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英文解碼器

1. 我們用**祈使語氣動詞 (imperatives)** 表示命令 (orders)、警告 / 勸告 (warnings / advice)、指導 (instructions)、建議 (suggestions) 或祝願 (wishes) 等。
2. 在四年級時，我們已學過祈使語氣動詞。祈使語氣動詞的形式，跟原形動詞相同；否定的祈使語氣動詞，由 'Do not'、'Don't' 或 'Never' 加上原形動詞組成。由於使用祈使語氣動詞時，多是向着對方直接說出來，所以說話者多會省去第二人稱 'You'。如果說話者在祈使語氣動詞前加上主語 'You' 的話，則表示一種強烈的命令語氣。
3. 若於祈使語氣動詞前加上 'Please'，會顯得更有禮貌。
4. 此外，於肯定的祈使語氣動詞前，亦可加上 'Do'，表示有誠意的勸說或感到厭煩。
5. 祈使語氣動詞還有其他種類：

種類	句式
第一人稱祈使語氣動詞	Let me / Let us / Let's + 原形動詞
第三人稱祈使語氣動詞	Let him / her / them + 原形動詞



指導顯示屏

- ① Be quiet! You're too noisy.
(這句表達命令，要求對方安靜。)
- ② Do come in. It's too cold outside.
(於肯定的祈使語氣動詞前加上 'Do'，表示很誠懇的邀請。)
- ③ Wish you a merry Christmas!
(這句表達祝願。)
- ④ Please take care.
(於祈使語氣動詞前加上 'Please'，會顯得更有禮貌。)
- ⑤ Let's sit together at the banquet.
('Let's' 是「讓我們」的意思，這是第一人稱祈使語氣動詞的用法，目的是提出建議。)
- ⑥ Don't bother! Let him go!
('Let him' 是「讓他」的意思，這是第三人稱祈使語氣動詞的用法，目的是發出命令。)



正誤探射燈

- ❌ Tried again! I believe you can do it.
- ✅ Try again! I believe you can do it.

祈使語氣動詞的形式，跟原形動詞相同。動詞的時態，無須作出任何變化。



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。

Can't play video games after school.

提示

否定的祈使語氣動詞，應用甚麼字加上原形動詞組成？

Exercises

A Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given words.

keep turn off avoid turn on use

e.g.



1



2



3



4



e.g. _____ Turn off _____ your mobile phone when you are on a plane.

1. _____ the mobile phone before making any calls.

2. _____ the mobile phone away from fire.

3. Don't _____ your mobile phone in petrol stations.



4. _____ removing the battery when the mobile phone is on.

例題解說 'Let's' 是「讓我們」的意思，是第一人稱祈使語氣動詞的用法，之後用原形動詞。使用 'Let's' 之後，'with me' 要刪除，以免意思重複。

D Rewrite the sentences to imperatives.

e.g. Could you go swimming with me next Saturday? (Let's)

Let's go swimming next Saturday.

1. You shouldn't play tricks on your classmates. (Never)

2. Can I go shopping with Sally after school? (Let me)

3. You shouldn't waste your time on computer games. (Stop)

4. You mustn't take your pets into the park. (Avoid)

5. We shouldn't listen to his excuses. (Don't)

6. You're more than welcome to bring a guest. (Do)



即學即用手寫板

Look at the picture. Use an imperative to write what Dad says with the help of the given words.



touch / fierce

Circle the correct answers.

1. Don't jump / Don't walk off the stairs! It is dangerous.
2. Watch out / Walk straight ahead .The supermarket is over there.
3. The glasses are wet. Let's dry them / to dry them .
4. No talking / No talk ! We are having a test right now!
5. Cutting this rope / Cut this rope ! I need to let the dog go.
6. Please speak up / shut up ! I can't hear you.
7. Keep quiet / Don't keep quiet ! The ceremony will begin in a minute.
8. Please drive too fast / don't drive too fast ! The road is wet.
9. Ben, turn off / turns off the TV and go to bed now!
10. Never talk / don't talk to strangers!
11. Shh! Listen / Speak carefully. Someone is talking outside.
12. Don't give up! Try again / Do trying again !
13. Mustn't play / Don't play computer games all the time! You should work hard.
14. Don't silly / Don't be silly ! We all like you very much.
15. Let's think / thinking about this plan and discuss / to discuss it later.
16. Don't / Can't throw the rubbish on the floor. Put / Puts it in the rubbish bin.
17. Leave / Left your belongings here, please.
18. Turn on / Turn down the air conditioner, please. It's very hot here.
19. Let Emily goes / go hiking with her friends and have / has some fun. She is having her summer holidays!
20. If you have questions, do ask me / don't ask me . I am willing to help.



Unit 1 Present perfect tense

1. 現在完成式 (present perfect tense) 用於敘述一些由過去一直延續到此刻的事情、一些剛完成的事情、一些過去發生或完成但跟現在有關聯的事情、一些在過去發生但發生時間不確實或不重要 (因此不會在句中提及) 的事情，或用於談及經歷或經歷的次數。
2. 現在完成式的形態是：'have / has' + 過去分詞 (past participles)。規則動詞的過去分詞拼法，只需在原形動詞後加上 'd' 或 'ed' 便可。不規則動詞的過去分詞拼法，可跟原形動詞完全相同或完全不同。

Unit 2 Statements and questions

1. 陳述句 (statements) 及疑問句 (questions) 是句子的其中兩個種類，常見的陳述句的結構有七種。
2. 陳述句可以轉為疑問句。我們可以按陳述句的重點，運用疑問詞查詢特定的資料，即把陳述句轉為 'Wh-' 疑問句；也可以把陳述句轉為是非疑問句。

Unit 3 this / that / these / those

1. 'This'、'that'、'these' 和 'those' 屬限定詞 (determiners) 或指示代名詞 (demonstrative pronouns)。它們的作用是讓說話者明確地指出所談及的是哪人、事或物。它們可以作主語、受詞或跟在介詞後面。
2. 'This' 和 'these' 指示距離較近的人、事或物；'that' 和 'those' 指示距離較遠的人、事或物。'This' 和 'that' 可用於單數名詞、不可數名詞或單數代名詞 'one' 前；'these' 和 'those' 可用於複數名詞或複數代名詞 'ones' 前。

Unit 4 How

疑問詞 (question words) 'How' 會與一些形容詞、副詞、限定詞或介詞等一起搭配使用，如 'How many'、'How much'、'How old'、'How far'、'How tall'、'How fast'、'How heavy'、'How deep'、'How often'、'How long'、'How big' 等，具有特殊的意義和作用。

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

Unit 1 Present perfect tense

錯處搜尋器

Mandy has already washed the dishes vet.
Mandy has already washed the dishes.

Exercises

- A.
1. caught; caught 2. dug; dug
 3. taught; taught
 4. hurt; hurt

解題精要

動詞 'hurt' 屬不規則動詞，其過去時態形式和過去分詞都跟原形動詞完全相同，不用轉變。

- B.
1. has not / hasn't finished
 2. has; bought 3. have; removed
 4. has spoken
 5. have; flown

解題精要

動詞 'fly' 屬不規則動詞，其過去時態形式和過去分詞分別是 'flew' 和 'flown'。

- C.
1. has sold 2. has; ironed
 3. have won 4. have; learned
 5. has led
 6. has; taken

解題精要

此題選 'take' 最合適，句意為「Fred 沒有把他的功課帶去學校」。動詞 'take' 屬不規則動詞，其過去時態形式和過去分詞分別是 'took' 和 'taken'。

- D.
1. has eaten 2. has not / hasn't tidied
 3. He has not / hasn't ironed his / the suit.

解題精要

完成句子時，除了把動詞改為現在完成式外，還要留意名詞前是否要加上適當的字詞。這題中，'suit' 前應加上限定詞 'the' 或 'his'。

4. He has fixed his / the car.
- E.
1. Jimmy has gone to America.
 2. Lily has passed the driving test.
 3. We have sung a song.

解題精要

動詞 'sing' 屬不規則動詞，其過去時態形式和過去分詞分別是 'sang' 和 'sung'。

即學即用手寫板 (Suggested answer)

Mum has hung out the washing.

Unit 2 Statements and questions

錯處搜尋器

Does Lisa always her homework on her own?
Does Lisa always do her homework on her own?

Exercises

- A.
1. Do → Does 2. ✓
 3. Were → Was 4. waits → waited
 5. had → have 6. is → was
 7. Does → Did

解題精要

句中 'yesterday afternoon' 表明句子須用簡單過去式。在過去式的疑問句中，主語前須用助動詞 'Did'，而主語後用原形動詞。

- B.
1. Can 2. Are 3. Was
 4. Will 5. Is
 6. Did

解題精要

陳述句中沒有情態動詞、助動詞或動詞 'be'，以簡單過去式寫成，轉為是非疑問句時，主語前須用助動詞 'Did'，而主語後用原形動詞。

- C.
1. Did the kite rise
 2. Was Sally's dad cooking
 3. Did they hear a gunshot
 4. Will there be a fashion show
 5. Did he break his leg
 6. Does this boy have
 7. Do they often have dinner