

實用技能學程輔助教材

# 英語文 (第二冊)

# ENGLISH



ENGLISH  
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# Before using this book 教材介紹

## 一、教材配置

本教材共分二冊，可供實用技能學程各類群一年級上、下學期，每週兩節，每學期兩學分使用。

## 二、課程目標

本教材編撰在於配合實用技能學程課程實施規範，以期達成以下目標：

1. 增進英語文聽、說、讀、寫能力，應用於實際生活中。
2. 建立有效英語文學習方法，提升自學能力並有效學習。
3. 培養學生學習英語文之興趣，奠定終身學習基礎。
4. 培養學生獨立思考能力。
5. 引導學生了解並尊重多元文化，培養國際觀。

## 三、編撰理念及特色

1. 實用化與生活化  
本教材針對實用技能學程學生設計，內容力求實用化與生活化，以期引起學生學習動機並將英語實際應用於生活中。
2. 選材多元並融入核心素養  
根據單元主題，選取各式不同題材，並融入重大議題，務求貼近學生生活與興趣，在學習英語文中同時提升智能與陶冶身心。
3. 本教材以溝通式教學法為架構，培養學生實際英語文溝通能力。

## 四、本教材各單元內容及編撰要旨

### (一) 閱讀 Reading

1. 課前活動 Warm up  
列於每課首頁，傳達課文主題，以圖片及問題等引起學生學習興趣，建立背景知識，提升學習成效。
2. 課文閱讀 Reading  
課文主題多元，內容涵蓋日常生活、人際關係、休閒娛樂與運動、現代科技、文化與風俗民情、文學與藝術、語言、環境教育等，期能貼近學生生活與興趣。



### 3. 字彙 Vocabulary

- (1) 字彙依會話及課文中出現之先後順序排列，以 K.K. 音標標音，標出詞性，並加註中文解釋。
- (2) 字彙分「應用字彙」(Words for Production) 及「認識字彙」(Words for Re-cognition)，「應用字彙」搭配例句，「認識字彙」主要在輔助學生對課文或會話的理解。

### 4. 慣用語與片語 Idioms and Phrases

以中文解釋搭配例句，讓學生更加了解該慣用語與片語之意思與用法。

### 5. 實用句型 Grammar Focus

介紹該課所提到的實用句型，搭配例句與練習題，幫助學生熟悉其概念與用法。

### 6. 語言應用 Language in Use

依照課文主題，提供延伸知識或活動，強化學生英語應用之能力。

### 7. 練習 Exercises

提供學生練習及熟練教材內容之機會，期能增強學習效果，並提供學生自我評量之機會。

- (二) 會話 Conversation 會話內容力求實用化、生活化、趣味化，並從不同角度探討主題。
- (三) 常用生活單字 Everyday Use Vocabulary 以大量圖片輔佐文字，期能有效幫助學生理解內容，增進學習樂趣與學習動力。
- (四) 活動學習單 Activity Worksheets
- (五) 校園實用會話 The Way We Talk
- (六) 句型練習 Sentence Patterns
- (七) 發音 Pronunciation
- (八) 動詞三態表 English Tenses Chart

## 五、配套

本教材每課皆有課堂習題，供教師教學及評量配套使用。

## 六、本教材雖經編撰者努力編寫，然疏漏之處在所難免，尚祈各位先進不吝指正。

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動詞三態表

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# KK 音標發音符號表

母音	例 子	子音	例 子
[i]	eat [it] ; sheet [ʃit]	[p]	park [pɑ:k]; peak [pi:k]
[ɪ]	it [ɪt]; kick [kɪk]	[b]	Bob [bɒb]; bee [bi:]
[e]	cake [keɪk]; date [deɪt]	[t]	too [tu:]; ten [ten]
[ɛ]	pen [pen]; bed [bed]	[d]	do [du:]; dog [dɒg]
[æ]	pan [pæn] ; bad [bæd]	[k]	seek [si:k]; car [kɑ:]
[ɑ]	box [bɒks]; not [nɒt]	[g]	go [go:]; give [gɪv]
[o]	note [nəʊt]; slow [sləʊ]	[f]	face [feɪs]; fact [fækt]
[ɒ]	dog [dɒg] ; caught [kɔ:t]	[v]	vase [veɪs]; visit [ˈvɪzɪt]
[u]	cool [ku:l]; sue [su:]	[θ]	three [θri:]; mouth [maʊθ]
[ʊ]	book [bʊk]; cook [kʊk]	[ð]	father [ˈfɑ:ðə]; these [ði:z]
[ʌ]	up [ʌp]; cut [kʌt]	[s]	so [so:]; sky [skaɪ]
[ə]	of [əv]; about [əˈbaʊt]	[z]	zoo [zu:] ; freeze [frɪz]
[ə]	teacher [ˈti:tʃə]; sister [ˈsɪstə]	[ʃ]	she [ʃi]; wash [wɔ:ʃ]
[ɜ]	nurse [nɜ:s]; earn [ɜ:n]	[ʒ]	closure [ˈkloʒə]; treasure [ˈtreɪzə]
[aɪ]	smile [smaɪl]	[h]	hot [hɒt]; he [hi]
[aʊ]	our [aʊə]; now [naʊ]	[tʃ]	teach [ti:tʃ]; lunch [lʌntʃ]
[ɔɪ]	boy [bɔɪ] ; voice [vɔɪs]	[dʒ]	joke [dʒɒk]; page [peɪdʒ]
		[m]	my [maɪ]; me [mi]
		[n]	no [no:]; on [ɒn]
		[ŋ]	sing [sɪŋ]; song [sɒŋ]
		[l]	lot [lɒt]; late [leɪt]
		[w]	we [wi:]; wait [weɪt]
		[j]	yes [jes]; yard [jɑ:d]
		[r]	rock [rɒk]; run [rʌn]

# 略語表

V	verb 動詞
Vt	transitive verb 及物動詞
Vi	intransitive verb 不及物動詞
VR	verb root 原形動詞
V-ing	present participle 現在分詞
V-ing	gerund 動名詞
V-ed	past tense 過去式
p.p.	past participle 過去分詞
VP	verbal phrase 動詞片語
n. / N	noun 名詞
sing.	singular 單數
pl.	plural 複數
[C]	countable noun 可數名詞
[U]	uncountable noun 不可數名詞
NP	noun phrase 名詞片語
adj.	adjective 形容詞
adv.	adverb 副詞
Aux / aux.	auxiliary 助動詞
conj.	conjunction 連接詞
art.	article 冠詞
prep.	preposition 介系詞
pron.	pronoun 代名詞
sl.	slang 俚語
S	subject 主詞
SC	subject complement 主詞補語
C	complement 補語
O	object 受詞
OC	object complement 受詞補語
DO	direct object 直接受詞
IO	indirect object 間接受詞
interj.	interjection 感嘆詞

# **Reading**

- **Unit 1 Home to Mount Everest- Nepal**
- **Unit 2 I Love Comics**
- **Unit 3 Smart Cellphones**
- **Unit 4 Familiar Stores in Unfamiliar Places**
- **Unit 5 I Want a Job**
- **Unit 6 Travel Planning**
- **Unit 7 Natural Disasters**
- **Unit 8 Saying Hello From Alishan**



# Unit **1** *Home to Mount Everest – Nepal*



## *Warm-up*

1. Where is Nepal?

- Nepal is on the African Continent.
- Nepal is near the North Pole.
- Nepal is located between China and India.

2. What is the capital of Nepal?

- London.                       Tokyo.
- Kathmandu.                       Taipei.

## Reading

1

Home to Mount Everest—Nepal

*Nepal* is one of the smallest countries in **Asia**. **Even though** Nepal is very poor, it **is rich in** history and **geography**. **Home to** *Mount Everest*, it is **located** between China and *India*. Every year many **adventurers** come here and try to **conquer** the highest point in the world, *the Himalayas*.



### 字彙加油站

1. Nepal [ni`pɒl] n. 尼泊爾
2. Asia [`eɪə] n. 亞洲
3. even though 即使
4. be rich in 富有…
5. geography [ˈdʒɪ`ɑ:grəfi] n. 地理、地理學
6. be home to....的家
7. Mount Everest 埃佛勒斯峰
8. located [ˈləʊkətɪd] adj. 位於
9. India [ˈɪndiə] n. 印度
10. adventurer [əd`ventʃərə] n. 冒險家
11. conquer [ˌkʌŋkə] v. 征服，攻克
12. the Himalayas 喜馬拉雅山

Nepal has a **population** of about 28 million people. Most *Nepalese* people **believe in Hinduism**, while some believe in *Buddhism*. *Kathmandu*, the **capital** of Nepal, is located in the *Kathmandu Valley*, which was a **crossroads** of Asia's **ancient civilizations**. It is also in *the World Heritage List*.

In Kathmandu, travelers from all over the world can tour the old buildings, ancient **temples** and **exotic** villages. Besides the ancient **sights**, many travelers also enjoy the hiking in the mountains and *white-water rafting* down the rivers. However one chooses to experience its *charm*, Nepal is a country **worth a visit**.



### 字彙加油站

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. population [ˌpɒpjəˈleɪʃən] n. 人口 | 10. ancient [ˈeɪnʃənt] adj. 古老的         |
| 2. Nepalese [ˌneɪpəˈleɪz] adj. 尼泊爾的 | 11. civilization [ˌsɪvɪləˈzeɪʃən] n. 文明 |
| 3. believe in 信仰                    | 12. World Heritage List 世界遺產            |
| 4. Hinduism [ˈhɪnduˌɪzəm] n. 印度教    | 13. temple [ˈtempəl] n. 寺廟              |
| 5. Buddhism [ˈbʊdɪzəm] n. 佛教        | 14. exotic [ɪɡˈzɒtɪk] adj. 奇特的、異國情調的    |
| 6. Kathmandu 加德滿都(尼泊爾首都)            | 15. sight [saɪt] n. 景色                  |
| 7. capital [ˈkæpɪtl] n. 首都          | 16. white-water rafting 泛舟活動            |
| 8. Kathmandu Valley 加德滿都河谷          | 17. charm [tʃɑːm] n. 魅力                 |
| 9. crossroads [ˈkrɒsˌrɒdz] n. 十字路口  | 18. worth a visit 值得參觀                  |

### I . Words for Production

1. **Asia** [ˈeɪʃə] n. 亞洲

They plan to tour around Asia this year.

他們計劃今年到亞洲各地旅遊。

2. **geography** [dʒɪˈɑːɡrəfi] n. 地理，地理學

I have a geography class this afternoon.

我今天下午有一堂地理課。

3. **locate** [ləˈkeɪt] v. 位於

The old man's house is located on the hill.

這老人的房子位於那山丘上。

4. **adventurer** [ədˈventʃərə] n. 冒險家

The adventurers tried to climb to the peak of the mountains in the snowstorm.

這些冒險家在暴風雪中試著攀登攻頂。

**adventure** [ədˈventʃə] n. 冒險；奇遇

Ben had some exciting adventures in India.

班在印度經歷了一些很刺激的奇遇。

5. **conquer** [ˈkɒŋkə] v. 征服，攻克

The little boy finally conquered his fear of heights.

這小男孩終於克服了他的懼高心理。

6. **population** [ˌpɒpjəˈleɪʃən] n. 人口

Taiwan has a population of 23 million.

臺灣有兩千三百萬人口。





7. **capital** [ˈkæpətəl] n. 首都

London is the capital of England.

倫敦是英國的首都。

8. **crossroads** [ˈkrɒsˌrɒdz] n. 十字路口

Be careful when passing the crossroads.

過十字路口時要小心。

9. **ancient** [ˈeɪnʃənt] adj. 古老的

This is an ancient custom.

這是一個自古相傳下來的習俗。

10. **civilization** [ˌsɪvələˈzeɪʃən] n. 文明

Chinese civilization is one of the oldest in the world.

中國文明是世界上最古老的文明之一。

11. **temple** [ˈtempəl] n. 寺廟

There are many temples around Taiwan.

臺灣有很多寺廟。

12. **exotic** [ɛgˈzɒtɪk] adj. 奇特的，異國情調的

We saw pictures of exotic birds from the jungle of Brazil.

我們看到了巴西熱帶雨林的各種奇異鳥類的照片。

13. **sight** [saɪt] n. 景色

This is the most beautiful sight I've ever seen.

這景色是我見過最美的。



## II. Words for Recognition

1. **Nepal** [niˈpɒl] n. 尼泊爾
2. **Mount Everest** 埃佛勒斯峰
3. **India** [ˈɪndiə] n. 印度

4. **the Himalayas** 喜馬拉雅山
5. **Nepalese** [ˌnepəˈlɪz] adj. 尼泊爾的
6. **Hinduism** [ˈhɪnduˌɪzəm] n. 印度教
7. **Buddhism** [ˈbʊdɪzəm] n. 佛教
8. **Kathmandu** [kætˈmænˈdu] n. 加德滿都(尼泊爾首都)
9. **Kathmandu Valley** 加德滿都河谷
10. **the World Heritage List** 世界遺產
11. **white-water rafting** 泛舟活動
12. **charm** [tʃɑːm] n. 魅力

### III. Idioms and Phrases

1. **even though** 即使

Even though Jonny had fallen down in the middle of the race, he reached the finish line first.

即使強尼在賽跑中途跌倒，他還是率先抵達終點。

2. **be rich in** 富有…

Kiwis are rich in vitamin C.

奇異果含有豐富的維他命 C。

3. **be home to** …的家

The tropical rainforests are home to many animals and plants.

熱帶雨林是眾多動植物的家園。

4. **believe in** 信仰

Most people in the village believe in Buddhism.

這村莊大部份人信仰佛教。

5. **worth a visit** 值得參觀

The National Palace Museum is worth a visit.

故宮博物院相當值得參觀。



Even though S + V, S + V... 即使...

### Examples:

1. Even though Nepal is very poor, it is rich in history and geography.
2. Even though you don't like her, you have to help her.



### Practice: Rearrangement

請根據下列提示字組成完整的句子。

1. Lucy loves him/Tony/even though/is poor

\_\_\_\_\_

2. went to school/Nancy was sick/even though/she

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Jack lost the game/to keep smiling/even though/he tried

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Johnny has eaten breakfast/even though/feels hungry/he still

\_\_\_\_\_

## Language in Use

1

### World Heritage

世界遺產是由聯合國教育科學文化組織負責的國際公約，選出對全人類具有傑出價值的自然或文化遺產，其目的在呼籲人類珍惜、保護和拯救這些地球上獨特的景點與遺產。(以下圖片來源行政院文建會世界文化遺產網頁)

**Matching:** 請寫出下列世界遺產位於那一個國家。

(A) England

(B) Nepal

(C) Australia

(D) America

(E) China

(F) India



Taj Mahal 泰姬瑪哈陵墓

( )



The Great Wall 長城

( )



Great Barrier Reef 大堡礁

( )



Kathmandu Valley 加德滿都谷地

( )



Grand Canyon National Park 大峽谷國家公園

( )



Tower of London 倫敦塔

( )

## Exercises

1

Home to Mount Everest—Nepal

### I. Matching

- |                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| ( ) 1. adventurer   | (A) 首都     |
| ( ) 2. civilization | (B) 十字路口   |
| ( ) 3. geography    | (C) 位於...的 |
| ( ) 4. ancient      | (D) 古老的    |
| ( ) 5. capital      | (E) 異國情調的  |
| ( ) 6. located      | (F) 征服     |
| ( ) 7. population   | (G) 文明     |
| ( ) 8. exotic       | (H) 地理學    |
| ( ) 9. crossroads   | (I) 冒險家    |
| ( ) 10. conquer     | (J) 人口     |



### II. Vocabulary in Context

conquer geography capital exotic population

1. The only way to \_\_\_\_\_ a fear is to face it.
2. New Zealand has a small \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is my favorite subject at school.
4. Last week my parents visited the \_\_\_\_\_ of France, Paris.
5. I love the \_\_\_\_\_ flavor of the fruit.

### III. Multiple Choice

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. I really think that Nancy believes \_\_\_\_\_ ghosts.  
 (A) by (B) in (C) on (D) for
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. My grandmother's house is \_\_\_\_\_ in the village.  
 (A) located (B) put (C) raised (D) conquered
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ you have apologized, he won't forgive you.  
 (A) By the way (B) When  
 (C) Even though (D) If
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. One of the ladies over there \_\_\_\_\_ my English teacher.  
 (A) is (B) are (C) be (D) were
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Saudi Arabia is rich \_\_\_\_\_ oil.  
 (A) at (B) of (C) for (D) in

### IV. Guided Translation

1. 即使下雨，傑克還是會準時來的。  
 \_\_\_\_\_ it rains, Jack will come on time.
2. 檸檬含有豐富的維他命 C。  
 Lemons \_\_\_\_\_ vitamin C.
3. 南西信仰佛教。  
 Nancy \_\_\_\_\_ Buddhism.
4. 剛果是超過三千種野生動物的棲息地。  
 Congo \_\_\_\_\_ more than 3,000 species of wildlife.
5. 加德滿都是一個充滿異國情調值得一遊的城市。  
 Kathmandu is an exotic city \_\_\_\_\_.



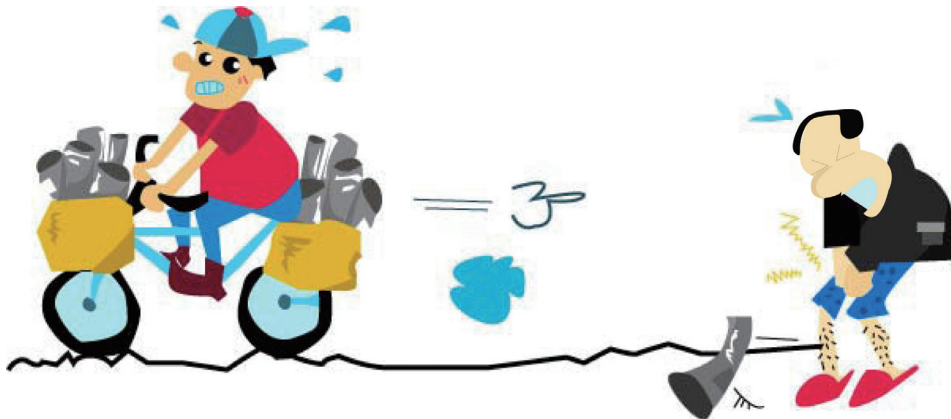
*He that travels far knows much. 行萬里路勝讀萬卷書。*

# Unit 2 *I Love Comics*



## *Warm-up*

Do you like comics? What do you think the following comics mean?



## Reading

# 2

## I Love Comics

I love comics. Why? Whenever I read them, I **am** *totally absorbed in* the world they create. I feel **relaxed** and forget all my troubles. They are a *must-read* in my life.

Like **novels**, comics **describe** our everyday lives and **thoughts**. However, with a **combination** of **images** and words, they are easier to understand. **In addition**, the simple and *exaggerated* drawings create a **wonderland**. In this wonderland, I can enjoy the **humor**, **sense** the *satire* and experience the adventure. Sometimes, I become a **superhero** saving people from **disasters**.

Comics do have magic power. The more I read them, the more I love them. They have become a part of my everyday life. I don't know what my life would be like without them.



### 字彙加油站

1. totally [ˈtɒtlɪ] adv. 完全地
2. be absorbed in 陶醉於，沉迷於
3. relaxed [rɪˈlæksɪd] adj. 放鬆的
4. must-read 必讀的東西
5. novel [ˈnɒvl] n. 小說
6. describe [dɪˈskraɪb] v. 描寫
7. thought [θɔ:t] n. 思想，思維
8. combination [ˌkɒmbəˈneɪʃən] n. 結合
9. image [ˈɪmɪdʒ] n. 圖像
10. in addition 除此之外，再者
11. exaggerated [ɪgˈzædʒəˈreɪtɪd] adj. 誇張的
12. wonderland [ˈwʌndəˌlænd] n. 仙境
13. humor [ˈhjumə] n. 幽默
14. sense [sens] v. 感覺，意識到
15. satire [ˈsætɪr] n. 諷刺
16. superhero [ˈsupəˌhɪro] n. 超級英雄
17. disaster [dɪˈzæstə] n. 災難，不幸



### I . Words for Production

1. **relaxed** [rɪˈlæksɪd] n. 放鬆的

Whenever I take a trip, I feel relaxed all the time.

每當旅行時，我總是覺得很放鬆。

2. **novel** [ˈnɒvəl] n. 小說

*The Old Man and the Sea* is a novel by Ernest Hemingway.

《老人與海》是海明威所寫的小說。

3. **describe** [dɪˈskraɪb] v. 描寫

In the story, Tom was described as a naughty boy.

在這個故事裡，湯姆被描寫成一個頑皮的男孩。

4. **thought** [θɔ:t] n. 思想，思維

To be honest, the thought has never crossed my mind.

說實話，我從沒有這個想法。

5. **combination** [ˌkɒmbəˈneɪʃən] n. 結合

Strawberries and cream make a perfect combination.

草莓加上奶油是完美的組合。

6. **image** [ˈɪmɪdʒ] n. 圖像

Some images are put beside the article to help its readers understand it.

這篇文章旁邊放了幾張圖片用來幫助讀者了解文章。

7. **wonderland** [ˈwʌndəˌlænd] n. 仙境

*Alice in Wonderland* is a well-known work.

《愛麗絲夢遊仙境》是很有名的作品。

8. **humor** [ˈhjumə] n. 幽默

A person with a sense of humor is more popular.

具有幽默感的人比較受歡迎。

9. **sense** [sens] v. 感覺，意識到

I sensed the humor in his speech.

我感覺到他演講中的幽默風趣。

10. **superhero** [ˈsupəˌhɪro] n. 超級英雄

Helping people in trouble or in need, Superman, Batman and Spiderman are superheroes.

協助陷入困境或需要幫助的人，超人、蝙蝠俠和蜘蛛人是超級英雄。

11. **disaster** [dɪˈzæstə] n. 災難，不幸

It would be a disaster for me if I failed the exam.

如果我沒過這個考試，對我而言將會是個災難。

## II. Words for Recognition

1. **totally** [ˈtɒtəlɪ] adv. 完全地2. **must-read** 必讀的東西3. **exaggerated** [ɪgˈzædʒəˌretɪd] adj. 誇張的4. **satire** [ˈsætəɪr] n. 諷刺

### III. Idioms and Phrases

1. **be absorbed in** 陶醉於，沉迷於

Look! She is totally absorbed in that comic book.

看! 她完全陶醉於看那本漫畫書。

2. **in addition** 除此之外，再者

In my leisure time, I love reading comic books. In addition, I enjoy playing basketball with my friends.

在我空閒時，我喜愛看漫畫書，除此之外，我也喜歡和朋友一起打籃球。



## Grammar Focus

2

I Love Comics

The + 比較級..., the + 比較級... 越..., 越...

### Examples:

The more I read them, the more I love them.

The more I eat, the fatter I become.

The higher you go, the colder you feel.

### Practice A: Blank-filling

請運用上面的句型，練習下列各句子。第一例已為你完成。

1. **The more** (much) fruit you eat, **the healthier** (healthy) you become.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (healthy) I am, \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) I become.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (much) she has, \_\_\_\_\_ (much) she wants.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (hard) you study, \_\_\_\_\_ (good) scores you get.

### Practice B: Sentence-making

請運用上面的句型，練習下列各句子。第一例已為你完成。

1. **The more you practice**, the better skills you get.  
(you/practice/the more)
2. \_\_\_\_\_, the more I liked it.  
(I/the idea/the more/thought about)
3. \_\_\_\_\_, the stronger you become.  
(exercise/you/the more)
4. \_\_\_\_\_, the slower they walk.  
(the hungrier/are/they)

## I. Word family of comics 漫畫家族

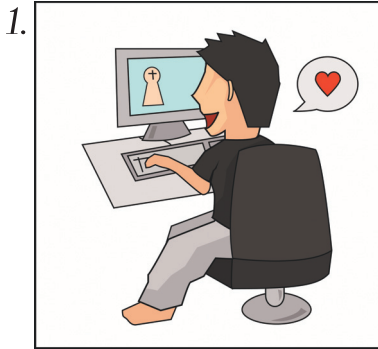
comic strips	連環漫畫	mobile comics	手機漫畫
comic books	漫畫書	manga	日本連環漫畫冊
cartoons	卡通	cosplay	角色扮演
animation	動畫	ACG，為 Animation、Comic、 Game 的縮寫。即動畫、漫 畫、遊戲的總稱。	
anime	動漫畫		
webcomics	網路漫畫		



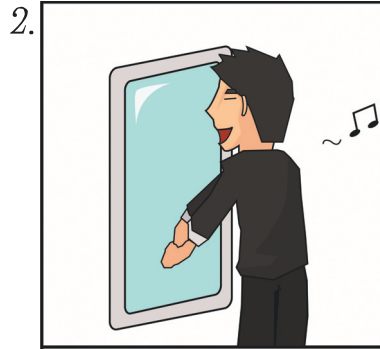
## II. Categories of comics 漫畫類別

humor	幽默	war	戰爭
satire (irony)	諷刺	mystery	神秘
romance	浪漫	fantasy	幻想
adventure	冒險	reality	現實
horror	恐怖	comedy	喜劇
crime	犯罪	tragedy	悲劇
action	動作		

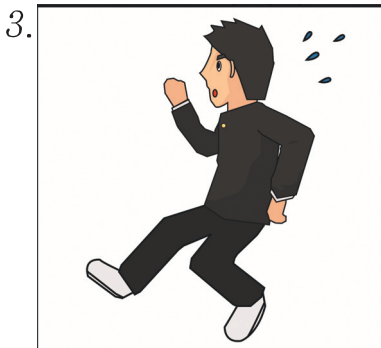
### III. Practice: Based on the comics below, create a different ending.



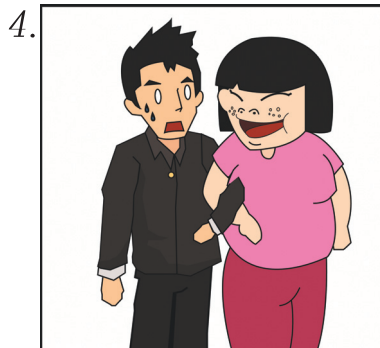
Looking forward to meeting your online friend



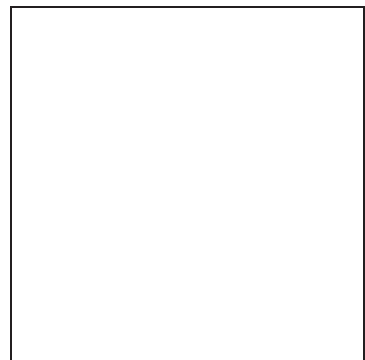
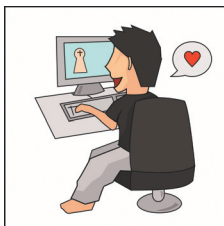
Dressing up only for her



Rushing to the dating place



Oh, my God!





## I. Matching

- |                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| ( ) 1. image       | (A) 災難    |
| ( ) 2. combination | (B) 陶醉，沉迷 |
| ( ) 3. novel       | (C) 幽默    |
| ( ) 4. disaster    | (D) 思想    |
| ( ) 5. relaxed     | (E) 超級英雄  |
| ( ) 6. absorb      | (F) 圖像    |
| ( ) 7. thought     | (G) 創造    |
| ( ) 8. create      | (H) 結合    |
| ( ) 9. superhero   | (I) 放鬆的   |
| ( ) 10. humor      | (J) 小說    |

## II. Vocabulary in Context

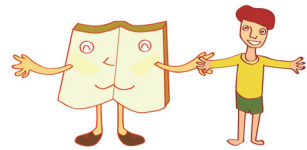
superhero describes novels disasters sense

1. I enjoy reading \_\_\_\_\_ in my free time.
2. I could \_\_\_\_\_ that something had happened to her.
3. Typhoons are one of the natural \_\_\_\_\_ in Taiwan.
4. The story \_\_\_\_\_ Snow White as an extremely beautiful and kind-hearted princess.
5. In the comic, Mark is a \_\_\_\_\_. He did lots of brave things to save the country from danger.

### III. Multiple Choice

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Jane enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ comics.  
 (A) read (B) to read (C) reading (D) been read
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. I'm not sure \_\_\_\_\_ this is true.  
 (A) how (B) that (C) what (D) if
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The more we eat, the \_\_\_\_\_ we become.  
 (A) fatter (B) fat (C) more fat (D) fattest
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ I read comics, I feel relaxed.  
 (A) Whateve (B) Whenever  
 (C) Whichever (D) Whoever
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The \_\_\_\_\_ pollution we create, the worse our living environment becomes.  
 (A) less (B) much (C) more (D) most

### IV. Guided Translation



1. 你愈認真讀書，你會考愈高分  
 The \_\_\_\_\_ you study, the \_\_\_\_\_ scores you may get.
2. 我哥哥是超級漫畫迷。  
 My elder brother is a super \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 我可以全然地陶醉於漫畫的世界中不知道時間的流逝。  
 I can be totally \_\_\_\_\_ the world of comics without knowing the pass of time.
4. 我喜歡漫畫。除此之外，我也喜歡小說!  
 I love comics. \_\_\_\_\_ I enjoy reading novels.



*A good book is a good friend. 好書如摯友。*

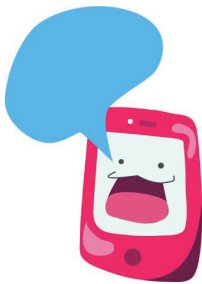
# Unit 3 *Smart Phones*



## Warm-up

What do you do with your smart phones?

I use it to \_\_\_\_\_ .



make and receiving phone calls



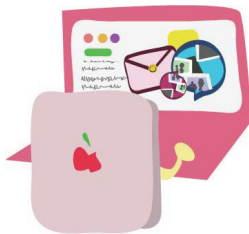
send and receiving text messages



take photos



listen to music



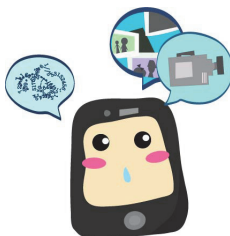
email



surf the Internet



get directions



record a video



play games

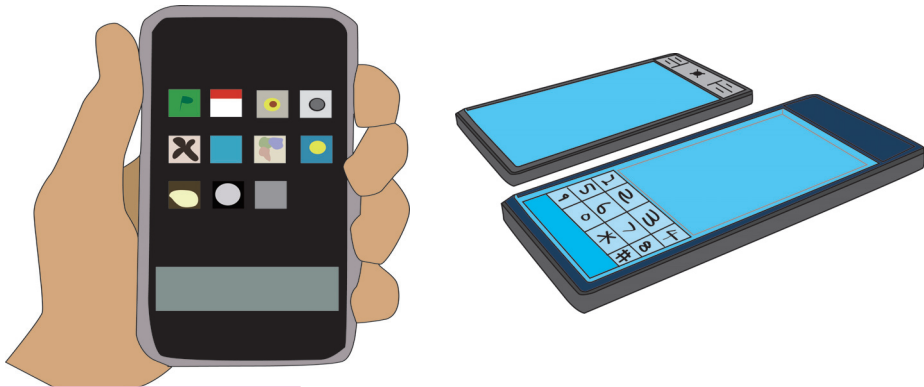
## Reading

3

Smart Phones

Nowadays, cellphones have become more and more important. People **rely on** them to **contact** others, have fun, or **complete** their work online.

**In addition to multiple functions**, new smart phones are designed with more **user-friendly concerns**. The users touch or *swipe* the screen to send *text messages* or surf the Internet. *Video calls* make chatting more fun and meetings more effective. Besides, users can **download** different *apps* like Google Maps, Line, and Facebook for their **convenience**.



### 字彙加油站

1. rely on 依賴
2. contact [kən'tækt] v. 與...聯絡
3. complete [kəm'plɪt] v. 完成
4. in addition to 除了...
5. multiple [ˈmʌltəpl̩] adj. 多樣的
6. function [ˈfʌŋkʃən] n. 功能
7. user-friendly [ˈjuːəˈfrɛndli] adj. 容易使用的
8. concern [kən'sɜːn] n. 關懷
9. swipe [swaɪp] v. 滑螢幕
10. text message 文字簡訊
11. video call 視訊通話
12. download [ˈdaʊnlɒd] v. 下載
13. app [æp] n. 應用程式
14. convenience [kən'veɪnjəns] n. 便利

Due to the growing *popularity* of smart phones, the *producers* will continue to **develop** new phones in the future. These phones will surely bring **worldwide** customers *nonstop* fun, surprises, and convenience.



### 字彙加油站

1. due to 由於
2. popularity [pɒpjəˈlærəti] n. 普及
3. producer [prəˈdʒʊsə] n. 生產者，製造者
4. develop [dɪˈveləp] v. 發展，開發
5. worldwide [ˈwɜːldwaɪd] adj. 遍及全球的
6. nonstop [nənˈstɒp] adj. 不停的

## I . Words for Production

1. **contact** [kən`tækt] v. 與...聯絡

I've been trying to contact you all day.

我整天一直在設法與你聯絡。

2. **complete** [kəm`plɪt] v. 完成

We had completed the work by the end of March.

我已經在三月底完成這項工作。

3. **multiple** [ˈmʌltɪpəl] adj. 多樣的

We use this room for multiple purposes.

這個空間我們有多種用途。

4. **function** [ˈfʌŋkʃən] n. 功能

The function of the microwave is to cook or heat food quickly.

微波爐的功能是快速烹煮或加熱食物。

5. **user-friendly** [ˈjuːzə`frɛndli] adj. 容易使用的

This program is much more user-friendly than the old one.

這個程式比舊的容易使用的多了。

6. **concern** [kən`sɜ:n] n. 關懷，擔憂

Andy expressed his concerns about this event.

安迪對這個事件表達他的關懷。

7. **download** [ˈdaʊnlɒd] v. 下載

Nowadays, people can download songs or films from the Internet for free with their smart phones.

現今，人們可以用智慧型手機在網路上免費下載歌曲或電影。

8. **convenience** [kən`vinjəns] n. 便利  
There is a convenience store around the corner.  
轉角處有家便利商店。
9. **develop** [dɪ`veləp] v. 發展，開發  
Trees develop from seeds.  
大樹由種子發育而成。
10. **worldwide** [`wɜ:ld,waɪd] adj. 遍及全球的  
This movie has drawn worldwide attention.  
這部電影已獲全球關注。

## II. Words for Recognition

1. **swipe** [swaɪp] v. 滑螢幕
2. **text message** 文字簡訊
3. **video call** 視訊通話
4. **app** [æp] n. 應用程式 = application [ˌæplə`keɪʃən]
5. **popularity** [pɒpjə`lærəti] n. 普及
6. **producer** [prə`djusə] n. 生產者，製造者
7. **nonstop** [nɒn`stɒp] adj. 不停的



### III. Idioms and Phrases

1. **rely on** 依賴

You cannot rely on the weather.

天氣靠不住。

2. **in addition to** 除了…

In addition to English, Sue is learning German.

除了英文，蘇還學德文。

3. **due to** 由於

Due to the storm, we cancelled our trip to Kenting.

由於那場暴風雨，我們取消墾丁之旅。



## Grammar Focus

現在完成式

S +  $\begin{cases} \text{have} \\ \text{has} \end{cases}$  Vp.p. (過去分詞)

- (1) 表示一個動作、狀態或習慣從過去一直持續到現在。
- (2) 表示一個動作，從過去到現在所做的次數。
- (3) 表示一個動作，到目前為止已完成。

### Examples:

1. Nowadays, cell phones have become more and more important.
2. The boy next door has played the drums for three hours.
3. It has been rained since last weekend.
4. My parents have been to Japan for many times.
5. I have finished my homework.



## Practice: Sentence-making



1. Mary/play the piano/two hours

→ Mary has played the piano for two hours.



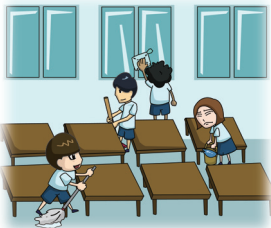
2. They/play basketball/the whole afternoon

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



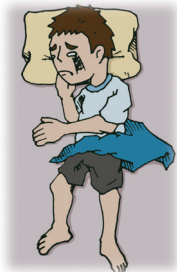
3. Jenny/learn Chinese/since last year

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



4. The students/clean up the classroom/one hour

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



5. Mr. Chen/suffer from/depression/five months

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Language in Use

A: What are the apps on your smart phones you use often?

B: I often use            (title of apps) to            (functions) .

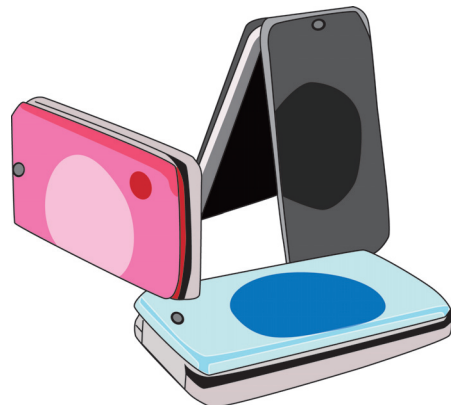
No.	Types	Images of apps	Titles of apps	Functions
1	Social/communicative		Line	to chat with friends with text messages, stickers, images
2			Facebook	to express how I feel by posting some texts, stickers, or photos / to show where you are and whom you are with by checking out on it or marking the person
3			Mail	to send and receive emails
4			Youtube	to record my life by taking and posting photos
5	Educational		TED	to watch meaningful speeches of experts in every walk of life
6	navigative		Google Maps	to navigate myself even in a strange environment
7			停車大聲公	to help find a parking lot
8	entertaining		Google chrome	to surf the Internet
9			KK Box	To be a member to listen to unlimited music by paying a limited amount of money each month
12			Spotify	to have free access to a world of music and to listen to artists and albums, or create your own playlist of your favorite songs
13			YouTube	to watch, download or upload any latest-released films on the net
14			Netflix	to watch or download either classic or latest movies, dramas, TV shows in Britain and America
15			Super Mario Run	to play the classic Nitendo game to get more fun by using only one finger tapping the screen to control Mario

**Practice:**

Your turn !!

Are there any apps you often use? Please fill the blanks below and share them with your classmates.

No.	Images of apps	Titles of apps	Functions



### I. Matching

- |                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| ( ) 1. convenience   | (A) 遍及全球的  |
| ( ) 2. worldwide     | (B) 下載     |
| ( ) 3. download      | (C) 容易使用的  |
| ( ) 4. multiple      | (D) 便利     |
| ( ) 5. user-friendly | (E) 多樣的    |
| ( ) 6. develop       | (F) 滑(螢幕)  |
| ( ) 7. complete      | (G) 完成     |
| ( ) 8. swipe         | (H) 功能     |
| ( ) 9. contact       | (I) 與...聯絡 |
| ( ) 10. function     | (J) 發展     |

### II. Vocabulary in Context

developed functions addition concerns nonstop

1. Many people show their \_\_\_\_\_ for the environment protection.
2. In \_\_\_\_\_ to apples, Jason likes to eat pineapples.
3. Mr. Lin took a \_\_\_\_\_ flight from Taipei to Hong Kong.
4. Technology has \_\_\_\_\_ faster and faster nowadays.
5. My new smart phone have multiple \_\_\_\_\_ .

### III. Multiple Choice

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. I am not sure \_\_\_\_\_ it will take us to stand in line for the new smart phones.
- (A) how often                      (B) how much  
(C) how long                        (D) how many
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ in the company for 20 years.
- (A) has worked                      (B) worked  
(C) work                                (D) in working
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the dessert, the host served fruit and coffee after dinner.
- (A) Due to                              (B) Beside  
(C) In addition to                      (D) In addition
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. We \_\_\_\_\_ each other since we graduated from school.
- (A) won't meet                        (B) haven't met  
(C) didn't meet                        (D) aren't meeting
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ a strong typhoon, the students were sent home early today.
- (A) Because                            (B) Despite  
(C) As                                      (D) Due to





## IV. Guided Translation

1. 在家靠父母，出外靠朋友。

At home one \_\_\_\_\_ on his/her parents and outside \_\_\_\_\_ his/her friends.

2. 我們好多年不見了。

It \_\_\_\_\_ a long time since we last saw each other.

3. 最新的智慧型手機全球販售，為消費者帶來無窮的樂趣、驚喜及便利。

The \_\_\_\_\_ smart mobile phones are sold \_\_\_\_\_, bringing customers nonstop fun, surprises and convenience.

4. 請打電話和我聯繫。

Please \_\_\_\_\_ me at 27825086.



*A bosom friend afar brings a distant land near.*

天涯若比鄰。

*Note*

A series of horizontal dashed lines for writing notes.

# Unit

# 4

## Familiar Stores in Unfamiliar Places



### Warm-up

1. Where do you usually buy foods, snacks or drinks?

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional markets. | <input type="checkbox"/> Carrefour. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supermarkets.        | <input type="checkbox"/> RT-MART.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Costco.              | <input type="checkbox"/> 7-ELEVEN.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FamilyMart.          | <input type="checkbox"/> OK. Mart.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hi-Life.             | <input type="checkbox"/> Others.    |

2. Which convenience store do you prefer? Why?

- |                                    |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7-ELEVEN. | <input type="checkbox"/> FamilyMart. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OK. Mart. | <input type="checkbox"/> Hi-Life.    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Others.   |                                      |

## Reading

“Always open, 7-ELEVEN.” “FamilyMart is your Family.” These *catchy slogans* sound **familiar** to us. Convenience stores have become part of our daily lives.

Taiwan's first convenience store, 7-ELEVEN, opened in 1980. Since then, many convenience stores like FamilyMart, OK. Mart, and Hi-Life have been **springing up**. There are now **thousands of** convenience stores around Taiwan. To **satisfy customers'** needs, they **provide** customers **with** all kinds of goods and **services** 24 hours a day. When you want to eat something, send a **package**, or pay a phone bill, a convenience store is always a good **choice**. You can get them done **at the same time**. It makes our life easier.

We are lucky to have so many convenience stores around Taiwan. *Wherever* we are, we can always find familiar stores in **unfamiliar** places. They are really like our good **neighbors**.



### 字彙加油站

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. catchy [ˈkætʃɪ] adj.<br>引起注意或興趣    | 8. provide ...with 供給                  |
| 2. slogan [ˈslogən] n.<br>口號，簡短易記的廣告語 | 9. service [ˈsɜːvɪs] n. 服務             |
| 3. familiar [fəˈmɪljə] adj. 熟悉的       | 10. package [ˈpækɪdʒ] n. 包裹            |
| 4. spring up 出現                       | 11. choice [tʃɔɪs] n. 選擇               |
| 5. thousands of 數以千計的                 | 12. at the same time 同時                |
| 6. satisfy [ˈsætɪsfaɪ] v. 使...滿足      | 13. wherever [hwɛrˈevə] conj. 無論到哪裡    |
| 7. customer [ˈkʌstəmə] n. 顧客          | 14. unfamiliar [ˌʌnfəˈmɪljə] adj. 不熟悉的 |
|                                       | 15. neighbor [ˈneɪbə] n. 鄰居            |

### I . Words for Production

1. **slogan** [ˈslogən] n. 口號，簡短易記的廣告語

"Customers first." is our slogan.

「顧客第一」是我們的口號。

2. **familiar** [fəˈmɪljə] adj. 熟悉的

**unfamiliar** [ˌʌnfəˈmɪljə] adj. 不熟悉的

The voice sounds familiar to me.

這聲音我聽起來很熟悉。

Peter is unfamiliar with the streets in this neighborhood.

彼得不熟悉這附近的街道。

3. **satisfy** [ˈsætɪsfaɪ] v. 使...滿足 (satisfy, satisfied, satisfied)

Our company will do everything to satisfy our customers.

我們公司將盡一切努力令顧客滿意。

4. **customer** [ˈkʌstəmə] n. 顧客

Many customers like to go to the store because it sells cheap goods.

很多人喜歡去這家商店購物，因為它們販售便宜的商品。

5. **service** [ˈsɜːvɪs] n. 服務

There is a good bus service in our town.

我們鎮上的公車十分方便。

6. **package** [ˈpækɪdʒ] n. 包裹

Please handle this package with care.

請小心處理這件包裹。



7. **choice** [tʃɔɪs] n. 選擇

Everyone has to make his own choices.

我們每人都必須自己做選擇。

8. **neighbor** [ˈneɪbə] n. 鄰居

Convenience stores make our good neighbors in modern societies.

在現代社會中，便利商店成爲我們的好鄰居。

## II. Words for Recognition

1. **catchy** [ˈkætʃɪ] adj. 引起注意或興趣的2. **wherever** [hwɛrˈevə] conj. 無論到哪裡

## III. Idioms and Phrases

1. **spring up** 出現

Computer stores are springing up along the street.

這條街電腦商店如雨後春筍般崛起。

2. **thousands of** 數以千計的

There are thousands of books in the library.

這圖書館有數千冊的藏書。

3. **provide ...with** 供給

Fruits and vegetables provide us with a variety of vitamins.

水果和蔬菜提供我們各種維生素。

4. **at the same time** 同時

You should not study and watch TV at the same time.

你不應該一邊讀書一邊看電視。

- A. {  
 make  
 have + O + V  
 let

使役動詞 make, have, let 後面的受詞如果是「主動發出動作者」時，其後可省略 to，而接原形動詞。

## Examples:

1. My boss had me take care of everything from ringing up the goods, stock control to cleaning.
2. The experience makes me grow.

## Practice: Rearrangement

請將題目中所提示的字詞整合成一個有意義的句子。



1. makes/me/my father/the car/wash

\_\_\_\_\_



2. playing the violin/had/every day/her/practice/  
Cindy's mother

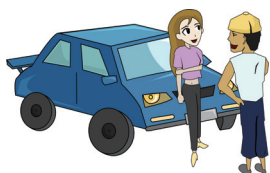
\_\_\_\_\_



3. made/the e-mail/the secretary/the boss/send

\_\_\_\_\_





4. fix/the repairman/Julie/her car/had

\_\_\_\_\_



5. come into/the dirty dog/doesn't let/his house/Jerry

\_\_\_\_\_

B.

{ make

{ have + O + Vpp

{ get

使某事(受詞)完成

此句型表被動，意為「使某事(受詞)完成」，make、have、get 接受詞，其後的受詞補語要用過去分詞。

### Examples:

1. You can get them done at the same time.
2. My mother made the radio fixed.
3. I had my hair cut yesterday.

### Practice: Blank-filling

請根據題意將題目中所提示的字填入空格中，動詞視需要變化。

1. Jerry \_\_\_\_\_ his new car \_\_\_\_\_ last night. (get/steal)
2. Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom \_\_\_\_\_. (have/clean)
3. The Smiths will \_\_\_\_\_ their apartment \_\_\_\_\_ before the rainy season comes. (get/repair)
4. Cindy \_\_\_\_\_ her room \_\_\_\_\_ pink. (make/paint)
5. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ the floor \_\_\_\_\_. (have/mop)

## Common expressions used in convenience stores.

### 常用便利商店溝通用語：

#### Clerk:

1. May I help you? 我可以為您服務嗎?  
What can I do for you?
2. Check here, please. 這邊可以幫您結帳。
3. Fax number? / The fax number is? 傳真號碼是?
4. Need to buy a shopping bag? 需要加買購物袋嗎?
5. Buy one and get one free. 買一送一。
6. Please fill in the pre-order form. 請寫預購單。
7. Here's the invoice and good luck. 這是您的發票，祝您中獎。

#### Customer:

1. I'd like to make a copy. 我要影印。
2. I'd like to fax. 我要傳真。
3. I'd like to pre-order. 我要預購。
4. I would like to pick up my pre-order product. 我要拿取預購商品。
5. I'd like to cash in the prized invoice. 我要兌換發票。



## Exercises

### I. Matching

- |                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| (    ) 1. package  | (A) 使滿意 |
| (    ) 2. satisfy  | (B) 口號  |
| (    ) 3. neighbor | (C) 顧客  |
| (    ) 4. customer | (D) 熟悉的 |
| (    ) 5. slogan   | (E) 包裹  |
| (    ) 6. choice   | (F) 鄰居  |
| (    ) 7. familiar | (G) 選擇  |
| (    ) 8. service  | (H) 服務  |

### II. Vocabulary in Context

satisfy   neighbors   service   slogan   customer

- We are lucky to have friendly \_\_\_\_\_ around us.
- Mr. Lin is our regular \_\_\_\_\_.
- A catchy \_\_\_\_\_ is important for a new product.
- The restaurant is famous for its good \_\_\_\_\_.
- Your answer will not \_\_\_\_\_ Jack.

### III. Multiple Choice

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The doctor had his patients \_\_\_\_\_ for one hour every day.  
 (A) to exercise (B) exercising  
 (C) exercise (D) exercises
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The popular song sounds familiar \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
 (A) by (B) to (C) with (D) of
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Our school provides us \_\_\_\_\_ various outdoor activities.  
 (A) by (B) for (C) to (D) with
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. My teacher's words \_\_\_\_\_ me realize that I have to work hard.  
 (A) make (B) put (C) take (D) keep
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Jerry made his bicycle \_\_\_\_\_ in the bike store.  
 (A) fix (B) to fix (C) fixed (D) fixing

### IV. Guided Translation

1. 書本提供給我們不同的知識。

Books \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ different kinds of knowledge.

2. 這條街上很多 KTV 店正如雨後春筍般崛起。

Many KTV parlors are \_\_\_\_\_ along the street.

3. 我哥哥總是邊騎機車邊聽廣播。

My brother always rides his motorcycle and listens to the radio

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. 水災後有數千人無家可歸。

\_\_\_\_\_ people were left homeless after the flood.

*Note*

4

*Familiar Stores in Unfamiliar Places*

Lined writing area with horizontal dashed lines.

# Unit **5** *I Want a Job*



## Warm-up

### **Wanted**

Popular Italian restaurant requires a chef to work a.s.a.p. Italian cooking experience is essential.

Please call Jason at 02-22618888.

a.s.a.p. = as soon as possible

1. Have you ever looked for a job or gone for an interview?

---

2. What do you need to do to get a job?

---

## Reading

To be successful in a job **interview**, you need to show **certain** personal and *professional* **qualities**. For example, you should be well-dressed. You should not wear *casual clothes*.

**Apart from** your looks, you should **pay** close **attention** **to** your **manner** of speaking. Speak clearly and loudly enough to be heard. Show confidence and **friendliness** in your speech.



### 字彙加油站

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. interview [ˈɪntəˌvju] n. 面試         | 6. apart from 除了...之外                     |
| 2. certain [ˈsɜːtən] adj. 某種           | 7. pay attention to 關心                    |
| 3. professional [prəˈfeʃənəl] adj. 專業的 | 8. manner [ˈmænə] n. 方式                   |
| 4. quality [ˈkwɒləti] n. 特質，品質         | 9. friendliness [ˈfrendlɪnɪs] n.<br>友善，親切 |
| 5. casual clothes 休閒衣著                 |   |



You should also be prepared to talk professionally about the *requirements* of the position **in relation to** your professional experiences, such as your skills or *notable achievements*. Also, your *enthusiasm* for work will be highly **valued**.

**In conclusion**, if you are well-prepared and follow the above **tips**, with a little luck, you will be likely to get a good job. If not, don't get upset. Just take it as a **valuable** experience. Don't give up!



### 字彙加油站

- |                                      |                                   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. requirement [rɪˈkwairmənt] n. 要求  | 5. value [ˈvælju] v. 評價，重視        |
| 2. in relation to 關於                 | 6. in conclusion 總而言之             |
| 3. notable achievement 卓越的成就         | 7. tip [tɪp] n. 要訣                |
| 4. enthusiasm [ɪnˈθjuːzɪ.æzəm] n. 熱情 | 8. valuable [ˈvæljʊəbəl] adj. 珍貴的 |

## I . Words for Production

1. **interview** [ˈɪntəˌvju] n. 面試

Don't be late for your interview, or you might not get the job.

面試時別遲到，否則你可能會得不到這份工作。

2. **certain** [ˈsɜːtən] a. 某種，某個

A certain girl called you when you were out.

當你外出時，某個女孩打電話給你。

3. **quality** [ˈkwɒləti] n. 特質，品質

Quality is more important than quantity.

質比量重要。

4. **manner** [ˈmænə] n. 方式

It is hard to say no to Mr. Jones because he always makes requests in a polite manner.

你很難對瓊斯先生說不，因為他總是很有禮的提出請求。

5. **friendliness** [ˈfrɛndlɪnɪs] n. 友善，親切

Many foreigners are impressed by the friendliness of Taiwan's people.

許多外國人對台灣人的友善印象深刻。

6. **value** [ˈvælju] v. 評價，重視

**valuable** [ˈvæljuəbl̩] a. 有價值的，珍貴的

Our homeroom teacher values honesty above all else.

我們導師最重視誠實。

This experience is valuable to me.

這個經驗對我來說是很珍貴的。



7. **tip** [tɪp] n. 要訣

Follow these tips, and you'll make fewer mistakes.

遵循這些秘訣，你就會減少犯錯。

## II. Words for Recognition

1. **professional** [prəˈfeʃənəl] a. 專業的
2. **casual clothes** 休閒衣著
3. **requirement** [rɪˈkwaɪrment] n. 要求
4. **notable achievement** 卓越的成就
5. **enthusiasm** [ɪnˈθjuːzɪ,æzəm] n. 熱情

## III. Idioms and Phrases

1. **apart from** 除了...之外

Apart from jogging, dancing is Julie's another hobby.

除了慢跑，舞蹈是茱莉的另一個嗜好。

2. **pay attention to** 關心、注意

Before operating the machine, please pay attention to the safety instruction.

在操作機器前，請先注意安全指示。

3. **in relation to** 關於

I have a lot to say in relation to this affair.

關於這件事，我有許多意見。

4. **in conclusion** 總而言之

In conclusion, Paul is responsible for this accident.

總而言之，保羅該為這個意外負責。

## Grammar Focus

複合形容詞：副詞 + 過去分詞

### Adv-Vpp

#### Examples:

1. You should be well-dressed.  
(You should be dressed well.)
2. If you are well-prepared, you are likely to get a good job.  
(If you prepare well, you are likely to get a good job.)
3. This carefully-designed machine runs well.  
(This machine that is carefully designed runs well.)

#### Practice: Blank-filling

1. The woman that was dressed beautifully at the ceremony is Mrs. Wong.  
→ The beautifully-dressed woman at the ceremony is Mrs. Wong.
2. The bridge that was designed poorly was washed away in the flood.  
→ The \_\_\_\_\_ bridge was washed away in the flood.
3. This novel that was written well won a big prize.  
→ The \_\_\_\_\_ novel won a big prize.
4. The house which was burned badly has to be rebuilt.  
→ The \_\_\_\_\_ house has to be rebuilt.
5. The scholar that is respected very much passed away last night.  
→ The \_\_\_\_\_ scholar passed away last night.



## I . Sample letter of application for jobs

88, Health Rd., South District  
Taichung City, 402  
Tel : (04)2261-8888  
0919-888888

Email: [LinYiting@amail.com](mailto:LinYiting@amail.com)

June 15, 2011

Mr. Burk  
Personnel Manager  
100, Sec. 1, Taichung Rd.  
Taichung City, 402

Dear Mr. Burk,

I wish to apply for the position as a chef assistant. I am 18 years old and at present am working part-time at the ABC Hotel.

I wish to serve in a larger hotel to get more opportunities to learn new skills.

My enclosed résumé also shows how my education and work experiences have contributed to my ability as a chef assistant. Please contact me at 0919-888-888.

Yours sincerely,

Lin, Yi-Ting

## II. Sample résumé

# RÉSUMÉ

**Lin, Yi-Ting**

88, Health Rd., South Dist., Taichung City, 402

TEL: 0919-888888

Email: [LinYiting@amail.com](mailto:LinYiting@amail.com)

### ◆ Education

09/2009-06/2012      ABC Vocational High School, Taiwan  
Major: Food and Beverage Management

### ◆ Working Experience

07/2011-              ABC Hotel  
Chef assistant

### ◆ Activities

07/2010              Chinese Cooking Camp  
Member

09/2010-06/2011      Student Association  
Chairperson

### ◆ Skill Certificate

Chinese Cuisine Cookery, Class C

### ◆ References

available upon request

### III. Common questions by the interviewer/interviewee

#### (A) *The interviewer*

1. Why do you want to work here?
2. Why should we hire you?
3. How would you describe your technical abilities?
4. What are your salary expectations?

#### (B) *The interviewee*

1. What are the job's primary responsibilities?
2. What is your management philosophy?
3. May I know about your salary scale?
4. Do you offer any benefits for your employees?



## Exercises

### I. Matching

- |                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| ( ) 1. certain      | (A) 面試    |
| ( ) 2. interview    | (B) 方式    |
| ( ) 3. professional | (C) 專業的   |
| ( ) 4. value        | (D) 要訣    |
| ( ) 5. quality      | (E) 某種、某個 |
| ( ) 6. tip          | (F) 要求    |
| ( ) 7. requirement  | (G) 評價、重視 |
| ( ) 8. manner       | (H) 特質、品質 |

### II. Cloze

enough                  apart                  tips  
pay attention to                  confidence

\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_ from your looks, you should \_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_ your manner of speaking. Speak clearly and loudly \_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_ to be heard. Show \_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_ and abilities in your speech. If you follow the above \_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_, you might get a job.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_



*Chances are for those who are well-prepared.*

機會是給那些有準備的人。



### III. Multiple Choice

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The \_\_\_\_\_ lady is my aunt.  
 (A) beautifully- dressed (B) beautiful-dressed  
 (C) beautifully-dress (D) beautiful-dress
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. It's getting hotter these days \_\_\_\_\_ the greenhouse effect.  
 (A) on (B) in (C) at (D) with
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. I have a lot to say \_\_\_\_\_ this affair.  
 (A) in conclusion (B) as a result  
 (C) in a word (D) in relation to
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Jimmy got the job because he was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) good-preparing (B) good-prepared  
 (C) well-preparing (D) well-prepared
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ technology is developing fast, we're living a more convenient life.  
 (A) As (B) With (C) For (D) Because of

### IV. Guided Translation

1. 總而言之，沒有空氣我們無法生存

\_\_\_\_\_, we can't live \_\_\_\_\_ air.

2. 除了網球，他也打桌球。

\_\_\_\_\_ tennis, he also plays ping-pong.

3. 面試時，你最好穿的整齊清潔。

You'd better be \_\_\_\_\_ for an \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 遵循以上要訣，你就不會犯錯。

\_\_\_\_\_ the above \_\_\_\_\_, and you won't make any mistakes.

*Note*

Lined writing area with horizontal dashed lines.

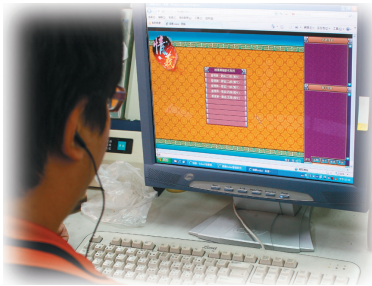
# Unit **6** *Travel Planning*



## Warm-up

### 1. What kind of vacation would you prefer?

Rank the following ideas from 1 (most interesting) to 5 (least interesting).



Playing computer games at home.



A car trip with my family.



A trip to a foreign country.



Go mountain climbing.



A visit to a scenic spot in Taiwan.



A vacation at the beach.

### 2. If you plan to travel overseas, what do you do before the trip?

Making a travel plan.

Packing my luggage.

Buying tickets.

Getting a passport.

Making reservations.

Renting a bike, a motorcycle, or a car.

## Reading

People are spending more and more time on **recreation** these days. They travel around the island on weekends or go **abroad** for vacation. To have a safe and enjoyable trip, you'd better make an **itinerary beforehand**.

When making travel plans, you need to **take** many things **into consideration**. For example, do you decide to travel alone or invite friends to join you? **Either** way has its **advantages**. In addition, you make a decision about where to go, how to get there, and where to stay. At the same time, you have to **keep** the **budget in mind**. You also have to pay attention to the *weather conditons*, safety, or **regulations** of the countries you are visiting.



### 字彙加油站

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. recreation [ˌrɛkrɪˈeɪʃən] n. 消遣，娛樂     | 6. either [ˈiðə] adj. (兩者之中)任一的      |
| 2. abroad [əˈbrɒd] adv. 在國外，到國外           | 7. advantage [ədˈvæntɪdʒ] n. 優點      |
| 3. itinerary [aɪˈtɪnərɪəri] n. 行程，旅行計劃    | 8. keep... in mind 想要，想到             |
| 4. beforehand [bɪˈfɔːrhænd] adv.<br>預先，事先 | 9. budget [ˈbʌdʒɪt] n. 預算            |
| 5. take...into consideration 考慮到...       | 10. weather condition 氣候狀況           |
|   | 11. regulation [ˌrɛɡjəˈleɪʃən] n. 規定 |

**Last but not least**, you need to get into the **mood** before the trip. Nothing on the trip is more important than having a good mood. Therefore, remember to pack a good mood in your *luggage* too.



### 字彙加油站

1. last but not least  
最後但並非最不重要的一點
2. mood [mud] n. 心情，情緒
3. luggage ['lʌɡɪdʒ] n. 行李

### I . Words for Production

1. **recreation** [ˌrɛkrɪˈeɪʃən] n. 消遣，娛樂

Sam regards reading as a form of recreation.

山姆把看書當作一種消遣。

2. **abroad** [əˈbrɒd] adv. 在國外，到國外

Mr. Kuo's daughter is still living abroad.

郭先生的女兒仍住在國外。



3. **itinerary** [aɪˈtɪnəˌrɛrɪ] n. 行程，旅行計劃

He has some more places to visit on his itinerary.

他的行程中還有幾個地方要去。

4. **beforehand** [bɪˈfɔːrhænd] adv. 預先，事先

I am going to get everything ready beforehand.

我將事先把一切準備好。

5. **either** [ˈiðə] adj. (兩者之中)任一的

She studied history and literature, but she had little interest in either subject.

她學過歷史和文學，但對這兩門課都沒有多少興趣。

6. **advantage** [ədˈvæntɪdʒ] n. 優點

What is the advantage of using nuclear power?

使用核能有何好處？

7. **budget** [ˈbʌdʒɪt] n. 預算

She tried to keep her monthly budget below NT\$3,000.

她試圖將每月的開支限制在三千元以下。

8. **regulation** [ˌrɛɡjəˈleɪʃən] n. 規定

Mr. Liu was fined for breaking traffic regulations.

劉先生因違反交通規則而被罰款。

9. **mood** [muːd] n. 心情，情緒

I am not in the mood to attend the party.

我沒有心情參加派對。



## II. Words for Recognition

1. **weather condition** 氣候狀況
2. **luggage** [ˈlʌɡɪdʒ] n. 行李

## III. Idioms and Phrases

1. **take into consideration** 考慮到

They have to take the baby into consideration when they go out.

每當要外出時，他們總得考慮如何將嬰孩安頓好。

2. **keep...in mind** 記住

We'd better keep what the teacher said in mind.

我們最好記住老師的話。

3. **last but not least** 最後但並非最不重要的一點

Last but not least, please don't be late for the next meeting.

最後但並非最不重要的一點，下次會議請不要遲到。



## Grammar Focus

{ wh-  
how } to + V

疑問詞 (where, which, what, when, whom, who, how) 加不定詞 (to V) 可做及物動詞的受詞。

### Examples:

1. Before the trip, we need to make a plan including how to get there or where to stay.
2. I don't know how to get to the famous restaurant.
3. Ask your brother where to put this book.
4. Remember when to meet your doctor.
5. Susan cannot decide whom to invite.
6. The little boy doesn't know which toy to take.





## Practice: Sentence-making

請完成以下句子

1. Joy forgot when he should meet Dr. Liu.

→Joy forgot \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Lucy cannot decide which skirt she should buy.

→Lucy cannot decide \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The cook taught the children how they made a sandwich.

→The cook taught the children \_\_\_\_\_.

4. David has no idea whom he likes to dance with.

→David has no idea \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Mr. Wang shows his daughter what she should pack in her suitcase.

→Mr. Wang shows his daughter \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Marvin didn't remember where he should meet his friends.

→Marvin didn't remember \_\_\_\_\_.



## Language in Use

### Making a hotel reservation

#### A. Types of rooms

Please match the words to the pictures.



- a. suite      b. single room      c. double room      d. twin room

#### B. Common expressions for making a hotel reservation

Hotel Clerk	Customer
Good morning, Grand Hotel. May I help you?	Yes, I'd like to book/reserve a room.
When will you be arriving?	I'll be arriving on _____.
How long do you plan to stay? How many nights is it for?	I'd like to stay for _____ nights.
What kind of room would you like/ prefer?	I want a _____ room.
Would you please leave your name and your contact number?	My name is _____ and my contact number is _____.

## C. Practice

Condition	Arriving date	Stay for _____ nights	Type of room	Name and contact number
1	November 12	Two	Single room	Peter Norman 0989123789
2	December 24	One	Double room	Jun-Hong Guo 04-22393869
3	January 1	Three	Suite	Li-Ling Wu 08-76567884
4 自訂				

*On the phone*

Clerk: Green Hill Hotel. May I help you?

Customer: Yes, I'd like to reserve a room.

Clerk: When will you be arriving?

Customer: I'll be arriving on \_\_\_\_\_.

Clerk: How long do you plan to stay?

Customer: I'd like to stay for \_\_\_\_\_ nights.

Clerk: What kind of room would you like?

Customer: I want a \_\_\_\_\_ room.

Clerk: Would you please leave your name and your contact number?

Customer: My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and my contact number is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Exercises

### I. Matching

- |                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| ( ) 1. either      | (A) 行程  |
| ( ) 2. itinerary   | (B) 優點  |
| ( ) 3. recreation  | (C) 打包  |
| ( ) 4. advantage   | (D) 娛樂  |
| ( ) 5. pack        | (E) 任一  |
| ( ) 6. luggage     | (F) 預算  |
| ( ) 7. budget      | (G) 行李  |
| ( ) 8. abroad      | (H) 心情  |
| ( ) 9. mood        | (I) 事先  |
| ( ) 10. beforehand | (J) 在國外 |

### II. Vocabulary in Context

consideration

addition

mind

least

advantages

- Please keep what to do next in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Jason is smart; in \_\_\_\_\_, he studies very hard.
- Last but not \_\_\_\_\_, I'd like to thank all my classmates.
- Before the trip, the travelers try to take everything into \_\_\_\_\_.
- Traveling has many \_\_\_\_\_, such as experiencing different cultures.

### III. Multiple Choice

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of using solar energy (太陽能)?  
(A) suggestion (B) recreation  
(C) advantage (D) mood
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. We don't know \_\_\_\_\_ to get to the train station.  
(A) what (B) where  
(C) which (D) how
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Steve didn't \_\_\_\_\_ what his parents told him \_\_\_\_\_  
and traveled alone in the Middle East.  
(A) deal...with (B) keep... in mind  
(C) talk...out (D) pay... attention to
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. He was fined (罰款) because of breaking a traffic \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) regulation (B) recreation  
(C) consideration (D) suggestion
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. I am not in the \_\_\_\_\_ to argue with you.  
(A) suggestion (B) mood  
(C) budget (D) aspect



## IV. Guided Translation

1. 有些遊客在旅遊計畫裡會事先考慮很多事。

Some travelers take many things \_\_\_\_\_ consideration \_\_\_\_\_  
in their travel plans.

2. 你應該要記住林醫師的建議戒煙。

You should \_\_\_\_\_ Dr. Lin's \_\_\_\_\_ in mind and quit  
smoking.

3. 最後但並非最不重要的，請記得集合地點及啓程時間。

\_\_\_\_\_ but not least, please remember where to meet and \_\_\_\_\_  
to leave.

4. 順便一提，遊客也必須關心他們計劃拜訪國家的天氣、治安及規定。

By the way, travelers have to pay \_\_\_\_\_ to the information about  
the weather conditions, safety, or \_\_\_\_\_ of the countries they are  
visiting.



*Prevention is better than cure. 預防勝於治療。*



# Unit **7** *Natural Disasters*



## Warm-up



1. What kind of natural disasters are common in Taiwan?

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Typhoon.   | <input type="checkbox"/> Earthquake.        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flood.     | <input type="checkbox"/> Tornado.           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide. | <input type="checkbox"/> Volcanic eruption. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hurricane. | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.      |

2. Do you know anything about the 921 earthquake in 1999?

## Reading

Each year, lots of people around the world lose their lives in natural disasters. **Earthquakes**, typhoons, **floods**, *tornadoes* and other natural disasters often **strike unexpectedly**. They take lives and leave many people *homeless*.

On March 11<sup>th</sup>, 2011, a big earthquake struck Japan and caused a *terrible tsunami*. It destroyed everything in its **path**.

Homes and cars were **damaged** and boats were **swept inland**. **Hundreds of thousands of** people were dead or *missing*.



### 字彙加油站

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. earthquake [ˈɜːθkwek] n. 地震                 | 8. tsunami [tsuˈnami] n. 海嘯          |
| 2. flood [flʌd] n. 水災                          | 9. path [pæθ] n. 路徑                  |
| 3. tornado [tɔːˈnedo] n. 龍捲風                   | 10. damage [ˈdæmɪdʒ] v. 損害           |
| 4. strike [straɪk] v. 襲擊                       | 11. sweep [swi:p] v. 沖走, 掃地          |
| 5. unexpectedly [ˌʌnɪkˈspektɪdli] adv.<br>無預期地 | 12. inland [ˈɪnlənd] adv. 在內地        |
| 6. homeless [ˈhəʊmlɪs] adj. 無家可歸的              | 13. hundreds of thousands of 數十萬的... |
| 7. terrible [ˈterəbəl] adj. 可怕的                | 14. missing [ˈmɪsɪŋ] adj. 失蹤的        |



The earthquake was one of the most *powerful* ones in history. Though Japanese get used to earthquakes, the March earthquake was far more serious than they had expected.

Due to the **influence** of *global warming*, we are facing more and more natural disasters. We must still be prepared for the damage they may cause. **After all**, being *well-prepared* can save lives.



### 字彙加油站

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. powerful [ˈpaʊəfəl] adj. 強而有力的 | 5. after all 畢竟，終究                         |
| 2. get used to 習慣於…               | 6. well-prepared [wəl priˈperd] adj. 充分準備的 |
| 3. influence [ˈɪnfluəns] n. 影響    |  |
| 4. global warming 全球暖化            |  |

## I. Words for Production

1. **earthquake** [ˈɜːθ,kwek] n. 地震

**quake** [kwek] n. 地震

The town was destroyed by the earthquake.

整座城鎮被地震毀滅了。

2. **flood** [flʌd] n. 水災

The flood left a lot of people homeless.

這洪水使得許多人無家可歸。

3. **strike** [straɪk] v. 襲擊 (strike, struck, stricken)

The typhoon will strike Taiwan in two days.

這颱風兩天內會侵襲臺灣。

4. **unexpectedly** [ˌʌnɪkˈspektɪdli] adv. 無預期地

The concert was canceled unexpectedly.

那場音樂會無預警地取消了。

**expect** [ɪkˈspekt] v. 預期，期望

Our manager expected us to finish the work by March.

我們經理期望我們三月份完成這項工作。

5. **path** [pæθ] n. 路徑、小路、小徑

The couple walked along the path through the woods.

這對情侶沿著林間小徑走去。

6. **damage** [ˈdæmɪdʒ] v. 損壞

The bridge was damaged by the powerful earthquake last night.

這座橋樑被昨晚的地震摧毀了。





### III. Idioms and Phrases

1. **hundreds of thousands of ...** 數十萬的...

There will be hundreds of thousands of people watching the game on TV.

將會有數十萬的觀眾在電視前歡賞這場球賽。

2. **get used to** 習慣

Jerry has gotten used to the hot weather here.

傑瑞已經習慣這裡炎熱的天氣。

3. **after all** 畢竟，終究

Don't blame him. He is just a kid after all.

不要責怪他，他畢竟只是一個孩子。



## Grammar Focus

used to + V	過去...
get/be used to + N/Ving	習慣於

### Examples:

1. Living in Taiwan, we have to get used to quakes.
2. My father used to take a walk after dinner.
3. We are used to taking a nap during the lunch break.

### Practice: Blank-filling

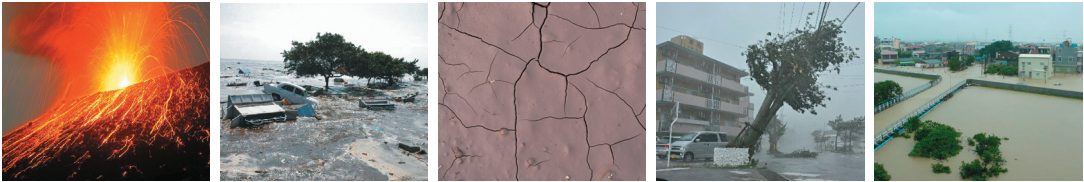
1. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (used to/is used to) get up at 5 o'clock several years ago.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (used to/am used to) the noise of traffic after moving to Taipei.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (used to /am used to) the cold weather here.
4. When she was a student, Lily \_\_\_\_\_ (used to/was used to) study hard.

Language in Use

7

I. Common natural disasters 常見的天然災害

(A)



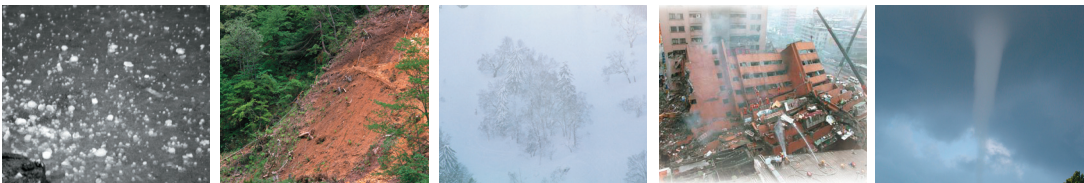
(B) drought

tsunami

typhoon

flood

volcanic eruption



earthquake

tornado

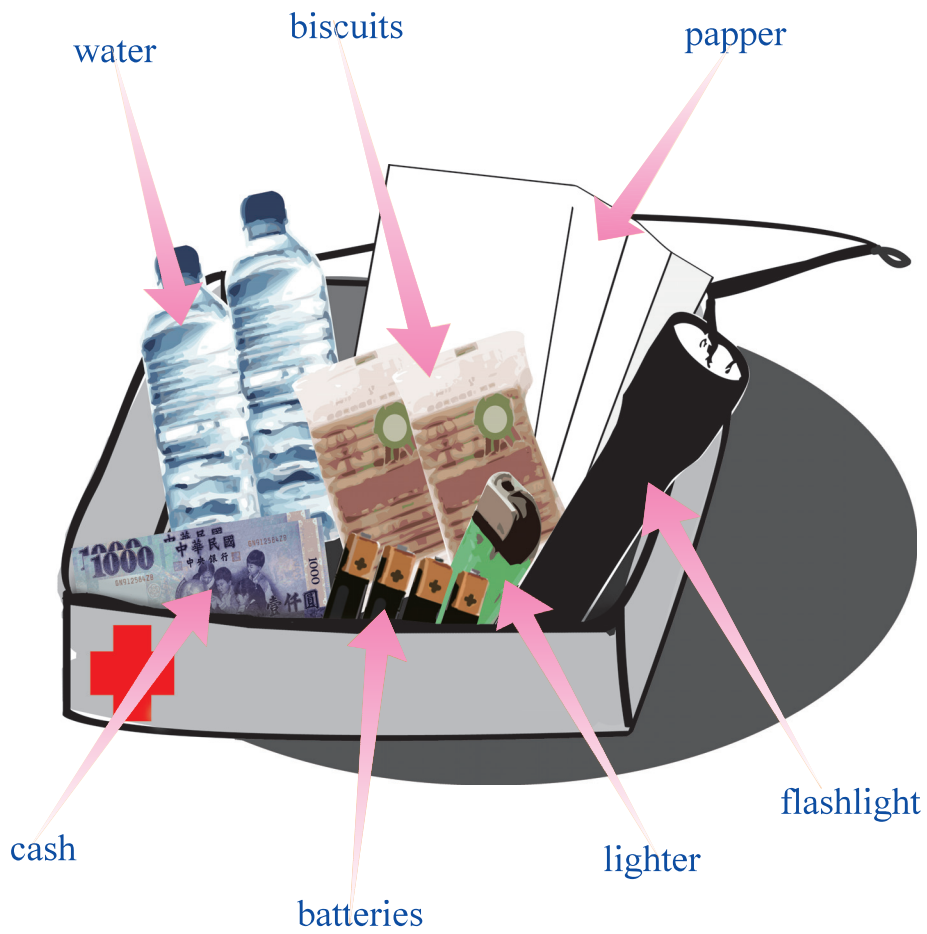
hail

mudslide

blizzard



## II. Safety Kit 救難包



## Exercises

### I. Matching

- |                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1. earthquake   | (A) 龍捲風      |
| ( ) 2. unexpectedly | (B) 水災       |
| ( ) 3. influence    | (C) 襲擊       |
| ( ) 4. path         | (D) 無預期地     |
| ( ) 5. flood        | (E) 沖走       |
| ( ) 6. tornado      | (F) 海嘯       |
| ( ) 7. damage       | (G) 地震       |
| ( ) 8. strike       | (H) 路徑、小路、小徑 |
| ( ) 9. tsunami      | (I) 損壞       |
| ( ) 10. sweep       | (J) 影響       |

### II. Vocabulary in Context

swept damage struck homeless expected

- The pollution caused great \_\_\_\_\_ to the crops.
- After a series of rainy days, the kids \_\_\_\_\_ sunny days to play outside.
- The earthquake left many people \_\_\_\_\_.
- The strong typhoon \_\_\_\_\_ the houses away.
- The boy \_\_\_\_\_ him with a stick.



*Put money aside for a rainy day.*

儲蓄以備不急之需；未雨綢繆。



### III. Multiple Choice

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Tony reads fast, he can't finish the book in a week.  
 (A) But (B) Although (C) So (D) If
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Lisa has gotten used \_\_\_\_\_ the hot weather in Taiwan.  
 (A) on (B) by (C) to (D) with
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. We must get prepared \_\_\_\_\_ the damage that natural disasters may cause.  
 (A) of (B) by (C) in (D) for
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Jerry is always \_\_\_\_\_ for tests.  
 (A) well-prepared (B) prepare well  
 (C) well-preparing (D) well-prepare
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A typhoon will \_\_\_\_\_ Taiwan next week.  
 (A) occur (B) happen (C) expect (D) strike

### IV. Guided Translation

1. 這個颱風造成很多損害，還有很多人死亡。

The typhoon caused a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ and many people \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 移居加拿大兩年後，我祖父已適應那兒冬天寒冷的天氣。

After moving to Canada for two years, my grandfather has  
 \_\_\_\_\_ the cold weather there  
 in winter.

3. 他父母不同意他獨自旅行，但他終究還是出發。

His parents didn't agree him to travel alone, but he went traveling  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

*Note*

7

*Natural Disasters*

A series of horizontal dashed lines for writing notes.

# Unit 8 *Saying Hello from Alishan*



## *Warm-up*

Have you ever written a letter or postcard to a friend in English?

*Dear Cindy,  
How's everything? I am writing to you from Alishan,  
Taiwan....*

*Love,  
Kevin*



## Reading

Dear Victoria,

How's everything? I am writing to you from Alishan, Taiwan. Everything here is so cool and exciting. This morning I woke up at 3:00 to greet the sunrise. As the sun **emerged** from behind the clouds, people around me **cheered with joy**. After enjoying the **breathtaking** sunrise, we **strolled** along the *cherry blossom* path. March and April are the best times to visit Alishan. I have never seen so many different kinds of cherry blossoms in my life. It's so beautiful here. I have had a wonderful time here.



### 字彙加油站

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. emerge [ɪˈmɜːdʒ] v. 出現 | 4. breathtaking [ˈbreɪθˌteɪkɪŋ] adj. 驚人的 |
| 2. cheer [tʃɪr] v. 歡呼     | 5. stroll [strɒl] v. 散步                  |
| 3. with joy 充滿喜悅          | 6. cherry blossom 櫻花                     |



The most amazing thing on my trip **so far** was taking the Alishan forest train. The old *locomotive* is one of the most famous *alpine* railways still **operating** in the world today. It is also **considered** one of Taiwan's *cultural treasures*.

This afternoon we'll visit *Tanayiku, Shanmei Village*. The colorful culture of *the Tsuo aborigines* will make the **tour** even more interesting. I'll be back in America on April 25th. Then, I can show you the pictures I took during the trip. Maybe we can come here together next April. Anyway, please **take care of** yourself. I'll see you soon.

Sincerely yours,

*Joy*



### 字彙加油站

- |                                     |                           |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. so far 到目前為止                     | 7. Tanayiku 達那伊谷          |
| 2. locomotive [ˌləʊkəˈmɒtɪv] n. 火車頭 | 8. Shanmei Village 山美村    |
| 3. alpine [ˈælpɪn] adj. 高山的         | 9. the Tsuo aborigines 鄒族 |
| 4. operate [ˈɒpəˌret] v. 操作         | 10. tour [tʊr] n. 觀光、旅遊   |
| 5. consider [kənˈsɪdə] v. 認為        | 11. take care of 照顧       |
| 6. cultural treasure 文化寶藏           |                           |

## Vocabulary, Idioms and Phrases

### I. Words for Production

1. **emerge** [ɪˈmɜːdʒ] v. 出現

The moon emerged from behind the clouds.

月亮從雲層後面鑽了出來。

2. **cheer** [tʃɪr] v. 歡呼

Everyone cheered loudly as our school won the game.

當我們學校贏得比賽時，每個人都大聲歡呼。

3. **brehtaking** [ˈbreɪθˌteɪkɪŋ] adj. 驚人的，壯麗的

What a breathtaking view it is!

多麼壯麗的景色啊！

4. **stroll** [strol] v. 散步

I enjoy strolling down the cherry lane.

我喜歡漫步在這櫻花小徑。

5. **operate** [ˈɒpəˌret] v. 運轉，操作

The washing machine is not operating properly.

這台洗衣機運轉得不正常。

6. **tour** [tʊr] n. 觀光、旅遊

We went on a tour of the museum.

我們參觀了這間博物館。

7. **consider** [kənˈsɪdər] v. 認為

Alisan is considered one of the must-see spots for tourists in Taiwan.

阿里山被認為是來臺灣的遊客其中一個必玩的景點。

## II. Words for Recognition

1. **cherry blossom** 櫻花
2. **locomotive** [ˌləkəˈmɒtv] n. 火車頭
3. **alpine** [ˈælpain] adj. 高山的
4. **cultural treasure** 文化寶藏
5. **Tanayiku** 達那伊谷
6. **Shanmei Village** 山美村
7. **the Tsuo aborigines** 鄒族



the Tsuo aborigines

## III. Idioms and Phrases

1. **with joy** 充滿喜悅

The fans went to the concert with joy.

這些歌迷充滿喜悅地參加這音樂會。

2. **so far** 到目前為止

Our baseball team has won ten games so far.

我們的棒球隊到目前為止已贏得 10 場球賽了。

3. **take care of** 照顧、處理

Everyone should take care of themselves while traveling.

每個人在旅遊時應照顧好自己。



## Grammar Focus

$S + V + IO + DO \rightarrow S + V + DO + \text{介系詞} + IO$

### Examples:

- I want to show you the beautiful postcards.  
→ I want to show the beautiful postcards to you.
- His girlfriend wrote him a letter.  
→ His girlfriend wrote a letter to him.

\* 授與動詞與介系詞搭配用法。

S +	show, write, give, send, sell	+ DO + <b>to</b> + IO
	buy, bring, sing, make	+ DO + <b>for</b> + IO
	ask	+ DO + <b>of</b> + IO

### Practice: Rewriting

- The sun gives us light and heat.  
→ The sun gives \_\_\_\_\_.
- My father bought me a new computer.  
→ My father bought \_\_\_\_\_.
- Jerry showed me his new watch.  
→ Jerry showed \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mr. Brown sent you the flowers.  
→ Mr. Brown sent \_\_\_\_\_.
- We would like to sing you the songs.  
→ We would like to sing \_\_\_\_\_.



## I . The basic form of e-mail

e-mail 的基本格式

From:	① David
To:	② Sandy
Cc:	③
Bcc:	
Subject:	④ I'm Sad
Attachment:	⑤

⑥ Dear Sandy,

⑦ I am sad. I had a quarrel with my best friend, Jerry, this morning. It was because he took my electronic dictionary without asking me first. I was very angry and yelled at him.

He said sorry again and again, but I said I would never forgive him. Now I regretted what I had said. I am afraid I'm losing my best friend.

Please help me, Sandy. What should I say to Jerry?

⑧ Thanks,  
David

- ① 寄件人
- ② 收件人
- ③ Cc (Carbon copy) 附本抄送  
Bcc(Blind carbon copy) 隱藏收件人姓名與郵件地址的附本抄送。
- ④ 信件主旨
- ⑤ 附加檔
- ⑥ salutaion 稱謂語: e-mail 中可直接用名字或姓氏來稱呼，亦可省略。
- ⑦ Body 信文
- ⑧ Complimentary close 結尾敬語  
正式的可用 Sincerely yours 或 Sincerely，  
較不正式的可用 Thanks, Regards, Best 等。



## I. Matching

- |                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| ( ) 1. emerge         | (A) 日出      |
| ( ) 2. tour           | (B) 操作      |
| ( ) 3. consider       | (C) 認為      |
| ( ) 4. sunrise        | (D) 到目前為止   |
| ( ) 5. cheer          | (E) 散步      |
| ( ) 6. cheery blossom | (F) 出現      |
| ( ) 7. breathtaking   | (G) 觀光      |
| ( ) 8. operate        | (H) 歡呼      |
| ( ) 9. so far         | (I) 櫻花      |
| ( ) 10. stroll        | (J) 驚人的，壯麗的 |

## II. Vocabulary in Context

take care of    breathtaking    strolling  
consider    operate

1. The new worker is learning how to \_\_\_\_\_ the machine.
2. The couple are \_\_\_\_\_ along the beach.
3. We're not kids anymore. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves.
4. The view of Yellow Stone Park is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Travelers around the world \_\_\_\_\_ Taiwan a safe country to travel in.

### III. Multiple Choice

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. My father gave a bicycle \_\_\_\_\_ me as a birthday present.  
 (A) of (B) to (C) for (D) from
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. I have never \_\_\_\_\_ so many different kinds of cherry blossoms in my life.  
 (A) see (B) saw (C) seen (D) seeing
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The most amazing thing \_\_\_\_\_ my trip was seeing the sea lions.  
 (A) on (B) to (C) for (D) from
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The kind teacher bought books \_\_\_\_\_ the poor boy.  
 (A) of (B) for (C) with (D) from
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The old locomotive is one of the most famous alpine railways still \_\_\_\_\_ in the world today.  
 (A) operating (B) being operated  
 (C) operated (D) operate

### IV. Guided Translation

1. 我們以充滿喜悅的心歡迎遠自西雅圖來的訪客。

We welcomed the guest from Seattle \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 阿里山的老火車頭被視為臺灣珍貴的文化寶藏之一。

The old locomotive of Alishan \_\_\_\_\_ one of Taiwan's precious cultural treasures.

3. 為了趕上今晨第一班火車，傑瑞 5:30 醒來。

Jerry \_\_\_\_\_ at 5:30 this morning in order to catch the first train.



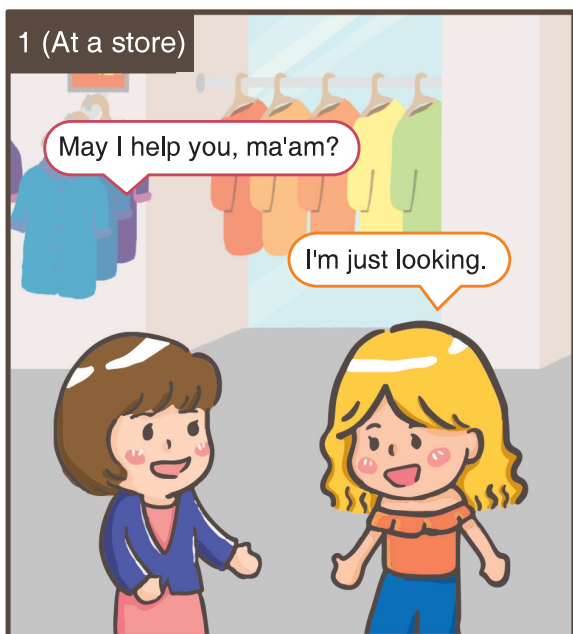
*Long absent, soon forgotten. 久別情疏。*

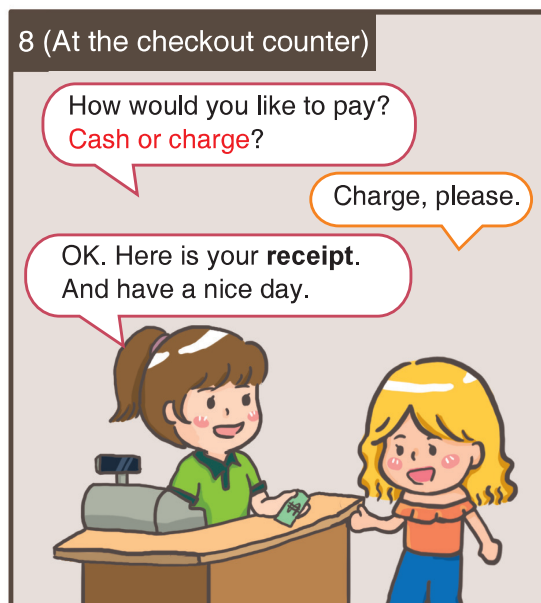
# ***Conversation***

- ***Conversation 1 Shopping***
- ***Conversation 2 Ordering and Taking Orders***
- ***Conversation 3 Seeing a Doctor***
- ***Conversation 4 Doing Part-Time Jobs***
- ***Conversation 5 Interview***
- ***Conversation 6 Planning a Trip***
- ***Conversation 7 Service at a Front Desk***
- ***Conversation 8 Buying a Ticket | Taking a Taxi***

# Conversation 1

## Shopping 購物 (At a store)





## 字彙加油站

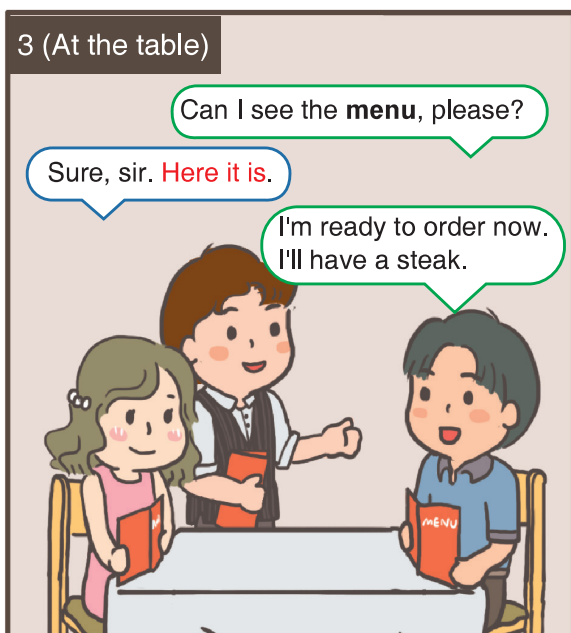
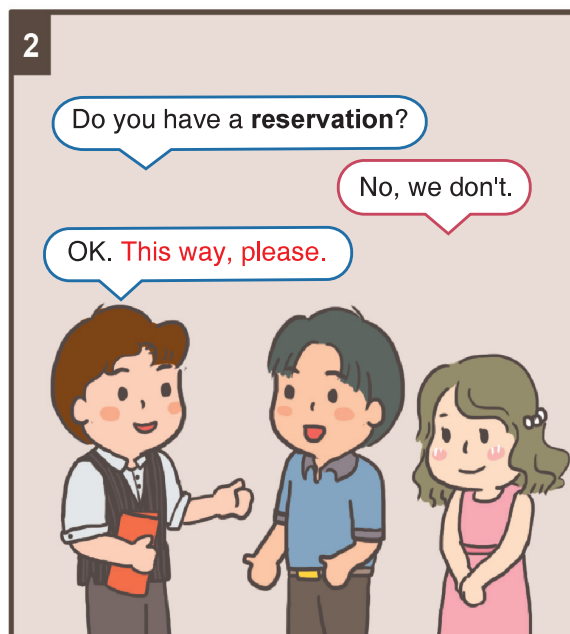
1. shopping [ˈʃɑːpɪŋ] n. 購物
2. I see. 我知道了。
3. section [ˈseɪkʃən] n. 區塊
4. cotton [ˈkɑːtən] n. 棉花
5. rack [ræk] n. 架子
6. fitting room 試衣間
7. medium [ˈmiːdiəm] adj. 中號的

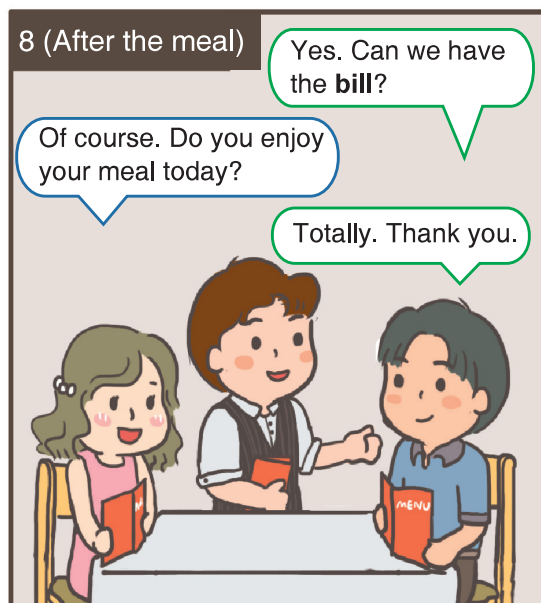
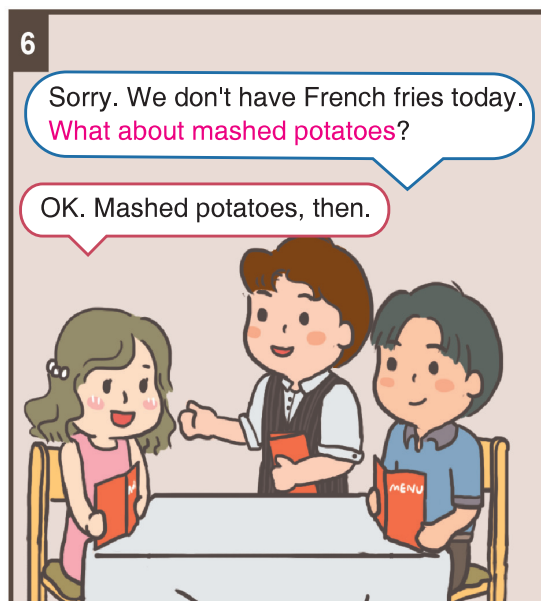
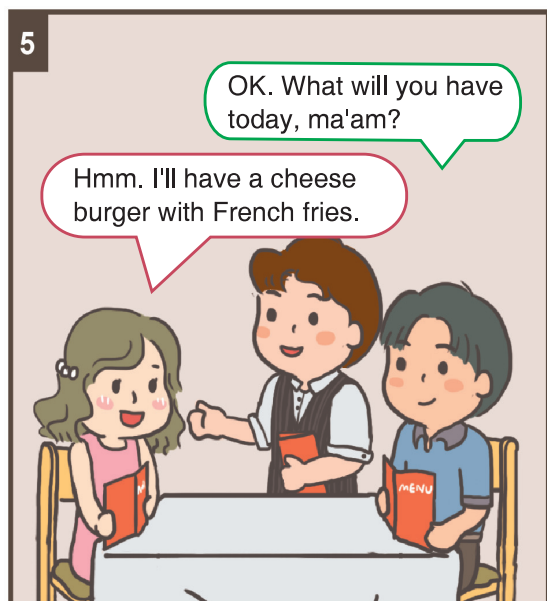
8. come in many colors 有很多顏色
9. label [ˈleɪbəl] n. 標籤
10. discount [ˈdɪskaʊnt] n. 折扣
11. I'll take it. 我要買了。
12. wrap...up 把...包裝起來
13. Cash or charge? 現金還信用卡?
14. receipt [rɪˈsiːt] n. 收據



# Conversation 2

## Ordering and Taking Orders 餐廳點餐 (At a restaurant)





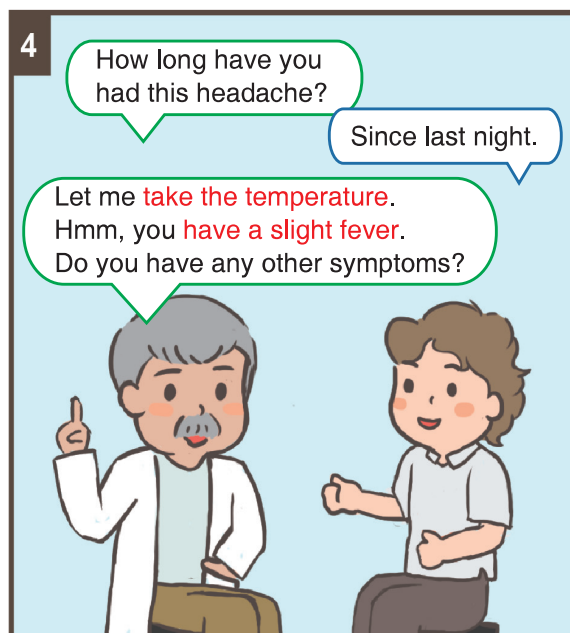
### 字彙加油站

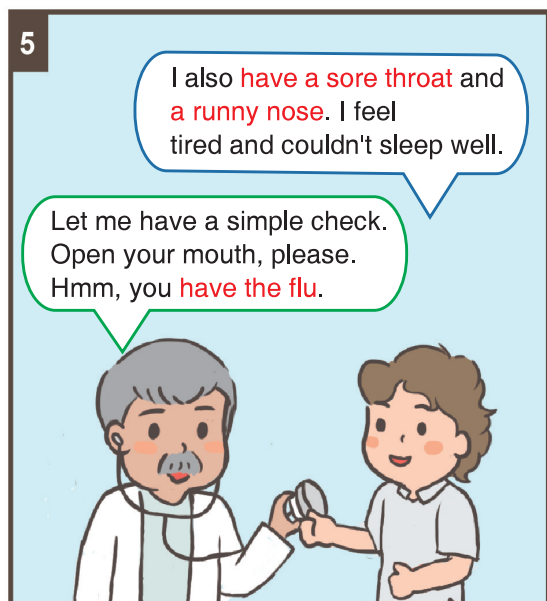
1. reservation [ˌrezəˈveɪʃən] n. 預約
2. This way, please. 請往這邊走。
3. menu [ˈmenju] n. 菜單
4. Here it is. 在這裡。
5. rare [rɪr] n. (牛排)三分熟
6. What about...? 怎麼樣

7. mashed potatoes 馬鈴薯泥
8. go for... 想要選...
9. I'll be right back with...  
我馬上拿您的...過來
10. bill [bɪl] n. 帳單

# Conversation 3

## Seeing a Doctor 看醫生 (At a clinic)





## 字彙加油站

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. see a doctor 看醫生                       | 7. have a sore throat 喉嚨痛                   |
| 2. clinic ['klinik] n. 診所                 | 8. have a runny nose 流鼻水                    |
| 3. have an appointment with...<br>跟...有預約 | 9. have the flu 得流行性感冒                      |
| 4. health insurance card 健康保險卡            | 10. be allergic to... 對...過敏                |
| 5. take the temperature 量體溫               | 11. prescription [pri'skriʃən] n.<br>診斷、處方籤 |
| 6. have a slight fever 有輕微發燒              | 12. Anytime. 不客氣                            |

# Conversation 4

## Doing Part-time Jobs 打工 (At a gas station)

1 (At a gas station)

Welcome.  
What kind of gas do you need?

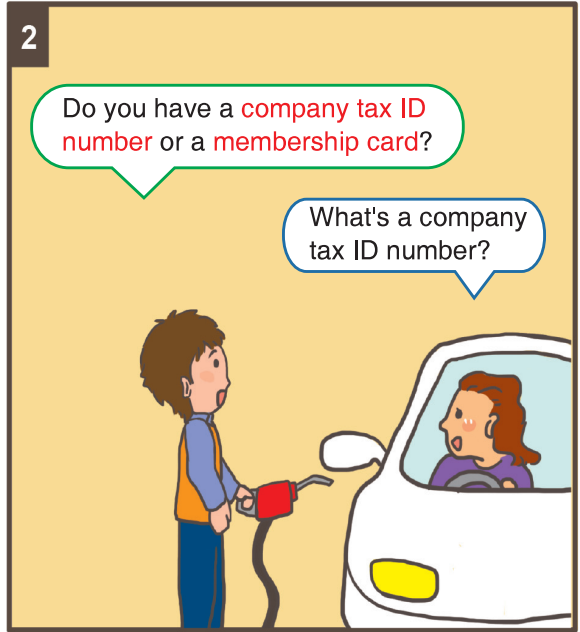
Ninety-five.  
Tank up, please.



2

Do you have a **company tax ID number** or a **membership card**?

What's a company tax ID number?

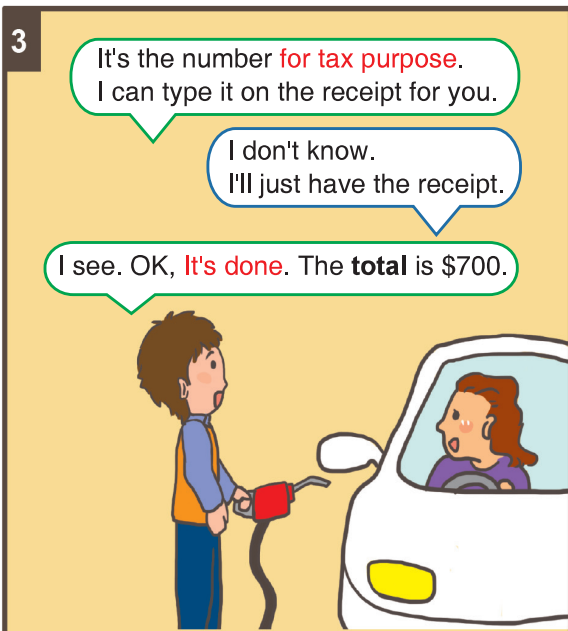


3

It's the number **for tax purpose**.  
I can type it on the receipt for you.

I don't know.  
I'll just have the receipt.

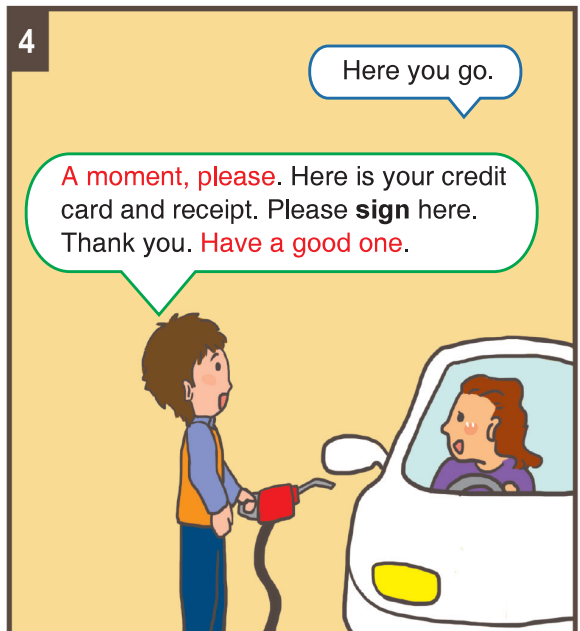
I see. OK, **It's done**. The **total** is \$700.



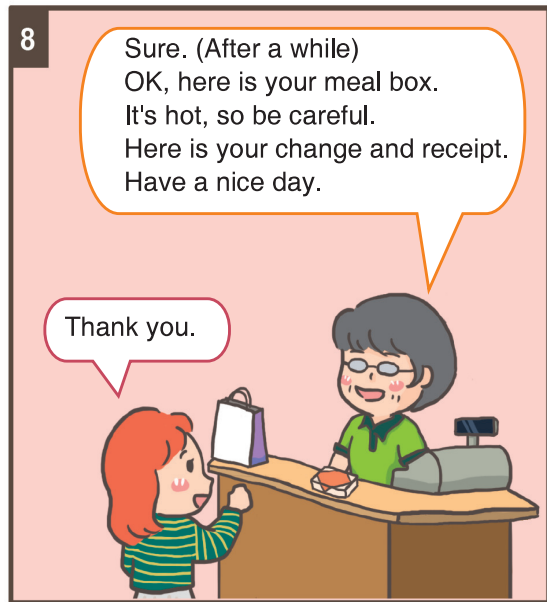
4

Here you go.

**A moment, please**. Here is your credit card and receipt. Please **sign** here.  
Thank you. **Have a good one**.







## 字彙加油站

1. gas station 加油站
2. Tank up. (油)加滿
3. company tax ID number 統一編號
4. membership card 會員卡
5. for tax purpose 報稅用
6. It's done. 好了、完成了。
7. total [ˈtoʊl] n. 總價、總數。
8. A moment, please. 請稍候
9. sign [saɪn] v. 簽名
10. Have a good one 祝您愉快
11. shelf [ʃelf] n. 架子、櫃架
12. on sale 特價中
13. It's out of stock. 賣完了、沒存貨。
14. microwave [ˈmaɪkroʊweɪ] v. 微波加熱
15. meal box 餐盒、便當
16. shopping bag 購物袋

# Conversation 5

## Interview 面試 (In an office)

1 (In the office)

Good morning. **Take a seat**, please.  
How are you doing?

I'm doing fine. Thank you.

That's good. Let's start the  
interview, shall we?

Yes,  
I'm ready.



2

OK, Tom.  
Tell me **a little bit** about yourself.

I'm a student at Harvest Vocational High School. I major in Business Management. I have worked part-time as a clerk at Best-Buy Mart for two years.



3

What are you **looking for**  
in a job?

I hope to learn more about how  
to **run a business**, and **put** my  
studies **into practice**.



4

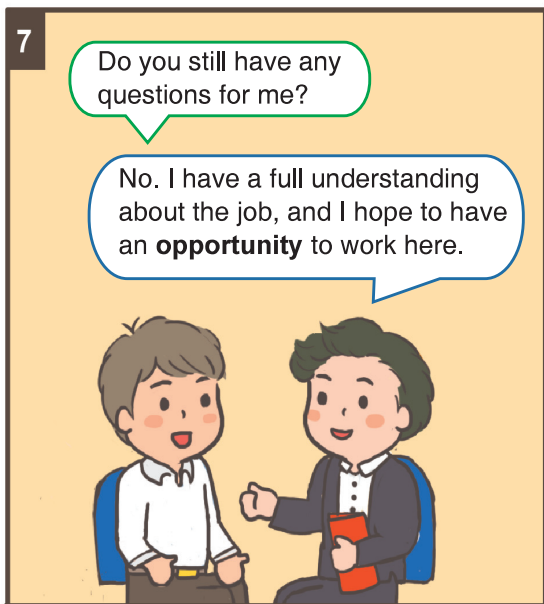
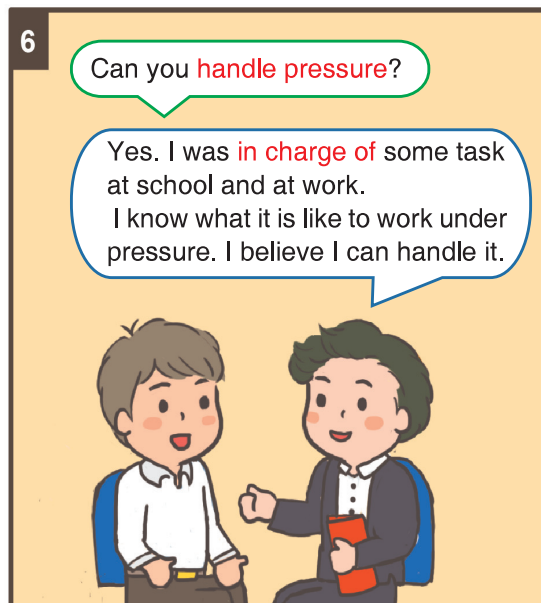
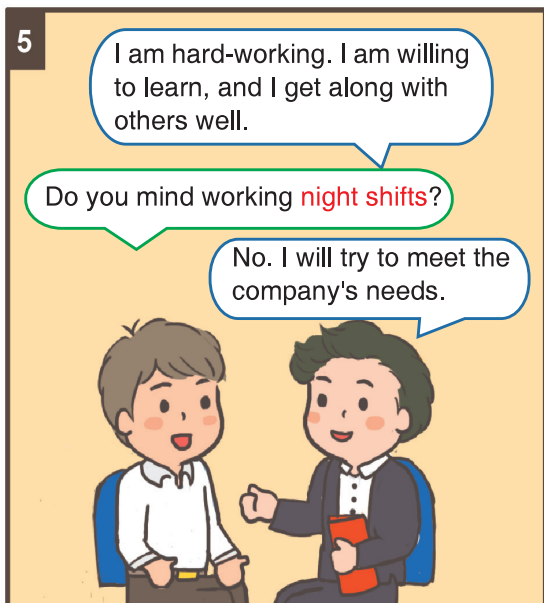
Anything else?

I also **look forward to** helping  
my family business.

What are your **strengths**?







### 字彙加油站

1. Take a seat. 請坐。
2. a little bit 一些
3. look for... 尋找...
4. run a business 經營生意
5. put...into practice 將...付諸實行
6. look forward to... 期待...
7. strengths [strɛŋθs] n. 優勢、優點
8. night shifts 晚班
9. handle pressure 處理壓力
10. be in charge of... 負責...
11. opportunity [ˌɒpəˈtjuːnəti] n. 機會

# Conversation 6

## Planning a Trip 計畫旅遊

1

Any plan for the weekend?

Yes. I am going to Sun Moon Lake in Nantou.

Sounds great. Can I join you? I need some photos for my report on Taiwan.



2

Sure. We can share a room at a guesthouse or B&B there.

Have you made a reservation?

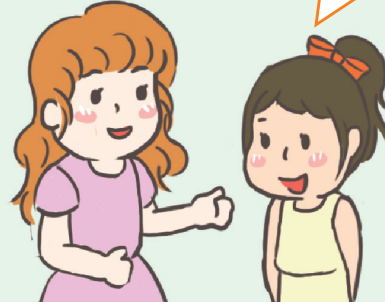
Of course. It's not a good idea to **play it by ear** on weekends.



3

How do we **get to** Sun Moon Lake?


We can meet at the THSR station and go to Taichung by THSR. When we arrive at Taichung, we can take the bus or a taxi there.

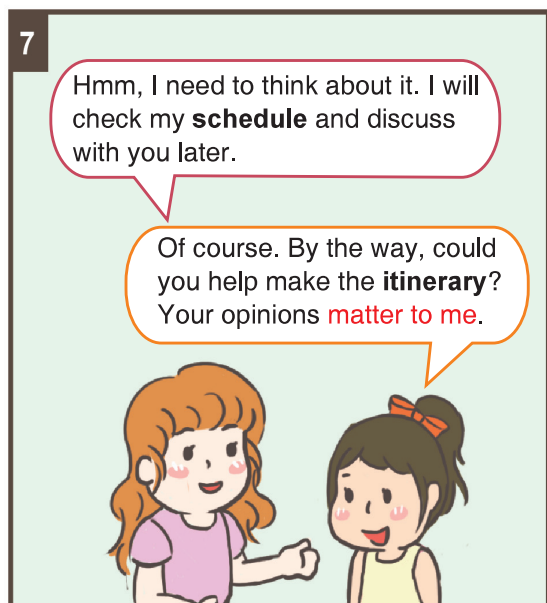


4

I see. What are the tours you recommend?

Well, a bike tour and a boat trip are great. There are also many good **scenic attractions**. It depends on your **budget**.



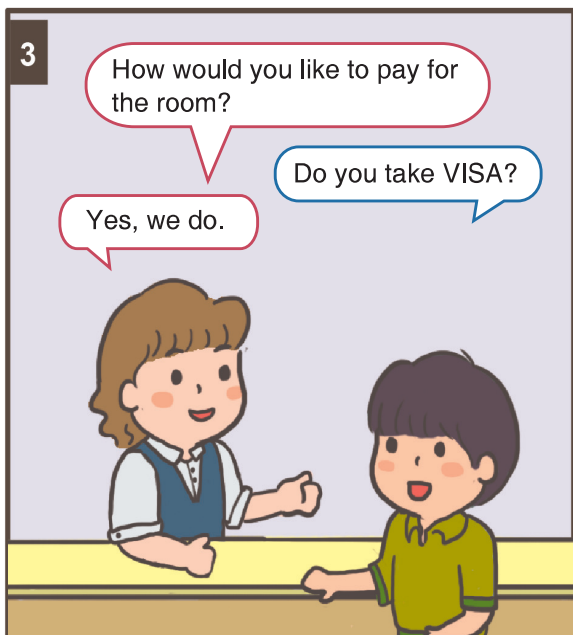


### 字彙加油站

1. play it by ear 隨興所至、到時候再說
2. get to... 去到...(某地)
3. scenic attraction 風景觀光區
4. It depends on... 依...決定
5. budget ['bʌdʒɪt] n. 預算
6. limited ['lɪmɪtɪd] adj. 有限的
7. that way 以那樣的方式
8. take a day off 請一天假
9. must [mʌst] n. 必須要做的事
10. schedule ['skedʒʊl] n. 行事曆
11. itinerary [aɪ'tɪnəri] n. 旅遊行程
12. ...matters to me ...對我來說很重要。
13. I'll see what I can do. 我看看我能做些什麼。
14. be of great help 有很大的幫助

# Conversation 7

## Service at a Front Desk 櫃台服務 (At a hotel)



5 (At an airport)

Formosa Airway. Good morning.  
How may I help you?

Yes. Do you have flights to Hong  
Kong next Monday at 7:00?



6

One moment, please.  
Yes. We have a flight at that time.

That's good. I'll take it.

Economy, business,  
or first class ticket?



7

Economy, please.

That would be NT\$8,950.  
Could I have your name, please?

My name is Ben Jones.



8

OK, Mr. Jones, you have **booked** the  
flight leaving at 7:00 on July 12.  
The **arrival time** will be at 8:50, local  
time. The flight number is BR891.



### 字彙加油站

1. front desk 櫃台
2. a double room 雙人房(含一張雙人床)
3. stay [steɪ] v. 停留、住宿
4. comes to... 價錢是...
5. a wake-up call 晨喚服務
6. flight [flaɪt] n. (飛機)班次、航班
7. One moment, please. 請稍後。
8. economy class 經濟艙
9. business class 商務艙
10. first class 頭等艙
11. book [bʊk] v. 訂(票、房間、餐廳座位、表演)
12. arrival time 抵達時間

# Conversation 8

## Buying a ticket / Taking a Taxi 購票/搭計程車 (At a THSR station)

1 (At a THSR station)

Excuse me. Where can I buy a ticket?

Go past the gate, and you will see the **ticket window** in front of the information desk.

I see. Thank you very much.



2

Good day.  
Where do you wish to travel to?

I'd like a **one-way** ticket to Taipei, **departing** at 11:00.



3

No problem. That will be \$750.  
Cash or credit card?

Cash, please.



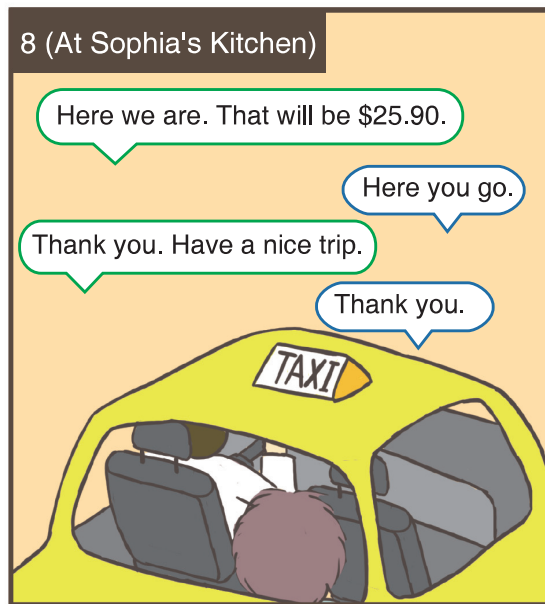
4

Ok. Here is your change and ticket. **Have a nice trip.**

Thank you.







## 字彙加油站

1. THSR 台灣高鐵  
(Taiwan High Speed Rail)
2. ticket window 售票窗口
3. one-way 單程的 (round-trip 來回的)
4. depart [dɪˈpɑːrt] v. 啓程、離開
5. Have a nice trip. 祝您旅遊愉快。
6. Where can I take you?  
您要去哪裡呢?
7. trunk [trʌŋk] n.  
後車箱、大皮箱、樹幹...
8. keep it with me. 帶在我身上
9. in a hurry 趕時間
10. do one's best 盡力...(某人的能力)去做
11. fasten [ˈfæsn] v. 繫牢、繫上
12. seat belt 安全帶



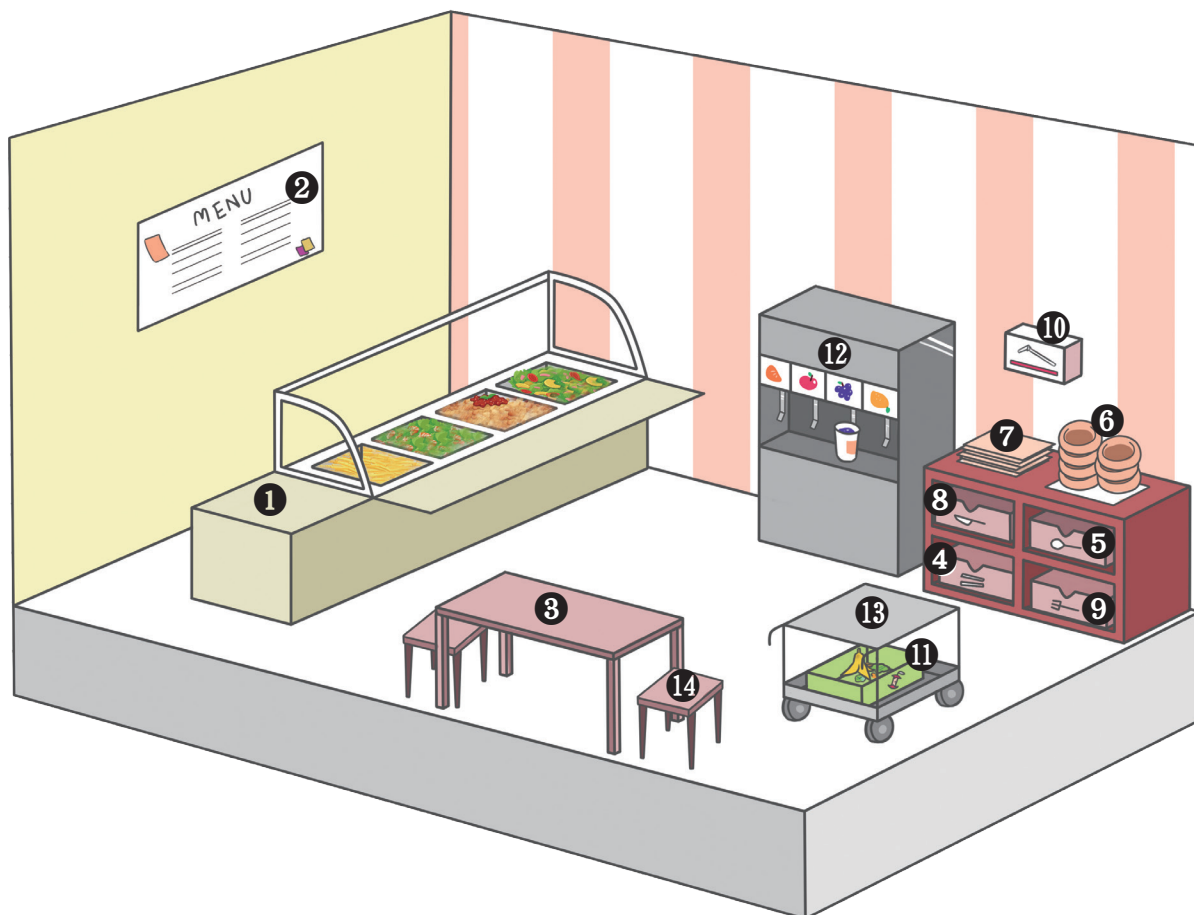


# ***Everyday Use Vocabulary***

- ***In a Cafeteria***
- ***On the Road/Street***
- ***In a House***
- ***Hobbies and Pastimes***
- ***Sports***

# Everyday Use Vocabulary 常用生活單字

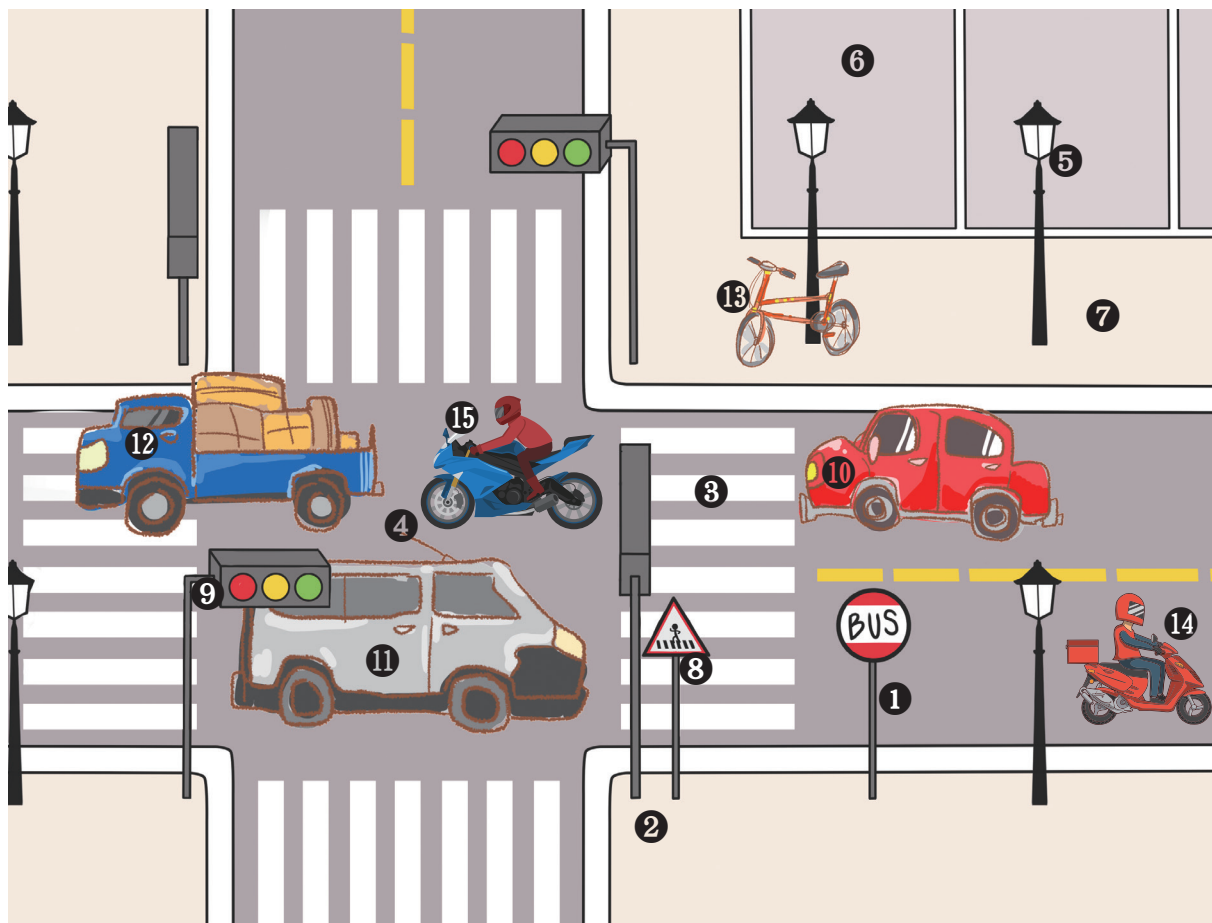
## 1. In a Cafeteria



- ① counter 櫃台
- ② menu 菜單
- ③ dining table 餐桌
- ④ chopsticks 筷子
- ⑤ spoon 湯匙
- ⑥ bowl 碗
- ⑦ plate 盤子
- ⑧ knife 刀子

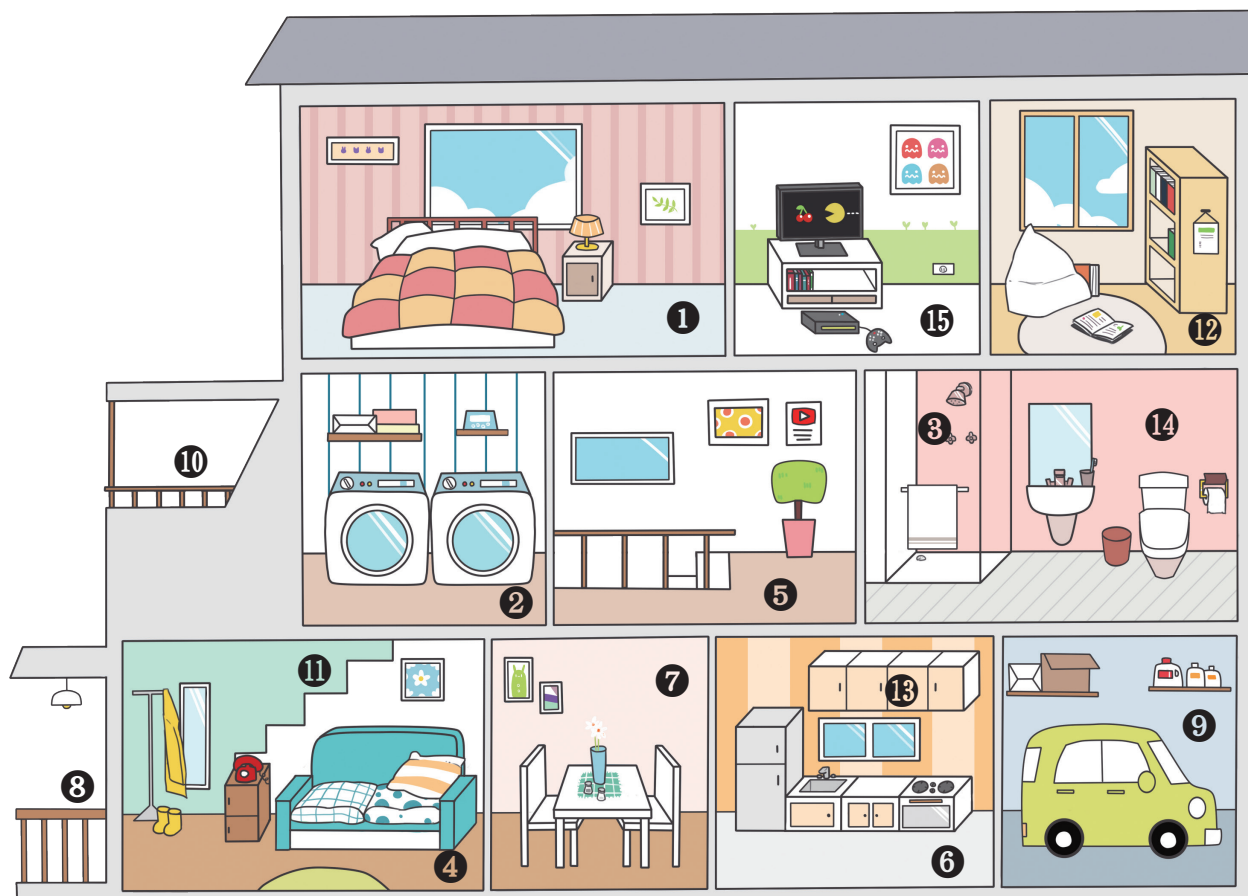
- ⑨ fork 叉子
- ⑩ straw 吸管
- ⑪ food waste 廚餘
- ⑫ soda fountain 飲料機
- ⑬ trolley 推車
- ⑭ stool 凳子

## 2. On the Road/Street



- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| ① bus stop 公車站牌     | ⑨ traffic light 紅綠燈 |
| ② corner 街角         | ⑩ car 汽車            |
| ③ crosswalk 斑馬線     | ⑪ van 廂型車           |
| ④ crossroad 十字路口    | ⑫ truck 卡車          |
| ⑤ streetlight 路燈    | ⑬ bicycle 腳踏車       |
| ⑥ parking space 停車位 | ⑭ scooter 機車        |
| ⑦ sidewalk 人行道      | ⑮ motorcycle 機車、檔車  |
| ⑧ street sign 道路標示  |                     |

### 3. In a House



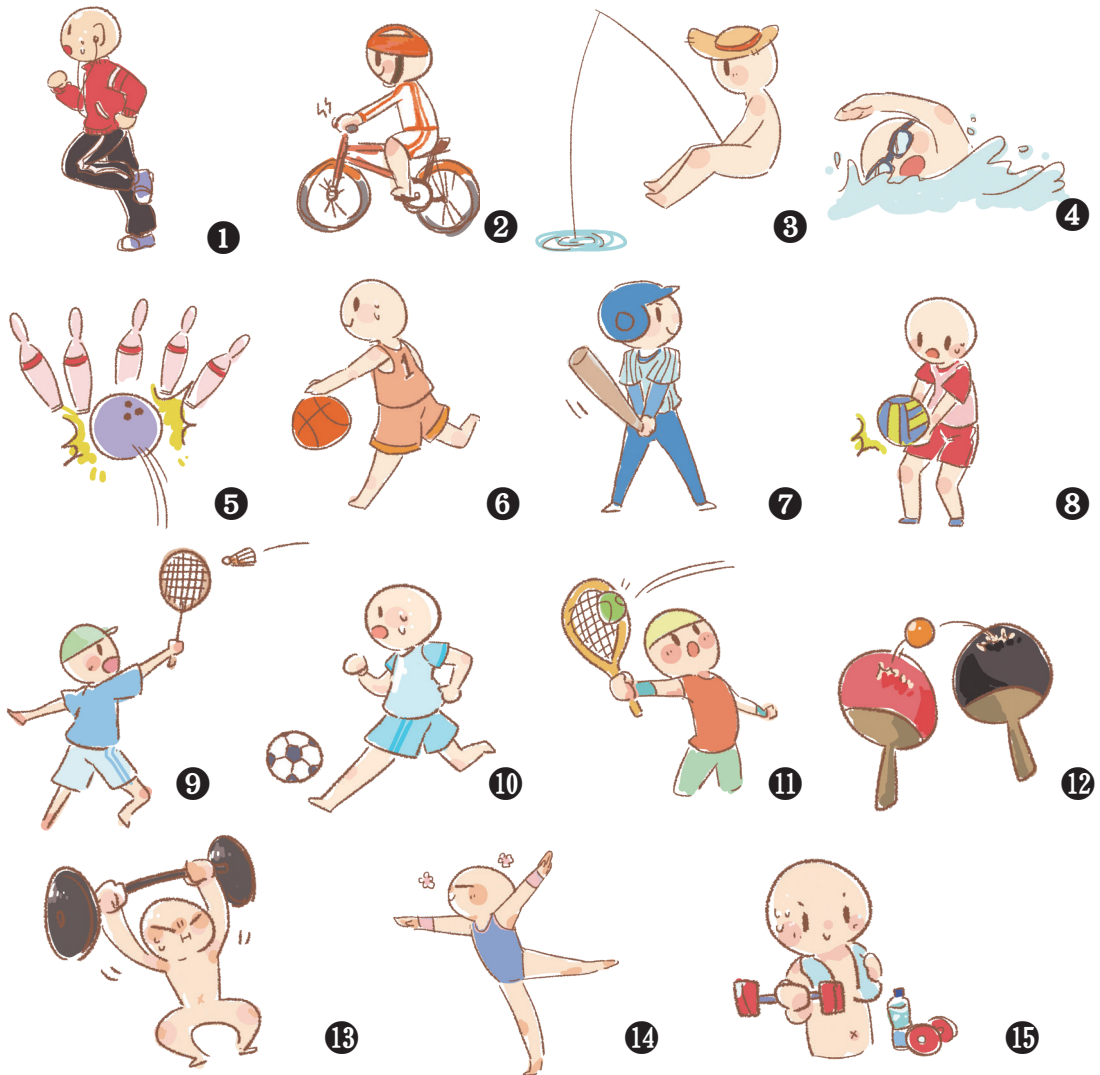
- ① bedroom 臥室
- ② laundry 洗衣間
- ③ shower room 淋浴間
- ④ living room 客廳
- ⑤ hallway 走道
- ⑥ kitchen 廚房
- ⑦ dining room 飯廳
- ⑧ arcade 騎樓
- ⑨ garage 車庫
- ⑩ balcony 陽台
- ⑪ stairs 樓梯
- ⑫ study 書房
- ⑬ cupboard 櫥櫃
- ⑭ restroom 廁所 / bathroom 浴室
- ⑮ playroom 遊戲房

## 4. Hobbies and Pastimes



- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| ① cook 烹飪                 | ⑨ walk the dog 遛狗         |
| ② travel 旅行               | ⑩ listen to music 聽音樂     |
| ③ watch TV 看電視            | ⑪ surf the Net 上網         |
| ④ take photos 攝影          | ⑫ go camping 露營           |
| ⑤ do arts and crafts 做手工藝 | ⑬ play sports 運動          |
| ⑥ ride a bike 騎單車         | ⑭ play online games 玩線上遊戲 |
| ⑦ collect things 收集       | ⑮ play board games 玩桌遊    |
| ⑧ read books 閱讀           |                           |

## 5. Sports



- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| ① go jogging 慢跑       | ⑨ play badminton 打羽球       |
| ② go cycling 騎單車      | ⑩ play football/soccer 踢足球 |
| ③ go fishing 釣魚       | ⑪ play tennis 打網球          |
| ④ go swimming 游泳      | ⑫ play table tennis 打桌球    |
| ⑤ go bowling 打保齡球     | ⑬ work out 健身              |
| ⑥ play basketball 打籃球 | ⑭ do yoga 做瑜珈              |
| ⑦ play baseball 打棒球   | ⑮ do exercise 做訓練          |
| ⑧ play volleyball 打排球 |                            |



# ***Activity Worksheets***

- ***Machine Tools***
- ***Growth Mindset***
- ***Hobbies and Sports***
- ***Your Schedule***

# Tools – Worksheet

Look and read. 請看圖片，將以下工具的英文名稱唸出來。

			
hammer	hacksaw	wrench	tool box
			
mallet	pocketknife	file	scissors
			
screwdriver	screw	tape measure	adjustable wrench
			
handsaw	drill	nut	sandpaper
			
nail	vise	pliers	chisel

# Tools – Review

Look and write down. 請看圖片，將以下工具的英文名稱寫下來。

# *Tools – The Maze*



Find your way through the maze with the tools given in the previous page.

沿著前頁圖片中列出的工具，走出下面的迷宮。



screwdriver	screw	chopsticks	lipstick	DVD player
thread	hacksaw	drill	pocketknife	ruler
teapot	fan	coffeemaker	handsaw	hammer
mop	dryer	dish washer	can opener	mallet
mug	bottle opener	wrench	nail	vise
cloth	cup	file	pan	iron
toaster	pliers	tape measure	blender	hanger
broom	sandpaper	needle	pillow	pipe
razor	adjustable wrench	scissors	chisel	nut
soap	slipper	sink	shelf	tool box



# A Growth Mindset

## Instead of saying...

## I'll say ...to myself

1. *I give up.*
2. *I made a dumb mistake.*
3. *It is too hard.*
4. *I am not good at this.*
5. *I can't do it.*
6. *I'm not smart enough.*
7. *I am afraid of challenges.*
8. *I don't care.*
9. *I'll never be as smart as him.*
10. *I just can't do Math.*



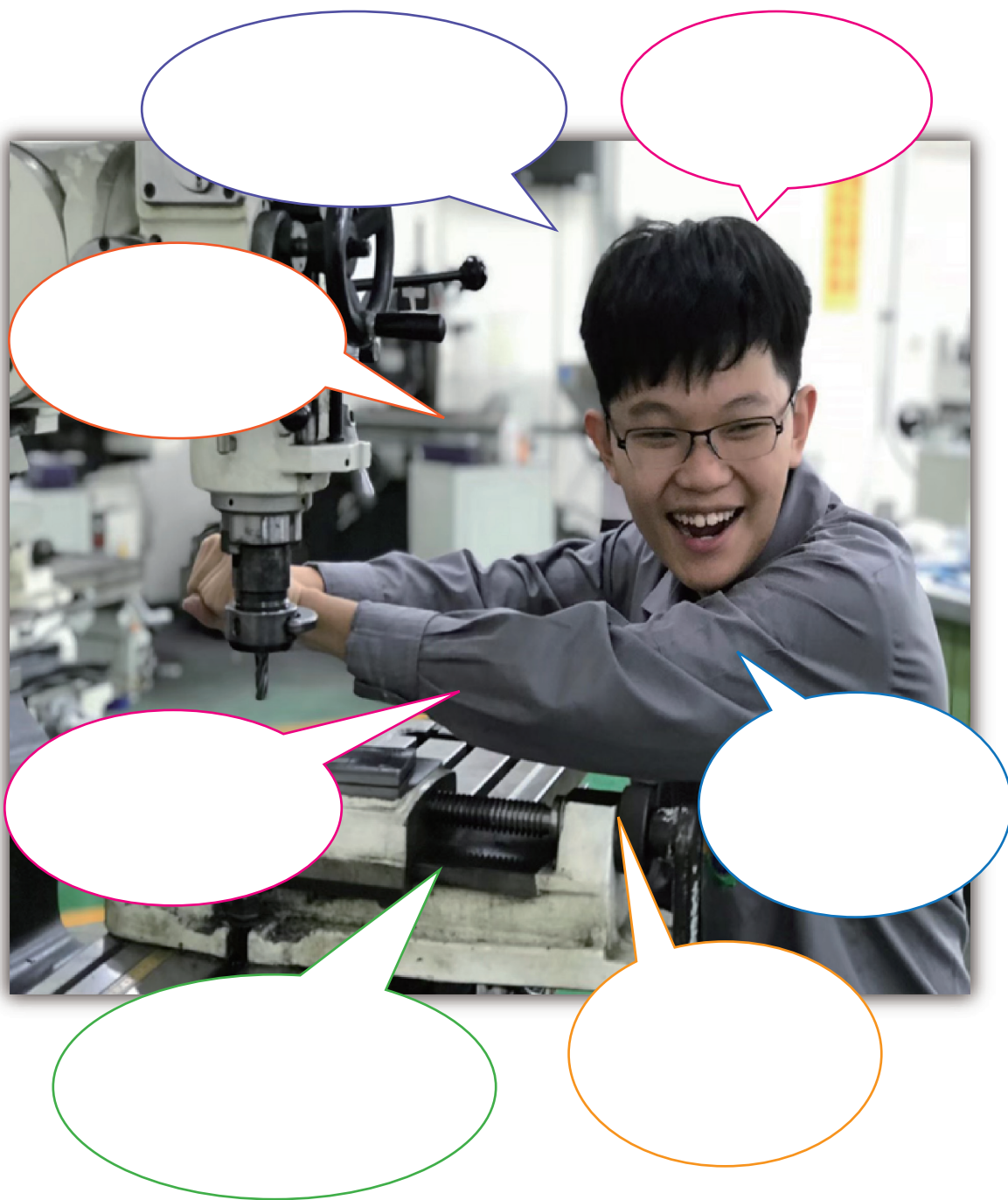
1. *I'm going to try again.*
2. *Mistakes help me grow.*
3. *I need more time and effort.*
4. *What am I missing?*
5. *I will learn how to do it.*
6. *I am getting smarter every day.*
7. *I like to take challenges.*
8. *I want to learn.*
9. *I'll do my best.*
10. *I'm going to train my brain in Math.*



# *I Have A Growth Mindset*

Develop your own growth mindset and write them down.

建構你的成長心智，並寫下你的正面思考。







# Sports & Hobbies


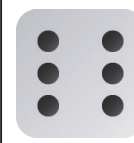


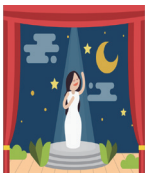


















					
Taking photos	Rollerblading	Playing crosswords	Video games	Acting	Picking up flowers
					
Skiing	Climbing	Playing with snow	Sunbathing	Dancing	Surfing
					
Exploring	Scuba diving	Collecting coins	Gambling	Cinema	Painting
					
Hiking	Hunting	Going to the pub	Billiards	Jet skiing	Travelling
					
Windsurfing	Parachuting	Sleighing	Playing chess	Water-skiing	Fishing
					
Snowboarding	Jogging	Skateboarding	Bungee jumping	Motorcycling	Singing

# Sports & Hobbies – Worksheet

Pair up, roll the dices and say the names of hobbies in English. For each correct name, you get a star. Example: 1st dice , 2nd dice  → Scuba diving

兩人一組。擲骰子後，搶答說出對應的圖片的英文，正確的得一分。

例如：第一個骰子, 第二個骰子 → Scuba diving

1 <sup>st</sup> dice 2 <sup>nd</sup> dice						
						
						
						
						
						
						

Student A: ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Student B: ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

# Jamie's Home Study Schedule

This is Jamie's home study schedule. Pair up. Read and write to fill in the blanks.  
 這是傑米在家學習的行事曆。和同學兩人一組，讀出來並填下空白的部分。

## WEEKLY SCHEDULE



	<u>Morning</u>	<u>Afternoon</u>	<u>Evening</u>
M	_____	<i>Study English</i>	_____
T	<i>Study English</i>	<i>Jog</i>	<i>Read</i>
W	<i>Study Science</i>	_____	<i>Watch TV</i>
TH	<i>Study Math</i>	<i>Film Club</i>	_____
F	<i>Study</i>	<i>Practice in the band</i>	<i>Play video games</i>
S	<i>Work</i>	_____	<i>Free time</i>
SU	_____	<i>Ride the bike</i>	<i>Family Time</i>

参考句型： Q: What does Jamie do on Monday afternoon?

A: He studies English.

# WEEKLY SCHEDULE **2**

	<u>Morning</u>	<u>Afternoon</u>	<u>Evening</u>
<b>M</b>	<i>Catch up on sleep</i>	<i>Study English</i>	<i>Play the guitar</i>
<b>T</b>	<i>Study English</i>	<i>Jog</i>	<i>Read</i>
<b>W</b>	<i>Study Science</i>	<i>Library</i>	_____
<b>TH</b>	_____	<i>Film Club</i>	<i>Read</i>
<b>F</b>	<i>Study</i>	<i>Practice in the band</i>	_____
<b>S</b>	_____	<i>Work</i>	<i>Free time</i>
<b>SU</b>	<i>Meet friends</i>	<i>Ride the bike</i>	<i>Family Time</i>

# *Your Home Study Schedule*

What will your home study plan be? Make a plan and share your ideas with your partner.

如果你可以在家學習，你會怎麼計畫你的時間表？寫下你的計畫並和你的夥伴分享你的想法。

## WEEKLY SCHEDULE

3

	<u>Morning</u>	<u>Afternoon</u>	<u>Evening</u>
M			
T			
W			
TH			
F			
S			
SU			

# ***The Way We Talk***

- ***Livestock Industry and Health Care***
- ***Food Processing***
- ***Electronical Engineering***
- ***Electronic Engineering***
- ***Business Affairs***
- ***Early Childhood Care***

# The Way We Talk

## Livestock Industry and Health Care

## 畜産保健科

A: Wow! What a cute puppy! How old is it?

B: It's three months old.

A: Is it male or female?

B: It is female. Her name is Coffee.

A: Can I touch her?

B: Sure. She is very gentle.

A: Hi, Coffee. Her fur is so soft and beautiful.

B: She is very healthy.

A: What breed is she?

B: She is a Labrador Retriever.



## Food Processing

## 食品加工科

A: What are you busy doing?

B: I'm baking a loaf of toast.

A: Hm...! It smells so good! Is it a special flavor?

B: Yes. There is taro inside.

A: Can I try it later?

B: That's for sure.

A: How do you know when the toast is done?

B: It is done when it is dry and firm,  
and a deep brown color.

A: I see.

B: Give it some minutes. The crust is still pale.





## Electrical Engineering

## 電機科

- A: Oops!  
B: What's wrong?  
A: My phone battery is dead!  
B: Do you have a charger?  
A: Yes. Here it is.  
B: There is a standard 110-volt power outlet on the wall. Just plug it in.  
A: Oh, thank you!  
B: Why does your battery die so quickly?  
A: Well, the battery is old.  
B: Maybe it's time to replace it.



## Electronic Engineering

## 電子科

- A: That's strange?  
B: What's wrong?  
A: The computer just won't start.  
B: What seems to be the problem?  
A: I have no idea. The screen is black.  
B: Is the monitor turned on?  
A: Yes.  
B: Have you checked the cords?  
A: Oh! The cord doesn't connect properly.  
Thank you.  
B: You are welcome.



- A: Do we have Accounting tests tomorrow?  
 B: Beats me.  
 A: Accounting is so hard.  
 B: And there is a lot of homework.  
 A: The teacher is very tough, too.  
 B: Hang in there. Everything will be all right.  
 A: I hope so.  
 B: By the way, there might be a pop quiz later.  
 A: Oh, my goodness. I need to go to the restroom.  
 B: Just calm down.



- A: Let's go play the piano.  
 B: OK. Let me get my stuff.  
 A: We have to practice singing, too.  
 B: I know. We will do it during the lunch break.  
 A: That makes me feel a bit tired.  
 B: I hope to take a nap.  
 A: But what can we do?  
 B: You are right.  
     The singing contest is coming.  
 A: We made it last year.  
 B: And this year we will win again!



# Sentence Patterns

- 句型一 現在式  
**Simple Present Tense**
- 句型二 未來式  
**Simple Future Tense**
- 句型三 過去式  
**Simple Past Tense**
- 句型四 現在完成式  
**Present Perfect Simple**
- 句型五 現在進行式  
**Present Continuous Tense**

## 句型一

## 現在式 Simple Present Tense

Joe 是一個特別的男孩，他每天都做一樣的事，他也會告訴別人他每天做什麼事。寫下句子並大聲地唸出來。

Joe is a special boy. He does the same thing every day. Joe also talks about what he does every day. Write down the sentences, and then read out loud.

Daily Schedule		
Time	Every day	
6:00 a.m.	get up	e.g. "I get up at six a.m. every day."
7:00 a.m.	have breakfast	1. " _____ "
8:00 a.m.	go jogging	2. " _____ "
10:00 a.m.	look at the sky	3. " _____ "
12:00 p.m.	have a lunch break	4. " _____ "
1:00 p.m.	take a nap	5. " _____ "
2:00 p.m.	study	6. " _____ "
4:00 p.m.	do homework	7. " _____ "
6:00 p.m.	have dinner	8. " _____ "
8:00 p.m.	read books	9. " _____ "
10:00 p.m.	go to bed	10. " _____ "

get	got	got
have	had	had
go	went	gone

look	looked	looked
take	took	taken
study	studied	studied

do	did	done
read	read	re ad
be	was/were	been

## 句型二

## 未來式 Simple Future Tense

這一天，Joe 為明天做了一個行事曆，他告訴媽媽他明天要做的事。寫下句子並大聲地唸出來。

This day, Joe has made a schedule for tomorrow. He tells his mom what he will do tomorrow. Write down the sentences, and then read out loud.

Daily Schedule		
Time	Tomorrow	
6:00 a.m.	get up	e.g. "I will get up at six a.m. tomorrow."
7:00 a.m.	have breakfast	1. " _____ "
8:00 a.m.	go jogging	2. " _____ "
10:00 a.m.	look at the sky	3. " _____ "
12:00 p.m.	have a lunch break	4. " _____ "
1:00 p.m.	take a nap	5. " _____ "
2:00 p.m.	study	6. " _____ "
4:00 p.m.	do homework	7. " _____ "
6:00 p.m.	have dinner	8. " _____ "
8:00 p.m.	read books	9. " _____ "
10:00 p.m.	go to bed	10. " _____ "

get	got	got
have	had	had
go	went	gone

learn	learned	learned
take	took	taken
study	studied	studied

do	did	done
read	read	read
be	was/were	been

### 句型三

## 過去式 Simple Past Tense

Joe 的媽媽問他：「那你昨天做了什麼事呢，親愛的？」Joe 這樣回答了他媽媽。寫下句子並大聲地唸出來。

Joe's mom asked Joe, "What did you do yesterday then, my dear?" This is how Joe answered his mom. Write down the sentences, and then read out loud.

Daily Schedule		
Time	Yesterday	
6:00 a.m.	get up	e.g. "I got up at six a.m. yesterday."
7:00 a.m.	have breakfast	1. " _____ "
8:00 a.m.	go jogging	2. " _____ "
10:00 a.m.	look at the sky	3. " _____ "
12:00 p.m.	have a lunch break	4. " _____ "
1:00 p.m.	take a nap	5. " _____ "
2:00 p.m.	study	6. " _____ "
4:00 p.m.	do homework	7. " _____ "
6:00 p.m.	have dinner	8. " _____ "
8:00 p.m.	read books	9. " _____ "
10:00 p.m.	go to bed	10. " _____ "

get	got	got
have	had	had
go	went	gone

look	looked	looked
take	took	taken
study	studied	studied

do	did	done
read	read	read
be	was/were	been

## 句型四

## 現在完成式 Present Perfect Simple

到了晚上，Joe 準備要去睡覺了。Joe 的媽媽問他：「那你今天做了什麼事呢，親愛的？」Joe 這樣回答了他媽媽。寫下句子並大聲地唸出來。

At night, Joe was about to go to bed. Joe's mom asked him, "What have you done today, my dear?" This is how Joe answered his mom. Write down the sentences, and then read out loud.

Daily Schedule		
Time	Today	
6:00 a.m.	get up	e.g. "I have got up at six a.m. today."
7:00 a.m.	have breakfast	1. " _____ "
8:00 a.m.	go jogging	2. " _____ "
10:00 a.m.	look at the sky	3. " _____ "
12:00 p.m.	have a lunch break	4. " _____ "
1:00 p.m.	take a nap	5. " _____ "
2:00 p.m.	study	6. " _____ "
4:00 p.m.	do homework	7. " _____ "
6:00 p.m.	have dinner	8. " _____ "
8:00 p.m.	read books	9. " _____ "
10:00 p.m.	go to bed	10. " _____ "

get	got	got
have	had	had
go	went	gone

look	looked	looked
take	took	taken
study	studied	studied

do	did	done
read	read	read
be	was/were	been



## 句型五

## 現在進行式 Present Continuous Tense

當 Joe 的媽媽想知道 Joe 正在做什麼的時候，她問道：「Joe 親愛的，你正在做什麼呢？」Joe 就會這樣回答他媽媽。寫下句子並大聲地唸出來。

When Joe's mom wants to know what Joe is doing, she asks, "Joe dear, what are you doing now?" Write down the sentences, and then read out loud.

Daily Schedule		
Time	now	
6:00 a.m.	get up	e.g. "I am getting up now."
7:00 a.m.	have breakfast	1. " _____ "
8:00 a.m.	go jogging	2. " _____ "
10:00 a.m.	look at the sky	3. " _____ "
12:00 p.m.	have a lunch break	4. " _____ "
1:00 p.m.	take a nap	5. " _____ "
2:00 p.m.	study	6. " _____ "
4:00 p.m.	do homework	7. " _____ "
6:00 p.m.	have dinner	8. " _____ "
8:00 p.m.	read books	9. " _____ "
10:00 p.m.	go to bed	10. " _____ "

get	got	got
have	had	had
go	went	gone

look	looked	looked
take	took	taken
study	studied	studied

do	did	done
read	read	read
be	was/were	been

## Pronunciation 1

[i] 像注音符號「一」的音，嘴型較扁長。

[ɪ] 像注音符號「一」的音，嘴型扁長但較放鬆。

比較下列發音，並大聲將這些字唸出來。

[ i ]

[ ɪ ]

eat

it

fee

fit

leak

lick

neat

knit

read

rid

reach

rich

sheep

ship

seat

sit

seek

sick

## Pronunciation 2

[ɛ] 像注音符號「ㄝ」的音。

[e] 像注音符號「ㄜ」或「ㄝ一」的音。

比較下列發音，並大聲將這些字唸出來。

[ ɛ ]

edge

chess

get

hell

less

men

pen

test

well

[ e ]

age

chase

gate

hail

lace

main

pain

taste

whale

## Pronunciation 3

[ɛ] 像注音符號「ㄝ」的音。

[æ] 「壓舌音」，發音位置更靠近嘴巴後面和喉嚨。

比較下列發音，並大聲將這些字唸出來。

[ ɛ ]

[ æ ]

bed

bad

beg

bag

less

lass

mess

mass

pet

pat

set

sat

send

sand

then

than

wreck

rack

## Pronunciation 4

[ɔ] 像注音符號「ㄛ」的音。

[o] 像注音符號「ㄨ」或「ㄛㄨ」的音。

比較下列發音，並大聲將這些字唸出來。

[ ɔ ]

[ o ]

ball

bowl

boss

boast

call

coal

caught

coat

cost

coast

jaw

Joe

law

low

pause

pose

saw

sow

## Pronunciation 5

[ʌ] 像介於注音符號「ㄛ」和「ㄩ」的音，發音位置在嘴巴中間。

[ɑ] 像注音符號「ㄩ」的音，發音位置更靠近嘴巴後面和喉嚨。

[æ] 「壓舌音」，發音位置更靠近嘴巴後面和喉嚨。

比較下列發音，並大聲將這些字唸出來。

[ ʌ ]	[ ɑ ]	[ æ ]
c <u>u</u> p	c <u>o</u> p	c <u>a</u> p
c <u>u</u> t	c <u>o</u> t	c <u>a</u> t
h <u>u</u> t	h <u>o</u> t	h <u>a</u> t
l <u>u</u> ck	l <u>o</u> ck	l <u>a</u> ck
m <u>u</u> d	m <u>o</u> d	m <u>a</u> d
s <u>u</u> ck	s <u>o</u> ck	s <u>a</u> ck
st <u>u</u> ck	st <u>o</u> ck	st <u>a</u> ck
sh <u>u</u> t	sh <u>o</u> ck	sh <u>a</u> ck

## Pronunciation 6

[ɜː] 像注音符號「儿」的音，在重音節。

[ə] 像注音符號「儿」的音，在輕音節。

比較下列發音，並大聲將這些字唸出來。

[ɜː] [ə]

[ɜː] [ə]

burger

murder

burgler

murmur

burner

searcher

curler

server

earner

stirrer

further

surfer

learner

turner

merger

worker



## Pronunciation 7

[u] 像注音符號「ㄨ」的音，嘴型圓尖。

[ʊ] 像注音符號「ㄨ」的音，嘴型圓尖但較放鬆。

比較下列發音，並大聲將這些字唸出來。

[u]

[ʊ]

blue

bull

boot

book

food

foot

fool

full

fruit

good

goose

look

moon

put

noon

pull

pool

sugar

roof

wolf

soup

could

spoon

would

tooth

should

## Pronunciation 8

[θ] 舌頭放在舌面和上齒之間，感覺氣流從舌面通過。

[s] 像注音符號「ㄙ」的音，感覺氣流從舌尖通過。

比較下列發音，並大聲將這些字唸出來。

[θ]

fath

fourth

math

myth

mouthth

theme

tenth

thank

thick

thigh

thin

thing

think

[s]

fase

forse

mass

miss

mouses

seem

tense

sank

sick

sigh

sin

sing

sink

## 動詞三態表 (規則變化)

### A. 規則動詞：V-ed

原形動詞	過去式	過去分詞	中文
accept	accepted	accepted	接受
affect	affected	affected	影響
allow	allowed	allowed	允許
appear	appeared	appeared	出現
ask	asked	asked	問
bark	barked	barked	吠叫
belong	belonged	belonged	屬於
boil	boiled	boiled	水煮
borrow	borrowed	borrowed	借來
bother	bothered	bothered	打擾
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	燃燒
camp	camped	camped	露營
cancel	canceled	canceled	取消
cheat	cheated	cheated	欺騙
check	checked	checked	檢查
cheer	cheered	cheered	歡呼
claim	claimed	claimed	主張
climb	climbed	climbed	攀爬
collect	collected	collected	收集
command	commanded	commanded	命令
complain	complained	complained	抱怨
connect	connected	connected	連接
consider	considered	considered	考慮
contact	contacted	contacted	聯絡
cook	cooked	cooked	煮
cough	coughed	coughed	咳嗽
count	counted	counted	記數
cover	covered	covered	覆蓋
cross	crossed	crossed	穿越

原形動詞	過去式	過去分詞	中文
deliver	delivered	delivered	遞送
depend	depended	depended	依賴
design	designed	designed	設計
detect	detected	detected	查出
develop	developed	developed	發展
dial	dialed	dialed	撥號
disappear	disappeared	disappeared	消失
discover	discovered	discovered	發現
discuss	discussed	discussed	討論
doubt	doubted	doubted	懷疑
earn	earned	earned	獲得、賺取
elect	elected	elected	選舉、選出
embarrass	embarrassed	embarrassed	使尷尬
employ	employed	employed	雇用
end	ended	ended	結束
enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed	享受
enter	entered	entered	進入
exist	existed	existed	存在
expect	expected	expected	期望
explain	explained	explained	說明、解釋
express	expressed	expressed	表達
fail	failed	failed	失敗
fill	filled	filled	裝滿
finish	finished	finished	結束
fix	fixed	fixed	固定、修理
follow	followed	followed	跟隨
form	formed	formed	形成
found	founded	founded	建立
frighten	frightened	frightened	使驚嚇、使害怕
gain	gained	gained	獲得
gather	gathered	gathered	集合
greet	greeted	greeted	問候
guess	guessed	guessed	猜測
hang	hanged	hanged	吊死

原形動詞	過去式	過去分詞	中文
happen	happened	happened	發生
hunt	hunted	hunted	狩獵
insist	insisted	insisted	堅持
interrupt	interrupted	interrupted	打擾、使中斷
invent	invented	invented	發明
join	joined	joined	參加
jump	jumped	jumped	跳躍
kick	kicked	kicked	踢
kill	killed	killed	殺死
knock	knocked	knocked	敲
lack	lacked	lacked	缺乏
learn	learned	learned	學習
lick	licked	licked	舔
lift	lifted	lifted	舉起
list	listed	listed	列表
listen	listened	listened	聽
long	longed	longed	渴望
look	looked	looked	看
mind	minded	minded	介意
miss	missed	missed	想念、錯過
mix	mixed	mixed	混合
need	needed	needed	需要
obey	obeyed	obeyed	聽從
offer	offered	offered	提出
open	opened	opened	打開
own	owned	owned	擁有
pack	packed	packed	打包
paint	painted	painted	畫圖
pass	passed	passed	通過
pick	picked	picked	挑選
play	played	played	玩、打
point	pointed	pointed	指出
pray	prayed	prayed	禱告
print	printed	printed	印刷

原形動詞	過去式	過去分詞	中文
protect	protected	protected	保護
pull	pulled	pulled	拉
punish	punished	punished	處罰
push	pushed	pushed	推
reach	reached	reached	到達
recover	recovered	recovered	康復
regard	regarded	regarded	認為
reject	rejected	rejected	拒絕
remember	remembered	remembered	記得
remind	reminded	reminded	提醒
rent	rented	rented	租
repair	repaired	repaired	修理
repeat	repeated	repeated	重複
return	returned	returned	歸來
review	reviewed	reviewed	複習
roll	rolled	rolled	滾動
ruin	ruined	ruined	毀壞
rush	rushed	rushed	衝進
sail	sailed	sailed	航行
search	searched	searched	搜索
seem	seemed	seemed	似乎
shout	shouted	shouted	大聲喊叫
sign	signed	signed	示意
ski	skied	skied	滑雪
smell	smelled	smelled	聞
sound	sounded	sounded	聽起來
spell	spelled	spelled	拼寫
start	started	started	開始
stay	stayed	stayed	停留
succeed	succeeded	succeeded	成功
suggest	suggested	suggested	建議
suit	suited	suited	適合
support	supported	supported	支持
surf	surfed	surfed	衝浪

原形動詞	過去式	過去分詞	中文
swallow	swallowed	swallowed	吞嚥
talk	talked	talked	拿
thank	thanked	thanked	謝謝
touch	touched	touched	感動
track	tracked	tracked	跟蹤
travel	traveled	traveled	旅行
treat	treated	treated	對待
trust	trusted	trusted	相信
turn	turned	turned	轉彎
visit	visited	visited	拜訪
wait	waited	waited	等待
walk	walked	walked	走
want	wanted	wanted	想要
wash	washed	washed	洗滌
wish	wished	wished	希望
wonder	wondered	wondered	驚訝
work	worked	worked	工作

## B. 規則動詞：V-d

原形動詞	過去式	過去分詞	中文
admire	admired	admired	仰慕
advise	advised	advised	建議
agree	agreed	agreed	同意
apologize	apologized	apologized	道歉
appreciate	appreciated	appreciated	欣賞
argue	argued	argued	爭論
arrange	arranged	arranged	安排
arrive	arrived	arrived	到達
bake	baked	baked	烘焙
barbecue	barbecued	barbecued	烤肉
bathe	bathed	bathed	沐浴
behave	behaved	behaved	表現
believe	believed	believed	相信
blame	blamed	blamed	責怪
care	cared	cared	關心
cause	caused	caused	導致



原形動詞	過去式	過去分詞	中文
celebrate	celebrated	celebrated	慶祝
change	changed	changed	改變
charge	charged	charged	收費
close	closed	closed	關閉
compare	compared	compared	比較
confuse	confused	confused	使困惑
continue	continued	continued	繼續
create	created	created	創造
damage	damaged	damaged	損害
dance	danced	danced	跳舞
decide	decided	decided	決定
decorate	decorated	decorated	裝飾
decrease	decreased	decreased	減少
describe	described	described	描述
die	died	died	決定
disagree	disagreed	disagreed	不同意
divide	divided	divided	分割
double	doubled	doubled	加倍
ease	eased	eased	放鬆、舒緩
emphasize	emphasized	emphasized	強調
excite	excited	excited	使興奮
excuse	excused	excused	原諒
force	forced	forced	強迫
guide	guided	guided	引導
handle	handled	handled	處理
hate	hated	hated	憎恨
hire	hired	hired	雇用
ignore	ignored	ignored	忽視
imagine	imagined	imagined	想像
improve	improved	improved	改進
include	included	included	包括
increase	increased	increased	增加
indicate	indicated	indicated	指示
inspire	inspired	inspired	激勵
introduce	introduced	introduced	介紹
invite	invited	invited	邀請
judge	judged	judged	判斷
like	liked	liked	喜歡
live	lived	lived	居住
measure	measured	measured	測量
move	moved	moved	移動、使感動

原形動詞	過去式	過去分詞	中文
notice	noticed	noticed	注意到
operate	operated	operated	操作
please	pleased	pleased	請
pollute	polluted	polluted	污染
prepare	prepared	prepared	準備
produce	produced	produced	製造
pronounce	pronounced	pronounced	發音
prove	proved	proved	證明
provide	provided	provided	提供
raise	raised	raised	增加
realize	realized	realized	瞭解
receive	received	received	收到
recycle	recycled	recycled	回收
refuse	refused	refused	拒絕
require	required	required	需要
revise	revised	revised	改變
rule	ruled	ruled	統治
save	saved	saved	拯救
scare	scared	scared	(使)害怕
serve	served	served	服務
settle	settled	settled	解決
share	shared	shared	分享
shine	shined	shined	擦亮
skate	skated	skated	溜冰
smile	smiled	smiled	微笑
solve	solved	solved	解決
state	stated	stated	敘述
surprise	surprised	surprised	驚訝
survive	survived	survived	生存
type	typed	typed	打字
underline	underlined	underlined	強調
use	used	used	使用
vote	voted	voted	投票
wake	waked	waked	醒
waste	wasted	wasted	浪費
welcome	welcomed	welcomed	歡迎

### C. 規則動詞 重複字尾加 ed

原形動詞	過去式	過去分詞	中文
clap	clapped	clapped	拍手
control	controlled	controlled	控制
drag	dragged	dragged	拖拉
drop	dropped	dropped	掉落
fit	fitted	fitted	適合
jog	jogged	jogged	慢跑
nod	nodded	nodded	點頭
omit	omitted	omitted	省略
prefer	preferred	preferred	較喜歡
rob	robbed	robbed	搶劫
rub	rubbed	rubbed	摩擦
step	stepped	stepped	行走
stop	stopped	stopped	停

### D. 規則動詞 去 y 加加 ied

原形動詞	過去式	過去分詞	中文
carry	carried	carried	拿、運送
copy	copied	copied	複製
cry	cried	cried	哭泣
deny	denied	denied	否認
envy	envied	envied	嫉妒
fry	fried	fried	油炸
hurry	hurried	hurried	匆忙
marry	married	married	結婚
reply	replied	replied	回應
satisfy	satisfied	satisfied	滿意
study	studied	studied	學習
supply	supplied	supplied	提供

## 動詞三態表 ( 不規則變化 )

### A. 不規則動詞 AAA 型

原形動詞	過去式	過去分詞	中文
beat	beat	beat / beaten	打、擊、敲
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	廣播
burst	burst	burst	爆裂
cost	cost	cost	花費、價值
cut	cut	cut	剪、切
hit	hit	hit	撞擊、打擊
hurt	hurt	hurt	受傷、傷害
let	let	let	讓
put	put	put	放置
quit	quit	quit	放棄、戒
read	read [ɛ]	read [ɛ]	閱讀
shut	shut	shut	關

### B. 不規則動詞 ABA 型

原形動詞	過去式	過去分詞	中文
become	became	become	變成
come	came	come	來
run	ran	run	跑

## C. 不規則動詞 ABB 型

原形動詞	過去式	過去分詞	中文
bring	brought	brought	帶來
build	built	built	建造
buy	bought	bought	買
catch	caught	caught	抓
deal	dealt	dealt	處理
dig	dug	dug	挖
feed	fed	fed	餵食
feel	felt	felt	感覺
fight	fought	fought	打架
find	found	found	找到
get	got	got/gotten	得到
hang	hung	hung	懸掛
have/has	had	had	有
hear	heard	heard	聽
hold	held	held	舉辦、握住
keep	kept	kept	保持
lay	laid	laid	擱、放、產卵
lead	led	led	領導、引導
leave	left	left	離開
lend	lent	lent	借出
lose	lost	lost	輸、遺失
make	made	made	製作
mean	meant	meant	意指…
meet	met	met	遇到
pay	paid	paid	付錢
say	said	said	說
sell	sold	sold	賣
send	sent	sent	寄、送
shoot	shot	shot	射擊
sit	sat	sat	坐
sleep	slept	slept	睡覺
slide	slid	slid	滑動

原形動詞	過去式	過去分詞	中文
smell	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt	聞
spend	spent	spent	花費
stand	stood	stood	站立
seek	sought	sought	搜索
sell	sold	sold	賣
send	sent	sent	寄、送
shine	shone	shone	照耀
shoot	shot	shot	射擊
sweep	swept	swept	掃
swing	swung	swung	搖擺
teach	taught	taught	教導
tell	told	told	告訴
think	thought	thought	想、思考
understand	understood	understood	了解
win	won	won	贏

## D. 不規則動詞 ABC 型

原形動詞	過去式	過去分詞	中文
be(am, are, is)	was, were	been	是
begin	began	begun	開始
bite	bit	bitten	咬
blow	blew	blown	吹
break	broke	broken	打破
choose	chose	chosen	選擇
do	did	done	做
draw	drew	drawn	畫
drink	drank	drunk	喝
drive	drove	driven	駕駛
eat	ate	eaten	吃
fall	fell	fallen	落下
fly	flew	flown	飛
forget	forgot	forgot / forgotten	忘記
forgive	forgave	forgiven	原諒
give	gave	given	給予
go	went	gone	去 S
grow	grew	grown	生長
hide	hid	hidden	躲藏
know	knew	known	知道
ride	rode	ridden	騎
ring	rang	rung	搖鈴
rise	rose	risen	上升
see	saw	seen	看見
sew	sewed	sewn	縫
shake	shook	shaken	搖動
show	showed	shown	展現
sing	sang	sung	唱
sink	sank	sunk	下沉
speak	spoke	spoken	說話
steal	stole	stolen	偷
swim	swam	swum	游泳
take	took	taken	拿
tear	tore	torn	撕裂
throw	threw	thrown	投擲
wake	woke	woken	醒來
wear	wore	worn	穿
write	wrote	written	寫