

B 題解：填寫答案時，要根據文章的上文下理和時間詞，來決定動詞的時態。

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|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| (1) have / has organised | (2) are | (3) has | (4) helped |
| (5) organised | (6) invited | (7) shared | (8) has done |
| (9) held | (10) put | (11) raised | (12) ran |
| (13) sold | (14) supported | | |

C 題解：填寫答案時，要根據對話中的上文下理，選擇合適的字詞。

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|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) too | (2) very few | (3) not enough | (4) very little |
| (5) very few | (6) too | (7) enough | |

提示：形容人或物的數量或程度的字詞有不同用法，看看下表：

	意思	用法
enough / not enough	足夠／不足夠	可用於可數名詞(countable noun)和不可數名詞(uncountable noun)
very few	太少	用於可數名詞，表示數量太少
very little	太少	用於不可數名詞，表示數量太少
too	太……	用於形容詞或副詞前面

D 題解：填寫答案時，要根據日記的上文下理，選擇合適的連接詞。

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|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| (1) either, or | (2) either, or | (3) both, and |
| (4) both, and | (5) neither, nor | |

提示：連接詞有不同用法，看看下表：

連接詞	用法
both ... and	表示兩者都是；用於肯定句
either ... or	表示兩者中其中一個；用於肯定句
neither ... nor	表示兩者也不是；用於否定句



E 題解：找錯處時，要留意句子中形容詞、副詞、連接詞等的用法等是否正確。

Where did you bought your T-shirt last week? → buy

[這裏的錯處是'bought'；要構成過去式問句，在'did'之後應用原形動詞，因此須用'buy'。]

The red jacket is larger ^ the blue one. → than

[這裏的錯處是漏了'than'；要使用形容詞'large'的比較級，須加上'than'。]

We discussed about our plans last night. → discussed our

[這句的錯處是多了'about'，'discuss'後面須接名詞或動名詞，不可加介詞。]

1. Many people think of Hong Kong as a rich ^ → and

[這裏的錯處是'nor'；'nor'須跟'neither'使用，以表示兩者也不是的否定句，而'rich'（富裕的）和'prosperous'（繁榮的）的意思相近，應用用於連接意思相近字詞的'and'。]

2. prosperous city and a lot of citizens actually earn → but / although

[這裏的錯處是'and'；要表達相反的意思或轉折，須用'but'或'although'。]

3. very few money. Some of them even find living in → little

[這裏錯處是'few'；'money'是不可數名詞，因此前面要用修飾不可數名詞的數量詞'little'。]

4. Hong Kong too expensive so they cannot afford → because

[這裏的錯處是'so'；「他們無法負擔昂貴的租金」是原因，不是結果，所以不能用'so'，而要用'because'。]