

## K12 家庭作業 ( K12 English Homework )

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# 高 階 美 語 學 校

## K12 家 庭 作 業 ( K12 English Homework )

Unit 單元	作 業 內 容
	<p><b>Lesson Three</b></p> <p>從屬連接詞： <b>whether...or not</b> (無論....或不)  <b>Whether</b> 主詞 + <del>Will</del> + V ...or not , .....  用現在式代替  <b>Whether</b> 所連接的副詞子句中的動詞<u>不可用未來式</u>，須用<u>現在式</u>代替。  Ex: <b>Whether</b> it rains tomorrow <b>or not</b>, I will go to the movies.  = I will go to the movies <b>whether</b> it rains tomorrow <b>or not</b>.  ( 無論明天下雨與否，我都將去看電影。 )  ※不考慮條件的情況下，結果都一樣，因此條件句中的動詞用<u>現在式</u>。</p> <p><b>Lesson Four</b></p> <p><b>whether</b> (是否)+名詞子句：因情況不一定會發生，所以動詞時態依情況而定 (不限定用現在式)  = ( if )</p> <p>Ex: I don't know <b>whether</b> he will come tomorrow <b>or not</b>.  ( 我不知道他明天是否會來。 )  Ex: Please tell me <b>whether</b> she likes cats <b>or not</b>.  ( 請告訴我她是否喜歡貓。 )  Ex: No one knows <b>whether</b> he came yesterday <b>or not</b>.  ( 沒有人知道他昨天是否有來。 )</p> <p><b>Lesson Five</b></p> <p><b>Whether...or not</b> + 副詞子句：動詞用<u>現在式</u> → 結果不重要  <b>Whether...or not</b> + 名詞子句：動詞依情況而定 → 不知道結果</p>
Review	

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Review	<p><b>Lesson Six</b></p> <p>從屬片語連接詞：as long as (只要)=if  As long as ...+ 現在式動詞，……  =.....as long as + 現在式動詞</p> <p>Ex: <b>As long as</b> he comes here tomorrow, I'll let you know.  = I'll let you know <b>as long as</b> he comes here tomorrow.  (只要他明天來這裡，我將讓你知道。)</p>
	<p><b>Lesson Seven</b></p> <p>When(Before /After / If /Although /As) + S + V..., S + V  = When(Before /After / If /Although /As) + V-ing..., S + V  (主詞相同時，副詞子句中的主詞可以省略，動詞用 <b>ing</b> 形式)</p> <p>Ex: I will turn off the lights when I left my room.  =I will turn off the lights when leaving my room.</p>
	<p><b>Lesson Eight</b></p> <p>地方副詞倒裝：為了加強語氣•可以把表示地點的片語(地方副詞)移到句首。</p> <p>地點 + beV(am / is / are ) + N.....</p> <p>Ex: <del>There</del> is a dog under the bench.  → Under the bench is a dog.</p> <p>Ex: I have never gone shopping.→ Never have I gone shopping.</p>

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Review	<p><b>Lesson Nine</b></p> <p>否定副詞倒裝：否定副詞 ( never / seldom )</p> <p>否定副詞 + 助動詞 + S + 原 V</p> <p>※(依原動詞時態加上不同的助動詞)</p> <p>Ex: I seldom <u>go</u> shopping. → Seldom <u>do</u> I <u>go</u> shopping.</p> <p>Ex: I never <u>went</u> shopping before. → Never <u>did</u> I <u>go</u> shopping before.</p> <p><b>Lesson Ten</b></p> <p>If 的省略：假設語氣的子句中，若有過去完成式的助動詞 “had” 或表示萬一的助動詞 “should” 或是 “were” 出現時，可將這些詞移至主詞前面，而將 if 省略。</p> <p>Ex: If I <u>were</u> you, I wouldn't lie. = <u>Were</u> I you, I wouldn't lie.</p> <p>Ex: If I <u>had</u> known the answer, I would have told you. = <u>Had</u> I known the answer, I would have told you.</p> <p>Ex: If it <u>should</u> rain tomorrow, I don't think I'll go. = <u>Should</u> it rain tomorrow, I don't think I'll go.</p>

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Review	<p><b>Lesson Eleven</b></p> <p>直接問句：疑問詞 + 助動詞人 (beV) + 主詞 + 動詞 ？            間接問句：主詞 + 動詞 + 疑問詞 + 主詞 + 動詞？</p> <p>※直接問句改為間接問句時：(1) will , can , should , could , have , has , had , may . don't , doesn't , didn't , would 等助動詞須保留。            (2) am , is , are , was , were 須保留。            (3) do , does , did 須刪除，動詞時態須做改變。</p> <p>Ex: What will he do?            → What do you think he <b>will</b> do?</p> <p>Ex: How <del>did</del> he make it? ( did 刪除，make 改為過去式)            → How do you think he <b>made</b> it?</p>
	<p><b>Lesson Twelve</b></p> <p>without(沒有) + (1) 名詞            (2) V- ing            (3) 代名詞( you ,him , us.....)</p> <p>Ex: I can't do it without your help.            Ex: I go to school without heaving breakfast.            Ex: I can't do it without you.</p>

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Review	<p><b>Lesson Thirteen</b></p> <p>感嘆句：What + 名詞 + 主詞 + 動詞(beV) ！  How + 形容詞 + 單數名詞 + 主詞 + 動詞(beV) ！</p> <p>Ex: What <u>a nice boy</u> he is! 他是多麼好的一位男孩啊！  N.  = How <u>nice a boy</u> he is!  Adj. N.</p>
	<p><b>Lesson Fourteen</b></p> <p>S+ sound ( smell , taste , feel , look ) + adj.  問句用 How</p>
	<p><b>Lesson Fifteen</b></p> <p>S+ sound ( smell , taste , feel , look ) + like + N.  問句用 What.....like?</p> <p>Ex: <u>How</u> does the food taste?  → <u>What</u> does the food taste <u>like</u>?</p> <p>Ex: It tastes <u>delicious</u>. ( 形容詞 )  → It tastes like <u>apples</u>. ( 名詞 )</p>

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Review	<div>Lesson Sixteen</div> <p>反身代名詞：(1) 做受詞用，主詞和受詞為同一人時，受詞用反身代名詞。 (2) 加強語氣，可直接加在主詞後，用來強調主詞或受詞，但不可以單獨做主詞。</p> <table><tr><th>主格</th><th>所有格</th><th>受格</th><th>所有格代名詞</th><th>反身代名詞</th></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>my</td><td>me</td><td>mine</td><td>myself</td></tr><tr><td>you</td><td>your</td><td>you</td><td>yours</td><td>yourself</td></tr><tr><td>he</td><td>his</td><td>him</td><td>his</td><td>himself</td></tr><tr><td>she</td><td>her</td><td>him</td><td>hers</td><td>herself</td></tr><tr><td>it</td><td>its</td><td>it</td><td>its</td><td>itself</td></tr><tr><td>they</td><td>their</td><td>them</td><td>theirs</td><td>themselves</td></tr><tr><td>we</td><td>our</td><td>us</td><td>ours</td><td>ourselves</td></tr><tr><td>you</td><td>your</td><td>you</td><td>yours</td><td>yourselves</td></tr></table> <p>Ex: I can do it ( by ) <b>myself</b>. Ex: I <b>myself</b> can do it. Ex: I want to see Lisa <b>herself</b>.</p> <p>by oneself 獨自 enjoy oneself 玩得快樂 Help oneself to.....自取.... Make yourself at home. 不要客氣。；不要拘束。 Help yourself to the fruit. 自取水果來吃。 God helps those who help themselves. 天助自助者。</p> <div>Lesson Seventeen</div> <p>代名詞 (It) 做主詞：名詞子句做主詞時，容易造成主詞過長，頭重腳輕，而以代名詞 it 代替當主詞。</p>	主格	所有格	受格	所有格代名詞	反身代名詞	I	my	me	mine	myself	you	your	you	yours	yourself	he	his	him	his	himself	she	her	him	hers	herself	it	its	it	its	itself	they	their	them	theirs	themselves	we	our	us	ours	ourselves	you	your	you	yours	yourselves
	主格	所有格	受格	所有格代名詞	反身代名詞																																									
	I	my	me	mine	myself																																									
	you	your	you	yours	yourself																																									
	he	his	him	his	himself																																									
	she	her	him	hers	herself																																									
	it	its	it	its	itself																																									
	they	their	them	theirs	themselves																																									
	we	our	us	ours	ourselves																																									
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Review	<p><b>Lesson Twenty</b></p> <p>部份否定：(1) not...both 並非二者皆是（只有其中一個）          = Both....not....          = only one of          (2) not all of = some of 並非所有待（有一些）          (3) not always = sometimes          (4) not every = some          (5) not everything = something</p> <p>Ex: I <b><u>don't</u></b> know <b><u>both of</u></b> his parents.          = I only know <b><u>one of</u></b> them.</p> <p>Ex: I <b><u>don't always</u></b> go to school late.          = I <b><u>sometimes</u></b> go to school late.</p> <p>Ex: <b><u>Not all of</u></b> the girls like flowers.          = <b><u>Some</u></b> of the girls like flowers.</p> <p><b>Lesson Twenty-one</b></p> <p>全部否定：(1) not any = no          (2) not...either = neither          (3) not anything = nothing          (4) not any of = none of</p> <p>Ex: I <b><u>didn't</u></b> invite <b><u>either of</u></b> the boys.          = I invited <b><u>neither of</u></b> the boys.</p> <p>Ex: He <b><u>doesn't</u></b> speak <b><u>any</u></b> English.          = He speaks <b><u>no</u></b> English.</p>

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Review	<div>Lesson Twenty-two</div> <p>副詞和形容詞拼字相同且意思一樣：</p> <table><tr><td>Adj.</td><td>Adv.</td><td>Adj.</td><td>Adv.</td></tr><tr><td>early</td><td>early</td><td>fast</td><td>fast</td></tr><tr><td>late</td><td>late</td><td>hard</td><td>hard</td></tr><tr><td>right</td><td>right</td><td>first</td><td>first</td></tr><tr><td>wrong</td><td>wrong</td><td>friendly</td><td>friendly</td></tr></table> <p>S + V + adj. + N. ( 形容詞形容名詞 ) S + V + adv. ( 副詞修飾動詞 )</p> <p>Ex: He is a <u>hard</u> student. ( adj.) = He studies <u>hard</u>. ( adv. )</p> <p>同為副詞但拼字不同且意思也不同：</p> <table><tr><td>Adv.</td><td>Adv.</td></tr><tr><td>easy 輕鬆地</td><td>easily 容易地</td></tr><tr><td>hard 努力地</td><td>hardly 幾乎不</td></tr><tr><td>late 晚地</td><td>lately 最近地</td></tr><tr><td>near 附近地</td><td>nearly 幾乎</td></tr></table> <p>* Please take it easy. 請放輕鬆。 Spring is drawing near. 春天快到了。</p>	Adj.	Adv.	Adj.	Adv.	early	early	fast	fast	late	late	hard	hard	right	right	first	first	wrong	wrong	friendly	friendly	Adv.	Adv.	easy 輕鬆地	easily 容易地	hard 努力地	hardly 幾乎不	late 晚地	lately 最近地	near 附近地	nearly 幾乎
	Adj.	Adv.	Adj.	Adv.																											
	early	early	fast	fast																											
	late	late	hard	hard																											
	right	right	first	first																											
	wrong	wrong	friendly	friendly																											
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