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### 英文解碼器

1. 祈使語氣動詞 (imperatives) 用於命令、警告、勸告及指示。
2. 祈使語氣動詞的形式，跟原形動詞 (base form) 相同；否定的祈使語氣動詞，由 'Do not'、'Don't' 或 'Never' 加上原形動詞組成。



### 指導顯示屏

- ① Come here.  
(這句有命令的含意。)
- ② Do not talk!  
( 'Do not' 添上否定的含意，此句帶有警告別人不要做某事的意味。)
- ③ Don't be afraid! You can do it!  
(這句是叫別人不要害怕，含有勸告或鼓勵的意思。)
- ④ Never go out alone late at night.  
(句子前面加上了 'Never'，構成否定式的句子。)
- ⑤ Be careful!  
( 'Be' 也可作祈使語氣動詞使用，此句有警告的含意。)
- ⑥ You shut up!  
(在句首加上 'You'，可加強句子中命令的語氣。)



### 正誤探射燈

- ❌ Dennis, time for class. Stops talking!      ✅ Dennis, time for class. Stop talking!

記住祈使語氣動詞的形式跟原形動詞相同，無須作轉變。



### 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。

Don't is rude to your teachers, Tammy.

提示

要留意否定的祈使語氣動詞是怎樣組成的。

# Exercises

**A** Fill in the blanks with the help of the given words.

don't

avoid    keep  
store    take    drive



e.g.    Store    the medicine in a cool and dry place.

1.    \_\_\_\_\_ out of reach of children.

2.    \_\_\_\_\_ one teaspoon every four hours.

3.    \_\_\_\_\_ the medicine with soft drinks.

4.    \_\_\_\_\_ after taking the medicine.

5.    \_\_\_\_\_ taking more than eight tablets each day.

**D Rewrite the sentences with 'Don't'.**

e.g. You shouldn't touch the iron. It's very hot.

Don't touch the iron. It's very hot.

1. You mustn't tell anyone. It's a secret.

\_\_\_\_\_ It's a secret.

2. We shouldn't wake him up. He's very tired.

\_\_\_\_\_ He's very tired.

3. You mustn't play on the road. It's dangerous.

\_\_\_\_\_ It's dangerous.

4. No writing on the wall.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Driving so fast isn't safe. Slow down.

\_\_\_\_\_

 6. Let's not keep them waiting. They are in a hurry.

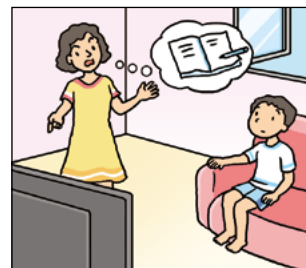
\_\_\_\_\_



**即學即用手寫板**

**Look at the picture. Describe the picture with the correct imperatives and the given words.**


\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ !



TV / homework

**A** Fill in the blanks with the given words. Add 'Don't' when necessary.

run      be      touch      listen  
give      stop      go      boil

- \_\_\_\_\_ playing with your chopsticks!
- Please walk, \_\_\_\_\_ in the corridor!
- \_\_\_\_\_ cautious when you cross the road.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the kettle. You will get burnt!
- \_\_\_\_\_ to the instructions carefully!
- \_\_\_\_\_ some water. Let's make some tea.
-  \_\_\_\_\_ up! You can do it! Trust yourself!
- \_\_\_\_\_ near the hives. The bees will sting you!

**B** Rewrite the sentences with 'Don't'.

- You shouldn't be rude to others!  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You mustn't throw the rubbish on the floor.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You shouldn't watch TV on school nights.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Drawing on the wall is not right.  
\_\_\_\_\_

 5. No spitting!  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 1 Simple present tense

1. 簡單現在式 (simple present tense) 是用於敘述習慣及經常發生的事、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，動詞會因應句子的主語而有所改變。當主語是第三人稱單數時，大部分動詞須加上 's' 或 'es'。
3. 在簡單現在式的疑問句或否定句中，若句子中的動詞不是 'be'，須用助動詞 'do' 或 'does'，其後須用原形動詞。

## Unit 2 Question words

1. 以疑問詞 (question words) 發問，可幫助我們向別人查詢特定的資料。'Who' 用於詢問有關「人物」或「誰人」；'When' 用於詢問「時間」；'Why' 用於詢問「原因」或「理由」；'Where' 用於詢問「地點」；'Which' 用於要求別人從兩個或以上的選項中作出選擇；'What' 用於詢問「是甚麼事物」；'Whose' 用於詢問「屬於誰人的」。
2. 'How' 用於詢問「用甚麼方法」或「怎樣」。若 'How' 後配上形容詞或限定詞，則可用於詢問「到甚麼程度」、「到何種地步」或「多少」。

## Unit 3 can / should / may / will / must

'Can' 表示有能力做到；表示允許；說明常見的情況；在疑問句中，可用作提出請求 / 徵求許可 / 提供協助。'Should' 表示應該，用於提出或徵詢建議，或說明規則。'May' 表示有可能，但說話者不完全肯定；表示准許；在疑問句中，可用作提出請求 / 徵求許可 / 提供協助。'Will' 表示將會發生，說話者相信發生某些事情的可能性很高；在疑問句中，可用作提出請求 / 邀請。'Must' 表示堅信 / 強調必須，可用於說明規則。

## Unit 4 Adverbs of manner

1. 方式副詞 (adverbs of manner) 用於說明某事件發生的方式或發生時的環境。一般而言，方式副詞位於動詞之後；當動詞帶較短的受詞時，副詞位於受詞後。
2. 不少副詞是由形容詞加上 'ly' 組成的，但亦有其他常見的例外情況。有些副詞並不是由形容詞加上 'ly' 而成，而以 'ly' 結尾的亦不一定是副詞。

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

## Unit 1 Simple present tense

### 錯處搜尋器

Does your sister wakes up early?  
Does your sister wake up early?

### Exercises

A.

- |            |            |           |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. asks    | 2. stops   | 3. buys   |
| 4. touches | 5. pushes  | 6. wishes |
| 7. kisses  | 8. carries | 9. tries  |
| 10. mixes  |            |           |
| 11. plays  |            |           |

#### 解題精要

動詞 'play' 雖以 'y' 結尾，但 'y' 前的 'a' 是母音而不是子音，因此當主語是第三人稱單數時，無須改變 'y' 的形式，直接在動詞後加 's' 即可。

B.

- |               |          |            |
|---------------|----------|------------|
| 1. do not     | 2. eat   | 3. work    |
| 4. are        | 5. watch | 6. belongs |
| 7. has        | 8. Do    |            |
| 9. Does; like |          |            |

#### 解題精要

這是簡單現在式的疑問句，主語是第三人稱單數 'he'，之前須用助動詞 'Does'，在 'Does' 之後須用原形動詞。

C.

- |           |        |          |
|-----------|--------|----------|
| 1. drives | 2. has | 3. takes |
| 4. play   |        |          |

#### 解題精要

根據上文下理，可推斷該句句意應為「孩子們從不在校巴上玩耍」，而主語 'They' 屬第三人稱複數，故答案應為 'play'。

D.

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <u>look</u> → looks    | 2. ✓               |
| 3. <u>study</u> → studies | 4. <u>Are</u> → Do |
| 5. ✓                      |                    |

6. send → sends

#### 解題精要

Ricky 每個月寫兩封信是恆常的習慣，而主語 'Ricky' 屬第三人稱單數，故動詞應為 'sends'。

### 即學即用手寫板 (Suggested answer)

Does Grandpa go to bed early at night?  
No, Grandpa does not go to bed early at night.

## Unit 2 Question words

### 錯處搜尋器

How do you think about my new haircut?  
What do you think about my new haircut?

### Exercises

A.

- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. d | 3. a |
| 4. f |      |      |

#### 解題精要

疑問詞 'Why' 是問原因，選項 f「為了邀請你參加派對」屬原因，所以 f 是最適合的答案。

5. e

B.

- |         |             |
|---------|-------------|
| 1. When | 2. How tall |
| 3. Who  | 4. How many |
| 5. Why  |             |

#### 解題精要

答句中沒有明顯的提示詞 'because'，但它是 Miss Chan 於小學任教的原因，故 'Why' 是最適合的答案。

6. Whose

#### 解題精要

Miss Chan 的答句顯示他們正談論物件屬誰，因此用 'Whose' 最適合。

C.

- |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Why do Helen and Karen           |
| 2. Where do Helen and Karen         |
| 3. When do Helen and Karen go home? |
| 4. How do Helen and Karen go home?  |