



Contents

sample

Unit 1	Numbers	3
Unit 2	Simple present tense	7
Unit 3	Simple past tense	11
Unit 4	Prepositions of time	15
Unit 5	Common expressions	19
Unit 6	Prepositions of place	23
Unit 7	Types of sentences	27
Unit 8	a few / a little / a lot of / several	31
Unit 9	need / want	35
Unit 10	Countable and uncountable nouns	39
Unit 11	all / both / each / some / any	43
Unit 12	myself / yourself / yourselves /...	47
Unit 13	should / must	51
Unit 14	First / Next / Then /	55
Unit 15	Adverbs	59
Unit 16	Phrasal verbs	63
Unit 17	Conjunctions	67
Unit 18	Adjectives	71
Unit 19	Comprehension (1): E-mails	75
Unit 20	Comprehension (2): Poems	79
Intensive Revision		83



1. **限定詞 (determiners)** 放於名詞 (nouns) 或名詞片語 (noun phrases) 之前，用於：
 - 確定說話者所指的是哪一 / 幾個人或物。
 - 談及句子中名詞的數量。
2. 在本課中，我們會集中溫習談及數量的限定詞，常見的包括：

限定詞	解釋	配合名詞
a few	解作「有一點點」，亦可解作「比沒有要好」。	配合複數可數名詞 (countable nouns) 使用。
a little	解作「有一點點」，亦可解作「比沒有要好」。	配合不可數名詞 (uncountable nouns) 使用。
a lot of	解作「很多」。	配合複數可數名詞或不可數名詞使用。
several	解作「一些」，數量是三個或以上便可用 'several'。	配合複數可數名詞使用。



- ① There are several pears on the plate.
(碟子上有幾個梨子，所以用 'several'。'Several' 配合複數可數名詞 'pears' 使用。)
- ② There were a lot of people in the street.
(街上有許多人，所以用 'a lot of'。'A lot of' 可配合複數可數名詞 'people' 使用。)
- ③ John has a lot of money.
(John 有很多錢，所以用 'a lot of'。'A lot of' 可配合不可數名詞 'money' 使用。)
- ④ I have a few pencils here.
(說話者擁有少量鉛筆。'A few' 配合複數可數名詞 'pencils' 使用。)
- ⑤ Lily likes to put a little sugar in her tea.
(Lily 習慣放少許糖在茶內。'A little' 配合不可數名詞 'sugar' 使用。)



正誤探射燈

✗ I have a little coins.

✓ I have a few coins.

'A few' 須用於可數名詞之前，而 'a little' 則須用於不可數名詞之前。由於 'coins' 是可數名詞，所以須用 'a few'。

✗ There are a lot people.

✓ There are a lot of people.

使用 'a lot of' 時，勿忘寫上 'of'。注意：'a lot of' 可寫成 'lots of'。



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。

My brother only drank a few milk.

提示

牛奶是可數名詞還是不可數名詞？

Exercises

A Do the matching. Write the correct letters in the boxes.

a. money

b. buses

c. leaves

d. tomatoes

e. bottles

f. grass

g. salt

h. people

1. a few
e.g. b

2. a little
e.g. a

3. a lot of
e.g. a

4. several
e.g. b

D There is a mistake in each sentence. Rewrite them with 'a lot of', 'a few' or 'a little'.

例題解說 'A few' 只可配合複數名詞，所以須轉為 'a little'，以配合不可數名詞 'money'。

e.g. Can you give me a few money? I want to buy a magazine.
 Can you give me a little money? I want to buy a magazine.

1. Don't hurry! There is a few time.

2. There is a few juice in the fridge. Let's buy some more.

3. There are a few chairs. Please remove some of them.

4. Alice is five. We need a little candles for her birthday cake.

5. There are lots birds. They are beautiful.

 6. There is a little food. I can cook a big meal.



即學即用手寫板

Look at the picture. Write a sentence with 'a few', 'a little', 'a lot of' or 'several' and the help of the given words.

Henry _____

_____.





toy car

8 Intensive Revision


**a few / a little /
a lot of / several**

Date :

A Fill in the blanks with 'a few' or 'a little'.

1. The poor lady has only _____ food to eat.
2. She needs _____ days to take a rest.
3. He wants to have _____ milk for his coffee.
4. It took me _____ hours to complete the task.
5. There are _____ roses in the vase.
6. They drank _____ cups of coffee last night.
-  7. There are _____ days for us to plan our trip.
-  8. There is still _____ time for them to complete the project.

B Circle the correct answers.

1. Tommy is hard-working. He spends time doing revision every day.
2. Please give me pieces of paper.
3. fish died because of the red tide.
4. There are only books on the shelf.
5. There was food for everyone at the birthday party.
-  6. There are people at the entrance because there is a big sale!

Unit 1 Numbers

1. 數字 (numbers) 分為基數詞 (cardinal numbers) 和序數詞 (ordinal numbers)。
2. 要表達人、事或物的數目時，用基數詞；而要敘述次序時，則用序數詞。

Unit 2 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'，則須用助動詞 'do' 或 'does'，並配合原形動詞 (base form)。

Unit 3 Simple past tense

1. 簡單過去式 (simple past tense) 用於描述過去開始及已結束的活動或事情，或者表達過去的狀態、情況、想法、習慣、需要、興趣、感受等。
2. 動詞轉為過去時態形式，一般在動詞後加 'ed' 便可，但亦有例外情況。
3. 在疑問句或否定句中，若句中動詞不是 'be'，則須用助動詞 'did'，並配合原形動詞。
4. 句中若出現 'yesterday'、'last week'、'ago' 等詞，表示事情在過去發生。

Unit 4 Prepositions of time

1. 指示時間：'at' 表示在某一確切的時間；'in' 表示在某段時間內。
2. 表明日子 / 月份 / 節日 / 季節：'on' 表示在某天 / 一週內某天的某時段 / 某名稱中含有 'Day' 字的節日 / 節日中的某一天；'in' 表示在某天的某時段 / 某星期 / 某月 / 某季節 / 某年；'at' 表示在某節日，指整個節日。
3. 其他常用介詞：'before' (之前)、'after' (之後)、'from' (由)、'to' (至)。

Unit 5 Common expressions

祝賀別人度過一個快樂的節日，可於節日名稱前加上 'Happy' 或 'Merry'。不過，甚麼節日應用 'Happy'，甚麼節日應用 'Merry'，則取決於習慣。

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

Unit 1

Numbers

錯處搜尋器

The width of the road is three metres wide.

The width of the road is three metres.

/ The width of the road is three metres wide.

The road is three metres wide.

Exercises

A.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. twelve | 2. twelfth |
| 3. thirteen | 4. thirteenth |
| 5. twenty-one | 6. twenty-first |
| 7. twenty-five | |
| 8. twenty-fifth | |

解題精要

'Five' 轉為序數詞時並不只是加上 'th'，還要將 've' 轉為 'y'，即 'fifth'。

B.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. ninety | 2. two |
| 3. the sixth | 4. twenty-six |
| 5. fifty | |
| 6. twenty-eight; the twentieth | |

解題精要

表達樓房的層數要用基數詞。而 Tom 所住的樓層與次序有關，即「第二十層」，要用序數詞。

7. seventy-eight; the twelfth

解題精要

表達 John 在考試中所得的分數要用基數詞。而他的名次「第十二名」則屬次序，要用序數詞。'Twelve' 的 've' 要轉為 'y'，即 'twelfth'。

C.

1. Irene is twelve years old.
She is one hundred and fifty-nine centimetres tall.
She gets the eighth prize in the lucky draw.

2. George is twenty-one years old.
He is one hundred and eighty centimetres tall.
He gets the fifty-ninth prize in the lucky draw.

解題精要

表達 George 的年齡和身高要用基數詞。而他所得的是「第五十九獎」，與次序有關，所以要用序數詞。

即學即用手寫板 (Suggested answer)

It is John's fifth birthday.

Unit 2

Simple present tense

錯處搜尋器

Mum carries the basket to the market every day.

Mum carries the basket to the market every day.

Exercises

A.

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 1. are | 2. am |
| 3. is | |

解題精要

'Thomas' 是男子的名字，屬第三人稱單數，所以要用 'is'。

B.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. freezes | 2. boils |
| 3. sinks | 4. floats |
| 5. smell | 6. see |
| 7. live | |

解題精要

名詞 'fish' 解作「魚」時，單數形態和複數形態是相同的。句中指全部的魚 (All fish)，屬第三人稱複數，所以用原形動詞 'live'。

C.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. sells | 2. speaks | 3. does |
| 4. writes | 5. lives | 6. loves |
| 7. teaches | | |
| 8. play | | |

解題精要

'Usually' 指經常做的事情，而首句指出他們是好友，由此可推斷他們是經常一起玩。而主語 'Alan and Tony' 屬第三人稱複數，所以用原形動詞 'play'。