



Contents

sample

Unit 1	a /an / the	3
Unit 2	There is ... / There are	7
Unit 3	some / any	11
Unit 4	Showing the quantity	15
Unit 5	Simple past tense	19
Unit 6	Question words	23
Unit 7	when	27
Unit 8	Pronouns	31
Unit 9	at / in / on	35
Unit 10	Adjectives	39
Unit 11	too ... to ... / not ... enough to	43
Unit 12	Adverbs	47
Unit 13	Future tense	51
Unit 14	Past continuous tense	55
Unit 15	Affirmatives and negatives	59
Unit 16	Why / because	63
Unit 17	although / therefore /	67
Unit 18	can / may /should / must	71
Unit 19	Comprehension (1): Plays	75
Unit 20	Comprehension (2): Informational reports	79
Intensive Revision		83



英文解碼器

- 在英語中，有多種表達發生於未來的事情的方法。以五年級生來說，須熟悉以下兩種方法：
 - 使用**將來式 (future tense)**: 'shall / will' + 原形動詞 (base form)
 - 使用句式: 'is / am / are' + 'going to' + 原形動詞
- 上述兩種方法的最大的差別為：我們使用「is / am / are' + 'going to' + 原形動詞」時，是要強調句中所述的是預先已經計劃好及已決定的，或顯然即將發生的事情。使用將來式時，卻沒有以上的含意，它純粹是提供有關將來的訊息。
- 一般來說，'will' 適用於第一 / 二 / 三人稱，而 'shall' 則只可用於 'I' 及 'we'。不過，美式英語很少使用 'shall'，而近年英式英語的將來式，也常以 'will' 代替 'shall'。
- 一般來說，當句子中出現 'tomorrow'、'tonight'、'next week / month / year'、'in a minute / week / month'、'soon' 等，都表示事情發生於未來。



指導顯示屏

- Brian is going to move to Sha Tin next week.
(由於搬屋是預先計劃好的事情，所以須用「is / am / are' + 'going to」句式來表達。)
- There are many black clouds. It is going to rain.
(天空出現很多烏雲，顯然即將會下雨，所以使用「is / am / are' + 'going to」的句式才恰當。)
- Dad is coming back. We will have dinner soon.
We will pick Grandma up at the airport.
(這句使用將來式，純粹表達將要發生的事情。)



正誤探射燈

- Joe will play football after school. He brought his sports shoes to school this morning.
- Joe is going to play football after school. He brought his sports shoes to school this morning.

句子中提及 David 早上把運動鞋帶回學校，暗示了放學後打籃球一事是早已決定的，所以用「is / am / are' + 'going to」的句式較恰當。

✘ Lucas is going to write a letter when he is free.

✔ Lucas will write a letter when he is free.

句子中提及 Lucas 有空時會寫一封信，純粹是表達將要發生的事，因此用 'will' 較恰當。



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。

The children are going to feel happy when the exam is over.

提示

「感到開心」是孩子們的計劃嗎？

Exercises

A Fill in the blanks with 'is / am / are' + 'going to' or 'will'.

e.g. The washing machine broke suddenly so Mum _____ will _____ wash the clothes by hand.

1. Our class teacher, Miss Chan, is sick today. Mr. Lee _____ come to our classroom in a minute.

2. Kitty _____ visit Japan this summer. She has planned this trip for months.

3. When I leave school, I _____ be a teacher. I planned it a few years ago.

4. I have an appointment with the dentist. I _____ see him this afternoon.

5. The children made a lot of sandwiches this afternoon. They _____ have a picnic tomorrow.

6. Mum _____ iron the clothes when she comes back from the market.



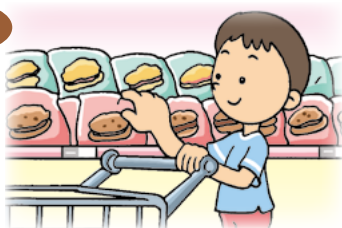
7. Dad already bought the film tickets. He _____ take us to the cinema later.

C Write about what Ivan will do with the help of the given words.

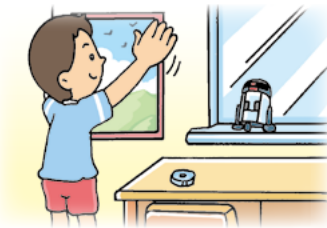
make decorate dust
sweep buy wash

floor house dishes
furniture bed food

e.g.



1



2



3



4



5



例題解說 圖中 Ivan 在買食物，因此應選用 'buy' 和 'food'。組成句子時要根據習慣用法，在 'food' 前加上適當的限定詞 'some'。

e.g. He will buy some food

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

ABC 即學即用手寫板

Look at the picture. Complete the sentence about what Paul will do.



Paul _____ .



Paul

have / haircut

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the given words.

1. Hey, Tammy! Don't play with the knife. It _____ (hurt) you.
2. The dolphin _____ (swim) near the coast this morning. It _____ (come) again tomorrow morning.
3. The workmen _____ (dig) a deep ditch last night. They _____ (put) a few pipes there one day.
4. Louis _____ (buy) two tickets at the cinema yesterday. He _____ (watch) a film with Carol today.
5. Tracy _____ (be) in hospital. I _____ (see) her with my classmates this afternoon.
6. The gardener _____ (water) the lawn now. I think he _____ (stay) there for a few hours this afternoon.
7. Oh! It's beginning to rain. The teacher _____ (cancel) all the outdoor activities in ten minutes.
8.  The hamster is seriously ill. It _____ (die).
9.  Jenny _____ (be) ten years old next year.
10. Grandmother _____ (make) a dress for me every year. She _____ (give) me one last month. She _____ (make) another one next year.

Unit 1 a / an / the

1. 不定冠詞 (indefinite articles) 'a' 和 'an' 均用於前文未曾確切地指出或說明的單數可數名詞 (singular countable nouns) 之前。'A' 用於以子音 (consonants) 為首的單數可數名詞之前，而 'an' 則用於以母音 (vowels) 為首的單數可數名詞之前。
2. 定冠詞 (definite article) 'the' 用於指明前文已提過的或已知的人、事或物，可用於單數、複數、可數的或不可數的名詞前。

Unit 2 There is ... / There are ...

1. 'There is ...' (有……)、'There are ...' (有些……)，用於表示某人、事或物，或某些人、事或物，存在於某地或某情況下。
2. 'There is ...' 與不可數名詞或單數可數名詞連用，而 'There are ...' 與複數名詞連用。
3. 若句中出現一連串名詞，由第一個名詞來決定使用 'There is' 還是 'There are'。
4. 若要提及一連串的人、事或物時，一般按其數量，由小至大列寫出來會較清楚易明。

Unit 3 some / any

1. 'Some' 解作「有一些」，可配合不可數或複數名詞使用。'Some' 多用於肯定句 (affirmatives)。而以下情況，'some' 也可用於疑問句 (questions)：若說話者知道或相信人、事或物的存在；若說話者期待對方給予一個肯定的回覆時。
2. 'Any' 解作「任何數量」，可配合單數或複數名詞使用。'Any' 多用於否定句或疑問句。若說話者不清楚有沒有人、事或物的存在，則可於疑問句中用 'any'。
3. 如句意清楚，可省略 'some' 和 'any' 後的名詞或名詞片語。

Unit 4 Showing the quantity

表示數量的字詞或詞組，可分為三類：只適用於可數名詞，包括 'a'、'an'、'a few'、'few'、'many'、'a large number of'、'a small number of' 等。只適用於不可數名詞，包括 'a little'、'little'、'much'、'a large amount of'、'a small amount of' 等。適用於可數及不可數名詞，包括 'some'、'any'、'a lot of'、'plenty of' 等。

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

Unit 1

a / an / the

錯處搜尋器

Mark is studying in an university in Japan.
Mark is studying in a university in Japan.

Exercises

A.

- | | | |
|--------|-------|------|
| 1. a | 2. an | 3. a |
| 4. ✗ | 5. ✗ | 6. ✗ |
| 7. ✗ | 8. a | 9. ✗ |
| 10. an | | |

解題精要

'MTR station' (港鐵站) 是單數可數名詞，而這名詞片語中 'M' 的發音是母音，所以要在片語前加上 'an'。

11. a

B.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. have <u>^</u> bag; a | 2. me <u>^</u> white; the |
| 3. is <u>^</u> manager; the | 4. took <u>^</u> students; the |
| 5. at <u>^</u> station for <u>^</u> hour; the; an | |

解題精要

句中的 'station' 是 Kathy 所處的地方，故用 'the'，而 'hour' 的首個讀音是母音，所以前面要用 'an'。

6. carried ^ suitcase to ^ United Kingdom; a; the

解題精要

句中的 'suitcase' (行李箱) 是單數可數名詞，而且屬首次提及，並非特指，所以用 'a'。另外，雖然一般的國家名稱前不用加冠詞，但是 'United Kingdom' 屬例外的情況，須在前面加上 'the'。

C.

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1. a; the | 2. a; an |
| 3. The | 4. the |
| 5. a; ✗ | 6. the; a |
| 7. an; a | 8. an; the; a; a |

9. the; a; an

解題精要

由於對話雙方都清楚知道句中提及的 'air-conditioner' 是特指他們所在之處的空調，所以前面要用 'the'。而 'fever' 和 'hour' 都是單數可數名詞，在句中沒有特指的含義，所以要與不定冠詞配合。'Fever' 的首個讀音是子音，所以要用 'a'，而 'hour' 的首個讀音是母音，所以要用 'an'。

即學即用手寫板 (Suggested answer)

There is an owl and a wolf in the forest.

Unit 2

There is ... / There are ...

錯處搜尋器

There is some pencils and a book in the bag.
There are some pencils and a book in the bag.

Exercises

A. (in any order)

bird; lemon; leaf; rabbit

B.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. There are | 2. There is |
| 3. There is | 4. There are |
| 5. There is | 6. There is |
| 7. There are | |

解題精要

名詞 'sheep' 的單數拼法和複數拼法相同。在這裏，句意是「這間茅屋裏有一些綿羊」，所以要用 'There are'。

8. There is

解題精要

句中的 'smoke' 是不可數名詞，所以要用 'There is'。

9. There is

解題精要

雖然句子提及一個男孩和一個女孩，但當中所提及的第一個名詞是「一個男孩」，即單數可數名詞，所以要用 'There is'。

C.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <u>are</u> → is | 2. <u>is</u> → are | 3. <u>are</u> → is |
| 4. ✓ | 5. <u>are</u> → is | 6. <u>are</u> → is |