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17
Unitboth ... and ... / either ...
or ... / neither ... nor ...Date : 

英文解碼器

1. 在英語中，有一些字詞可連成一組使用，以連接字、詞組或句子。
2. 字詞連成一組使用時，有特殊的意義。以下是一些常見的例子：

字詞	意思 / 功用
both ... and ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 兩者都…… • 既……又……
either ... or ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ……或……（表示兩者之中其一） • 不是……就是……
neither ... nor ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ……及……都不（表示兩者都不）



指導顯示屏

- ① I am good at both swimming and diving.
('Both ... and ...' 的意思是「……和……」。這句的意思是「游泳和潛水我都擅長」。)
- ② You can have either tea or coffee.
('Either ... or ...' 的意思是「……或……」。這句的意思是「你可以要茶或咖啡」，表示兩者之中，只可選其中之一。)
- ③ Neither Mavis nor Elizabeth was there.
('Neither ... nor ...' 的意思是「……和……都不」。這句的意思是「Mavis 和 Elizabeth 都不在那兒」。注意：當 'neither ... nor ...' 用來連接兩個主語時，動詞的形態須配合 'nor' 後面的主語。)



正誤探射燈

- ✗ Neither Jason nor Tom is not here.
- ✓ Neither Jason nor Tom is here.

由於 'neither ... nor ...' 的意思是「……和……都不」，本身帶有否定的意思，所以用 'neither ... nor ...' 時，句子中無須再用否定詞，否則句子會變成雙重否定。

- ✘ Eric is either sleeping or watches TV.
- ✔ Eric is either sleeping or watching TV.

這句子可理解為以 'either ... or ...' 連接兩個短句。原句是 'Eric is sleeping.' 和 'Eric is watching TV.'。連接句子時，若兩個句子含有重複的概念，可省去第二個句子中表示重複概念的字詞，例如：在兩個原句中 'Eric is' 是重複的概念，所以只需寫一次便可。然後用 'either ... or ...' 連接兩個原句中不同的部分 'sleeping' 和 'watching TV'。記住 'either' 和 'or' 後應是兩個相同的結構。



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。

Helen is either singing or dances.

提示

'Either ... or ...' 用於連接兩個並列的成分，形式應否一致？

Exercises



例題解說 句中動詞 'are' 是複數，故用 'both ... and ...'。句意為「東京和曼谷都很受歡迎」。

A Circle the correct answers.

e.g. **Both** / Neither Tokyo **and** / nor Bangkok are popular.

1. Neither Judy nor Dennis **play** / plays tennis well.
2. We can go to **either** / neither Paris **or** / nor London, but not both.
3. **Both** / Either my brother **and** / or my sister are students.
4. Either the blue dress or the red skirt **is** / are fine. Just pick one.
5. Joe **sings neither** / neither sings karaoke nor goes hiking at weekend.
6. It is raining. Take **either** / both an umbrella **or** / and a raincoat.
7. You can neither drink juice nor **can eat** / eat snacks in class.

D Rewrite the sentences with 'either ... or ...' or 'neither ... nor ...'.

e.g. Jason is not at home. Sally is not at home.

Neither Jason nor Sally is at home.

1. If you do not want jelly, you can have ice cream.

 2. My sister doesn't like tennis. I don't like tennis.

3. Eric doesn't help us. Benny doesn't help us.

4. You can choose one from rice and spaghetti.

5. Fanny hasn't been to France. Michael hasn't been to France.

6. Ken can help you with the homework. Cherry can help you too.

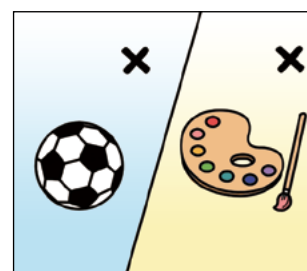


即學即用手寫板

Look at the picture. Describe the picture with the correct conjunction and the help of the given words.

Eric likes _____

_____.



play / paint

Join the sentences with 'both ... and ...', 'either ... or ...' or 'neither ... nor ...'.

1. You do not have a watch. I do not have a watch.

2. Andy knows how to make a sandwich. Alice knows how to do it too.

3. We can go there by taxi. We can also go there on foot.

4. I'm fond of reading storybooks. I'm also fond of listening to soft music.

5. Alex can choose between a ball and a book.

6. Sandy does not like tea. She does not like coffee.

7. There are satay sauce and barbecue sauce. You can only have one of them.

8. We can bring food into the park. We can also bring drinks into the park.



9. John does not know what happened. John does not care what happened.

Unit 1 Questions

1. 疑問句 (questions) 是用於查詢資料的。最常用的疑問句有：是非疑問句 ('Yes / No' questions) 和 'Wh-' 疑問句 (Wh-questions)。
2. 回答是非疑問句時，最簡單直接的方法是答 'Yes' 或 'No'。一般來說，是非疑問句中的主語之前，多是動詞 'be'、助動詞或情態動詞。
3. 當我們希望別人提供 'Yes' 或 'No' 以外的資料時，可運用以疑問詞開首的 'Wh-' 疑問句發問，以查詢特定的資料。

Unit 2 I / me / mine / ...

1. 常見的代名詞包括三類：主格代名詞 (subject pronouns)、受格代名詞 (object pronouns) 和所有格代名詞 (possessive pronouns)。
2. 需要重複提及句子中的主語時，可以用主格代名詞。受格代名詞放在句子的受詞位置，且可放在介詞之後。
3. 從所有格代名詞中，我們可看出句中提及的物件屬於何人或何物。所有格代名詞在句中既可作主語，又可作受詞。所有格代名詞後無須用名詞。

Unit 3 Adjectives with '-ed / -ing' ending

以 '-ed' 或 '-ing' 結尾的形容詞，雖然拼法相若，但是它們的意思及功用均不相同。以 '-ed' 結尾的形容詞，多用於描述人物的感覺及情緒。以 '-ing' 結尾的形容詞，多用於描述人或物本身的特質。

Unit 4 when / if / so / because

1. 連接詞 (conjunctions) 的作用是連接詞語、詞組或句子。連接詞不僅起連接的作用，還說明了兩個詞語、詞組或句子在意思上的關係。
2. 不同的連接詞的功用及運用方法均有差別。連接詞 'when' 解作「當……的時候」，用來連貫兩件先後 / 同時發生的事件。'if' 解作「如果」，用來表示在某些情況 / 條件下會發生的事情。'so' 解作「所以」，'because' 解作「因為」，用來表示兩個句子之間的「因果」關係。

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

Unit 1

Questions

錯處搜尋器

What do you like, the red dress or the blue one?
Which do you like, the red dress or the blue one?

Exercises

A.

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

解題精要

'How old' 用於詢問年齡，應以歲數 '... years old' 回覆，'years old' 可被省略，故這題選 a。

B.

1. How many 2. When 3. Is
4. Will 5. Does 6. Which
7. What

解題精要

詢問價格常用 'How much'，但這題中有 'price' 一字，應用 'What is the price of ...?'。

C.

1. How many carrots are there?
2. Who answered the phone?
3. Can I go out with my friend?
4. When will the next ferry arrive?
5. Where will Sam stay?
6. Why do you look puzzled?

解題精要

從提示字詞中的 'because' 可知應用 'Why' 發問。主語 'I' 應轉為 'you'；由於動詞 'look' 是簡單現在式，主語 'you' 前應搭配助動詞 'do'。

即學即用手寫板 (Suggested answer)

How many pencils do you want to buy?

Unit 2

I / me / mine / ...

錯處搜尋器

Please pass ① the salt.

Please pass me the salt.

Exercises

A.

1. him 2. us 3. they 4. it
5. She

解題精要

句中缺少主語，應用 'She' 指代 'the girl'。

B.

1. She 2. them 3. him 4. them
5. theirs 6. Hers 7. It
8. It; her

解題精要

第一句的意思是「我向 Linda 借了一本書」。第二句想說明那本書是屬於 Linda 的，所以 'The book' 可以用主格代名詞 'It' 代替，而 'Linda' 則可以用受格代名詞 'her' 代替。

C.

1. These are his.
2. Children, are these yours?

解題精要

這句是直接問 'Children' 的是非疑問句，改寫句子時，應保留原句句式。'Your toys' 對應的所有格代名詞是 'yours'，而非 'theirs'。

D.

1. me 2. I 3. him 4. he
5. he 6. it
7. we

解題精要

這句是指「我」和那名男子的對話，所以應用主格代名詞 'we'。

8. I 9. him 10. he

即學即用手寫板 (Suggested answer)

The comb is Ann's. She uses it every morning.

Unit 3

Adjectives with '-ed / -ing' ending

錯處搜尋器

I was surprising to receive Ivan's call. I haven't seen him for years.

I was surprised to receive Ivan's call. I haven't seen him for years.