

提示：不同關係代名詞所指示的對象不同，看看下表：

	用法	例子
'who'	用於指人	Ted is the boy who is riding a bicycle.
'which'	用於指物	Ted lives in a flat which has a balcony.

E 題解：填寫答案時，要根據故事撮寫的上文下理，選擇合適的片語動詞 (phrasal verb)。

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|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. turn into | 2. look for | 3. gets into | 4. sets off |
| 5. give up | 6. makes up | 7. finds out | 8. gets away |

F 題解：填寫答案時，要留意文章的問句中，條件分句所提供的條件，然後運用所提供的字詞，完成第二條件句(second conditional)句子。

- I would turn myself into a lion
- If I were a superhero, I would use superpowers to save people. [第二條件句中的 'were' 可以配搭所有主語代名詞 (subject pronoun) 使用，即 I / you / we / they / he / she / it。]
- If I were rich, I would donate money to charity.
- If I were an astronaut, I would drive a spaceship to Mars.

提示：條件句用以表示在某條件下所產生的後果，有不同的種類，看看下表：

	構成	用法	例子
First conditional	If + 一般現在式 + 將來式	表示可能發生的事情	If Dad is free, he will take us to the library.
Second conditional	If + 過去式 + 情態動詞 would + 原形動詞	表示不可能發生的事情 或不存在的東西	If I were a princess, I would live in a palace.

G 題解：找錯處時，留意每題的连接詞、疑問詞、所有格代名詞或動詞的時態等是否正確。

The poor man had very few money. → little

[這裏的錯處是 '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'。]

Mooncakes is usually eaten at Mid-Autumn Festival. → are

[這裏的錯處是漏了動詞 'are'；這句是被動語態，須加上 'are'。]

We were visited my aunt yesterday. → We visited

[這裏的錯處是多了動詞 'were'；這句過去式句子已有動詞 'visit'，亦非被動語態句子，毋須加上 'are'。]

1. Did you know that many child suffer from → children

[這裏的錯處是 'child'；'many' 之後應接複數名詞，'child' 的複數是 'children'。]

2. illnesses? Some children has been sick since their birth. → have

[這裏的錯處是漏了助動詞 'have'；'since' (自從) 應跟現在完成式一起使用，要構成現在完成式，須用 'have' 或 'has'，加上過去分詞 'been'。]

3. I want to be a doctor when I grow up. I will be cure → will cure

[這裏的錯處是多了動詞 'be'；這句將來式句子已有動詞 'cure'，不用再加上 'be'。]

4. sick children so they can be healthy and happy. → that

[這裏的錯處是漏了 'that'；'I' 是為了令病童能夠變得健康和快樂而為他們治病，所以須用 'so that'。]