early 指時間上的「早」，無「事先」的意思。first 表順序上的「先」，但句中無對應的順序。soon 指「不久之後」，與句意不符。
- ( D ) 15. Amy got a high \_\_\_\_\_ on her English test. Her parents were proud of her.  
 (A) price (B) rule  
 (C) chance (D) mark  
 15. 由「英文考試」與「父母很驕傲」可知是得到高分，用 mark (分數) 表示。

## 第 16 回 單字文法檢測卷

搭配講義範圍： \_\_\_\_\_ 年 \_\_\_\_\_ 班 \_\_\_\_\_ 號 姓名： \_\_\_\_\_ 得分 \_\_\_\_\_

Unit 16 第六冊 (第 1~2 課)

### 一、寫出下列單字片語：70 分 (每題 2 分)

1. 領導者	<u>leader</u>	19. 印章	<u>stamp</u>
2. 成員	<u>member</u>	20. 井	<u>well</u>
3. 班長	<u>class leader</u>	21. 愚蠢的	<u>stupid</u>
4. 皇后	<u>queen</u>	22. 吵鬧的	<u>noisy</u>
5. 國王	<u>king</u>	23. 寂寞的	<u>lonely</u>
6. 神	<u>god</u>	24. 東方	<u>east</u>
7. 課程；路線	<u>course</u>	25. 南方	<u>south</u>
8. 語言	<u>language</u>	26. 害羞的	<u>shy</u>
9. 字母	<u>letter</u>	27. 趕不上；錯過	<u>miss</u>
10. 年級；等級	<u>grade</u>	28. 遺留	<u>leave</u>
11. 意義；論點	<u>point</u>	29. 渴望	<u>long</u>
12. 案例	<u>case</u>	30. 約會	<u>date</u>
13. 書房	<u>study</u>	31. 朝~行進	<u>head</u>
14. 毯子	<u>blanket</u>	32. 介意；留意	<u>mind</u>
15. 品項	<u>item</u>	33. 中斷；切斷；剪斷	<u>cut off</u>
16. 包裹	<u>package</u>	34. 突然發生；爆發	<u>break out</u>
17. 菸斗；輸送管	<u>pipe</u>	35. 振作起來	<u>cheer up</u>
18. 釘子	<u>nail</u>		

### 二、綜合測驗：30 分 (每題 2 分)

- ( B ) 1. The heavy rain \_\_\_\_\_ the electricity (電) last night. We had no power at home.  
 (A) took off (B) cut off (C) came off (D) turned off  
 1. 由「沒有電」可知電力被中斷，用 cut off (切斷、中斷)。
- ( C ) 2. A fire suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ in the building, and everyone ran outside.  
 (A) came out (B) stood up  
 (C) broke out (D) showed up  
 2. 由「大家跑出去」可知火災突然爆發，用 break out (爆發)。
- ( B ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ I have to do the dishes now. We should do it together.  
 (A) Either ; or (B) Not only ; but also  
 (C) Both ; or (D) Neither ; nor  
 3. 句意：「不僅~而且~」，用 not only... but also 連接兩個名詞或代名詞。
- ( B ) 4. Would you \_\_\_\_\_ if I opened the window?  
 (A) know (B) mind (C) care (D) think  
 4. 此句為禮貌詢問句型 Would you mind...?，表示「你介意嗎」。

- ( A ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ I have to do the dishes now. Only one of us can go out.  
 (A) Either ; or (B) Not only ; but also  
 (C) Both ; or (D) Neither ; nor  
 5. 句意：「不是~就是~」表示兩者之中選其一，用 either... or... 。
- ( D ) 6. When Mia \_\_\_\_\_ to school this morning, she met her uncle on the way.  
 (A) is going (B) goes (C) will go (D) went  
 6. Mia 今天早上去上學時，在路上遇到她的叔叔。描述過去已完成的動作，用過去簡單式 went。
- ( C ) 7. Michael \_\_\_\_\_ in the bathroom for an hour. What's he doing?  
 (A) will be (B) is (C) has been (D) was  
 7. 表「Michael 在浴室已經待一小時了」，用現在完成式 has been，表示動作從過去持續到現在。
- ( B ) 8. Eric \_\_\_\_\_ going surfing in his free time. Let's plan a vacation at the beach with him.  
 (A) tidies up (B) is into (C) puts up (D) gives away  
 8. 由「讓我們計劃一個海邊假期陪伴他。」可知 Eric 喜歡衝浪，is into 表「喜歡/對...有興趣」。
- ( A ) 9. Mr. Wu taught us how to memorize (記住) those long words. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) keep ; in mind (B) get ; into trouble (C) keep ; in touch (D) look ; out for  
 9. 由吳老師教我們如何背住長的單字可知我們必須記住它們 (keep... in mind) 。
- ( C ) 10. In my school days, I \_\_\_\_\_ to English radio programs every day. That was how I learned English at that time.  
 (A) listen (B) have listened (C) used to listen (D) was listening  
 10. 句意：「在學校時，我每天都聽英語廣播。」描述過去習慣，故用 used to + 原形動詞。
- ( B ) 11. Tony loves playing tricks on others. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ his behavior (行為).  
 (A) knock out (B) put up with (C) pass down (D) get angry with  
 11. Tony 喜歡惡作劇，我無法忍受(put up with)他的行為。
- ( C ) 12. Can the tickets to BLACKPINK's concert \_\_\_\_\_ easily online today?  
 (A) buy (B) bought (C) be bought (D) been bought  
 12. BLACKPINK 演唱會的票是被購買的物品，用被動語態 be bought。
- ( D ) 13. When I \_\_\_\_\_ on my junior high school days, I feel thankful for my teachers.  
 (A) give up (B) turn around  
 (C) grow up (D) look back  
 13. 由「感謝國中時光」可知是回顧過去，對應 look back (回顧)。
- ( A ) 14. Jason moved to Taipei because he wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ in the music world.  
 (A) make it big (B) make a list  
 (C) make fun of (D) make up  
 14. 由「在音樂界發展」可知是想大紅大紫、闖出名號，對應 make it big (成名)。
- ( C ) 15. Even after graduation, we still \_\_\_\_\_ by sending messages to each other.  
 (A) keep down (B) keep up with  
 (C) keep in touch (D) keep an eye on  
 15. 由「畢業後傳訊息」可知保持聯絡，對應 keep in touch。

# 第 17 回 單字文法檢測卷

搭配講義範圍：

\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_班\_\_\_\_號 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 得分\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 17 第六冊 (第 3~4 課)

## 一、寫出下列單字片語：70 分 (每題 2 分)

1. 約定；交易	<u>deal</u>	19. 已婚的；結婚的	<u>married</u>
2. 圓圈	<u>circle</u>	20. 現在的	<u>present</u>
3. 廣場；正方形	<u>square</u>	21. 相當	<u>quite</u>
4. (一) 套；組；副	<u>set</u>	22. 整齊的；整理	<u>tidy</u>
5. (一) 排；行；列	<u>row</u>	23. 廣泛地	<u>widely</u>
6. 空白；空格	<u>blank</u>	24. 早於；不遲於	<u>by</u>
7. 溫泉	<u>hot spring</u>	25. 巧遇	<u>run into</u>
8. 力量；電源	<u>power</u>	26. 國家的	<u>national</u>
9. 以下的事物	<u>following</u>	27. 跡象	<u>sign</u>
10. 其餘的 (人事物)	<u>rest</u>	28. 視線；景象；視力	<u>sight</u>
11. 碼	<u>yard</u>	29. 兼職的	<u>part-time</u>
12. 使滿意；取悅	<u>please</u>	30. 試探；試水溫	<u>test the water</u>
13. 儲存	<u>store</u>	31. 一~就~	<u>as soon as</u>
14. 澆水；流口水	<u>water</u>	32. 忍受	<u>put up with</u>
15. 樓層	<u>floor</u>	33. 保護；照顧	<u>watch over</u>
16. 揮手；揮舞	<u>wave</u>	34. 盡可能地	<u>as... as possible</u>
17. 約會	<u>date</u>	35. 即使	<u>even though</u>
18. 希望；但願	<u>wish</u>		

## 二、綜合測驗：30 分 (每題 2 分)

- ( D ) 1. You can't go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ you brush your teeth. So, hurry up.  
 (A) although (B) because (C) after (D) until  
 1. 由「先刷牙才能睡覺」可知是「直到~才~」，對應 not... until... 結構。
- ( C ) 2. You can't watch TV now \_\_\_\_\_ you've finished your homework.  
 (A) because (B) before (C) although (D) so  
 2. 由「現在不可以看電視」與「你已經完成作業」前後意思有反差，故用 although 連接句子。
- ( B ) 3. Sorry. You can't go out \_\_\_\_\_ it's raining heavily outside.  
 (A) although (B) because (C) after (D) until  
 3. 由「不能出去」原因是「外面下大雨」，對應 because。
- ( B ) 4. The girl asked me \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted to join the club or not.  
 (A) that (B) whether (C) what (D) why  
 4. 由「or not」可知使用 whether (是否)。

- ( A ) 5. I don't think \_\_\_\_\_ Tom is telling the truth.  
 (A) that (B) what (C) who (D) where  
 5. think 後接名詞子句，用 that 引導（可省略）。
- ( C ) 6. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ broke the window.  
 (A) that (B) whether (C) who (D) ×  
 6. 此句缺主詞，應用 who（誰打破窗戶）。(A) that 不能作主詞(B) whether 是否（語意不合）(D) × 不可省略。
- ( A ) 7. Cathy : All the cakes in this shop are \_\_\_\_\_ by hand.  
 Emma : No wonder they all taste so delicious.  
 (A) made (B) done (C) taken (D) worked  
 7. 蛋糕是被製作，用 be made。
- ( B ) 8. I've \_\_\_\_\_ a lot since I started reading English novels.  
 (A) studied (B) learned (C) gotten (D) taken  
 8. learn 表示「學到知識或技能」。(A) studied 側重讀書過程(C) gotten 得到（不自然）(D) taken 不合語意。
- ( C ) 9. The team practiced very hard and finally won three games \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) at first (B) in time (C) in a row (D) at once  
 9. 由「贏三場」可知是「連續地」，對應 in a row。
- ( B ) 10. Sally : Guess what? I \_\_\_\_\_ our old teacher Mr. Brown at the mall yesterday.  
 Lois : No way! We haven't heard from him for years. Didn't he move to Hawaii?  
 (A) looked after (B) ran into (C) gave up (D) called off  
 10. 由 Lois 很驚訝知 Sally 與她們的以前的老師偶遇，用 ran into 表示「偶然遇到」。
- ( A ) 11. Tommy : Can you help me with my homework? I'll treat you to dinner \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Julia : Come on! What are friends for? Let's work it out together.  
 (A) in return (B) at once (C) by accident (D) at first  
 11. 由「請你吃飯」可知是作為回報，對應 in return。
- ( A ) 12. Peter : Mom will \_\_\_\_\_ after school. Wait for her at the gate.  
 Ted : All right.  
 (A) pick you up (B) stand by you (C) cheer you up (D) look after you  
 12. 由「在大門口等她」可知媽媽會去接載(pick up) 你。
- ( B ) 13. The teacher said \_\_\_\_\_ we had to finish the report today.  
 (A) when (B) that (C) where (D) whom  
 13. said 後接名詞子句，用 that。
- ( B ) 14. Mrs. Smith : Don't leave any answer \_\_\_\_\_ on the test paper. Just try your best.  
 Even though you are not sure about the answer, just take a guess.  
 Students : Yes, Mrs. Smith.  
 (A) full (B) blank (C) tidy (D) open  
 14. 由 Mrs. Smith 要學生即使不確定答案也要猜猜看知她要學生不要在考卷上留下空白 (blank)。
- ( C ) 15. The tickets to Taylor Swift's live concert \_\_\_\_\_ online tomorrow morning.  
 (A) sell (B) are going to sell  
 (C) will be sold (D) selling  
 15. 主詞 tickets 為被販售的商品，須用未來式被動語態：will be sold。