

活用  
基礎

1<sup>er</sup> en Anglais 4<sup>e</sup>

# 英文閱讀 1

M. -J. 朗德優◎著

吉庸姆·波◎插圖

胡一妃◎譯



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# 前 言

在不知基本文法規則，又缺乏規律的練習方式下，要如何增進語言的閱讀能力呢？

《活用基礎英文閱讀 1》分成 25 個單元及 5 篇的複習，讓您熟悉文法和閱讀的重點。由於此書裡有多樣及創新的題庫，可使您在輕鬆的情境下，獲得使用英語的知識與必要的技巧。

書裡的每一單元皆以清楚及實用的方式來討論文法概念。每章皆可分成以下幾個部份：

## ● 加強記憶

**REMEMBER！**一欄是概述此單元所提出的文法概念及其基本規則。

## ● 加強練習

**PRACTISE！**一欄是將文法規則活用的練習題（有打＊記號為較難的題目）。

## ● 加強閱讀

**LET'S READ！**一欄內是一篇短文，並附有題目及須記牢的單字表（WORD LIST）。這篇文章旨在訓練您閱讀的理解力和增加字彙。

所有的單元或複習都能提供您做整合的練習，同時也幫助您衡量您的實力。

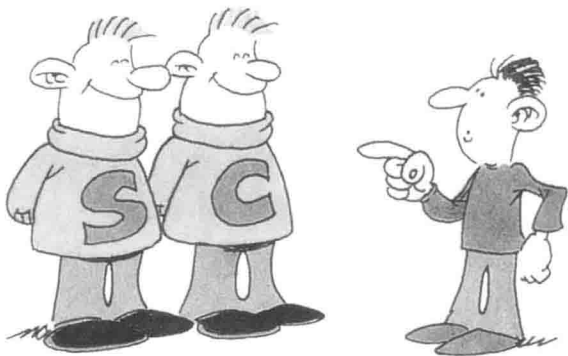
最後，關於練習題和複習的解答都置於書末。

在本書精心的編排設計下，不管您是哪一種程度開始，此書必能使您進步神速。我們確信您會收穫甚豐。





## 簡單現在式或現在進行式？



## REMEMBER !

## ■ 簡單現在式

肯定句

\* *I speak.*\* *He, she, it works.*

疑問句

\* *Do I speak?*\* *Does he, she, it work?*

否定句

\* *I do not (don't) speak.*\* *He, she, it does not (doesn't) work.*

□ 第三人稱單數時，s 讀成 [s] 或 [z]：

\* *He speaks* [s]      \* *She tells* [z]\* *She takes* [s]      \* *It happens* [z]

□ 當動詞字尾是 s、z、x、sh、ch、o 時，要加上 es：

\* *She goes* [z]      \* *He does* [z]\* *He teaches* [ɪz]      \* *She finishes* [ɪz]

□ 當動詞結尾是子音 + y，在第三人稱單數後時，則須去 y 加 ies：

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| * <i>I try</i>   | * <i>she tries</i>  |
| * <i>I carry</i> | * <i>he carries</i> |

✓ ☐ 簡單現在式用於表達下列情形：

1. 普遍的道理 ⇒ *Children like sweets.*
2. 習慣 ⇒ *I never go to bed before ten.*
3. 重複 ⇒ *She watches her favourite programme on Saturday nights.*
4. 經常性 ⇒ *He often goes abroad for his holidays.*
5. 喜好 ⇒ *I love English.*
6. 希望 ⇒ *I hope you are right.*
7. 意願 ⇒ *I want you to leave at eight.*
8. 意見 ⇒ *He never agrees with the group-leader.*

## ■ 現在進行式

- | 肯定句                                 | 疑問句                        | 否定句   |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| * <i>I am / I'm speaking.</i>       | * <i>Am I speaking?</i>    | * <i>I am / I'm not speaking.</i>           |
| * <i>You are / You're speaking.</i> | * <i>Are you speaking?</i> | * <i>You are not / You aren't speaking.</i> |
| * <i>He is / He's speaking.</i>     | * <i>Is he speaking?</i>   | * <i>He is not / He isn't speaking.</i>     |

☐ 現在進行式意指：

1. 現在正在繼續或進行中的動作：
  - \* *What are you doing just now?*
  - \* *I am working.*
  - \* *I'm not reading a comic.*

2. 未來即將發生的動作：

\* *She is giving a talk on teenagers tonight.*

❁ 注意：有些不含進行意味的動詞，通常不用進行式。

這些是表狀態、知覺、知識、感情等的動詞。

例如：*to like*、*to love*、*to hate*、*to want*、*to know*、*to understand*、*to think*、*to believe*、*to agree*、*to remember* 等。

□ 現在式有兩種用法：簡單現在式和現在進行式，端看我們使用的方式。

## PRACTISE !

1 根據情況，以簡單現在式或現在進行式完成下列各句：

例：Look! He (to run) to school,  
he usually (to walk) so slowly.

⇒ *Look! He is running to school,*  
*he usually walks so slowly.*



a. It (to rain) now, it always (to rain) when I am on holiday. ⇒ ...

b. They never (to speak English) but they (to sing) an English ballad now. ⇒ ...

c. You (to come) to the cinema with me? No, thanks, I (not to like) this film. ⇒ ...

d. She (not to have) a good time because she (to hate) doing maths.  
⇒ ...

e. Can you see who (to knock) at the door? It's the postman: he

always (to knock) three times. ⇒ ...

f. It's three o'clock. Sylvia (to talk) to John: "Where (to come) from? London or Plymouth?" ⇒ ...

g. I (to have) an English lesson every week. ⇒ ...

h. We can't drive to Chamonix because it (to snow). ⇒ ...

## 2 以劃線的部分造問句：

例：She always works on Saturday mornings.

⇒ *When does she always work?*

a. He doesn't smoke because it damages his health. ⇒ ...

b. I go to my club once a week. ⇒ ...

c. It takes me half an hour to get there. ⇒ ...

d. The French President is talking to the Prime Minister now. ⇒ ...

e. I am taking Betty out tonight. ⇒ ...

f. Look at the neighbour. He is mowing the lawn. ⇒ ...

g. At the moment she is staying in Switzerland. ⇒ ...

h. I am flying to Egypt tomorrow morning. ⇒ ...

## 3 將下面羊皮紙上的動詞填入下列各句。

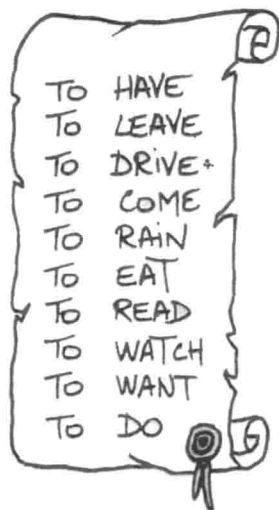
根據情況使用簡單現在式或現在進行式

(動詞可為肯定、疑問或否定形式)。

例：John never ... to work, he prefers to go by bus.

⇒ *John never drives to work, he prefers to go by bus.*

a. There's no need to take your umbrella, it ... now.



- b. She's not busy just now, she ... television.
- c. The milkman always ... three pints. 品脫
- d. ... you ... one or two lumps of sugar in your tea ?
- e. ... you ... to the cinema with me ?
- f. Jennifer is lazy, she never ... the washing-up.
- g. Timmy, our cat, ... twice a day.
- h. He ... three novels every month.

4 在下面的故事中找到 7 處時態的錯誤 (簡單現在式或現在進行式)

It is now 7 o'clock and the children are having breakfast. John is not liking cornflakes so he is eating some fruit instead. Priscilla says that she is wanting two boiled eggs. Her mother is sitting next to her and she drinks her coffee. The phone rings and Priscilla answers: "It's for you, John" she says. "Are you wishing to answer in the kitchen?" But John prefers to go to his bedroom and he has a long conversation just now. While he talks, the postman is knocking at the door and the clock strikes 7.30. Everyone leaves the table : breakfast is over.

## LET'S READ !

The observer 觀察員

*Durant and Timtim are talking to each other with walkie-talkies.*

**DURANT.** - Allo! Timtim, are you in Trafalgar Square and can you see Priscilla?

**TIMTIM.** - Yes, Durant. I'm near the fountain and Priscilla is sitting on a bench.

**D.-** Good. What is she doing?

**T.-** She's reading a magazine.

**D.-** Is Malou with her?

**T. -** Yes, Malou is sitting next to her and he is watching the pigeons. But now Priscilla is putting her magazine in her bag and she is taking Malou on her lap. She is talking to him and ... I can't see very well what she is doing. I must get closer ... Ah! Yes, I know what she is trying to do. She's putting a small piece of paper inside Malou's dog's collar ...

**D.-** It's probably a message. You must be very careful in case somebody comes and gets near Malou.

**T. -** Oh, dear! Malou is running after the pigeons! Priscilla has let him go! He's going round the square and all the pigeons are flying away! He's stopping now, next to Nelson's column! A strange-looking man with a beard is picking him up and running away with him ... I think I know the man ... Yes, I recognize him, Durant. It's Durand! We're all right! The dog and the message are in good hands!

### ■ 回答下列問題：

- a. Where is Timtim?
- b. What's Priscilla doing?
- c. Is Timtim far from Priscilla?
- d. Why must Timtim get closer?



## LET'S READ !

- e. What's Priscilla doing with her magazine?
- f. What does Durant look like?
- g. Who's running away with Malou?
- h. Why is Timtim relieved at the end of the text ?

### WORD LIST

#### 抄寫於你的詞庫中：

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ♥ <i>a beard</i> = 鬍鬚                             | ♥ <i>it damages your health</i><br>= 這有損你的健康  |
| ♥ <i>a bench</i> = 長椅                             | ♥ <i>Prime Minister</i> = 首相                  |
| ♥ <i>her lap</i> = 她的膝部                           | ♥ <i>to mow the lawn</i><br>= 割草坪             |
| ♥ <i>She is taking him on her lap.</i> = 她將他抱於膝上。 | ♥ <i>a lump of sugar</i> = 一塊糖                |
| ♥ <i>a collar</i> = 衣領                            | ♥ <i>What does he look like?</i><br>= 他看起來如何？ |
| ♥ <i>a strange looking man</i><br>= 看似奇怪的人        | ♥ <i>to be relieved</i> = 感到放心                |
| ♥ <i>twice a day</i> = 一天兩次                       | ♥ <i>slow(ly)</i> = 緩慢的(地)                    |
| ♥ <i>to be in good hands</i><br>= 在悉心的照料之下        |   |

## REMEMBER !

## ■ 簡單過去式

肯定形式	疑問形式	否定形式
	BE	
<i>I / he / she / it was</i> <i>We / you / they were</i>	<i>Was I / he / she / it?</i> <i>Were we / you / they?</i>	<i>I / he / she / it / was not / wasn't</i> <i>We / you / they were not / weren't</i>
	HAVE	
<i>I had</i>	<i>Did I / you / he / she / it / you / we / they have?</i>	<i>I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they hadn't</i>
	其他動詞	
規則： <i>I worked</i> 不規則： <i>I saw</i>	<i>Did I / you / he / she / it / we / you work?</i> <i>Did I see?</i>	<i>I did not / didn't work.</i> <i>I did not see.</i>

❑ 規則動詞：在動詞的字尾加上 ed 形成過去式。

❑ 過去式有三種發音：

- \* 動詞字尾發音為 [p]、[k]、[s]、[f] 等音之後，ed 讀 [t]。  
 ➡ *hoped*、*worked*、*missed*、*puffed*、*washed*、*watched*。
- \* 動詞字尾發音為 [t]、[d] 之後讀 [ɪd] ➡ *wanted*、*decided*。
- \* 其餘的音之後讀 [d] ➡ *advised*、*received*、*called*、*ordered*。

❑ 當動詞以子音 + y 結尾，則 y 改成 i 再加 ed：

- \* *carry* ➡ *carried*    \* *try* ➡ *tried*



- 當動詞為單音節動詞，且以母音＋子音結尾，則須重複字尾的子音再加 ed：

\*trip ➡ **tripped**    \*pop ➡ **popped**

- 不規則動詞：不規則動詞的變化須熟記。

例：\* **I saw him yesterday.** = 我昨天看見他。

\* *In those days, there **were** no trains.*

= 在那些日子裡，沒有火車行駛。

\* *When the queen **came** to France, she **made** her speech in French.*

= 當皇后到訪法國，她以法文做了一場演說。

- 過去式常和表過去的時間副詞並用，如：**last year**、**last week**、**yesterday**、**ago** 等。

例：\* *She bought those jeans **last week**.*

\* *I met him **yesterday**.*

\* *He died **three years ago**.*

## ■ 過去進行式

肯定句

疑問句

否定句

\* *I / He / She*

\* ***Was** I / he / she*

\* *I / He / She*

***was working.***

***working?***

***was not /***

***wasn't working.***

\* ***We / You / They***

\* ***Were** we / you /*

\* ***We / You / They were***

***were working.***

***they / working?***

***not / weren't /***

***working.***

- 過去進行式表示過去某時正在進行中的動作。

例：\* *What **were** you **doing** yesterday at three?*

= 昨天三點你在做什麼？

\* ***I was playing** tennis.* = 我在打網球。