

Contents



Sample

Lesson	Grammar Focus	Pages
1	Modals	4
2	Phrasal Verbs	8
3	Present Perfect Tense	12
4	Conditional Clauses	16
5	Infinitives	20
6	Adjectives	24
Test 1		28
7	Adjectives: -ed and -ing adjectives	32
8	Indicating the Future (1)	36
9	Indicating the Future (2)	40
10	Conjunctions and Adverbs	44
11	Reflexive Pronouns	48





Lesson	Grammar Focus	Pages
12	Prepositions	52
Test 2		56
13	Adverbs	60
14	Subject-verb Agreement	64
15	Relative Clauses	68
16	Reported Speech	72
17	Reported Questions	76
18	Passive Voice	80
Test 3		84
Final Test		88
Answers		95



Contents



Sample

Lesson	Grammar Focus	Pages
1	Conjunctions (1)	4
2	Simple Future Tense	8
3	Adjectives (1)	12
4	Question Words	16
5	Showing Quantities	20
6	Indefinite Pronouns	24
Test 1		28
7	Adjectives (2)	32
8	Present Perfect Tense	36
9	Adverbs	40
10	Gerunds	44
11	Conjunctions (2)	48





Lesson	Grammar Focus	Pages
12	Relative Pronouns and Adverbs	52
Test 2		56
13	Modals	60
14	Tenses	64
15	Discourse Markers	68
16	Prefixes and Suffixes	72
17	Determiners	76
18	therefore / because / unless	80
Test 3		84
Final Test		88
Answers		95





Grammar Focus

1. 情態動詞 (modals) 主要用來表示說話人的看法和態度等。
2. 情態動詞在句中不受任何人稱和數量變化的影響，情態動詞後面須用原形動詞。
3. 主要的情態動詞用法如下：
 - 'Would' 用來提出客氣的請求，可與 'like / love / hate' 連用，表示邀請或意願。
e.g. **Would** you mind opening the door?
Would you like to have some tea?
 - 'Could / can' 用來表示能力、可能性、許可及禮貌地提出要求等。提出要求時用 'could' 比 'can' 禮貌。
e.g. It **can't** be true. **Could** you speak louder?
 - 'Should' 表示應該做的事情或提出建議。'Should' 和 'ought to' 在大部分情況下可互相替換。
e.g. You **should** be honest. You **should** read that book.
 - 'ought' 表示做某事的重要性或提出建議，'ought' 後須用帶 'to' 的不定式。
e.g. We **ought** to help him. You **ought** to follow the rules.
 - 'Will' 可與 'you' 連用來提出幫助或發出邀請，'will' 也可表示某事在將來肯定會發生。
e.g. **Will** you come to my party? Mr. Lee **will** punish you.
 - 'Shall' 可表示決心或許諾，用來表示人們談及將來的事情或情景。
e.g. You **shall** get the pay. We **shall** find a way out.
 - 'Must' 表示必須做的事情或說話人比較有把握的推測。
e.g. You **must** not drive fast. You **must** be Ted's brother.
 - 'Need' 表示有必要做的事情。'Need' 作情態動詞時，通常用於否定句中。
e.g. You **needn't** sweep the floor.
 - 'May' 表示許可或可能發生的情況。'Might' 表示可能性比 'may' 低的情況。
e.g. You **may** be right. Sue **might** not join us.
4. 表示否定的意思時，情態動詞後可直接用 'not'，而無須用助動詞。



30 minutes

Date : _____



Skill Building

A. Write 'A' if the modal in the sentence is used to show ability, 'S' for suggestion, 'O' for possibility or 'E' for permission. (5 minutes)

1. Bruce can play baseball. ()
2. It is cloudy. It might rain. ()
3. You should listen to your father. ()
4. Could I have more yoghurt? ()
5. You may do the washing-up later. ()
6. It may be a sunny day tomorrow. ()
7. You should go on a diet. ()
8. Mandy could play the piano when she was six. ()
9. That could be my train. ()
10. It is 10 p.m. Sandy must be sleeping now. ()

B. Put the words in order to form a meaningful sentence. (8 minutes)

1. show me / your passport / Could / you

_____ ?

2. stay up late / ought / to / You / not

_____ .

3. like to / Would / try some noodles / you

_____ ?

4. should / I / get off / Where

_____ ?

5. have / shall / What / we / for dinner

_____ ?





Target Training

C. Choose the correct answers. (5 minutes)

1. Betty : Can / Shall I go to the carnival today?
Dad : No. You should / would stay at home since you haven't finished your homework.
2. Mum : What could / would you like to have for your main course?
Jason : Can / Will I have the tuna pizza?
Mum : Sure. Should / Shall we share the pizza?
Jason : Good idea!
3. Tracy : Would / Must I go to bed now? I want to read the book.
Grandma : No, you needn't / shouldn't. You should / can go to bed later.
4. Michael : The weather forecast said it need / would be sunny tomorrow.
Yvonne : I think so, but I guess it can / might rain the day after tomorrow.
5. Judy : Could / May you help me with my homework?
Tony : No problem. I can't / can help you after school.
6. Henry : What can / would I do for you?
Cherry : Would / Could you mind turning off the TV?
Henry : Not at all.
7. Daisy : Must I have the cabbage? Can / Should I have more beef?
Dad : You would / should have more vegetables and less meat.



D. Tick (✓) if the underlined modals are correct. Correct the wrong ones in the spaces provided. (12 minutes)

Dear Danny,

Your father is in hospital and I must take care of him. You can stay with Aunt Lily for a few days. She shall look after you. During your stay with her, you should be polite and friendly. You must go back to her home right after school.

Aunt Lily could cook many delicious meals. Just tell her what you may like to have for dinner and she will cook for you.

If you have any problems with your homework, I hope you can try to work them out by yourself. You should not simply turn to Cousin David. Although he is a top student and your homework must be easy for him, you might learn how to study by yourself.

You should help Aunt Lily with the housework after finishing your homework. You can watch TV only when you are free.

I could call you later. See you this weekend.

Love from,
Mum

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____



Exam Strategy

情態動詞後面加上 'not' 可構成否定式。'Shall not'、'will not'、'would not' 和 'could not' 的縮約式分別為 'shan't'、'won't'、'wouldn't' 和 'couldn't'。注意 'may not' 無縮約式。

A. Circle the correct modals. (7 marks)

1. Drink and smoke **less / fewer** if you want to be healthier.
2. You spoil the child too **much / many**.
3. If you do everything for your child, he won't be **too strong / strong enough** to face difficulties by himself.
4. Now we can see **less / fewer** birds flying in the sky as there are tall buildings everywhere. Besides, the air is **more / less** polluted than in the past.
5. **Too many / Too much** accidents in our life are caused by carelessness.
6. I would like to order **less / fewer** dishes because I have a stomachache today.

B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the given words. (12 marks)

1. Who runs _____ (fast), Ken or you?
2. Jack is _____ (clever) person that I have ever met.
3. Susan is _____ (well) than before.
4. The sofa feels _____ (comfortable) than the bench.
5. I could _____ (hard) believe what he said.
6. _____ (late) he always returns home
_____ (late).
7. This scarf is _____ (beautiful) than that scarf. But that scarf is _____ (expensive) than this one.
8. Before they go _____ (far), they stopped to have a rest.
9. Patrick prefers staying _____ (alone) and he doesn't feel _____ (lonely) at all.



45 minutes

Date : _____

Marks : _____

Sample

C. Complete the sentences with the given words. (7 marks)

everybody anybody someone all
some nothing anything

1. This is _____ that I've known.
2. He didn't find _____ interesting in the book.
3. Would you like _____ juice?
4. Does _____ know the correct answer to this question?
5. We'd like to ask _____ who knows the answer.
6. _____, be quiet! The teacher is coming!
7. I am free and have _____ to do.

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given words. (6 marks)

bilingual return non-smoking
colourful disappear impossible

1. You cannot smoke here. This is a _____ area.
2. Nothing is _____ for a willing heart.
3. The _____ balloons rose high into the sky.
4. We should _____ the book to the library before the deadline.
5. After a heavy rain, the dark clouds _____ and a rainbow came out.
6. Robert is a Canadian who comes from Italy. He is _____ in English and Italian.

E. Fill in the blanks with the correct question words. (7 marks)

1. _____ team won?
2. Long time no see. _____ are you doing, Tommy?
3. _____ did you say to her to make her cry?
4. _____ is the last time you clean your bedroom?
5. _____ wants to be the volunteer?
6. _____ is the nearest post office?
7. _____ are you late? You've missed my performance.

F. Match the two parts of the sentences. Write the letters in the brackets. (6 marks)

a unless you talk to him

b since she joined the drama club

c so that we can arrive on time

d as soon as the president appeared on the stage






e until you told me about it

1. We must hurry up _____ . ()
2. All of us stood up _____ . ()
3. Sharon has become happier _____ . ()
4. He won't change his mind _____ . ()
5. I could not believe the news _____ . ()



G. Look at the pictures. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given verbs from the box. (5 marks)

go jog smoke drink finish

<p>1. _____ milk every day is good for our health.</p>	
<p>2. My dad keeps _____ every morning before he goes to work.</p>	
<p>3. What are you going to do after _____ your homework?</p>	
<p>4. What about _____ swimming with me?</p>	
<p>5. We do not allow _____ in the hall.</p>	

H. Circle the mistakes and correct them on the lines. (5 marks)

1. I got a lot sweets on the Halloween. _____
2. Very few star are in the sky tonight. _____
3. There is not enough salt. We don't need to buy it. _____
4. Uncle Jackson has a little flats for rent. _____
5. Don't worry. We still have very little time to finish it. _____

I. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the given words.
(19 marks)

1. A : I heard that Mr. Lee _____ (be) a hawker two years ago.
B : Yes, but he _____ already _____ (turn) into a successful businessman.
2. A : How is Joyce in Australia?
B : I _____ (not receive) any news from her yet.
3. A : Where were you when the fire alarm in the office suddenly _____ (ring) last night?
B : I _____ (work) in the office.
4. Mandy _____ (go) to church every Sunday.
5. It seems that the heavy rain _____ (not stop) soon. You can stay here tonight if you want.
6. You _____ (be) sorry if you don't listen to me.
7. You _____ always _____ (talk) to yourself lately. Is there any way that I can help?
8. You _____ (see) that film many times. Don't you think that it is boring?
9. Jill _____ (have) a good voice but she _____ (not sing) very well.
10. Be quiet! Dad _____ (sleep).
11. If I fail the exam again, I _____ (let) my parents down.
12. I _____ (never hear) such a silly story.
13. He _____ (visit) several gift shops already. However he _____ (not find) what he was looking for yet.
14. They _____ (have) a big fight yesterday. Now neither of them _____ (want) to speak to the other first.

**J. Connect the two sentences with the given words. (12 marks)**

1. He was stuck in the traffic jam. He forgot our meeting today. **either ... or**

2. He didn't laugh when he heard the result. He didn't cry either. **neither ... nor**

3. You should eat something. You take the medicine. **before**

4. He can't afford to go to university. He gets a scholarship. **unless**

5. I don't like my new home. The kitchen is too small. **because**

6. They have never met each other again. They were separated by the war. **since**

7. Chris paid a lot for his singing class. He didn't have the potential to be a singer. **however**

8. He didn't know how much his parents cared about him. He was sick. **until**

K. Read the dialogue and fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given verbs. (14 marks)

Miss Lee : Martin, you always 1. _____ (not pay) attention in class and you don't hand in your homework. Can you tell me why?

Martin : English 2. _____ (be) difficult for me. I feel bad each time I 3. _____ (fail) the test but I can do nothing to improve it.

Miss Lee : You 4. _____ (be) a clever student. What is your problem with learning English?

Martin : When I 5. _____ (learn) English in the very beginning, I 6. _____ (not understand) it well. I 7. _____ (try) to catch up but I couldn't. Now the lessons 8. _____ (get) more and more difficult, I find it even harder to improve.

Miss Lee : Learning something is never easy. If you don't pick up English right now, you 9. _____ (find) it even harder in the future. 10. _____ you _____ (want) to stay for half an hour every day after school? I 11. _____ (help) you with the homework.

Martin : That's great!

Miss Lee : But you should ask your parents for advice first.

Martin : They are worried about my studies. I will ask them later and I am sure that they 12. _____ (agree).

Miss Lee : OK. Besides that, you should also read some English articles every day and try to keep a diary. Practice 13. _____ (make) perfect.

Martin : Thank you, Miss Lee. I 14. _____ (be) more confident now.



Contents

30分鐘全掌握——英語文法

互動

Sample

6A

Lesson 1	Modals	2
Lesson 2	Phrasal Verbs	2
Lesson 3	Present Perfect Tense	3
Lesson 4	Conditional Clauses	4
Lesson 5	Infinitives	5
Lesson 6	Adjectives	6

Test 1		7
---------------	--	---

Lesson 7	Adjectives: -ed and -ing adjectives	9
Lesson 8	Indicating the Future (1)	10
Lesson 9	Indicating the Future (2)	10
Lesson 10	Conjunctions and Adverbs	11
Lesson 11	Reflexive Pronouns	12
Lesson 12	Prepositions	13

Test 2		15
---------------	--	----

Lesson 13	Adverbs	15
Lesson 14	Subject-verb Agreement	16
Lesson 15	Relative Clauses	17
Lesson 16	Reported Speech	18
Lesson 17	Reported Questions	19
Lesson 18	Passive Voice	20

Test 3		21
---------------	--	----

Final Test		22
-------------------	--	----

6B

Lesson 1	Conjunctions (1)	24
Lesson 2	Simple Future Tense	24
Lesson 3	Adjectives (1)	25
Lesson 4	Question Words	26
Lesson 5	Showing Quantities	26
Lesson 6	Indefinite Pronouns	27

Test 1		28
---------------	--	----

Lesson 7	Adjectives (2)	28
Lesson 8	Present Perfect Tense	29
Lesson 9	Adverbs	30
Lesson 10	Gerunds	31
Lesson 11	Conjunctions (2)	31
Lesson 12	Relative Pronouns and Adverbs	32

Test 2		33
---------------	--	----

Lesson 13	Modals	34
Lesson 14	Tenses	34
Lesson 15	Discourse Markers	35
Lesson 16	Prefixes and Suffixes	36
Lesson 17	Determiners	36
Lesson 18	therefore / because / unless	37

Test 3		38
---------------	--	----

Final Test		39
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Lesson 1 Modals

Skill Building

A.

1. A 2. O 3. S 4. E 5. E
6. O 7. S 8. A 9. O 10. O

常犯錯誤

題 9：句中的 'could' 表示猜測，意思是「可能」，比 'might' 的把握略小。學生不要以為是過去式。

B.

1. Could you show me your passport
2. You ought not to stay up late
3. Would you like to try some noodles
4. Where should I get off
5. What shall we have for dinner

Target Training

C.

1. Can; should
2. would; Can; Shall
3. Must; needn't; can
4. would; might
5. Could; can
6. can; Would
7. Can; should

D.

- | | | |
|----------|-------|------------|
| 1. ✓ | 2. ✓ | 3. will |
| 4. ✓ | 5. ✓ | 6. can |
| 7. would | 8. ✓ | 9. ✓ |
| 10. ✓ | 11. ✓ | 12. should |
| 13. ✓ | 14. ✓ | 15. will |

解題分析

題 7：'Would like to do something' 表示意願，意思是「想要做某事」，是常見搭配。

Lesson 2 Phrasal Verbs

Skill Building

A.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. gave off | 2. relying on |
| 3. broke into | 4. called off |
| 5. making up | 6. broke out |
| 7. keep on | |
| 8. ran away with; looking for | |

解題分析

題 4：'Call off' 的意思是「取消」，而 'take off' 在這裏的意思是「起飛」。根據句意，應選擇前者。另外，'take off' 作「起飛」解時，後面不接賓語。

B.

1. brought; up
2. put off
3. found out
4. dozed off
5. turning down

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題 7

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Lesson 1