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ABC 英文解碼器

1. 以下是一些可用以表示地點 (place) 和位置 (position) 的介詞或介詞片語 :

介詞 / 介詞片語	功用
at	• 在……(隱含在旁邊的意思) ; 在一處細小的地方
in	• 在……裏面
into	• 進入 (表示移動的過程)
above	• 在……上方
over	• 在……正上方 (有覆蓋的意思)
under	• 在……下面
below	• 在……下面 (通常兩個表面之間有一定的距離)
beside	• 在……旁邊
next to	• 緊靠着…… ; 在……旁邊
between	• 在兩者之間
among	• 在兩個以上的人或物當中
on the left of	• 在……的左邊
on the right of	• 在……的右邊

ABC 指導顯示屏

① 以下是其中一些可與 'at' 連用的地點 :

- |                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| at home (在家)     | at the office (在辦公室)    |
| at school (在上學)  | at the bus stop (在巴士站)  |
| at work (在工作)    | at the university (在大學) |
| at a place (在某地) | at the bridge (在橋邊)     |

② 以下是其中一些可與 'in' 連用的地點 :

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| in a country (在一個國家) | in a town (在一個城鎮)       |
| in a village (在一個村莊) | in a street (在一條街上)     |
| in a room (在一間房間裏)   | in a wood (在一片小樹林裏)     |
| in a field (在一片田野裏)  | in a building (在一座建築物裏) |

- ③ We climbed into the lorry.  
We are in the lorry.  
(‘Into’ 有一個移動的過程，表示「進入」。而 ‘in’ 則純粹表示「在……裏面」。)
- ④ There’s a stone bridge over the river.  
I can see some black clouds above us.  
(‘Over’ 表示「在……正上方」，而 ‘above’ 只表示「在上方」。)
- ⑤ This is a deal between you and me. Don’t tell anybody else about it.  
(‘You and me’ 已經明確表明是兩個人，所以用介詞 ‘between’ 表示「在兩者之間」。)
- ⑥ Among Miss Chow’s students, Sally dances the best.  
(‘Among’ 表示「在兩個以上的人或物當中」，這裏表示 Miss Chow 的學生多於兩位。)
- ⑦ Tom sits on the left of me.  
(‘On the left of’ 表示 Tom 坐在「我」的左邊。)



### 正誤探射燈

- ✗ My cousins live at New York.      ✓ My cousins live in New York.

在談及身處一個大的地點時，例如國家和城市，須用介詞 ‘in’。

- ✗ There is a house under the top of the hill.

- ✓ There is a house below the top of the hill.

‘Under’ 和 ‘below’ 均可用以表示「在……之下」。但 ‘below’ 所指的「在……之下」一般是相隔一定的距離。那間房屋不會是直接被山頂覆蓋，因此須用 ‘below’。

- ✗ There is a hotel named ‘Sparkle’ besides our school.

- ✓ There is a hotel named ‘Sparkle’ beside our school.

‘Besides’ 解作「除了……之外，還有……」，而 ‘beside’ 才是「在……旁邊」的意思。



### 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。

Our teacher has to make a choice among you and me.

提示

句子提及從多少人之  
間進行選擇？

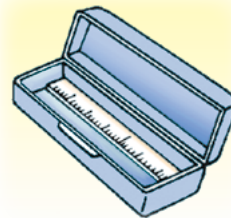
**C Look at the pictures. Write the sentences with the given words.**

below      under      above      over  
 in      into      on the left of      on the right of

**例題解說** 圖中顯示間尺在筆盒裏面，所以用 'in'。

e.g. ( ruler / pencil case )

The ruler is \_\_\_\_\_ in the pencil case \_\_\_\_\_ .



1. ( cat / blanket )

The cat is \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ .



2. ( boy / old woman )

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



 3. ( bird / river )

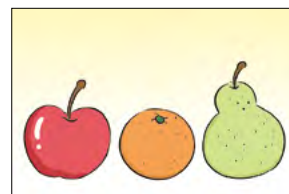
\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



**ABC 即學即用手寫板**

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

The orange is \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ .



apple / pear

**Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions.**

1. You can buy souvenirs \_\_\_\_\_ the gift shop.
2. Joe is sick. He is resting \_\_\_\_\_ home now.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ all the dolls I have, I like this one most.
4. There is some milk \_\_\_\_\_ the floor. Use a mop to clean it.
5. I dropped a pen \_\_\_\_\_ the desk. Please pick it up for me.
6. The picture \_\_\_\_\_ the wall is beautiful.
7. Never stand \_\_\_\_\_ a table. It is dangerous.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ all the students, Jimmy is the naughtiest one.
9. There are no rubbish bins \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop. They should put one here.
10. The information is put \_\_\_\_\_ the noticeboard.
11. I was born \_\_\_\_\_ Hong Kong.
12. The children are swimming \_\_\_\_\_ the swimming pool.
13. Please pour the milk \_\_\_\_\_ the mixture in the bowl.
14. Joan is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ Mandy and me. Mandy is on her left. I am on her right.
15. I will meet my friends \_\_\_\_\_ Tsuen Wan bus terminus. We are going to watch a drama \_\_\_\_\_ Tsuen Wan.
16. There are a lot of good restaurants \_\_\_\_\_ Kowloon City.
17. She put her hand \_\_\_\_\_ her mouth to stop herself from crying.



## Unit 1 too / enough

1. 'Too' 與形容詞或副詞連用，用以修飾該形容詞或副詞，表示程度過高。'Too much' 和 'too little' 與不可數名詞連用，'too many' 和 'too few' 與可數名詞連用，表示物件的數量過量或不足。在動詞後加上 'too much' 或 'too little'，可用以表示程度過高或不足。
2. 形容詞或副詞與 'enough' 連用，用以修飾該形容詞或副詞，表示程度足夠。'Enough' 與可數名詞或不可數名詞連用，表示數量充足。在動詞後加上 'enough'，可用以表示程度足夠。

## Unit 2 both ... and ... / either ... or ... / neither ... nor ...

1. 'Both ... and ...' 解作「既……又……」，用以表示所述內容適用於被連接的兩個詞組，而且兩者可以並存。'Either ... or ...' 解作「不是……就是……」，用以表示兩種或以上可能性，但只能從中選擇其一。'Neither ... nor ...' 解作「既不……也不……」，用以強調否定，表示所連接的兩個詞組「都不……」。
2. 以 'both ... and ...' 連接兩個主語時，動詞須用複數形態。以 'either ... or ...' 或 'neither ... nor ...' 連接兩個主語時，動詞須配合 'or' 或 'nor' 之後的主語。

## Unit 3 Adjectives about people

1. 形容詞 (adjectives) 是用來修飾名詞的。形容詞可放在名詞之前，用以描述名詞的性質或特徵；亦可放在連綴動詞之後，用作主語的補語。
2. 用以描述人物的形容詞，主要分為以下幾類：形容人物的外表或體質；形容人物的智力或能力；形容人物的性格或特徵；形容人物的感受或情緒。

## Unit 4 at / on / by / ...

1. 介詞 (prepositions) 用於說明句子中的名詞跟其他部分的關係。
2. 介詞的其中一項功用是表示時間和日期，用以表示時間和日期的介詞或介詞片語包括：'at'、'on'、'by'、'on time'、'in time' 等。

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

### Unit 1

#### too / enough

#### 錯處搜尋器

Jenny eats enough so she is overweight.  
Jenny eats too much so she is overweight.

#### Exercises

A.

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. too slowly     | 2. too little |
| 3. too carelessly | 4. too much   |
| 5. too early      | 6. too few    |
| 7. too late       |               |

#### 解題精要

他沒趕得及乘坐巴士，應該是因為他太遲到達車站，故應選副詞 'late'，答案是 'too late'。

B.

- Ben does not need a ladder. He is tall enough.
- The dish is spicy enough. You need not put more chilli in it.
- He has waited long enough. He wants to leave.

#### 解題精要

他已經等了很久，想離開了。'Long' 在句中是副詞，應在其後加 'enough'，表示程度足夠。

C.

- is strong enough
- am too tired
- are small enough
- is tall enough
- is too expensive

#### 解題精要

「我」買不起球拍是因為球拍太昂貴，即 'too expensive'。主語是第三人稱單數，動詞要用 'is'。

#### 即學即用手寫板 (Suggested answer)

The words are too small to read.

### Unit 2

#### both ... and ... / either ... or ... / neither ... nor ...

#### 錯處搜尋器

The kitten sleeps either under the sofa or the kitchen.  
The kitten sleeps either under the sofa or in the kitchen.

#### Exercises

A.

- |          |        |
|----------|--------|
| 1. have  | 2. are |
| 3. costs |        |

#### 解題精要

以 'Neither ... nor ...' 連接兩個主語時，動詞須配合 'nor' 之後的主語。'Seafood' 是不可數名詞，故應用單數動詞 'costs'。

B.

- ~~x~~; ~~x~~
- ~~x~~; ✓

C.

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Neither; nor | 2. Both; and  |
| 3. Neither; nor | 4. either; or |
| 5. both; and    |               |

#### 解題精要

'Fluent' 意為「流利的」，即 Miss Brown 能說流利的英語和法語，故應用 'both ... and ...'。

D.

- Macy likes neither swimming nor cycling.
- You can go to school either by bus or by ferry.
- Jimmy is good at both painting and writing.
- You can go to the gym either today or at the weekend.
- Albert has washed neither the shirts nor the socks.
- Neither Miss Wong nor Mr. Chan is a teacher.

#### 解題精要

Miss Wong 和 Mr. Chan 都不是教師，應以 'Neither ... nor ...' 連接兩個主語。以 'Neither ... nor ...' 連接兩個主語時，動詞須配合 'nor' 之後的主語，因此應用單數動詞 'is'。

#### 即學即用手寫板 (Suggested answer)

Both the desk and the chair / Both the chair and the desk are made of wood.