

# 高 階 美 語 學 校

## K11 家 庭 作 業 ( K11 English Homework )

Unit 單元	作 業 內 容
Review	<p>文法重點：</p> <p><b>Lesson One</b></p> <p>(情感形容詞)</p> <p>S + be-V + { happy 、 sorry sad 、 surprised glad 、 troubled } + { 不定詞 to + 原形 V that + 子句( S + V ) when +子句( S + V ) }</p>
	<p><b>Lesson Two</b></p> <p>1. Why not + 原 V 為何不去.....?</p> <p>2. go + Ving 從事某種戶外活動</p> <p>3. Let's + 原 V</p> <p>4. 複習 K10 附加問句 : 肯定直述句, 否定附加問句? 否定直述句, 肯定附加問句? 祈使句 , will you? Let us ....., will you? Let's ....., shall we?</p>
	<p><b>Lesson Three</b></p> <p>對等連接詞: ~ not only ~ but also ~ 不僅 ... 而且... (*連接前後詞性需相同 )</p> <p>not only + { N. adj. V. adv. } + but also + { N. adj. V. adv. }</p>
	<p><b>Lesson Four</b></p> <p>對等連接詞: ~ either ~ or ~ 不是 ... 就是... (二選一) (*連接前後詞性需相同 )</p> <p>either + { N. adj. V. adv. } + or + { N. adj. V. adv. }</p>

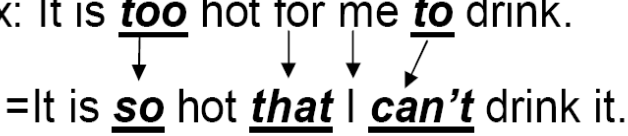
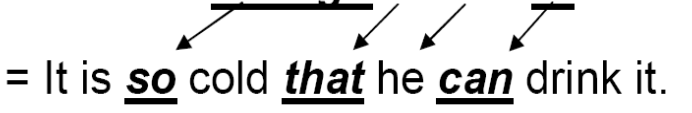
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Review	<p><b>Lesson Five</b></p> <p>對等連接詞：~ <b>neither</b> ~ <b>nor</b> ~ 既不 … 也不…(二者皆不)            (*連接前後詞性需相同)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <math display="block">\text{neither} + \begin{cases} \text{N.} \\ \text{adj.} \\ \text{V.} \\ \text{adv.} \end{cases} + \text{nor} + \begin{cases} \text{N.} \\ \text{adj.} \\ \text{V.} \\ \text{adv.} \end{cases}</math> </p>
	<p><b>Lesson Six</b></p> <p>對等連接詞：</p> <p><b>not only</b> ~ <b>but also</b> ~ 不僅…而且… (二者皆是)  <b>either</b> ~ <b>or</b> ~ 不是…就是…(二選一)  <b>neither</b> ~ <b>nor</b> ~ 既不…也不…(二者皆不)</p>
	<p>* Not only <b>A</b> but also <b>B</b> + V. (動詞由最接近的主詞決定)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <math display="block">\text{Not only } \boxed{\text{A}} \text{ but also } \boxed{\text{B}} + \text{V.}</math> </p>
	<p>= Both <b>A</b> and <b>B</b> + V. (複數動詞)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <math display="block">\text{Both } \boxed{\text{A}} \text{ and } \boxed{\text{B}} + \text{V.}</math> </p>
	<p>例：Not only you but also <b>I</b> <b>am</b> right.            = Both you <b>and</b> I <b>are</b> right.</p> <p>例：Neither you nor <b>I</b> <b>am</b> wrong.            Neither I nor <b>you</b> <b>are</b> wrong.</p>
	<p><b>Lesson Seven</b></p> <p>too + adj. ( for 人 ) + to-V 太… 而不能…            adj. + enough ( for 人 ) + to-V 夠… 而可以…</p>

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Review	<p><b>Lesson Eight</b></p> <p>1. so + adj. + that S + V...如此...以致於(可以/不能)...</p> <p>2. What about + Ving.....如何?</p> <p><b>Lesson Nine</b></p> <p>1. too + adj. + for 人(受詞) + to-V = so + adj. + that + 人(主詞) + V.....</p> <p>Ex: It is <u>too</u> hot for me <u>to</u> drink.              = It is <u>so</u> hot <u>that</u> I <u>can't</u> drink it.</p> <p>2. agj. + enough + for 人(受詞) + to-V = so + adj. + that + 人(主詞) + can + V.....</p> <p>Ex: It is cold <u>enough</u> for him <u>to</u> drink.              = It is <u>so</u> cold <u>that</u> he <u>can</u> drink it.</p> <p><b>Lesson Ten</b></p> <p>....in order to + 原 V 為了.....            = ....in order that + S + may (might ) + V            = .....so that + S + may ( might ) + V...</p> <p>Ex: I study very hard <u>in order to</u> get good grades.            = I study very hard <u>in order that</u> I may get good grades.            = I study very hard <u>so that</u> I might get good grades.</p>

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## Review

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Review	<p><b>Lesson Fifteen</b></p> <p>(1)that 可以代替 who , whom, which 。            Ex: John is the boy <u>whom</u> I like very much.            =John is the boy <u>that</u> I like very much.</p> <p>※ <b>that</b> 可以代替 who , whom ，但 whom 前面不能有介系詞。            ※ <b>that</b> 和 whom 做為受格時可以省略，但若 whom 前面有介系詞時則不能省略。</p> <p><b>Lesson Sixteen</b></p> <p>....事 / 物(前述詞) + which + 動詞...</p> <p>Ex: I enjoy reading <b>books</b> + <b>the books</b> interest me.            (我喜歡讀書)                      (這些書使我感興趣)</p> <p>→ I enjoy reading books <b>which</b> interest me..            我喜歡讀使我感興趣的書。</p>
	<p><b>Lesson Seventeen</b></p> <p>....事 / 物(前述詞) + whose + 名詞 + 動詞...</p> <p>....事 / 物(前述詞) + the 名詞 of which + 動詞...</p> <p>....事 / 物(前述詞) + of which the 名詞 + 動詞</p> <p>Ex: I like <b>the book</b> + the color of <b>the book</b> is blue.            (我喜歡書)                      (這本書的顏色是藍色的)</p> <p>→ I like the book the color <b>of which</b> is blue.            = I like the book <b>of which</b> the color is blue.            我喜歡顏色是藍色的那本書</p>

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Review	<b>Lesson Eighteen</b>  ...事 / 物(前述詞) + which + 主詞 + 動詞 + (介)  Ex: I like the dog + he bought me the dog last week. (我喜歡狗)                      (他上星期買給我這隻狗) → I like the dog which he bought me last week. 我喜歡他上星買給我的狗。
	<b>Lesson Nineteen</b>  where = in which / on which 前述詞+ which + S. + V. + 介 + 地方 =前述詞+ 介 which + S. + V. + 地方 =前述詞+ where + S. + V. + 地方  Ex: This is the house <u>which</u> he lives <u>in</u> . =This is the house <u>in which</u> he lives. =This is the house <u>where</u> he lives.
	<b>Lesson Twenty</b>  ※ <b>that</b> 可以代替 which(主格)或 which(受格), 但 which 前不能有介系詞。
	<b>Lesson Twenty-one</b>  特殊用法: (1)前述詞前有“最高級形容詞”時須用關係代名詞 <b>that</b> 。
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">             the first ( 最先的 )              the last ( 最後的 )              the only ( 唯一的 )              any ( 任何 )              all ( 全部 )              no ( 無一 )              the same ( 相同的 )           </div> <div style="font-size: 4em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div>             + 前述詞 + that           </div> </div>

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Review	<p>Ex: He is <u>the first</u> boy <u>that</u> came here.</p> <p>Ex: She is <u>the only</u> girl <u>that</u> I want to talk to.</p> <p>(2) 前述詞( 人 + 東西或事物 ) + that</p> <p>Ex: Look at <u>the boy and his dog</u> <u>that</u> are coming here.</p> <p>(3) 前面已有疑問詞 who 或 which 時，關係代名詞改用 that 避免重覆。</p> <p>Ex: <u>Who</u> is the man <u>that</u> is reading the book?</p> <p><b>Lesson Twenty-two</b></p> <p>what = 前述詞 + 關係代名詞 what = the thing which = that which = all that</p> <p>Ex: This is <u>the thing which</u> I want. = This is <u>what</u> I want. 這就是我想要的東西。</p> <p><b>Lesson Twenty-three</b></p> <p>非限定用法：僅做補述用法</p> <p>* 補述用法的關係代名詞前(後)面須加逗點。 * 關係代名詞 that 不用於補述用法。 * 用於補述用法的關係代名詞不能省略。</p> <p>例： I met John , who told me the news. 我遇到 John ，他告訴我這個消息。 Mary always comes to school early, who is my best friend. Mary 總是早到學校， 她是我最好的朋友。</p>