

Lesson 11: Adjectives

第 11 課：形容詞

Reading (閱讀)

<p>He is a good person. (他是個好人。)</p>	<p>He has a beautiful face. (他有俊俏的臉孔。)</p>
<p>You are a nice girl. (你是個好女孩。)</p>	<p>This is a big house. (這是一間大房子。)</p>
<p>That was a large bridge. (那以前是座大橋。)</p>	<p>I read a new textbook. (我讀了一本新的教科書。)</p>

He is **good**.

(他很好。)

His face is **beautiful**.

(他的臉孔很俊俏。)

The girl was **nice**.

(這女孩曾經很美好。)

This house is **big**.

(這間房子很大。)

That bridge was **large**.

(這座大橋以前很大。)

That textbook is **new**.

(那是本新的教科書。)

Grammar Focus (文法重點)

- ❖ 形容詞提供我們更多信息，其作用在於形容人、動物或者物件的功能和品質。他們通常被放置在名詞之前。

E.g.) It's a big table. (這是張大桌子。)

They have a beautiful house. (他們有間漂亮的房子。)

- ❖ 形容詞可以放置在動詞後面，例如：“be” (為), “become” (成為), “feel” (感覺), “get” (得到), “look” (看起來), “seem” (似乎), “smell” (味道), “sound” (聲音)。即使當一個形容詞放置在動詞之後的時候，而不是一個名詞前，它通常是指該條文，而不是作為動詞的主語。這些動詞均屬於靜態動詞，它表達一種狀態或者狀態的改變，而不是“動態”的動詞能表達一個動作。

E.g.) He is tall. (他很高。)

She was rich. (她之前很富有。)

Speaking (會話)

- 1) I was a loud child. (我以前是個吵鬧的孩子。)
- 2) We live in a cold place. (我們住在寒冷的地方。)
- 3) Are they busy people? (他們是很忙碌的人嗎?)
- 4) He has small glasses. (他有小眼鏡。)
- 5) It wasn't an old credit card. (它以前不是張舊的信用卡。)
- 6) He is bad. (他不好。)
- 7) She wasn't a hard worker. (他以前不是個勤勞的工作者。)
- 8) Is this building new? (這是棟新的建築物嗎?)
- 9) South Africa is hot. (南非很熱。)
- 10) Was this task easy? (這個作業簡單嗎?)

Gap Filling (填空題)

在空白處填入適當的英文詞彙。

- 1) I have _____ clothes. (我有好衣服。)

- 2) He is a _____ basketball player. (他是位高的籃球選手。)

- 3) Was this _____ girl your classmate?

(這位美麗的女孩曾經是你同學嗎?)

- 4) This _____ bag is not mine. (那個小包包不是我的。)

- 5) My teacher is _____. (我的老師很老。)

- 6) This work wasn't _____. (這項工作以前不容易。)

- 7) Were you _____ at the party? (你在那場派對中覺得快樂嗎?)

- 8) This mango is _____. (這是顆大芒果。)

Sentence Making (造句)

- 1) good, uniform (使用 good, uniform 來造英文句子吧。)
- 2) new, bus (使用 new, bus 來造英文句子吧。)
- 3) easy, homework (使用 easy, homework 來造英文句子吧。)
- 4) happy, time (使用 happy, time 來造英文句子吧。)
- 5) cold, area (使用 cold, area (地域)來造英文句子吧。)
- 6) bad, habit (使用 bad, habit (壞、習慣)來造英文句子吧。)