



Sea Animal Friends Cleaning the Sea

海洋朋友清理污染一起來

複習



Swim
swim/swam/swum

I can swim very fast.



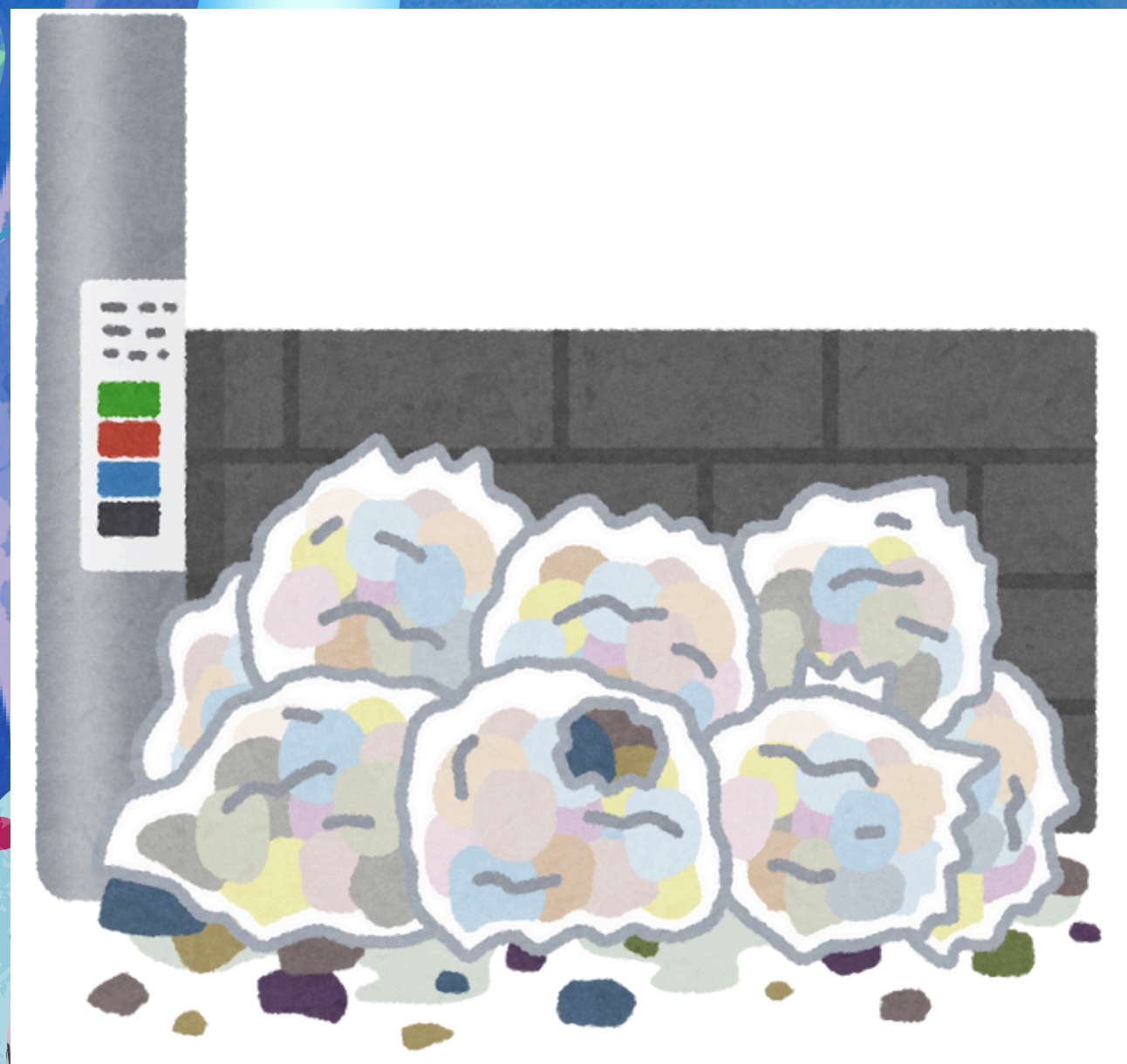
Surround

surround/surrounded/surrounded

Tom's friend are
surrounding him.



pick UP
I pick UP the trash.



rubbish

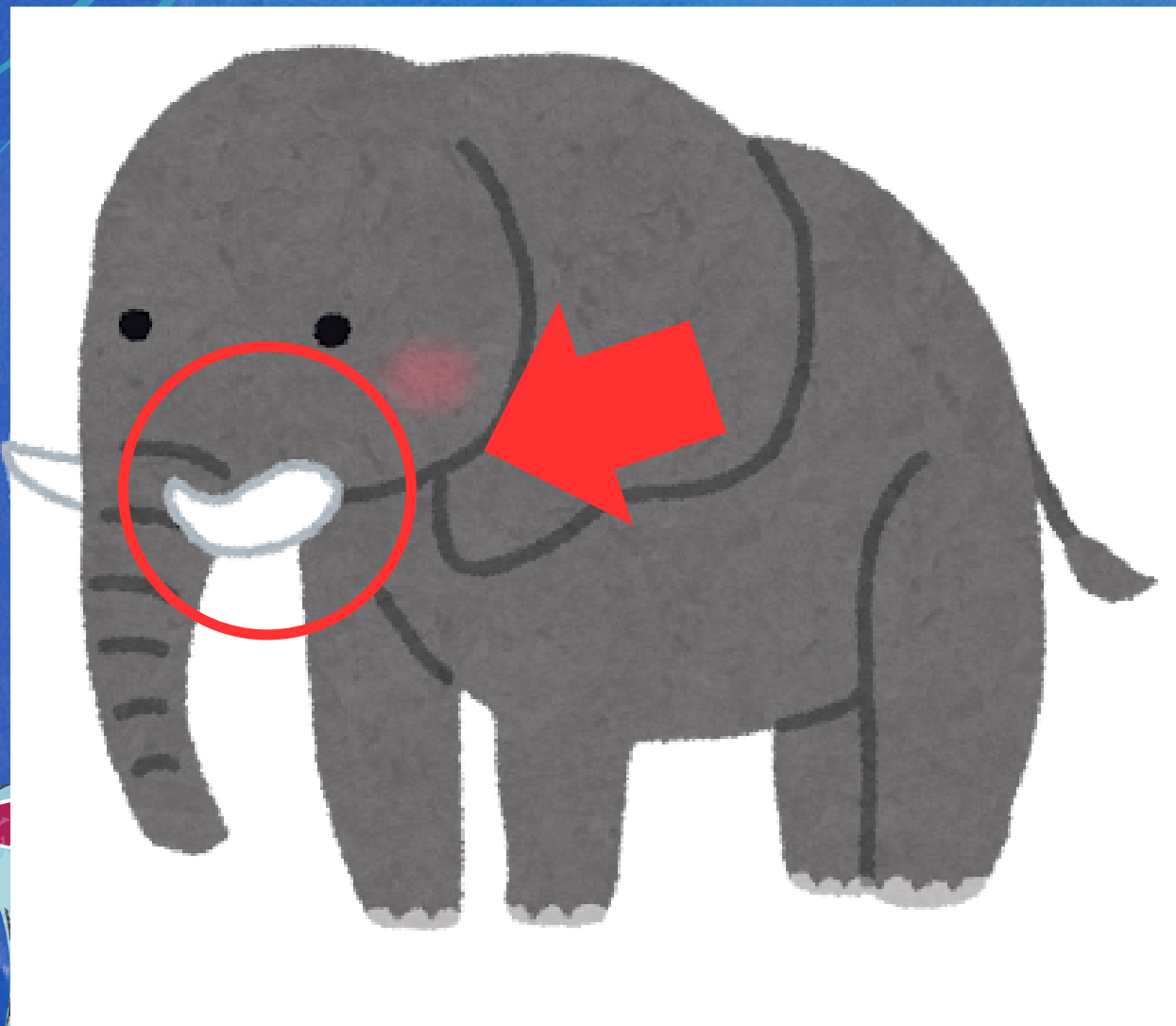
Rubbish is on the ground.

同義詞：garbage



trash

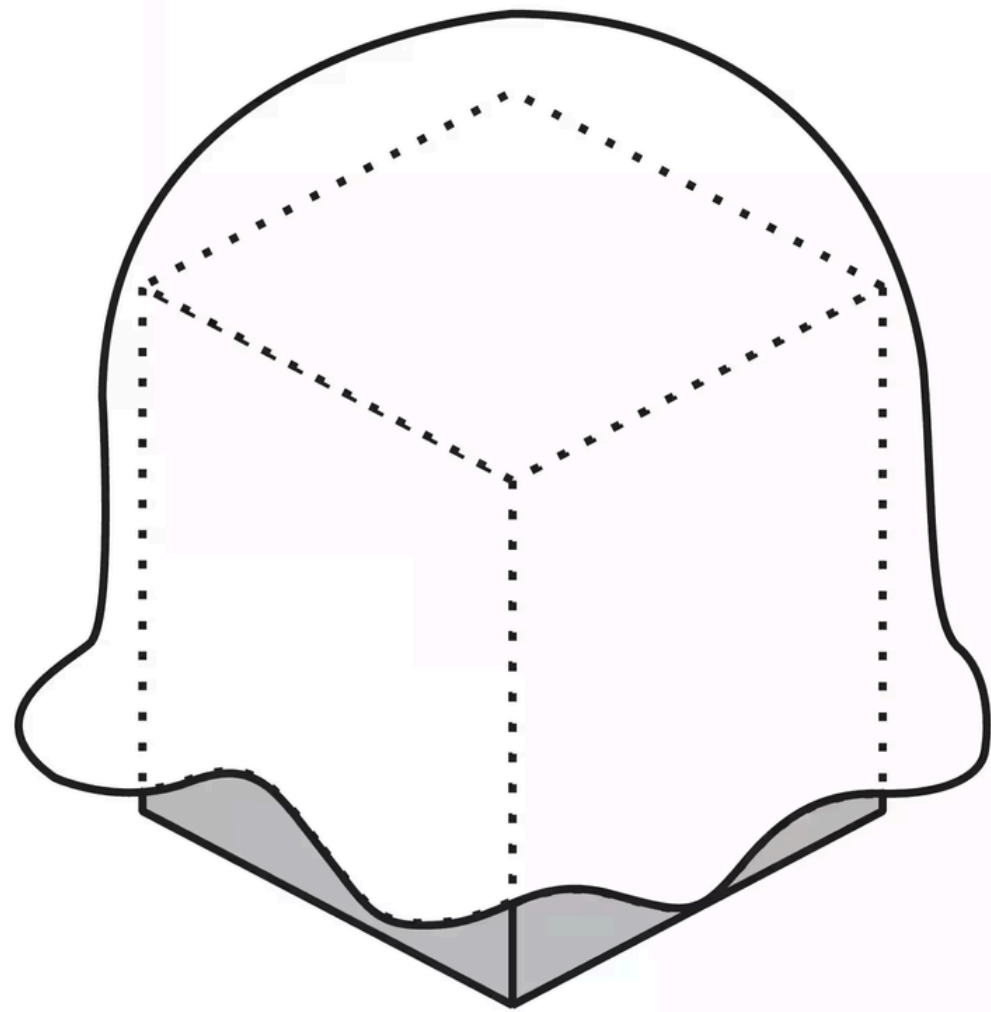
The trash is full.



tusk

The elephant has a big tusk.

cover

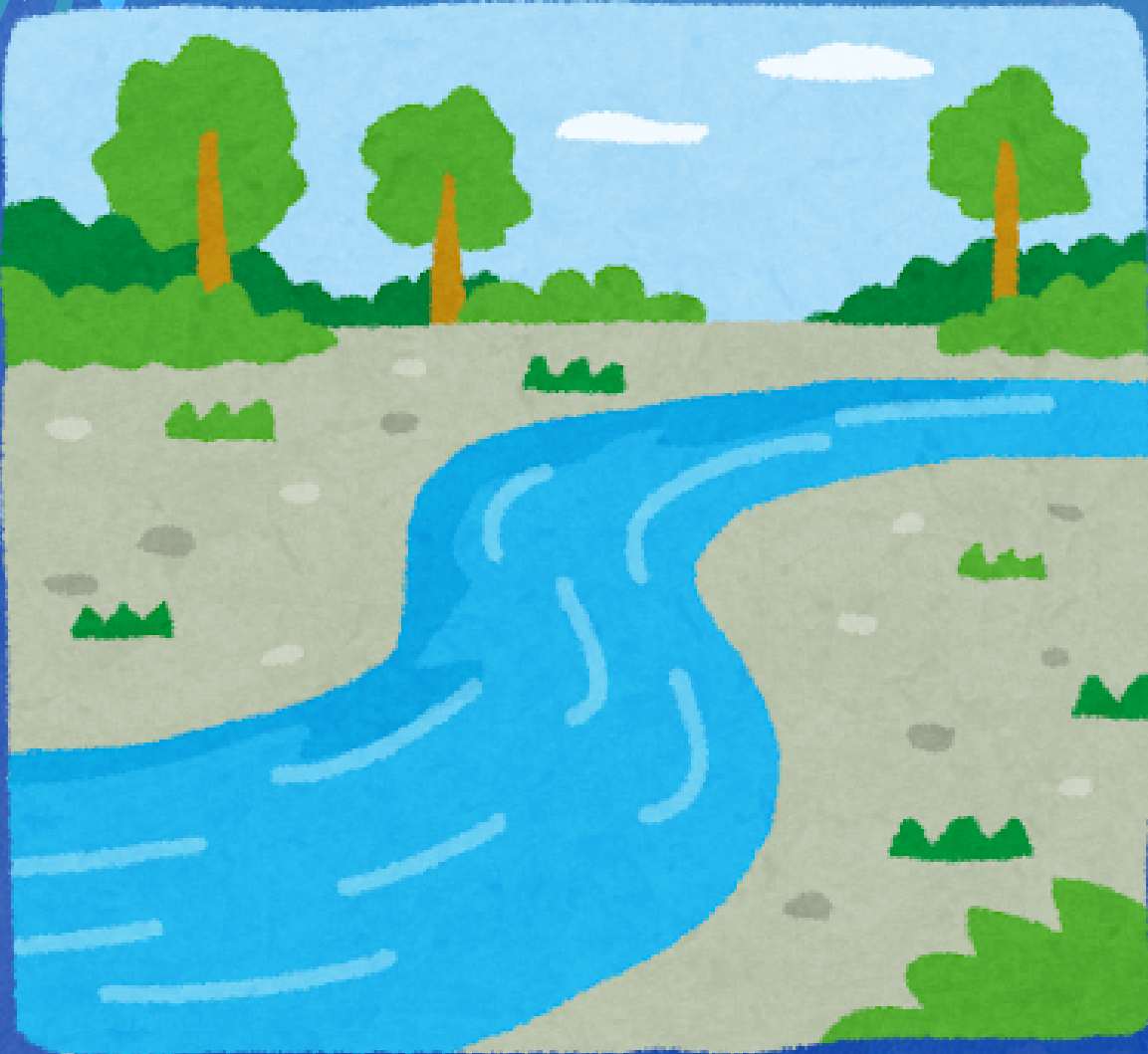


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cover

cover/covered/covered

The cloth **covers** the
box.



stream

A stream runs near
the hill.



lake

We swim in the lake.

長母音：cake、gate、fate



mess

The river is a mess.



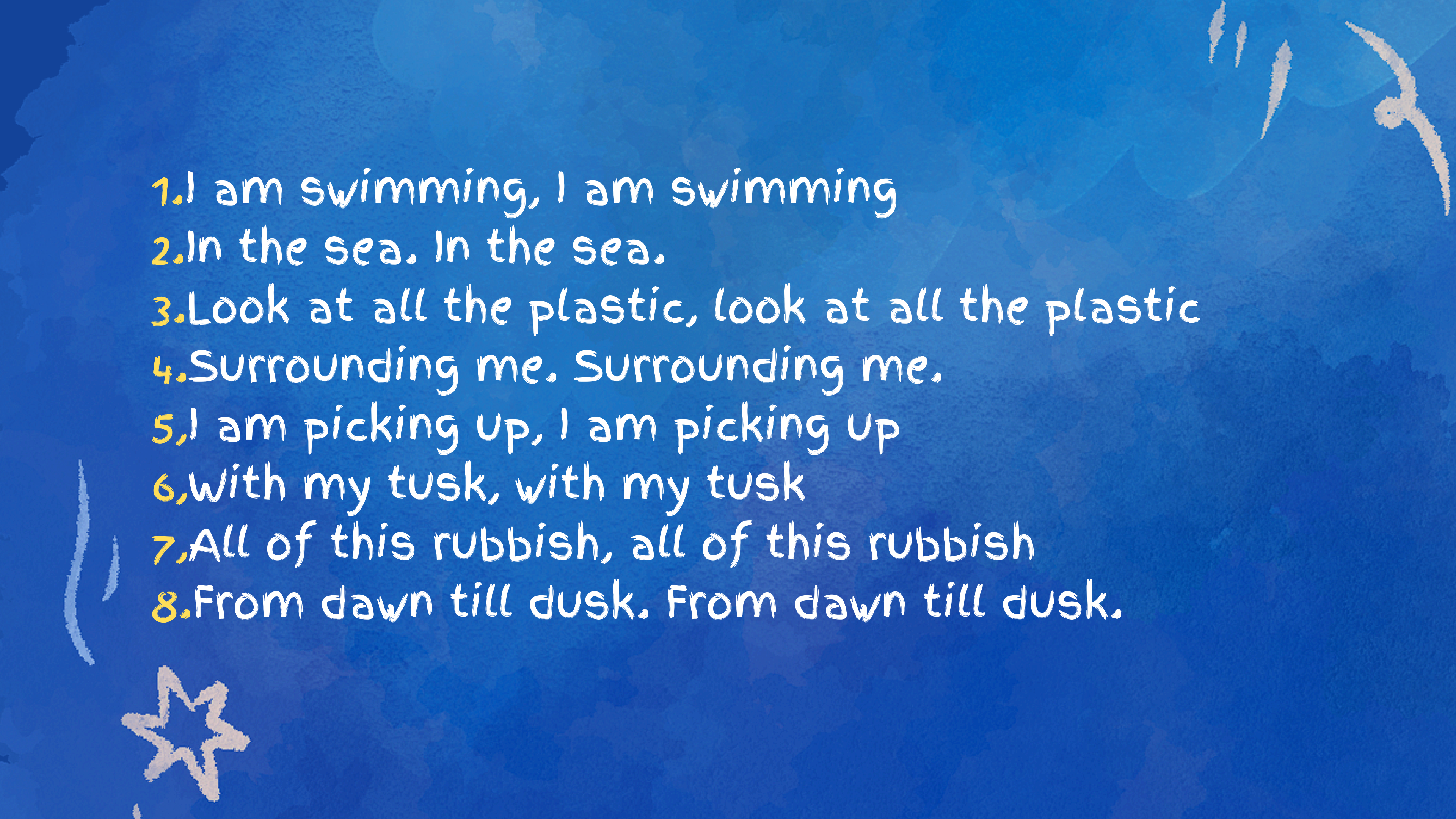
Narhwal - A Nursery Rhyme About Sea Creature Friends Cleaning the Sea



Copy link



Watch on  YouTube

- 
1. I am swimming, I am swimming
 2. In the sea. In the sea.
 3. Look at all the plastic, look at all the plastic
 4. Surrounding me. Surrounding me.
 5. I am picking up, I am picking up
 6. With my tusk, with my tusk
 7. All of this rubbish, all of this rubbish
 8. From dawn till dusk. From dawn till dusk.



9. My home is covered, my home is covered

10. In this mess, In this mess.

11. We need help to clean it, We need help to clean it

12. To make it less, to make it less.

13. If you're near a beach, if you're near a beach

14. Stream or lake, stream or lake

15. You could help to clean, you could help to clean





16. For all our sake, for all our sake.

17. Come on.

18. You wanna help?

19. Let's go.

20. That's the end.





15. Where the clam... What does the clam do?

16. I'm going down, down, down, under the sea.

17. I'm going down, down, down, won't you come with me?

18. Won't you come with me? Come with me.

19. Won't you come with me?



測驗

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdJBUqjqBv53GnnJxNKxIXxLrgZVWFP5pAzxPKzj7QE0sjJHQ/viewform?usp=header>



休息時間



現在進行式

Which sentence is right?

- (a) I am swimming in the sea.
- (b) I swimming in the sea.
- (c) I am swum in the sea.
- (d) I are swimming in the sea.

A: (A)



祈使句

Which sentence is right?

- (a) Look at all the plastic are surrounding me.
- (b) Looking at all the plastic is surrounding me.
- (c) Look at all the plastic is surrounding me.
- (d) Looked at all the plastic is surrounding me.

A:(C)



條件句

Which sentence is right?

- (a) If you're near a beach ,could you pick up the trash.
- (b) If you're near a beach , you could to pick up the trash.
- (c) If you're near a beach you could pick up the trash.
- (d) If you're near a beach ,you could pick up the trash.

A: (D)



現在進行式

用法：表示現在進行的動作

肯定句		
主詞	+ Be 動詞	+ 原型 + ing
She	is	talking.
否定句		
Subject	+ Be 動詞 + not	+ 原型 + ing
She	is not (isn't)	talking.
疑問句		
Be 動詞	+ 主詞	+ 原型 + ing
Is	she	talking?

現在進行式

舉例：TO GO 用於現在進行式

肯定句	否定句	疑問句
I am going.	I am not going.	Am I going?
You are going.	You aren't going.	Are you going?
He, she, it is going.	He, she, it isn't going.	Is he, she, it going?
We are going.	We aren't going.	Are we going?
You are going.	You aren't going.	Are you going?
They are going.	They aren't going.	Are they going?

現在進行式

1. 大部分的動詞，在字尾加上 -ing

- ask → asking

2. 字尾是音字母 e 時，先去掉 e，再加上 -ing

- come → coming

3. 字尾是 ie 時，先去掉 ie，再加上 -ying

- die → dying

4. 「子音 + 母音 + 子音」時，先重複子音字母，再加上 -ing

- cut → cutting

- plan → planning

- stop → stopping



現在進行式

沒有進行式時態的動詞。

感官	知覺	存在	擁有	需求	喜惡	記憶
hear	believe	be	own	need	like	forget
see	think *	exist	have *	want	love	remember
	understand		posses	prefer	hate	
	know		belong			

注意：當think的意思為「相信」的時候，則不可用現在進行式，然而當其字義為「思考、想」時，則可使用現在進行式。

現在進行式

1. The students _____ (pick up) the rubbish on the beach.
2. Look! A worker _____ (cover) the mess with a plastic sheet.
3. Some volunteers _____ (clean) the stream near the school.
4. The elephant _____ (use) its tusk to dig the ground.



現在進行式

5. We _____ (walk) around the lake and enjoying nature.
6. He _____ (pick up) the trash people left in the park.
7. A group of kids _____ (look) at the surroundings quietly.
8. She _____ (cover) her nose because the rubbish smells bad.



現在進行式

1. The boy _____ (am / is / are) picking up rubbish near the lake.
2. My friends _____ (is / am / are) looking at the beautiful surroundings.
3. I _____ (am / is / are) covering the mess with a cloth.
4. An elephant _____ (are / is / am) using its tusk to find water.



現在進行式

5. We _____ (is / are / am) picking up trash from the stream.
6. She _____ (is / are / am) walking around the lake with her dog.
7. They _____ (is / are / am) cleaning the stream right now.
8. You _____ (is / are / am) covering your nose because of the rubbish.



祈使句

用來請求、命令、建議或禁止對方做某個動作。

寫法：

- 1、主詞 永遠為 you 且省略
- 2、必定使用原形動詞
- 3、可加上 please 表示禮貌

例子：

et. Sit down, please. = Please sit down. (請坐。)

Be careful. (小心點。)

Let's go to the movies tonight. (我們今晚去看電影吧。)



條件句

條件句多用來說明某個條件成立時，會發生什麼事。而在這裡為提出建議或可能的選擇用（使用 *could*）

句型：

If + 主詞 + 現在簡單式，主詞 + *could* + 原形動詞

意思是：「如果你……的話，你可以……」

例句：

- If you're near a beach, you could pick up the trash.

（如果你在海灘附近，你可以撿垃圾。）

👉 是一種環保建議，不是強制的命令。

- If you're tired, you could take a break.

• （如果你累了，你可以休息一下。）



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假設語氣1、在無條件下，[If + 現在簡單，現在簡單]

用於談論習慣、事實、真相，無法爭辯的事實。也就是談論一件無論過去、現在，還是未來，都會這樣的事。

If I get sick, I go to the doctor.

如果我生病了，我會去看醫生。

上述例句意思是，我從以前、過去到現在，只要生病我就會去看醫生，零條件句談論的是習慣、一直以來都這樣的事。

If you put ice in your drink, it melts.

如果在飲料中加冰，冰就會融化。



假設語氣2

[If + 現在簡單, will (will / Shall / Can / May)]

表示在未來可能發生的情況。我們用它來談論將來可能發生的事情（是真實的），並且很有可能發生！

- If I get sick, I will go to the doctor.

如果我生病了，我就要去看醫生。

- If it's hot tomorrow, I'll go for a swim at the beach.

如果明天很熱，我就要去海灘游泳。

- If they lose the game, they won't go to the finals.

如果他們輸了比賽，就不會進入決賽。

- if 第一條件句的後半句助動詞，除了 Will 之外，還可以用 Shall、Can 跟 May 唷！



測驗

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScK9cYqDwE4nJPt4BxFDNF2EsJ85ukTYfzsonjg3PHG3U-Gmw/viewform?usp=header>

