



Contents

sample

Unit 1	Nouns and noun phrases	3
Unit 2	Present continuous tense	7
Unit 3	this / that / these / those	11
Unit 4	Simple present tense	15
Unit 5	the	19
Unit 6	Adjectives	23
Unit 7	and / or / but	27
Unit 8	Countable and uncountable nouns	31
Unit 9	I / me / we / us / ...	35
Unit 10	my / our / your / ...	39
Unit 11	can / may / will	43
Unit 12	Who / When / Where / What	47
Unit 13	some / any / every	51
Unit 14	many / much / more	55
Unit 15	Adverbs	59
Unit 16	Capital letters	63
Unit 17	Which / Why / How	67
Unit 18	Simple past tense	71
Unit 19	Comprehension (1): Advertisements	75
Unit 20	Comprehension (2): Riddles	79
Intensive Revision		83



英文解碼器

1. **所有格形容詞 (possessive adjectives)** 是形容詞 (adjectives) 的一種，用於指出物件由某人物或動物擁有，或用於指出兩者之間的關係。
2. 常見的所有格形容詞及相關聯的人稱代名詞 (personal pronouns) 包括：

人稱代名詞		所有格形容詞
主語	受詞	
I	me	my (我的)
we	us	our (我們的)
you (單數)	you	your (你的)
you (複數)	you	your (你們的)
he	him	his (他的)
she	her	her (她的)
it	it	its (牠 / 它的)
they	them	their (他 / 她 / 牠 / 它們的)



指導顯示屏

- ① This is my book.
(這句話的意思是「這是我的書」，說話者指出自己所擁有的東西。)
- ② Judy is my sister.
(‘My sister’ 的意思是「我的姐姐 / 妹妹」，說話者指出跟自己有關聯的人。)



正誤探射燈

- ❌ Good morning, children. Open their books, please.
- ✅ Good morning, children. Open your books, please.

由於說話者對着一羣小朋友說話，所以該以「你們」稱呼小朋友，因此例句中須用 ‘your’，而不是 ‘their’。

**錯處搜尋器**

圈出下列句子中的錯處，然後在橫線上寫上正確的句子。

Ben, take out his pen.

提示

這句話是對誰說的？

Exercises**A Circle the correct answers.**

e.g. Put up **my / (your)** hands if you have any questions.

1. Betty, this is **your / yours** seat.

2. I love **your / my** parents.

3. Look at the children. They are playing with **his / their** toys.

4. The monkey is scratching **its / his** back.

5. **Our / His** headmaster is talking to us.

6. She cuts **its / her** finger carelessly.

 7. Tim and his sister are waiting for **his / her / their** mum.

B Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjectives.

e.g. My sister has a scarf. This is _____ her _____ scarf.

1. You have a kite. This is _____ kite.

2. They have a house. This is _____ house.

3. I have a doll. This is _____ doll.

 4. My uncle has a computer. This is _____ computer.

D There is **ONE** mistake in each of the following sentences.
 Rewrite the sentences with the correct possessive adjective.

e.g. They are waiting for his friends.

They are waiting for their friends.

例題解說 句中「他們」應該是在等待「他們的朋友」，所以 'his' 改為 'their'。

1. The woman is taking care of his baby.

2. I lend John his ruler.

3. Lily, go back to her seat.

4. We are washing their hands.

 5. Dad is working on its computer.

ABC 即學即用手寫板

Look at the picture. Complete the sentence with the correct possessive adjective and the given words.


Janet is _____

_____ .



play / kitten

Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjectives.

1. He goes to school with _____ sister.
2. You must take off _____ shoes before you go into the computer room.
3. We are waiting for _____ friends.
4. They are washing _____ clothes.
5. She cannot find _____ purse.
6. The dog has a little baby. That is _____ baby.
7. The little boy has some toys. _____ toys are old.
8. Jenny drops _____ pen.
9. Mr. Chan is talking to _____ students.
10. The students always obey _____ teachers.
11. You and I should keep _____ rooms clean.
12. The dentist pulls out _____ bad tooth for me.
13. The cow puts _____ head into the water.
14. Mum tells Danny to clean _____ hands.
15. 'Hand in _____ homework please,' said the teacher.
16. Mr. Lee wants to travel with Mrs. Lee. They book _____ air tickets today.
17. _____ sister is sick. Mum takes her to hospital.
18.  Mind _____ words! Think before you speak.

Unit 1 Nouns and noun phrases

1. 名詞可分為普通名詞 (common nouns) 和專有名詞 (proper nouns)。前者指出或識別一般的人、事或物，後者指明擁有特有名稱的人、事、物、地點或日子。
2. 普通名詞前須注意是否要用冠詞 (articles)；專有名詞則須以大寫書寫首個字母。

Unit 2 Present continuous tense

1. 現在進行式 (present continuous tense) 用於描述正在進行的事情或狀態。
2. 現在進行式是由 'is'、'am' 或 'are' 加上動詞的 '-ing' 形式組成的。
3. 動詞轉為 '-ing' 形式，一般在動詞後加 'ing' 便可，但有例外的情況。

Unit 3 this / that / these / those

1. 'This' 和 'these' 都是指較近身邊的人、事或物。'This' 解作「這個」，用於指代單數名詞，而 'these' 解作「這些」，用於指代複數名詞。
2. 'That' 和 'those' 都是指較遠的人、事或物。'That' 解作「那個」，用於指代單數名詞，而 'those' 解作「那些」，用於指代複數名詞。

Unit 4 Simple present tense

1. 簡單現在式 (simple present tense) 用於敘述習慣及經常發生的事情、敘述恆常的事實或表達個人的興趣、現有的感受及想法。
2. 在簡單現在式中，動詞 (verbs) 會因應句子的主語 (subjects) 的人稱及單數或複數而有所改變。當主語是第三人稱單數時，動詞通常須加上 's' 或 'es'。
3. 在簡單現在式的疑問句或否定句中，若句中的動詞不是 'be'，須用助動詞 'do' 或者 'does' 與原形動詞 (base form) 配合。

Unit 5 the

1. 定冠詞 'the' 用於談及已提過的人、事或物，以確切地說明某人或某事物。
2. 當說話者預計對方知道所談及的是哪人、事或物時，便可用定冠詞 'the'。
3. 定冠詞 'the' 可用於單數、複數、可數的或不可數的名詞前。

- * 答案以全寫 (full form) 或縮略形式 (contracted form) 表達均可接受。

Unit 1

Nouns and noun phrases

錯處搜尋器

There is (show) in (september).

There is a show in September.

Exercises

A.

1. board
2. monkey; tree
3. rats; house
4. brother; university
5. cow; picture
6. book; bag
7. baby; cradle
8. children; toys; cupboard

解題精要

句子的意思是「孩子們把玩具放回櫃子裏」，其中「孩子」(children)、「玩具」(toys) 和「櫃子」(cupboard) 都是名詞。

B.

1. tea
2. birds
3. nurse
4. ball / basketball
5. a bicycle
6. a cake
7. cherries

解題精要

'Cherry' 是「車厘子」的英文名稱，而該字以 'y' 結尾，'y' 前面是子音 'r'，所以要將 'y' 轉為 'ie' 才加上 's' 以示複數。

8. bread

解題精要

圖中有兩片麵包，但麵包是不可數名詞，所以不能加上 's'。留意句中的 'two pieces of' 可告訴我們麵包的數量。

C.

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. a

解題精要

茶的味道原本不是酸的，學生需要找出味道帶酸的食物。在三個選擇中，只有 'lemon' 是酸的。

即學即用手寫板 (Suggested answer)

I play badminton every Wednesday.

Unit 2

Present continuous tense

錯處搜尋器

Ann is (runing) in the playground now.

Ann is running in the playground now.

Exercises

A.

1. bringing
2. cutting
3. eating
4. fighting
5. cooking
6. playing
7. biting
8. driving
9. feeling
10. going
11. making
12. shutting
13. beginning

解題精要

'Begin' 一字以單一的子音字母 'n' 結尾，而該子音字母前只有一個母音字母 'i'，所以要重複最後的英文字母 'n'，才加上 'ing'。

B.

1. are singing
2. is playing
3. am drawing
4. is drinking
5. is flying
6. are clapping
7. are going
8. is getting

解題精要

'Get' 一字以單一的子音字母 't' 結尾，而該子音字母前只有一個母音字母 'e'，所以要重複最後的英文字母 't'，才加上 'ing'。

C.

1. is sleeping
2. Are; coming
3. is kicking
4. is telling
5. are talking
6. is jumping
7. am sweeping
8. are riding

解題精要

根據句意，應選動詞 'ride' 配合句中的名詞 'bicycles'，表示「踏單車」。「Ride」字以 'e' 結尾，要先刪去 'e'，才加上 'ing'，即是 'riding'。而 'children' 屬第三人稱複數，須用 'are'，所以答案為 'are riding'。