Introduction 編輯大意

- 一、本書係根據民國一〇七年四月教育部發布之「十二年國民基本教育課程綱要國民中小學暨普通型高級中等學校語文領域一英語文」編寫而成。
- 二、 本書編撰係以英語文領綱核心素養為依據,旨在培養學生終身學習的態度,即:
 - 本書編寫和活動設計皆以學生為中心,力求主題與體裁的多樣性,並提供難易度不同的素材,以利教師 進行差異化教學,符合學生不同的需求。
 - 本書課文融入多元議題,並於閱讀前、中、後設有問題探討,旨在整合所學,開創不同思路,以培養學生批判思辨能力。
 - 本書透過有意義的教學情境,強化學生的語言知識與溝通技能,幫助學生透過語言學習,探索不同國家 的文化,進而提升社會參與並培養國際觀。
- 三、本書共分六冊,供國民中學三年(六個學期)使用。本冊包含六個教學單元、三個複習單元以及一個文化與節慶單元。各教學單元包含:Warm-up(暖身)、Dialogue(對話)、Theme Words(主題字彙)、Grammar Focus(文法焦點)、Reading(閱讀)、Sounds and Letters(發音)、Exercise(聽力與閱讀練習)、Extension(延伸)。其中,Extension(延伸)可視實際教學需求彈性使用。
- 四、 視主題或句型需求,教學單元中彈性設有Activity (活動)或Usage (語用)。Activity (活動)以多元的口說活動為主,旨在培養學生的語用能力: Usage (語用)則以情境或表格方式,幫助學生掌握語言規則。
- 五、Reading(閱讀)的提問分成Before You Read(閱讀前)、While You Read(閱讀中)和After You Read(閱讀後)三階段來設計,幫助學生養成先預設、再修正預設並監控理解、後組織整理並釐清概念之閱讀習慣。另於每單元提供閱讀理解策略,培養學生閱讀能力,以建構個人知識。
- 六、每兩個單元後皆設有Review(複習),內容包含:Listening(聽力策略)、Recap(統整與複習)、Self Check(自我檢測),並適時提供Task(任務型導向活動)、Song(歌曲)或Chant(歌謠)。
- 七、Comics(漫畫)為彈性使用之教學資源,提供學生做加深加廣的應用。
- 八、本書之生詞,列表於Word Bank(各課單字表)中,並依在當課的功能分為「應用字彙」與「認識字彙」。
 - 應用字彙:與該課主題關係密切或為常用字詞者。學生必須了解其字義、聽懂讀音,同時須能在書面或 □頭溝通中正確拼讀書寫,並在適切的語境中使用該字詞。
 - 認識字彙:學生僅須了解字義、聽懂讀音,以幫助了解文句語意,不必拼讀、書寫或於口語溝通中運用。
 - 當學過的字彙以不同字義呈現或組成新的片語時,會以淺藍框方式 列於當頁下方及Word Bank (各課單字表)中,供學生理解、應用,但不列為該課之新字詞。而課文中之專有名詞僅列於當頁下方並標示音標,不列入Word Bank (各課單字表)中。
- 本書以小字典 @ 標註頁面中之生詞,均不列為必學單字,僅供教學過程參照使用,切勿列於評量之中。
 九、本書搭配之教學資源包含教師手冊、習作、課本CD以及習作CD。

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Contents 課程大綱

	單元名稱 Unit Title	主題 Topic	文法焦點 Grammar Focus
	Cursive Writing	- 連續體	
1	Do You Like Sports?	- 運動與休閒 - 人物特徵描述	- 現在簡單式(第一、二、三人稱單複數) - 描述外觀 - 詢問身高
2	How Often Do You Go to the Library?	- 生活作息 - 文學賞析	- 頻率副詞 - How often 問頻率
	Review 1		
3	Which Painting Do You Like?	- 藝術賞析 - 食物與價錢	- 疑問詞 Which - How much 詢問價錢 - 不定代名詞 one/ones
4	How Much Flour Do You Need?	- 使用數量詞 - 食物與食譜	- 用 How many 詢問可數名詞的數量 - 用 How much 詢問不可數名詞的數量
	Review 2		
5	There Was a Lot of Trash in the Sea	- 自然景觀 - 環境保護 - 戶外活動	- be 動詞過去式 - 規則動詞過去式
6	We Rode a Bike to the Temple	- 旅遊經驗 - 場所 - 文化與習俗	- 不規則動詞過去式 - 連接詞 because 和 so
	Review 3		
	Culture & Festival	- 復活節(建議搭配	配第二次段考教學使用)

主要句型 Pattern	溝通功能 Function	核心素養 Competency	議題 Issue
I swim every day.He swims every day.My eyes are big.How tall are you?	- 能叙述日常的休閒活動 - 能形容他人的外表與身高	Al 身心素質與 自我精進	- 生涯規劃 教育
I usually eat breakfast at six.How often do you go to the library?	- 能簡單敘述自己的日常活動並能 詢問他人- 能詢問並說明從事特定活動之頻 率或次數	Al 身心素質與 自我精進	- 生命教育
 Which do you like, orange juice or apple juice? How much is the juice? Those are my dogs. The big one is Ginger, and the small one is Pepper. 	- 能詢問他人的喜好與選擇 - 能詢問並回答與價錢相關的問題 - 能用代名詞指稱先前提過的可數 名詞	B1 符號運用與 溝通表達	
How many plates are there in the kitchen?How much pizza do you want?	- 能詢問並回答與數量相關的問題 - 能簡單描述烹調食物所需的物品	A3 規劃執行與 創新應變	
- I was busy yesterday. - I visited my grandpa last week.	- 能詢問並回答過去的狀態及所在 的地點	Al 身心素質與 自我精進	- 環境教育
 I went to India last month. I couldn't sleep because there were too many people. 	- 能詢問和描述過去發生的事情- 能詢問和描述過去發生的事情- 能詢問並回答事件發生的原因	C3 多元文化與 國際理解	- 多元文化 教育 - 國際教育

Reading Strategies 閱讀策略



Using Graphic Organizers 使用組織圖

Venn Diagram

文氏圖

「文氏圖」用來整理兩個(或以上)事物的資訊。透過「文氏圖」找出資訊間的交集,能幫助讀者清楚了解事物的異同。

【 搭配Unit 1】

策略發展步驟:

- 1. 書出兩個圓,一個圓代表一個事物。
- 2. 找出文中對兩個事物的描述。
- 3. 將事物1獨有的描述填入藍色區域,事物2獨有的描述填入 黃色區域,兩者皆具有的描述填入中間綠色區域。





Skimming 略讀

「 略讀 」 是一種選擇性的快速 閱讀方式,能幫助讀者在短 時間内掌握文本的大意。

【 搭配Unit 2】

策略發展步驟:

- 1. 先閱讀標題及圖表。
- 2. 讀每一段落頭尾的主題句及結論句,以了解各段大意。★
- 3. 將剩下的細節資訊快速閱讀過。
- ★ 主題句為揭示段落主題及重點的句子,通常位於段落的開端。 結論句為替段落作結論及收尾的句子,通常位於段落的尾端。



Scanning 掃讀

「掃讀」是快速地掃描文章中的文字,用來找到特定的訊息。

【 搭配Unit 3】

策略發展步驟:

- 1. 欲尋找文章中特定的資訊時,先回憶該資訊在文章中的位置。
- 2. 快速掃描文本,不必逐字閱讀,並留意欲尋找資訊的相關字彙。
- 3. 找到相關字彙後,快速閱讀該部分句子,確認是否為目標資訊。



Making Connections 連結

「連結」是指讀者將自身經驗 或知識與讀到的内容作連繫。 此法有助於讀者理解,以及 對讀到的内容產生迴響。

【 搭配Unit 4】

策略發展步驟:

- 1. 閱讀前或閱讀中,先思考自身有無文本主題相關的經驗或知識。
- 2. 接著想想以前是否有讀過相似體裁或主題的文本。
- 3. 最後想想生活中有什麼事件或是議題與本文相關。



Summarizing 摘要

第一冊已學過用「摘要」策略 來形成段落大意。本冊摘大 意策略用於當文章多於一段 時,以各段落大意形成全文 大意。

【 搭配Unit 5】

策略發展步驟:

- 1. 找出各段落的主要概念。
- 2. 聯結各段落的主要概念。
- 3. 刪除次要的資訊,並歸納主要的論點。
- 4. 用自己的話語重述這些重要的概念。



Monitoring 監控

「監控」是讀者在閱讀時監控 自己的閱讀歷程,這能幫助 讀者掌握閱讀的理解情形。

【 搭配Unit 6 】

策略發展步驟:

- 1. 閱讀時,將看不懂的地方畫上問號(?)。
- 2. 找出畫上(?)的地方不懂的原因,例如是遭遇到生字或者是不知道代名詞指涉為何。
- 3. 思考該如何解決,如放慢重讀該段、用上下文推論或連結 自身經驗等。
- 4. 將思考後讀懂的問號改成驚嘆號(!)。

Characters 人物介紹



Zac Hugo

法國人,出生於坎城(Cannes)。天秤座,A型。 精通英、法雙語,中文尚可。因緣際會一家人來臺 發展。個性優雅有禮。習慣早睡早起,因此總是神 采奕奕。興趣是音樂,拿手的樂器是吉他。

Yuki Kato

日本人,出生於京都(Kyoto)。射手座,AB型。 日語、英語流利,中文普通。因為父親工作的關係全家暫居臺灣。個性好學積極,但常因放學後 需去補習而睡眠不足。興趣是烹飪,尤其熱衷於 製作甜點。



Jamie Hande

Jamie Parker

美國人,出生於西雅圖(Seattle)。 處女座,B型。母語為英語,自小學習中文,因此能用中文溝通。Jamie一家從美來探望移民至臺的爺爺後,決定在臺灣唸書。個性開朗活潑,喜歡各式各樣的運動,例如浮潛、衝浪等。非常關切自然生態及環保議題。

Cody Wei

臺灣人,出生於臺南(Tainan)。水瓶座,O型。 精通中、臺、英三種語言,是其他三人的中文小老師。個性聰明善良,常對朋友伸出援手。興趣是科學,此外對於藝術也頗有獨到的見解。



Lea

Lea Felix

(Zac's aunt)

法國人,出生於里昂(Lyon)。雙子座,AB型。 精通英、法雙語,是Zac的阿姨。熱愛異國文化, 個性大方好客。旅居印度十二年,對Zac這個外甥 疼愛有加。

Anna Hugo

(Zac's mom)

法國人,出生於里昂(Lyon)。雙魚座,B型。 精通英、法雙語,是Zac的媽媽。喜歡體驗不同 的文化,經常利用寒暑假期間帶著Zac旅行世界 各地。



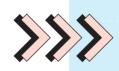
Cursive Writing

A Learn it. 學習連續體字母大小寫。

ABCDEFGUL GKLMNOP2R STUVWXY

jklmnopqr

Hello, my name is Yuki. I am a thirteen-year-old school girl. I can cook, and my favorite food is fish eggs. Zac, Jamie, and Cody are my friends. Zac can sing, and his favorite band is The Gray Walls. Jamie is a big fan of animals. Her favorite movie is Mr. Fox. Cody is a good guy. He can be friends with any person. Thanks to them, I am having a great time at school.



- 1			
	0	•••	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	ENLAGY	•••••••	
179			
		•••	

● Write. 用連續體寫出自己的英文名字。

m .	
Thy name is	
J	

Unit

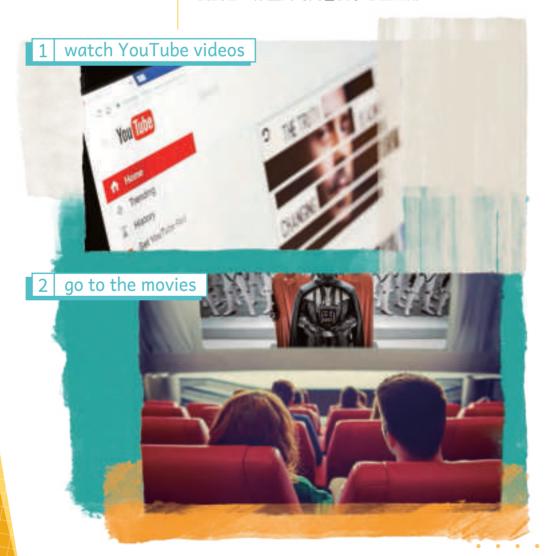
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Do You Like Sports?



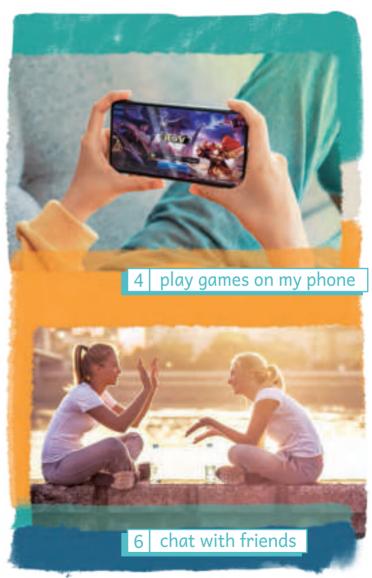
Say it.

說說看,你空閒時間會從事哪些活動?











in my free time.

board game 桌遊

chat 聊天



A Listen and repeat. ◆ CD1: 1-2

(After school)

Jamie: Do you like sports, Zac?

Zac: Yes, I do. I like basketball very **much**. I'm on the school **team**.

I practice basketball after school every day.

Jamie: Do you also play basketball on weekends?

Zac: No, I don't.

Jamie: **Then** what do you do on weekends?

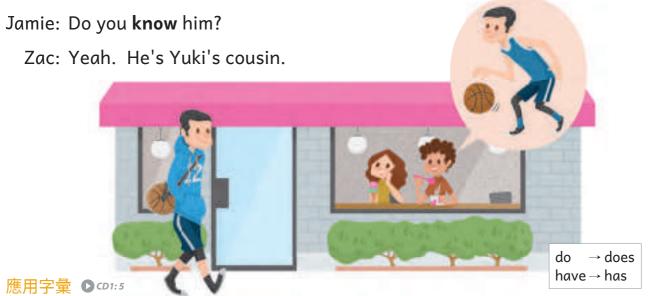
Zac: On Saturdays, I read at home. On Sundays, I **swim** with my friends.

Jamie: I also swim on weekends. Can I join you guys next time?

Zac: Sure.

Jamie: Hey, look at that boy. He has brown eyes and nice hair. He's cute.

Zac: That's Shin.



like 喜歡;像…

sport 運動

much 多(的)

team 隊;組

practice 練習

every 每一

then 那麼

swim 游泳

join 參加

eye 眼睛

hair 頭髮

know 知道;認識

CD1: 3-4

Jamie: How tall is he?

Zac: He's one **hundred** and eighty **centimeter**s tall.

Jamie: Wow! He's very tall.

Zac: You can say that again!

Jamie: Does he play sports?

Zac: Yes. He is also on the school basketball team.

Jamie: What does Shin do in his free time?

Zac: He writes songs or plays music. He's good at the guitar and

the piano.



B Fill in the blanks. 根據對話内容,完成下面短文。

Shin is Yuki's	. He has brown	and
nice	. He is also tall. Shin can play	, and
he plays for the s	chool team. In his free time, he plays mu	ısic. He can
play the	and the	

應用字彙 **○**CD1:5

centimeter 公分 (= cm) You can say that again! 一點也沒錯!

guitar 吉他

piano 鋼琴





應用字彙 ♪CD1:7



activity 活動



現在簡單式(第一、二人稱及第三人稱複數)

I/We swim every day.

They don't play sports every weekend.

* don't = do not

B Do you study English on Sundays?

be you study English on Sundays

Yes, I/we do.

Do you watch TV on weekends?

No, I/we don't.

* on Sundays = every Sunday on weekends = every weekend

Speak and write. 根據下面週末活動表,說說看、寫寫看。

		Bobo	Coco	Momo
on Saturdays	fly a kite	✓	✓	X
on Saturdays	swim	X	\checkmark	\checkmark
on Sundays	play the guitar	X	✓	\checkmark
on Sundays	swim	\checkmark	X	X

Example I'm Bobo. I fly a kite on Saturdays.

- 1 I'm Coco. I don't on Sundays. I swim on Saturdays.
- ② I'm Momo. I on Sundays.
- 3 Do you and Momo swim on Saturdays?



Do Bobo and Coco fly a kite on Sundays?

現在簡單式 (第三人稱單數)

C

He swims every day.

She plays sports every weekend.

He doesn't swim every day.

She doesn't play sports every weekend.

D

Does he/she study English on Sundays?

Does he/she watch TV on weekends?

Yes, he/she does.

No, he/she doesn't.

Read. 讀讀看。 **○** CD1:8

1. 第三人稱單數動詞字尾變化整理

直接加-S	dance make practice	 → comes → dances → makes → practices → takes 	know → knows listen → listens paint → paints sing → sings swim → swims
直接加-es	do go	→ does → goes	wash → washes watch → watches
字尾為「子音+-y」,去-y加-ies	fly hurry	→ flies → hurries	study → studies
字尾為「母音+-y」,直接加-s	play say	→ plays → says	

2. 第三人稱單數動詞的字尾發音

[s]		[z]		[IZ]			
checks	helps	eats	draws	goes	joins	dances	washes
wakes	jumps	writes	follows	sees	rides	uses	watches



Speak and write. 根據上方圖片,說說看、寫寫看。

Exc	ample	Zara plays the g	guitar <mark>e</mark> v	very day.			
1.	Kai		cakes f	or his friends	every	<u> </u>	
2.	Rex (eve		a kite a	at the park ev	ery	and and	
3.		Does Zara play Yes, she	the gu	itar every day 	?		
4.	8		_ Kai			for his friends o	n Fridays?
	9		, he		. He makes cak	es for his friends	
		on	•				
5.	8		Rex_		_		at the park
		on Thursdays?					
	(*)	No, he		fly a kite at	the park		
		He does it			and		

Ε

What do you/they do at nine every morning?

I/We/They read at nine every morning.

What does he/she do after school?

He/She swims after school.

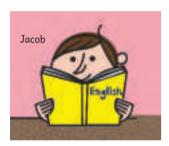
Speak and write. 根據圖片內容,說說看、寫寫看。



Example Mr. Wu / watch TV

A: What does Mr. Wu do at night?

B: He watches TV (at night).



1 you / study English

A:	you do every morning, Jacob?
B: I	(every morning).



Theo / listen to music

A:	Theo	in his free time?
B: He		(in his free time).



3 the woman / go to the movies / every two months

A: _____

B: She goes to the movies every two months.



4 Lily and her brother / fly a kite / every Wednesday afternoon

A: What do Lily and her brother do every Wednesday afternoon?

B:



5 Mrs. Watson / wash her car / on weekends

A: What does Mrs. Watson do on weekends?

B:

Activity Ask and report. 依例調查同學從事某活動的時間或地點並與全班分享。



What time do you go to bed every day, Max?

Mea

I go to bed at eleven every day.



2

What do you do <u>on Saturday</u> afternoons, Belle?



I practice basketball.

Where do you do it?

I do that <u>at the park</u> near my house.



Belle practices basketball at the park near her house on Saturday afternoons.

Max goes to bed at eleven every day.





Fill in the blanks. 觀察上圖,填入適當的身體部位名稱。

- 1. I'm Zara. My is long, and my are long, too.
- 2. I'm Kai. My _____ are large, but my is small.
- 3. I'm Rex. My are thick, and my are strong.

應用字彙 **○**CD1:10

appearance 外表;外觀

nose 鼻子 leg 腿 large 大的 ear 耳朶

mouth 嘴巴 thick 厚的

lip 嘴唇 strong 強壯的 arm 手臂

height 身高;高度

A Read. 讀讀看

My eyes are big. = I have big eyes.

Her legs are long. = She has long legs.

Speak and write. 看圖說說看、寫寫看。



1. My nose is long.

I a .



2. My ears are not small. My ears are large.

I _____small ears.

I large ears.



3. His eyes are big, his nose is small, and his lips are thick.

B Read. 讀讀看

How tall are you?

I'm one hundred (and) eighty centimeters (tall).

Speak and write. 根據上頁的圖片,說說看、寫寫看。

1. A: How tall is Zara?

B: She is _____.

2. A:

B: He is one hundred (and) ninety centimeters (tall).



Before You Read

Do you know these men?







閱讀動畫

CD1: 11-12

There are many good

basketball **players**, but there aren't many like LeBron James and Stephen Curry. They are great NBA players from **the USA**, and everyone likes them.

James is a born basketball player. His body is perfect for the sport. He is strong and tall. But this is not enough. James practices every day and puts his all into every game.

While You Read

Find out the descriptions about the two players.

找出文中對兩位球員的描述。

應用字彙 **●**CD1:15

NBA [`ɛn `bi `e] 全美籃球聯盟

player 選手;球員

enough 足夠(的)

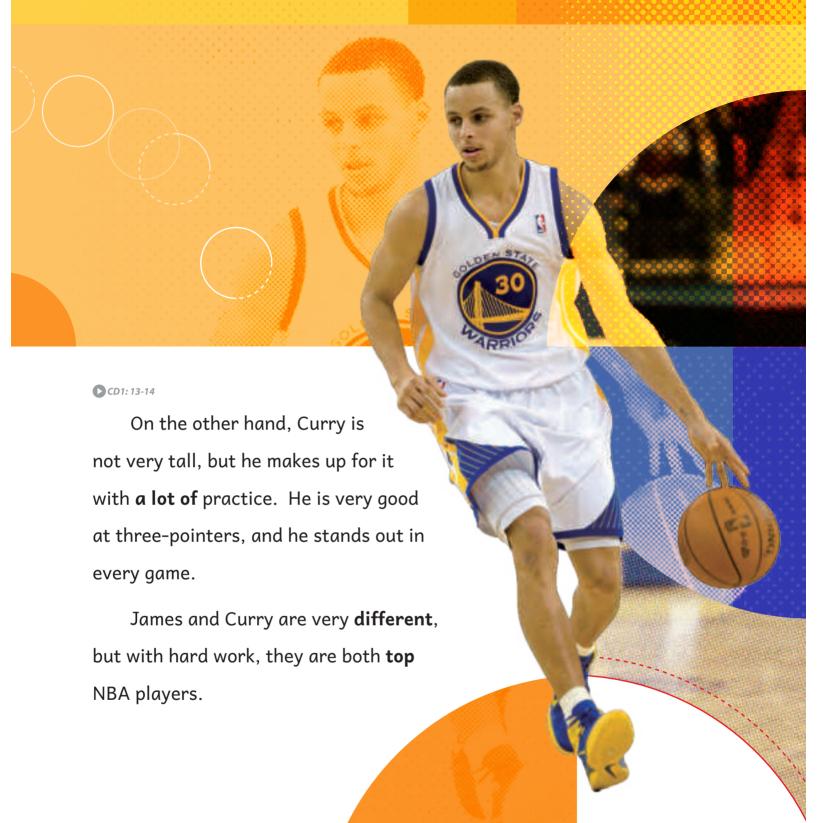
認識字彙 born 天生的

the USA $\not\equiv$ (= the United States of America)

States of America) body 身體

put one's all 盡全力 into 到…裡面

perfect 完美的



應用字彙 **○**CD1:15

a lot of 很多的 (= lots of)

on the other hand 另一方面

different 不同的

make up for... 彌補…

top 頂尖的

stand out 突出

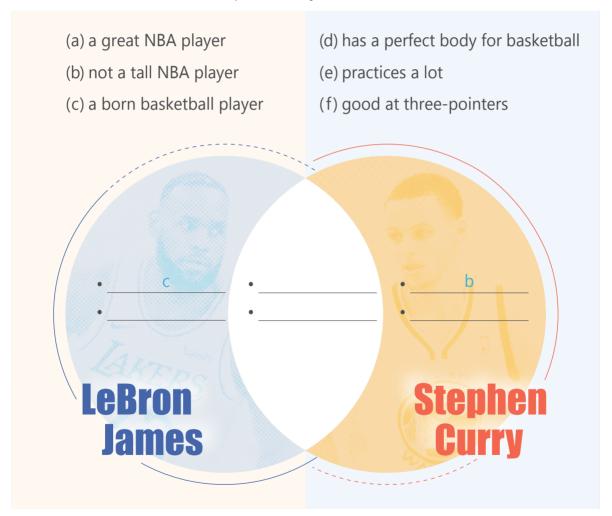
After You Read

- △ Choose the correct answer. 根據閱讀内容,選出正確的答案。
 - () What is the reading about?
 - (a) Two NBA players' bodies.
 - (b) Two NBA players' hard work.
 - (c) Two NBA players' basketball practice.

💥 🗱 Venn Diagram

B Complete the graphic organizer.

將下列關於LeBron James和Stephen Curry的敘述代號填入組織圖中適當的位置。



- Think and share. 想一想,並和同學分享。
 - Do you have an idol? What is special about him or her?

你有偶像嗎?他或她有何特別之處?

ounds and Letters | Consonant Digraphs



A Read. 讀讀看。 ♠ CD1: 16

[n]knife wrap knock write know wrong

[f] phone photo elephant

[f] cough enough laugh

無發音 eight high night

B Listen and repeat. 跟著CD唸唸看。 ▶ CD1: 17

- knot
- wrist
- sigh

- dol<u>ph</u>in
- tough
- daughter

[r]

Col: 18 Listen and check the correct answer. 聽CD,將發音相同者打勾。 ▶ CD1: 18

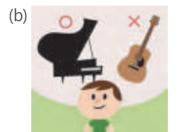
1. grape graph 3. right) write 5.) knight kite

2.	()	might	mite
4.	()	laugh	lag
6.	()	wreck	reck

辨識句意

- A Listen and choose the correct picture. 根據聽到的句子,選出符合描述的圖片。 ▶ CD1: 19
 - 1. () (a)







2. () (a)







基本問答

- B Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的内容,選出最適合的回應。 ▶ CD1:20
 - 1. () (a) He's 187 cm tall.
 - (b) Her husband is strong and tall.
 - (c) He has a strong body, but he is short.
 - 2. () (a) Yes, she does that every day.
 - (b) She practices baseball after school every day.
 - (c) She can play baseball, but she can't play basketball.

言談理解

- C Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的内容,選出最適合的答案。 ▶ 四1:21
 - 1. () (a) A band.
 - (b) A game.
 - (c) A sports player.
 - 2. () (a) She has long legs.
 - (b) She has short hair.
 - (c) She has a small nose.



Jackie is reading a book, and this is the first page of the book.

▶ About the People



Gavin Tam

Gavin is from Bird's Creek. He is handsome and nice. Everyone likes him.



Lorna Gordon

Lorna is from the USA. She's new to Bird's Creek. Friends are important to her. She's always there for them. Lorna is going home to the USA in six months. Gavin and Paul are very sad about it.



Paul Dickenson

Paul knows Gavin from high school. He is strong and tall, and he is a player in the NBA. He's also good at music. He can play the guitar and the piano.

Cassandra Yolk

Cassandra knows everyone in Bird's Creek. Gavin, Lorna, and Paul meet with her at a party every Sunday, but she is always late for it. Gavin doesn't really like her.



Read and choose the correct answer. 根據文章内容,選出正確的答案。

- 1. () Which is most likely under the " in the reading?
 - (a) She is here for two months.
 - (b) She doesn't like her friends.
 - (c) She makes up for it with hard work.
 - (d) She's a dear friend to Gavin and Paul.
- 2. () Which is NOT true?
 - (a) Paul doesn't like Lorna.
 - (b) Lorna comes from the USA.
 - (c) Gavin is not a fan of Cassandra.
 - (d) Cassandra knows a lot of people.
- 3. () Jackie is reading a passage in the book. It's a talk between two people.
 - A: Hey, are you free this Saturday night? I'm having a party.
 - B: I have basketball practice that night, but I can join you after it.
 - A: Great! Also, can you play some music for the party?
 - B: Sure. I can play the guitar.

Who is most likely person B?

- (a) Paul.
- (b) Lorna.
- (c) Gavin.
- (d) Cassandra.



true 正確的

most likely 最有可能

which 哪一個



passage 段落

Unit

2

How Often Do You Go to the Library?



Say it.

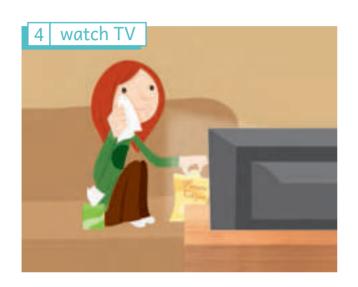
說說看,你最常從事下面哪項日常活動?

















Ι_ very often.

surf the Net 上網 bike 單車 very often 很常



A Listen and repeat. ▶cD1:22-23

(It's 7 a.m. on Sunday. Yuki is walking the dog.)

Zac: Good morning, Yuki. You're an early bird.

Yuki: Not me. My dog, Oreo, is the early bird. He usually wakes me up before six. Are you a morning person?

Zac: Yes. I wake up at five every day.

Yuki: Good for you. I usually get up at seven. Sometimes, I get up after seven twenty.

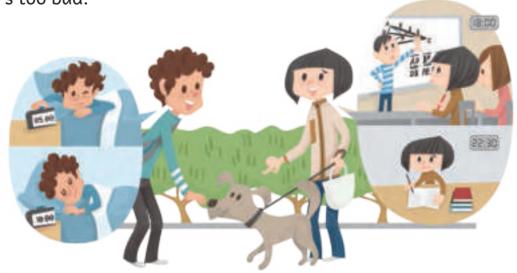
Zac: Wow, that's late. What time do you usually go to bed?

Yuki: At twelve.

Zac: Twelve? How come? What do you do after school?

Yuki: I'm at cram school from six to nine. Then I go home and do my **homework** for two **hours**. I don't have much free time.

Zac: That's too bad.



應用字彙 ◆CD1:26

usually 通常 early 早的

get up 起床 hour 小時

sometimes 有時候

late 晚的

do one's homework 做功課

How come? 怎麼會? / 為什麼?

walk 遛(寵物)

then 然後

too 太···

認識字彙 cram school 補習班

CD1: 24-25

Yuki: I'm always tired in the morning. What can I do?

Zac: A **shower** can help. I **often** take a shower in the morning.

Yuki: Really? I never do that.

By the way, where are you going?

Zac: To the library.

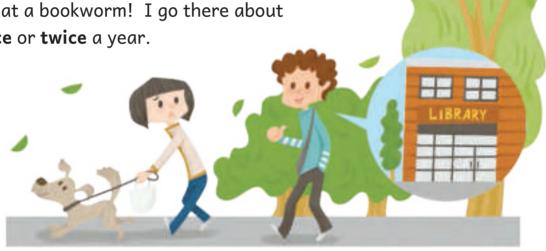
Yuki: Library? How often do you go there?

Zac: I **check out** books from the library three

times a month.

Yuki: What a bookworm! I go there about

once or twice a year.



B Choose the correct answer. 根據對話内容,選出正確的描述。

1. (



- (a) I go to bed before ten.
- (b) After school, I go to cram school.

2. (



- (a) I take a shower in the morning.
- (b) I go to the library once or twice a year.

應用字彙 ◆CD1:26

always 總是

tired 疲累的 library 圖書館 shower 淋浴

often 經常

never 從未

by the way 順帶一提

check out 借(書)

once 一次

twice 兩次





應用字彙 **○**CD1:28



daily routine 日常作息

brush one's teeth 刷牙(teeth為tooth的複數)

face 臉

breakfast 早餐

lunch 午餐

exercise 運動

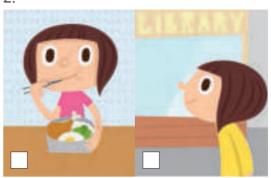
computer 電腦

A Listen and check the correct picture. 根據聽到的句子,將符合描述的圖片打勾。 ◆ CD1:29

1.



2.



B Fill in the blanks. 根據上頁April的作息完成填空。

her	and	her face at six twenty.
She at home from six thirty to		at home from six thirty to six
fifty, and th	nen she goes to scho	ol. She comes home from school
	_	
	p.m. Then she	for an hour. After that,

Grammar Focus



I usually eat breakfast at six.

She sometimes walks her dog at night.

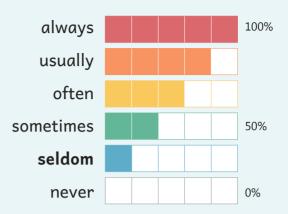
We never have lunch at home.

В

I am always happy at school.

He is often tired after school.

They are seldom quiet in class.



Speak and write. 根據圖中的情境,說說看、寫寫看。



Example fight with each other

We never fight with each other.



• sleep under the sofa

The dog _____ under the sofa.



2 help their dad in the kitchen

The girls _____ their dad in the kitchen.

應用字彙 ◆CD1:30



3 use the computer after ten

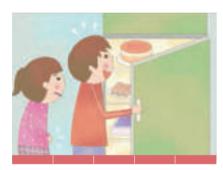
My brothers _____

after ten.



be late for school

The students _____ late for school.



5 be hungry at night

They _____ hungry at night.



6 be free on weekends

I _____ on weekends.

Activity Think and share. 想一想並與同學分享你的答案。

What do you never do in front of other people?



How often do you go to the library?

How often does he watch TV?

I go to the library once a week. He watches TV three times a week.

Read. 讀讀看。

minute every hour two months

day once week twice а three times month

Speak and write. 根據圖中的情境,說說看、寫寫看。



Example go to the movies / once a month

A: How often do they go to the movies?

B: They go to the movies once a month.



• exercise / twice a day

A: _____ you _____?

B: We exercise



2 clean their bedroom / three times a week

A: How often do the boys clean their bedroom?

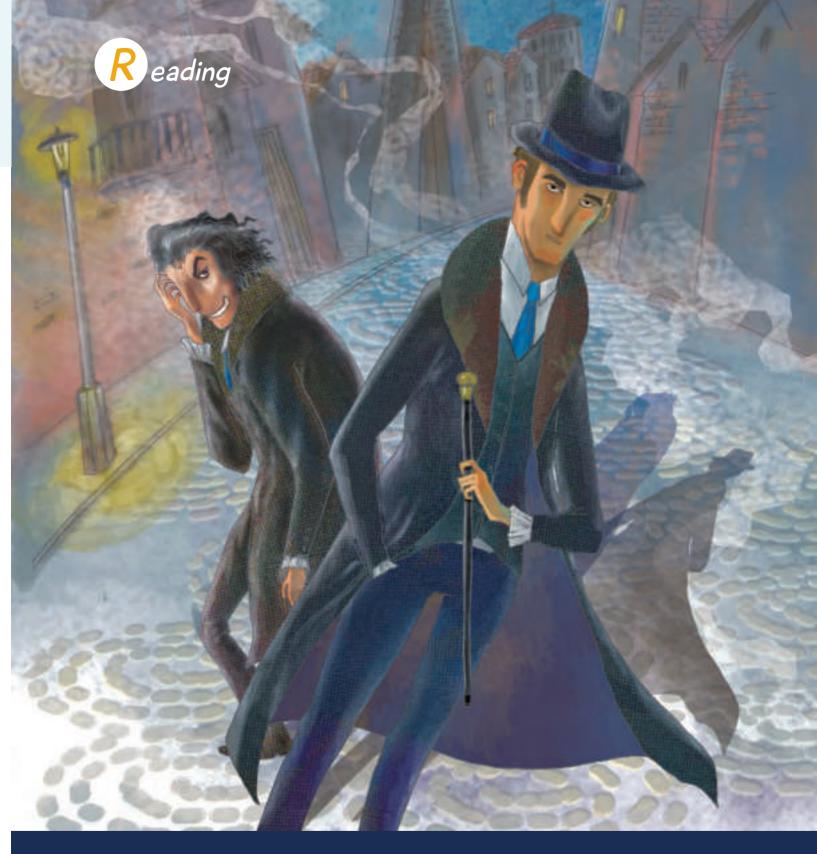
5:00 →	5:30 → 6:00 → 6:30	
200	100	
1	THE THE	

3 the man / check on the baby / every thirty minutes

A:

B: He checks on the baby every thirty minutes.

應用字彙 ◆CD1:31



Before You Read

What do you think about these two men?



Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde





While You Read

Quickly read the passage in 45 seconds and think about what it is about.

快速利用45秒閱讀本文並想一想文章 在說什麼。



搭配 p. VI 策略步驟教學

I'm Dr. Jekyll. I have two sides, and the bad side is taking over. **During** the day, I go to work, help people, and save lives. I'm a good doctor, and people love me. After work, I go home, have **dinner**, and then go to bed. I'm happy with my life.

應用字彙 **○**CD1:34

during 在…期間

work 工作

save 拯救

life 生命;生活

love 愛

dinner 晚餐

Dr. 醫生

take over 接管

認識字彙 side 面;邊

But, I sometimes change into Mr. Hyde. I go out, make trouble, and hurt people. I can't help it. I'm a bad person as Mr. Hyde, and people don't like this side of me. I must fight it. Who can help me?



應用字彙 **○**CD1:34

change into 變成

trouble 麻煩

hurt 傷害

out (到) 外面

I can't help it. 我沒有辦法。/ 我忍不住。

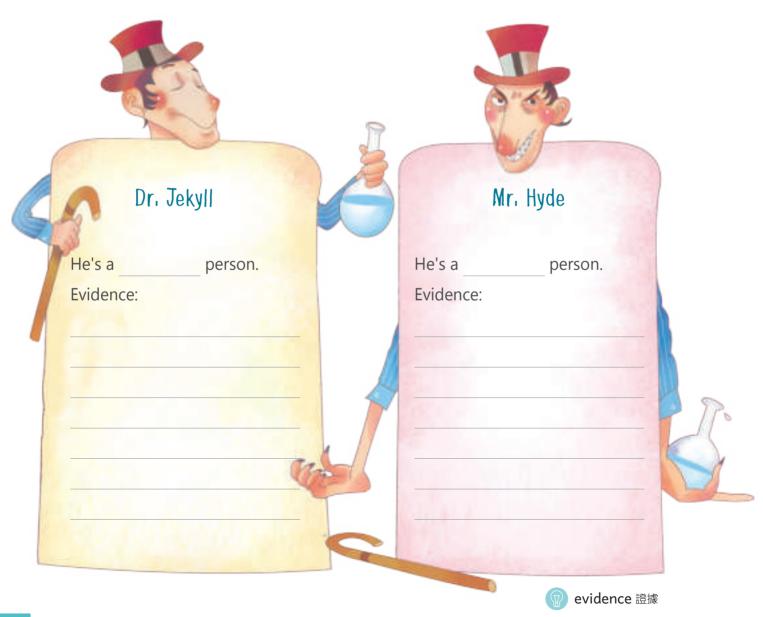
fight 對抗

認識字彙 as 作為;如同

must 必須;一定

After You Read

- A Choose the correct answer. 根據閱讀内容,選出正確的答案。
 - () What is the reading about?
 - (a) A doctor's day.
 - (b) A man's two sides.
 - (c) A good man and his bad friend.
- B Think and write. 你覺得Dr. Jekyll和Mr. Hyde是怎樣的人? 用一個形容詞來描述他們, 並寫下文章中有哪些句子可以支持你的想法。



ounds and Letters | Soft C and G



A Read. 讀讀看。 ▶ CD1:35

[s]	cellphone	city	cyber
	concert	exercise	bicycle
	December	pencil	Lucy
[dʒ]	change	giant	gym
	George	ginger	Egypt
	orange	magic	energy

B Listen and repeat. 跟著CD唸唸看。 ▶ CD1:36

1.	cent	2.	can't	3.	cycle	4.	cocoa
5.	civil	6.	cuddle	7.	gist	8.	gust
9.	gem	10.	game	11.	gypsy	12.	Google

© Listen and choose the correct answer. 聽CD,選出畫線處發音不同的字。 ▶ CD1:37

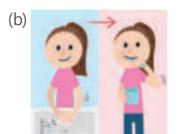
1.	()	(a) guy	(b) girl	(c) gel
2.	()	(a) give	(b) giant	(c) gear
3.	()	(a) <u>c</u> igar	(b) <u>c</u> ard	(c) <u>c</u> old
4.	()	(a) <u>c</u> ymbal	(b) re <u>c</u> ipe	(c) <u>c</u> ube

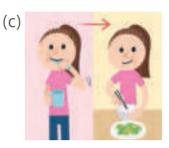


辨識句意

- A Listen and choose the correct picture. 根據聽到的句子,選出符合描述的圖片。 ▶ CD1:38
 - 1. () (a)







2. () (a)







基本問答

- B Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的内容,選出最適合的回應。 ▶ CD 1:39
 - 1. () (a) We walk to my office.
 - (b) About once or twice a day.
 - (c) I never take a walk on weekends.
 - 2. () (a) I am seldom tired after school.
 - (b) I sometimes go to bed after 12.
 - (c) I play basketball with my friends.

言談理解

- C Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的内容,選出最適合的答案。 ▶ CD 1:40
 - 1. () (a) He is eating.
 - (b) He is working.
 - (c) He is cooking.
 - 2. () (a) Have dinner.
 - (b) Watch movies.
 - (c) Go to Tom's house.



According to a CBC study, 42% of the people in the USA wash their hair every day. How about our New Chic readers? Here is a study of 600 readers of our magazine. Take a look.



according to... 根據… magazine 雜誌

Read and choose the correct answer. 根據文章内容,選出正確的答案。

- 1. () What do we know about the 600 readers from the study?
 - (a) They are from the USA.
 - (b) They read this magazine.
 - (c) They work for the magazine.
 - (d) They don't wash their hair every day.
-) How often do most readers wash their hair? 2. (

most 大部分的

(a) Every day.

(b) Once a week.

(c) Twice a week.

(d) Every two days.

Word Power

1 Read. 讀讀看下列take所組成的片語。

Take

take a walk take a picture take a look

take a test take a shower

take a holiday

2 Fill in the blanks. 看圖,填入適當的片語。



The students are ______in the classroom.



Those birds are so beautiful.

Let's of them.



Mr. and Mrs. White sometimes in the park.



A: Where is Jeremy?

B: He's _____ in the bathroom.

Listening: Listening to Interjections







A Predicting.

- 觀察左方圖片,圖片中雙方可能在討論什麼問題?
- 預想圖中女方可能的口吻、語氣,並試著判斷她的 情緒為何?
- B Listening. DCD1:41

Tip

- 1. 在聆聽前先觀察人物的可能關係、表情、肢體語言等,有助於預測即將聽到的內容。
- 2. 聆聽時注意說話者使用的「感嘆詞」,有助於了解說話者的態度、情緒或想法。
- 3. 常用的感嘆詞有huh、uh、well、oops、wow、hmm、aww、my goodness、ah、all right等。

(情境說明) 一位母親正拿著她兒子的手機問話。

- **1.** 圖片中母親拿著手機並直視兒子,兒子雙手摀著嘴,不難預測母親正與兒子嚴肅地談論關於手機 使用的問題。
- 2. 根據對話内容,聽到的感嘆詞有oops、hmm、huh、my goodness、well、all right 等。
- 3. oops和my goodness皆表示驚訝、hmm表示不確定、huh表示不理解或尋求複述、well通常用來引出說話者的重點。
- C Practice. 聽聽看,並選出適當的答案。 ▶ CD1: 42
 - () What can we know about Grace?
 - (a) She isn't free on Saturday.
 - (b) She is good friends with Greg.
 - (c) She isn't going to the basketball game.



Task: Who's Your Favorite Player?

兩兩一組,從右頁表格中先各自選出一位喜歡的球員,再依例提問,找出對方的答案。

• Before You Start:









A: Is he dribbling the ball?

A: Does he have long hair?

A: Is he in D2?

A: Is he in D4?



B: No, he's not.

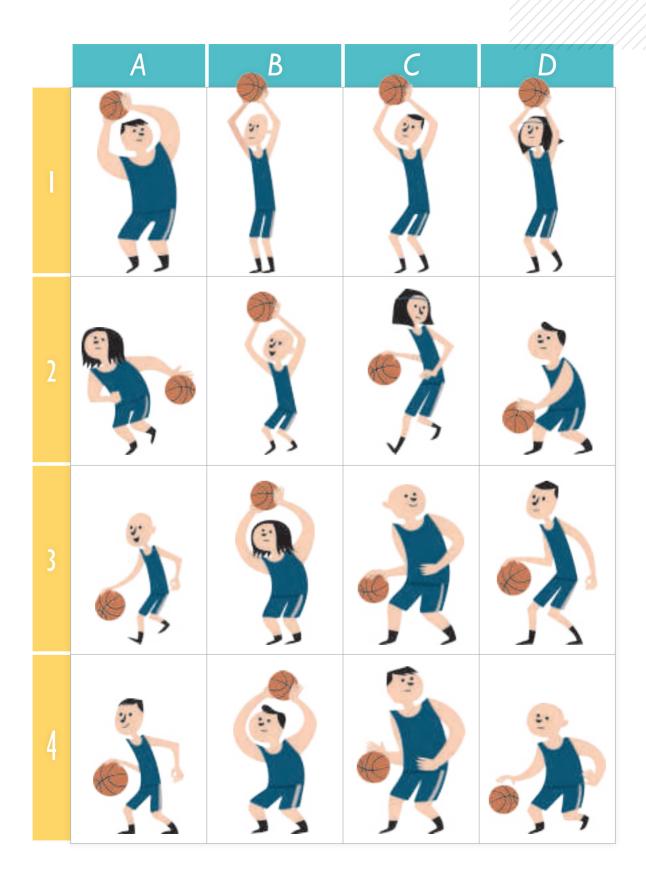
B: Yes, he is.

B: Yes, he is.

B: No, he doesn't.

B: No, he's not.

B: That's right.





Recap

A 複習助動詞can和do的句型。

What can	you he she it they we	do?
----------	--------------------------------------	-----

I He She It They We	can swim.
------------------------------------	-----------

|--|

I/We	cwim ovory day
They	swim every day.

What does	he she it	do every day?
-----------	-----------------	---------------

He	
She	swims every day.
It	

Fill in the blanks. 填入正確的動詞形式。

	write	play	love	make	draw	
Hi, I'm Jan, ar	nd this is my	dear grai	ndma, Cir	ndy. She's	a great grar	ndma. She
	sports and m	usic. Sh	e can swi	m, paint, a	ind	songs.
She comes to m	y house with	my gran	dpa ever	y Sunday a	afternoon. T	hen she
	with my brot	her and			4000	
the piano with n	ny sister. By t	the way,	my grand	dma		
is a good cook.	She and I oft	en			A	
	dinner for ou	r family	40			Da
on Sunday even	ings.				4,0	THE REAL PROPERTY.

B時間副詞的整理。

at+特定時間點

at 7 p.m. at dinner at night

in+較大範圍的時間、月份

in one's free time in the morning in January

for+持續的時間

for an hour for two months for a long time

on+星期、日期或節日

on Sunday(s)
on weekends
on one's birthday
on the fourth of July
on that day

on February 29 on New Year's Day

on+某日的早上/下午/晚上

on Friday morning(s) on the afternoon of April 1 on the night of Christmas

before/after+時間,用於表示某時間之前或之後

before 6 a.m. before lunch before Christmas after breakfast after school after work

every+時間,用於表示頻率

every day every two minutes every weekend

from... to...+起迄的時間點

from Monday to Friday from 9 to 12

Fill in the blanks. 填入適當的介系詞。

1. Sue exercises at 5 p.m., and then she has dinner at 6 p.m.

→ Sue exercises dinner.

- 2. Tony works 7:50 to 11:50 in the morning.
 - → He works four hours every morning.



Self Check (Units 1–2)

I. Present Simple Tense

Write. 用適當的動詞形式重述Holly和Tom下班後的活動。

I'm Holly. Every day after work, I go home and play computer games for two hours. I seldom go out with my friends.



Tom is my brother. He always goes out with his friends after work. They eat out and play board games very often.

fter work.
often.
y day
at home.
) /

poard game 桌遊 however 然而

II. Frequency

A Write down six frequency adverbs. 寫出六個頻率副詞。

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

B Fill in the blanks. 根據你的事實狀況, 填入適當的頻率副詞。

1.	I	get up before six
2.	I	go to school afte
	7:20.	
3.	I'm	busy at school
4.	I'm	tired after
	school.	
		Dusy 忙碌的

		can 我能夠…	Yes	Need Practice
/////	0	use present simple tense to talk about regular actions 使用現在簡單式描述日常活動		
/	2	use frequency adverbs 使用頻率副詞		



跟著歌曲唱一唱。 ▶ CD1:43

EdeLweiss

Edelweiss, edelweiss,

Every morning you greet me.

Small and white, clean and bright.

You look happy to meet me.

Blossom of snow may you bloom and grow,

Bloom and grow forever.

Edelweiss, edelweiss,

Bless my homeland forever.



Unit

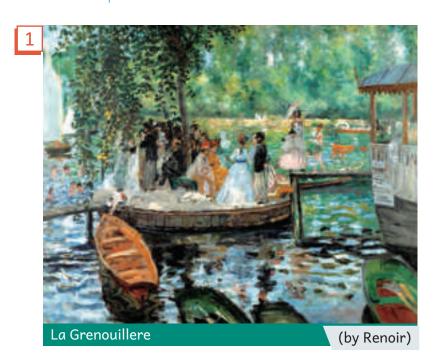
3

Which Painting Do You Like?



Say it.

說說看,你最喜歡下方四幅畫作中的哪一幅,並勾選出原因。



I like painting number

- I like its use of colors.
- I like its composition.
- I like its lines and shapes.











A Listen and repeat. ◆ CD2: 1-2

(Jamie and Cody are in a museum.)

Cody: Jamie, look. This is my favorite painting,

Sunflowers. Do you like it?

Jamie: It's nice, but I don't really like **flowers**.

Cody: Then which painting do you like?

Jamie: I like Café Terrace at Night.

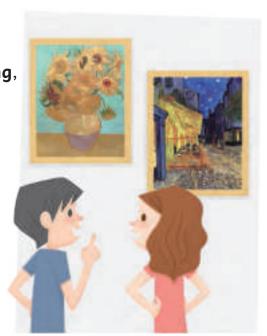
Cody: That's a great one, too.

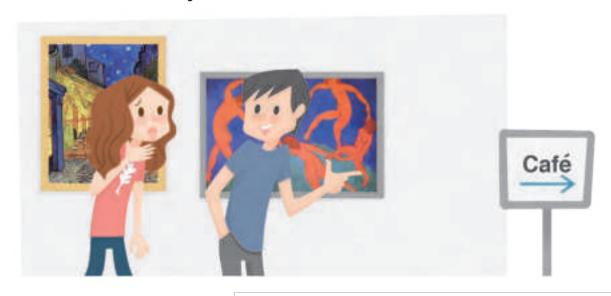
Jamie: Cody, I'm thirsty. Can we go to the

museum coffee shop later?

Cody: Of course. My treat.

Jamie: That's **sweet** of you.





應用字彙 ●CD2:6

Sunflowers [`sʌn,flaʊʊz] 向日葵 Café Terrace at Night [kə`fe `tɛrəs ət ,naɪt] 夜晩的露天咖啡座

painting 畫作

flower 花

which 哪一個

thirsty □渴的

coffee 咖啡

shop 商店

later 稍後;晚點

Of course. 當然。

treat 請客;款待

sweet 甜美的;甜的

(Later at the coffee shop)

Clerk: Good afternoon. May I help you?

Jamie: Yes. I want some juice, please.

Clerk: Which do you like, orange juice or

apple juice?

Jamie: Orange juice, please.

Clerk: And you, sir?

Cody: **Hot chocolate**, please.

Clerk: For here or to go?

Cody: To go. How much are the drinks?

Clerk: Three hundred NT dollars.

Cody: Here you are.

Clerk: Thank you very much.



- B Listen and check the correct answer. 聽聽看,根據對話内容,將正確的敘述打勾。 ▶ co2:5
 - 1.

2.

3.

應用字彙 **○**CD2:6

NT dollar 新臺幣

Café

juice 果汁 clerk 店員 may 可以;可能 want 想要 chocolate 巧克力 hot 熱的

dollar 元 sir 先生(對男性的尊稱)

for here 内用 Here you are. 給你。(= Here you go.) to go 外帶



At a Museum



應用字彙 ♪cD2:8

bright 鮮豔的;明亮的 dark 黑的;暗的

hamburger 漢堡 (= burger)

ice cream 冰淇淋 soup 湯

art 美術;藝術

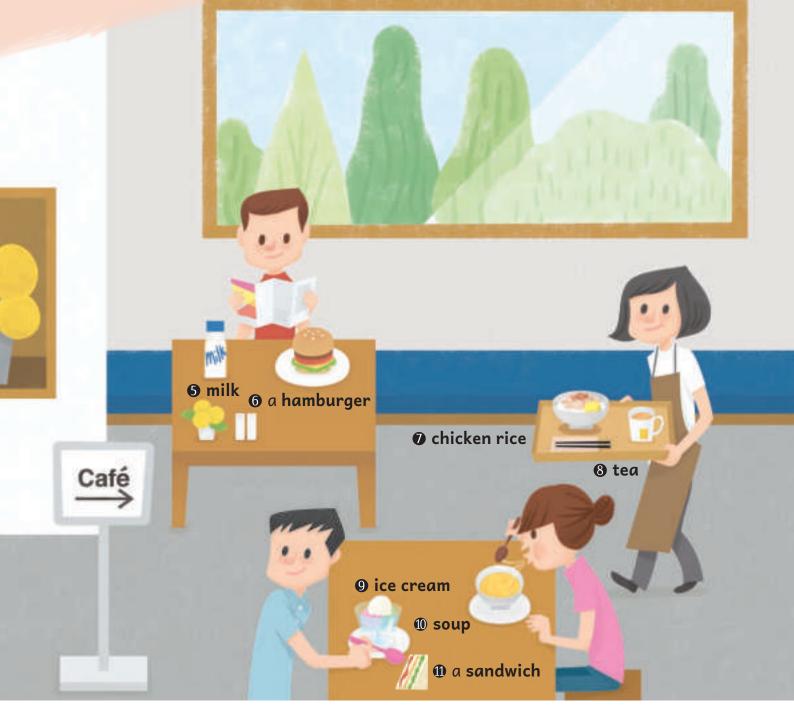
milk 牛奶

chicken rice 雞肉飯

tea 茶

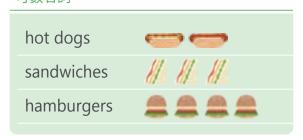
sandwich 三明治

work 作品



Read. 讀讀看。

可數名詞



不可數名詞

milk	juice 👖
soup	coffee 🌅
tea 😁	rice 🌑
ice cream	



Which do you like, orange juice or apple juice?

Which NBA player does she like, James or Curry?

I like orange juice. She likes Curry.

Speak and write. 根據圖片內容,說說看、寫寫看。



Brody ♥ hot dogs



Perry **♥** sandwiches



Joy **→** coffee



Mary ♥ juice

hot dogs / sandwiches

Example A: Which does Brody like, hot dogs or sandwiches?

B: He likes hot dogs.

 A: Perry like, hot dogs sandwiches?

B: He likes _____.

coffee / juice

Joy _____, coffee **2** A: juice?

B: She likes .

3 A:

B: She likes juice.

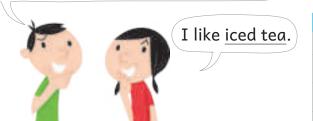


Sunflowers / Mona Lisa / The Scream

4	• A: painting		Mason like, Sunflowers, the Mona Lisa			
		The Scream?				
	B: He likes S	Gunflowers.				
	A: What abo	out Sandy?	she like?			
	B: She likes	the <i>Mona Lisa</i> .				
	A: What abo	out Shawn?				
	B: He likes 7	The Scream.				
			(可) scream 励顺			

Activity Ask and report. 調查他人的喜好。

Which <u>drink</u> do you like, <u>iced tea</u> or <u>hot tea</u>?



Name

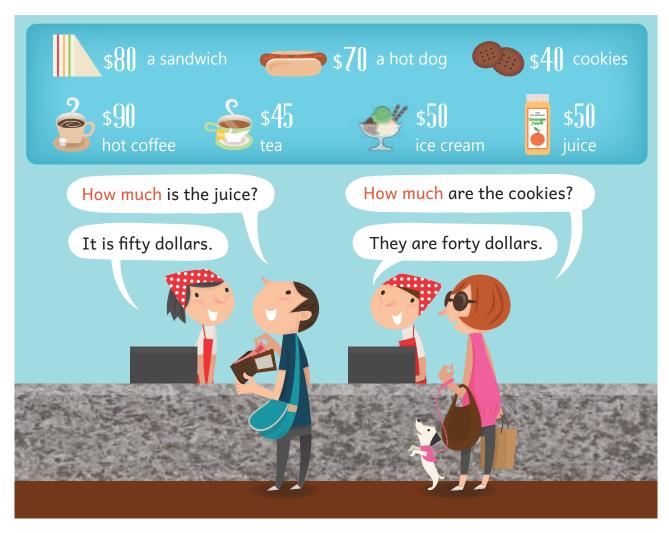
Ava dvink: iced tea

Ava likes iced tea.

- animals, dogs, cats
- color, black, white







Speak and write. 根據價目表,說說看、寫寫看。

1.	A:		is the tea?				
	B: It's	dollars.					
2.	A:		_	the hot dog?			
	B: It's		•				
3.	A: How much is the	ice cream?					
	B:						
4.	A: How much are tw	o sandwiche	es?				
	R∙						

B 代名詞 one/ones

Read. 讀讀看。

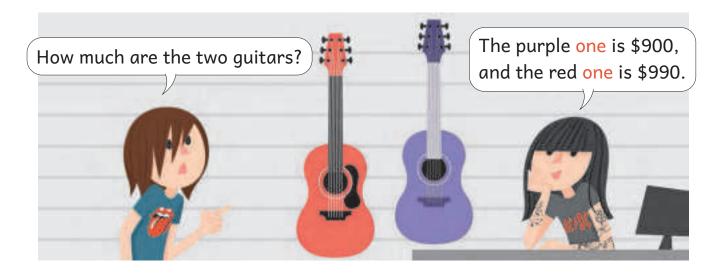


Those are my dogs. The big dog is Ginger, and the small dog is Pepper.

→ Those are my dogs. The big one is Ginger, and the small one is Pepper.

Which flowers do you like, the pink flowers or the yellow flowers?

→ Which flowers do you like, the pink ones or the yellow ones?



Speak and write. 根據圖片內容,說說看、寫寫看。



1. There are five monkeys in the tree: four brown and a pink .



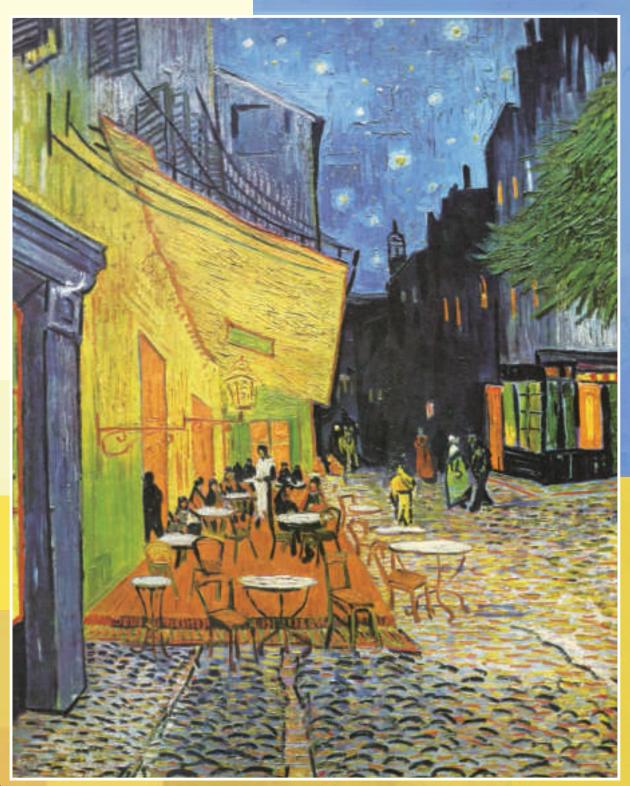
2. Do you see the two boys there? The tall

is my cousin, and the short is my brother.



Before You Read

Here's the painting, *Café Terrace at Night*. What do you see in the painting?





Café Terrace at Night

Café Terrace at Night is a painting by Vincent van Gogh. The name **show**s two important **part**s of the painting, the coffee shop and the night **sky**.

In the painting, some people are having drinks at the coffee shop. And on the **street** nearby, some people are walking. This part of the painting is bright yellow. The other part, the night sky, is dark blue. There are some houses under the sky, and they are in dark colors, too.

The two parts, the bright yellow coffee shop and the dark blue night sky, are perfect **together**. They create a good balance.

While You Read

Find out what the writer said about the objects and colors in the painting.

請找出作者在文章裡對畫作中物件與顏色的描述。

show 表現;秀出

part 部分

sky 天空

street 街道

together 一起

by 被;由

認識字彙

nearby 附近 create 創造

balance 平衡

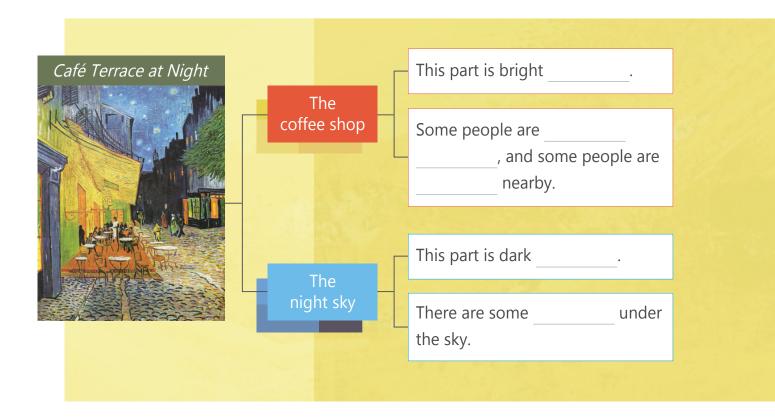
Van Gogh [væn `go] 梵谷

After You Read

- A Choose the correct answer. 根據閱讀内容,選出正確的答案。
 - 1. () What is the reading about?
 - (a) Vincent's favorite colors.
 - (b) People at the coffee shop.
 - (c) A painting by Vincent van Gogh.



- 2. () What does the writer say about the colors in the painting?
 - (a) There are only two colors in the painting.
 - (b) The bright yellow and the dark blue work great with each other.
 - (c) The coffee shop and houses are yellow, and the night sky is blue.
- B Complete the graphic organizer. 根據文章裡關於畫作的敘述,填空完成組織圖。



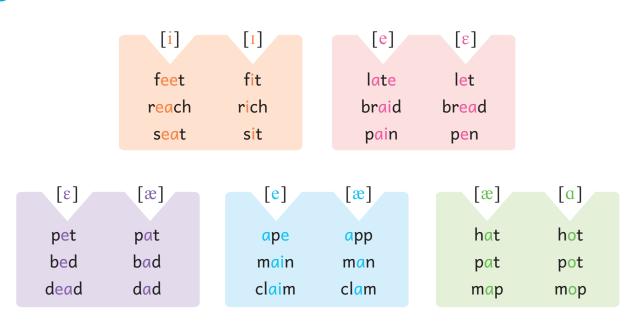
● Think and answer. 這是梵谷的另一幅作品The Starry Night (星空)。
欣賞這幅畫作後回答下面的問題。



- 1. What do you see in this painting?
- 2. What colors are there in the painting?
- 3. Which do you like, *The Starry Night* or *Café Terrace at Night*? Why?



A Read. 讀讀看。 ◆ CD2: 12



B Listen and repeat. 跟著CD唸唸看。 ◆ CD2: 13



C Listen and circle the correct answer. 聽CD, 圈出聽到的字。 ◆ CD2:14

1.	kick	cake	2.	teen	tin	3.	wet	wait
4.	сар	cape	5.	tech	tack	6.	on	an



辨識句意

- A Listen and choose the correct picture. 根據聽到的句子,選出符合描述的圖片。 ▶ CD2: 15
 - 1. () (a)







2. () (a)







基本問答

- B Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的内容,選出最適合的回應。 ▶ CD2: 16
 - 1. () (a) That is a big tree.
 - (b) Dinner is ready. Let's eat.
 - (c) Thanks. That's sweet of you.
 - 2. () (a) They are NT\$200.
 - (b) I love hamburgers.
 - (c) There are twelve hamburgers.

言談理解

- C Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的内容,選出最適合的答案。 ▶ CD2: 17
 - 1. () (a) Coffee.
 - (b) Black tea.
 - (c) Coffee and black tea.
 - 2. () (a) At home.
 - (b) In a shop.
 - (c) In a classroom.

E xercise | Reading 閱讀練習

Clerk: Good afternoon. How may I help you?

Brody: I want two tickets to Bill the Bird, please.

Clerk: I'm sorry, sir. We don't have 1. here.

Brody: That's too bad. Are there any other comedies?

Clerk: 2. We have two, Mama Mia and Dog Day. One is at 2 p.m., and the other is at 4 p.m.

Brody: 3. 4 p.m. is too late for us.

Clerk: Mama Mia, sir.

Brody: Great. Two tickets to that, please.

Clerk: Sure. That's 4., please.

Brody: Right. Here you go.

Clerk: And here are your tickets.

Thanks and have a lovely day.





ticket 票

other 其他;另一

comedy 喜劇片

lovely 美好的

Read and choose the correct answer. 根據文章内容,選出正確的答案。

- 1. () (a) one
 - (c) that one
- 2. () (a) Here it is.
 - (c) Do you like it, too?
-) (a) Which one is first? 3. (
 - (c) Which is the popular one?
-) (a) five hundred people 4. (

- (b) a one
- (d) ones
- (b) Of course.
- (d) Which part are you talking about?
- (b) Which one is at 4 p.m.?
- (d) Which one is your favorite movie?
- (b) two hundred tickets
- (c) four hundred and eighty dollars (d) four hundred and eighty minutes long



Word Power

1 Read. 讀讀看下列have和make所組成的片語。

Have

have lunch have a drink have a talk

Make

make breakfast make a cake make the bed

2 Fill in the blanks. 看圖,填入適當的片語。



Molly and her family are under the tree.



Teddy before work every day.



Avie is in her bedroom.



Grandpa is not at home. He's with a friend at the park.

Unit

4

How Much Flour Do You Need?



Check.

勾選出下方所有的食材可做出的點心。











¶ flour 麵粉

sugar 糖

butter 奶油

salt 鹽



A Listen and repeat. ▶cD2: 18-19

(At Yuki's door)

Yuki: Hey, Cody. What's up?

Cody: My relatives are here at my house, and there's a big meal tonight.

Yuki: How nice! May I help you?

Cody: I don't have enough plates. Can I borrow some from you?

Yuki: OK. How many plates do you **need**?

Cody: Twenty. By the way, I'm making pineapple cakes, but I don't have

any eggs. Do you have some?

Yuki: Yes. How many eggs do you need?

Cody: Well... I need only two.

Yuki: Sure. Come on in.



應用字彙 CD2: 22

relative 親戚

meal 餐

tonight 今晚

plate 盤子

borrow 借(入)

need 需要;需求

What's up? 怎麼了?

Come on in. 快請進。

CD2: 20-21

(In the kitchen)

Cody: Yuki, I need some flour, too.

Yuki: How much flour do you need?

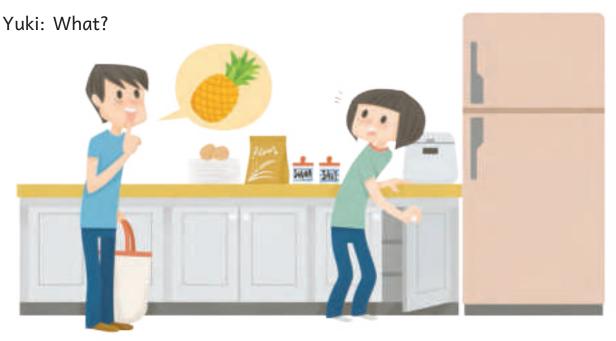
Cody: I need a bag of flour.

Yuki: All right. Here you go.

Cody: Thanks. Do you have any sugar and salt? I only need a little.

Yuki: Here it is. What else do you need?

Cody: Can you **lend** a pineapple to me?



B	Check the c	orrect answers.	根據對話内容,	勾選出Cody向Yuki借用的食材。
---	-------------	-----------------	---------	--------------------

		_
(~)	thirty	platac
(d)	I IIIIII I V	Diales
(/	,	0.0.00

(b)	two	eggs
-----	-----	------

(c)	two	bags	of	flou
(\cup)		Days	Οī	HOU

應用字彙 **○**CD2:22

flour 麵粉 sugar 糖

salt 鹽

a little 一點點

else 其他

lend 借(出)

all right 好吧;好的





- a bottle of water
- **4** a tub of **popcorn**
- a bowl of fruit salad
- ② a glass of milk shake
- **6** a cup of tea
- a slice of pizza
- 3 a bag of candy
- 6 a can of juice

- A Check the correct answers. 將與上頁圖片內容相符的敘述打勾。
 - (a) There is a tub of popcorn on the table.
 - (b) There are two bottles of juice on the table.
 - (c) Kaito is drinking a glass of water.
 - (d) Tomo is eating a bowl of salad.
 - (e) Haru is having a slice of cake.
- B Fill in the blanks. 寫出正確的數量詞或食物名稱。

Example



three glasses of milkshake

1.



of coffee two

2.



of water а

3.



a bowl of

4.



two tubs of

5.



six slices of

應用字彙 ◆CD2:24



bottle 瓶子

water 水

glass 玻璃杯;玻璃

candy 糖果

popcorn 爆米花

cup 杯

bowl 碗

fruit salad 水果沙拉

pizza 披薩

milk shake 奶昔 (= milkshake)

can 罐子

認識字彙

tub 桶 slice 片



Α

How many plates are there in the kitchen?

There is one (plate).

There are two (plates).



Speak and write. 根據圖中的情境,說說看、寫寫看。

Example pineapple

B:

A: How many pineapples are there on Mrs. Kato's table?

B: There are three (pineapples) on her table.

1	orange			
	A:		are there	on the plate?
	B: There are	(on the plat	te.
2	apple			
	A:			on the
	table?			
	B:		(on the table.
3	egg / in the bowl			
	A:			

В

How many pineapples do you need?

We need one (pineapple).
We need three (pineapples).



Speak and write. 根據圖中的情境,說說看、寫寫看。

Example cake

A: How many cakes does Mr. Kato have?

B: He has two (cakes).

_				•	
	Sa	$n \cap$	1 A /		r
			1 1/1/		

U	Sariawich				
	A:			does Mr. k	(ato have?
	B: He has	().		
2	cookie				
	A:				Mr. Kato need?
	B:		(_).
3	hot dog / Mr. Kato / ne	ed			
	A:				
	B:				



How much pizza do you want?

We want one slice (of pizza).

We want three slices (of pizza).

Speak and write. 根據圖片內容,說說看、寫寫看。



Example juice

A: How much juice does Erica want?

B: She wants two bottles (of juice).



1	sal	lac	

A:			Michelle eat
	every day?		
B:			(

) every day.



2 black tea / Amelia / want

A: _____

Activity Ask and report. 調查他人飲食的份量。

How much water do you drink a day? How much rice do you eat for a meal?



<u>Tina</u> drinks <u>eight glasses</u> of water a day and eats <u>two</u> bowls of rice for a meal.

6	7	

Name	ð	9
Tina	8 glasses	2 bowls
	-	



Before You Read

- 1 Look at the kids in the picture. What do they have in their hands?
 - Bananas. Marshmallows. Ice cream.
- 2 You're about to read a recipe for a snack. Making Connections What would you see in the recipe?









S'mores COOK | PREP

While You Read

How many steps are there in the recipe? Read to find out. 邊讀邊找出這食譜中有幾個步驟。

S'mores are popular with kids in the USA.

The name is short for "some more."

It's an easy snack, and everyone loves it.

What do you need?

some crackers

some marshmallows

some chocolate

應用字彙 **○**CD2:27

s'more [smor] 巧克力棉花糖夾心餅

kid 小孩

easy 容易的

snack 點心

short for... ··· 的簡稱

認識字彙 more 更多(的) cracker(鹹)餅乾 marshmallow 棉花糖



What do you do?



First, place some chocolate on a cracker.



Second, roast a marshmallow over **fire**.



Third, put the marshmallow on the chocolate.



Last, put **another** cracker on top.

What do you get?

You get a yummy s'more. Enjoy it!



應用字彙 **○**CD2:27

fire 火

last 最後(的)

another 另一(的)

yummy 好吃的

enjoy 享受;喜愛

place 放置

over 在…之上

top 頂部

get 得到

認識字彙 roast 烤

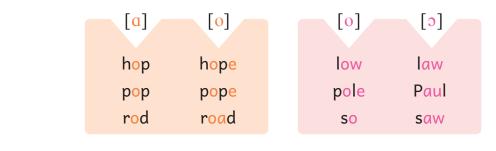
After You Read

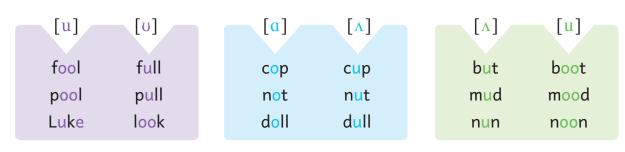
A Choose the correct answer. 根據閱讀内容,選出正確的答案。) Where can you most likely see this recipe? 1. ((a) In a cookbook. (b) In a comic book. (c) In a picture book.) What DON'T you need to make a s'more? 2. ((a) Sugar. (b) Crackers. (c) Marshmallows. 3. () What is the correct order of stacking a s'more? (a) a cracker \rightarrow chocolate \rightarrow a marshmallow \rightarrow a cracker (b) chocolate \rightarrow a cracker \rightarrow a marshmallow \rightarrow a cracker (c) chocolate → a cracker → a marshmallow → chocolate most likely 最有可能 order 順序 stack 堆疊 B Complete the graphic organizer. 食譜需有下方四個元素。將文本中的副標 (What do you need? / What do you do? / What do you get?) 填入組織圖。 Title 標題 How to Make S'mores? Ingredients 食材

Outcome 成果

Sounds and Letters | Minimal Pairs (2)

A Read. 讀讀看。 ▶ CD2: 28





B Listen and repeat. 跟著CD唸唸看。 ◆ CD2: 29

1.	cot	coat	2.	not	note	3.	pose	pause	4.	flow	flaw
5.	soot	suit	6.	who'd	hood	7.	lock	luck	8.	fond	fund
9.	sun	soon	10.	shut	shoot						

C Listen and check the correct answers. 聽CD,將畫線部分發音與左方音標發音相同者打勾。

1.	[u]	w <u>oo</u> l	t <u>oo</u> th	en <u>ou</u> gh
2.	[ʊ]	b <u>u</u> ll	c <u>ute</u>	c <u>oo</u> k
3.	$[\Lambda]$	c <u>u</u> t	t <u>ou</u> ch	bl <u>oo</u> d
4.	[a]	<u>go</u> d	m <u>oo</u> n	pot
5.	[o]	cl <u>o</u> se	C <u>ow</u>	cl <u>aw</u>
6.	[c]	<u>au</u> nt	t <u>a</u> ll	c <u>au</u> se

CD2: 30



辨識句意

- A Listen and choose the correct picture. 根據聽到的句子,選出符合描述的圖片。 ▶ cd2:31
 - 1. () (a)







2. () (a)







基本問答

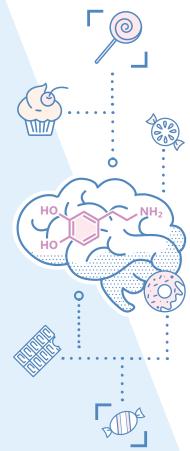
- B Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的内容,選出最適合的回應。 ▶ CD2:32
 - 1. () (a) Only a little.
 - (b) Let's enjoy it!
 - (c) There's too much salt.
 - 2. () (a) Let me see.
 - (b) Sure. Come on in.
 - (c) What else can I do?

言談理解

- C Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的内容,選出最適合的答案。 ▶ CD2:33
 - 1. () (a) Tea.
 - (b) Pizza.
 - (c) Water.
 - 2. () (a) They are friends.
 - (b) They are relatives.
 - (c) They are classmates.

You have a sweet tooth. You like chocolate, candy, and cake. You can't say no to them; you want them every day. They may not be good for your body, but you can't help it. What's going on with you? Well, maybe it's not you; maybe it's your brain.

With sugar in your body, your brain makes dopamine. With dopamine, you get good feelings, and your brain likes those feelings. But the dopamine in your brain is not there for long. It fades away over time. Your brain then wants more. It says to you, "You want good feelings; you want sugar." Then you want sweet food again. After some time, your brain loves sugar too much. From a small slice of cake to a big bag of chocolate, you want more and more.





brain 大腦

dopamine 多巴胺

feeling 感覺

fade away 逐漸消失

over time 隨著時間

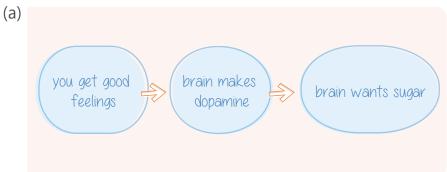
Read and choose the correct answer. 根據文章内容,選出正確的答案。

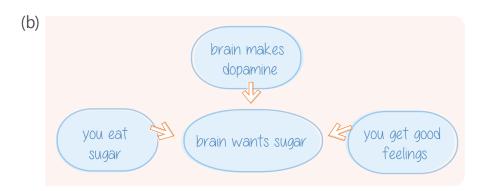
- 1. () You have a sweet tooth means you _____.
 - (a) are kind to people
 - (b) have nice and clean teeth
 - (c) like sweet food very much
 - (d) can't eat chocolate or candy
- 2. () Which may be the title of the reading?
 - (a) Is Sugar Good or Bad?
 - (b) Does Your Body Need Sugar?
 - (c) How Much Do You Like Sugar?
 - (d) What Does Sugar Do to Your Brain?



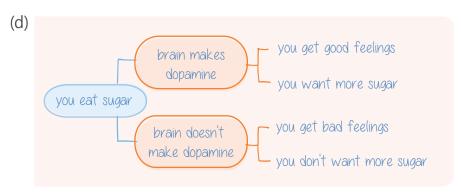
3. () Which picture explains the reading?











Listening: Talking About Steps 描述步驟



聽力策⊪



- A Predicting.
 - 看看左圖。想想這樣背景的說話内容可能會是什麼?
 - 想想看你可能會聽到哪些字詞?
- B Listening. Ocd2:34

Tip

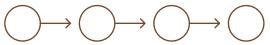
- 1. 在聆聽前先觀察圖片線索,例如場景、說話者的肢體語言或表情,有助於猜測即將聽到 的內容。
- 2. 聆聽時要根據圖片線索找出關鍵字。
- 3. 轉折語(Transition words)主要的功能在轉折以及承接重要資訊,聆聽轉折語有助於掌握重要訊息。此部分介紹「表動作順序」的轉折語。

(情境說明) Tina正在她的烹飪教室裡講解如何做沙拉。

- 1. 從圖片中Tina穿的衣服、背景有廚房用品以及Tina的動作,可以猜測說話的内容與烹飪或食材有關。
- 2. 根據圖片線索能掌握到的關鍵字有kitchen、fruit、salad、plate、greens…。
- 3. 掌握到表順序的轉折語first、second、third…後,可以得知說話内容與步驟、程序有關。
- C Practice. 看圖並聽聽看,將Meg幫狗狗梳理毛髮前所做的事依序排列。◆CD2: 35



- (a) Say the dog's name.
- (b) Sit the dog under a tree.
- (c) Take the dog for a walk.
- (d) Give the dog some cookies.





Recap

A 表示或詢問數量多寡的整理。





any	any apples	any apple juice
some	some apples	some apple juice
a lot of	a lot of apples	a lot of apple juice
many	many apples	X
a little	X	a little apple juice
much	X	much apple juice
How much?	X	How much apple juice?
How many?	How many apples?	How many bottles/glasses of apple juice?

Circle the correct answer. 根據上下文,圈出正確的答案。

Tony: Do we have (any / much) oranges at home, Mom? I want some orange juice.

Mom: Yes. There are about 30 oranges in the fridge.

Tony: Wow. That's a lot. Can I have (some / much)?

Mom: Sure. How (many / much) do you want?

Tony: Twenty.

Mom: Here you go.



Tony: Do you want (many / some) juice, Mom?

Mom: Sure.

Tony: How (many / much) do you want? A glass?

Mom: Well, I'm thinking about bottles...

Tony: Sure, look. Here's (a lot of / a little) orange juice.

How (many / much) bottles do you want?

Mom: Two. Thank you.









B 疑問詞how的整理。



How are you?

How old is your grandpa?

How tall is the player?

How long is your hair?

How big is the ball?

How often do you eat out?

How much is the ice cream?

How much green tea is there?

How many hot dogs can you eat?

How do you make s'mores?

Fill in the blanks. 根據句意,填入適當的答案。

1. A: Take a look at these flowers. They're beautiful!

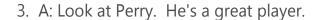
are they? B: How

A: Two hundred fifty NT dollars.



B: Never. I come to the office before eight every day.

A: That's very early.



B: How is he?

A: Two hundred centimeters.

B: Wow. He's like a tree.





C 代名詞的整理。

one		it			
▶ 替代前文已提過的名詞,指這類名詞中的一個。 常搭配「形容詞」或this、that、the。		▶替代前文提到的單數名詞,指同一個名詞。			
▶ one=a/an/one+單數名詞		▶it=the+單數名詞			
▶ one的複數: ones		▶ it的複數: they ` them			
Wendy has many <u>cookies</u> , and she gives a cookie to her brother. one					
2. Victor gets <u>a cookie</u> from his sister, but he doesn't really want the cookie.					
		:4			

3.	Victor gets a cookie from Wendy, and the cookie is a very big	cookie.
	it	one
4	Will: Let's read comic books after lunch	

Bill: Sure. You can read the comic books under the desk. ones Will: Well, those comic books are old. I don't like those comic books. them Bill: How about those comic books on the sofa? Those comic books are new. ones They

it

Fill in the blanks. 根據句意,填入適當的代名詞。

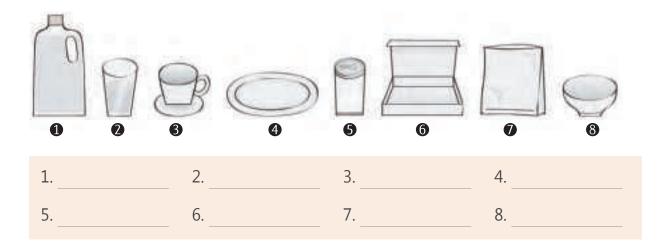
Clerk: Please take a look at these chairs. Do you like			?
Linda: I don't really like the colors. Are there any blue			?
Clerk: Sure. We have	some blue	over there.	
Linda: Wow, these two	o chairs are beauti	ful. How much are	?
Clerk: The big	is \$690, ar	nd the small	is only \$350.
Linda: Great! I want the	ne small	·	
i	is perfect for my b	edroom.	



Self Check (Units 3–4)

I. Measure Words

A Write. 寫出能和下列容器搭配的食材、食物或飲料。



B Write. 根據對話内容,完成下列Iris的購物清單。

- A: Hello, Ben. It's me, Iris. Can you get some things from the shop for me?
- B: Sure. What do you need?
- A: I need some flour.
- B: How much flour do you need?
- A: A small bag is fine.
- B: OK. What else?
- A: I also need some popcorn.
- B: Are two tubs enough for you?
- A: I think so. Oh, can I have a bag of marshmallows?
- B: Sure.





II. Prices

A Write. 拼出下列數字。

1. 80	2. 99
3. 118	4. 555

B Answer the question. 根據菜單回答問題。



- 1. How much is the fish sandwich?
- 2. You are having the fruit pizza, green salad, and orange juice for lunch. How much is your lunch?

I can 我能夠···	Yes	Need Practice
1 use measure words 使用數量詞		
② ask about prices 詢問價錢		

Unit

5

There Was a Lot of Trash in the Sea



Say it.

說說看,人們在海邊做什麼?





People _____ at the beach.













A Listen and repeat. ▶cD3: 1-2

Cody: Jamie, where were you yesterday?

Jamie: I was at my grandparents' house by the **beach**.

Cody: How was the beach?

Jamie: The beach was okay, but the water wasn't so nice.

Cody: How come?

Jamie: There was a lot of **trash** in it. Many years **ago**, the water was

very clean. The beach was perfect for holidays then.



are → were am/is → was

應用字彙 ♪CD3:6

yesterday 昨天

beach 海灘 trash 垃圾

ago 前;以前

by 在…旁邊

CD3: 3-4

Cody: What did you do there?

Jamie: We visited an island.

Cody: Did you enjoy it?

Jamie: No, I didn't. Kim and I explored for a few minutes under the sea,

and then we **stop**ped.

Cody: What happened?

Jamie: The coral reefs there are all **dead**. The sea water was too **warm**, and it bleached them.

Cody: That's sad. Coral reefs are like the rainforests of the sea.

Jamie: You can say that again! Coral reefs around the world are **dying**, and many sea animals are in trouble.



B Listen and check the correct answer. 聽聽看,根據對話内容,將正確的敘述打勾。 ▶ CD3:5

1. 2. 3.

應用字彙 ●CD3:6

do/does → did

visit 拜訪island 島嶼happen 發生dead 死亡的die 死亡(現在分詞為dying)

a few 幾個:一些
warm 溫暖的
認識字彙 explore 探索

sea 海

stop 停止

rainforest 雨林 (= rain forest)

coral reef 珊瑚礁

bleach 使褪色;漂白







Places



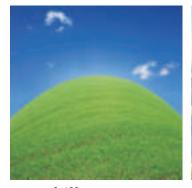




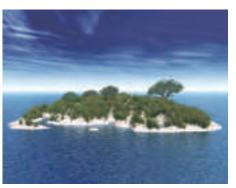
1 beach

2 river

3 lake







4 hill

6 mountain

6 island

Fill in the blanks. 根據上頁的圖示,填入正確地點。



The yellow bird was on the _____ last weekend.



The yellow bird was at the ____ the day before yesterday.



The birds were in the yesterday.

* at the lake: 在湖邊 in the lake: 在湖中

應用字彙 **○**CD3:10

Grammar Focus 1

I was (not) busy yesterday.
We were (not) happy then.

В

Was she busy this morning?

Yes, she was.

Were they happy at that time?

Yes, they were.

No, she wasn't.

No, they weren't.

Speak and write. 說說看,寫寫看。



Example thirsty / after the game

The boy was thirsty after the game.

The girl wasn't thirsty after the game.



1 tired / last night

The kids tired last night.

The parents tired _____



late for school / yesterday morning

Kelly late for school yesterday morning.

Vince late for school ______.



3 quiet / an hour ago

A: Were the kids quiet in the classroom ______

B: Yes, ______.



4 hungry / at that time

A: the boy hungry ?

B: No, ______.

C

Where was she two days ago?

She was in the mountains.

Where were they last December?

They were in the USA.

Speak and write. 說說看,寫寫看。



Example an hour ago / river

A: Where was he an hour ago?

B: He was in the river.



1 last weekend / farm

A: _____ they last weekend?

B: _____ on the farm.



yesterday afternoon / lake

A: _____ Aunt Stella yesterday afternoon?

B: at the .



3 last Sunday / beach

A: _____ the students _____ ?

B: _____ at _____.



4 fox / at that time / forest

A: _____

B: _____



Activities



1 camp



2 climb a mountain



3 row a boat



4 plant trees



6 hike



6 picnic

A Read. 讀讀看動詞的過去式規則變化。

camp → camp <mark>ed</mark>	climb → climbed	row → rowed
plant → planted	hike → hike <mark>d</mark>	picnic → picnicked

B Read. 讀讀看規則動詞的字尾發音。 ◆ CD3: 13

[d] [t]			[Id]		
climb <mark>ed</mark> [klaɪm <mark>d</mark>]	row <mark>ed</mark> [ro <mark>d</mark>]	camp <mark>ed</mark> [kæmp <mark>t</mark>]	hik <mark>ed</mark> [haɪkt]	picnicked [`pɪknɪkt]	'

● Fill in the blanks. 根據句意,填入 △ 部分中動詞的過去式。







3.





Example The Huang family camped by a lake last Sunday.

- 1. Fred and his friend _____ a tall mountain two days ago.
- 2. They _____ a boat on the river yesterday and enjoyed it a lot.
- 3. Rosa and her brother in the park this afternoon.
- 4. Dora and her dad to the top of a hill last weekend.
- 5. Sam some flowers around his house this afternoon.

Grammar Focus 2

- I visited my grandpa last week.

 I didn't visit my grandpa last week.
- B Did they enjoy the beach last time?

Yes, they did.

No, they didn't.

Read. 讀讀看。

規則動詞過去式的變化表						
加-ed 加-d 先去-y再加-ied 先重複字尾再加-ec						
clean → cleaned	exercise → exercised	hurry → hurr <mark>ied</mark>	stop → stop <u>p</u> ed			
wash → washed	practice → practiced	study → studied				

Speak and write. 說說看,寫寫看。



Example play with the kids / walk the dog / after dinner

Mr. Lee didn't play with the kids after dinner. He walked the dog.



1 use the computer / watch TV / last night

Patty _____ the computer _____.

She TV.



2 row a boat / this morning

A: Did Kevin a boat ?

B: Yes, he _____.



3 practice basketball / yesterday afternoon

A: Did Larson practice the guitar yesterday afternoon?

B: No, he ______ yesterday afternoon.

C

What did he do an hour ago?
What did they do last night?

He played in the water (an hour ago).

They jumped rope (last night).

Speak and write. 說說看,寫寫看。



Example the day before yesterday / paint some flowers

A: What did Sue do the day before yesterday?

B: She painted some flowers (the day before yesterday).



1 two days ago / camp in the mountains

A: What _____ Nina ____ two days ago?

B: She in the mountains (two days ago).



yesterday evening / study English

A: What Kate _____

3

B: She (yesterday evening).



3 two hours ago / wash the car

A:

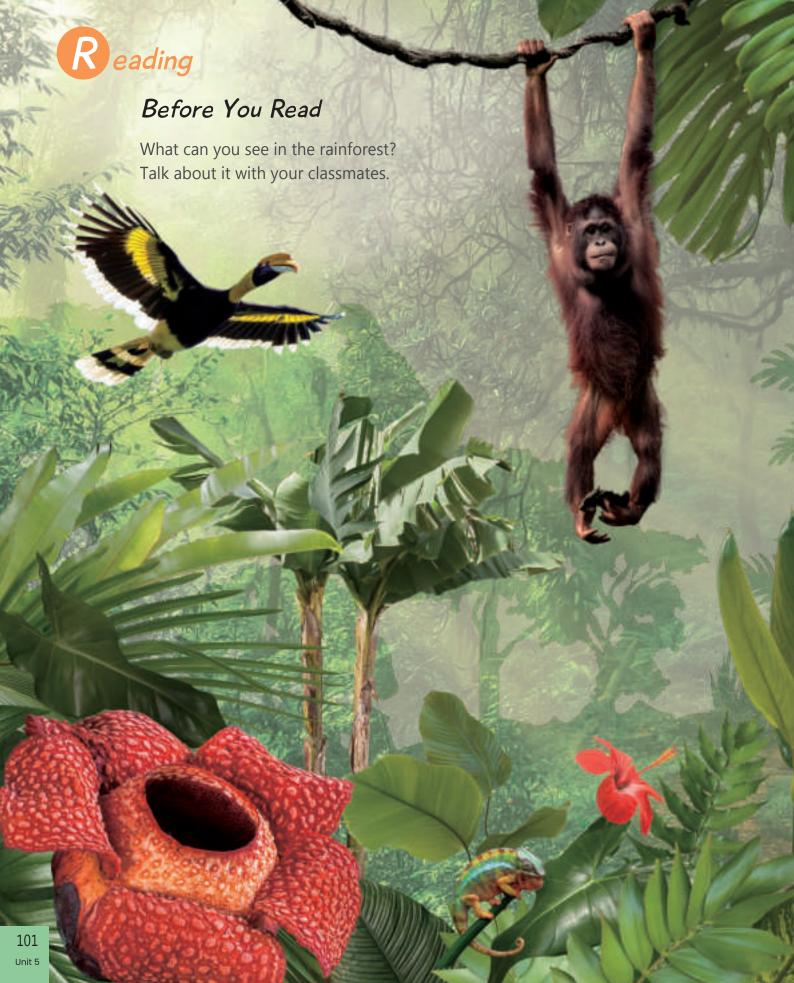
B:

B: They washed the car (two hours ago).



4 last Friday / clean the kitchen

A: What did Jay do last Friday?





Rima Misses the Rainforest

閱讀動畫

b畫 **CD3: 14-1**5

While You Read

Pay attention to the changes in time in the reading.

請注意文章中時間的轉換。

two years ago now

Rima is an eleven-year-old girl from Indonesia.

She **live**s on a palm tree farm with her family.

Two years ago, the farm was a part of the rainforest.

The forest provided a nice home for many animals like birds, monkeys, and elephants. It was also a **playground** for Rima and her little brother.



應用字彙



Indonesia [ˌɪndo`niʒə] 印尼

CD3: 16-17

One day, a man from a big company visited Rima's village, and **everything** changed after that. People **burn**ed trees and then planted palm trees. Little by little, the rainforest disappeared. Rima and her brother were sad.



Now, there are only palm trees around Rima's house. People get palm oil from the trees and sell it. They make money this way. The adults are happy, but Rima isn't. The rainforest was full of life before, but now there are no animals. She misses the good old days.



everything 每樣事物

burn 燃燒

oil油

sell 曹

make money 賺錢

little by little 一點一點地;逐漸地

way 方式

認識字彙 company 公司

village 村莊

disappear 消失

adult 成人

After You Read

- △ Choose the correct answer. 根據閱讀内容,選出正確的答案。
 -) What's this reading about? 1. (
 - (a) A palm oil company.
 - (b) The life of the rainforest animals.
 - (c) The changes around a girl's home.
 - How do people change a rainforest into a palm tree farm? 2. (
 - (a) They burn the rainforest and then plant palm trees.
 - (b) They burn the palm trees and then plant new trees.
 - (c) They plant palm trees first and then burn the rainforest trees.
- B Check the correct answer and write. 勾選出各段落的大意, 並將句子合併成為全文大意。

Summarizing

搭配 p. VII 策略步驟教學

The main idea of Paragraph 1

- (a) Rima lived happily in a rainforest.
- (b) Rima visited her friends at a playground.

The main idea of Paragraph 2

- (a) The rainforest disappeared, and Rima was sad.
- (b) People burned trees and then planted palm trees.

The main idea of Paragraph 3

- (a) People sell palm oil for money.
- (b) Now the rainforest is a palm tree farm, but Rima misses the rainforest

The main ideas of the story



happily 快樂地

- Think and share. 想一想,並和同學分享。
 - Why is Rima sad? Do you feel the same way if something like that happens to you? Rima為何悲傷?如果此事發生在你身上,你會有同感嗎?

Sounds and Letters | Blends (1) Bears

A Read. 讀讀看。 ▶cD3: 19

[pl]	[bl]	[kl]	[gl]	[f1]	[sl]
plan	black	class	glass	flower	sleep
plate	blind	clean	glove	flute	slide
please	blue	clock	glow	fly	slow

[pr]	[br]	[kr]	[gr]	[fr]	[\theta r]	[tr]	[dr]
practice	brain	cream	gray	friend	three	train	draw
price	brother	cross	green	frog	throat	tree	dress
proud	brush	cry	grow	fruit	throw	try	drink

B Listen and repeat. 跟著CD唸唸看。 ◆ CD3:20

1.	pace	place	2.	bind	blind	3.	cod	clod	4.	go	glow
5.	feet	fleet	6.	Sam	slam	7.	pay	pray	8.	bow	brow
9.	dead	dread	10.	cook	crook	11.	gas	grass	12.	fee	free

1.	plank	blank	2.	glue	clue	3.	play	slay	4.	flow	blow
5.	bride	pride	6.	grace	trace	7.	drip	trip	8.	drone	throne





辨識句意

- A Listen and choose the correct picture. 根據聽到的句子,選出符合描述的圖片。 ▶ CD3:22
 - 1. () (a)







2. () (a)







基本問答

- B Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的内容,選出最適合的回應。 ▶ CD3:23
 - 1. () (a) They are all dead.
 - (b) They didn't live in the lake.
 - (c) They were not here many years ago.
 - 2. () (a) I was not happy at home.
 - (b) I was at my aunt's house.
 - (c) My home was by the river.

言談理解

- Column Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的内容,選出最適合的答案。 ▶ CD3:24
 - 1. () (a) On a hill.
 - (b) At the beach.
 - (c) At the playground.
 - 2. () (a) All the trees are dead now.
 - (b) The sea water was not clean.
 - (c) There were many trees long time ago.









Taya Campground is right by the beautiful Taya Lake. From the lake you can see Taya Mountain. Also, you can go to the mountain top with only an hour's walk. Come and enjoy Taya Lake on hot summer days!

What We Have



Playground



Shower



Shop



Game Room



Basketball Court



Boat





WHAT PEOPLE SAY



Nicole P.

4 hours 36 minutes ago

We visited Taya Campground last weekend. It was great. My kids loved it, and they enjoyed the playground so much.



Lou R.

19 hours 27 minutes ago

We go to the campground very often. And they sell very nice ice cream now. We were there again yesterday. It was really beautiful.



John C.

July 26

There were too many people there, and there were dogs running around. We also waited a long time for the shower, and there was no hot water.



Maureen T.

May 13

Taya Lake is perfect on hot days. You can also see the lake from the top of the mountain. It's a nice place, and the coffee from the shop is great!

Read and choose the correct answer. 根據文章内容,選出正確的答案。

- 1. () Who did NOT enjoy the campground very much?
 - (a) Nicole P.
 - (b) Lou R.
 - (c) John C.
 - (d) Maureen T.
- 2. () What do we know about the campground?
 - (a) It is not a place for kids.
 - (b) The water from Taya Lake is hot.
 - (c) People can get food from the shop there.
 - (d) Some people visit there during Christmas.
- 3. () Which may be the picture of the campground?









Unit

6

We Rode a Bike to the Temple



下列是幾項關於印度的知識。想想看你知道哪幾項?



Holi is a festival of colors.





2 Curry is popular in India.



3 Indian people eat with their fingers.

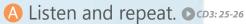


4 Cows are sacred animals in India.



5 There are snake charmers in India.







(At the airport)

Lea: Welcome to India, Anna and Zac.

Zac: Good to see you again, Aunt Lea.

Lea: You two traveled a long way. Do you need a rest? I can drive you

to the **hotel** now.

Anna: We're not tired; we slept a lot on the plane. Let's go see the sights.

Zac: I went to a **bookstore** the other day and **bought** a book about the

beautiful Ganges River. Can we go there?

Lea: We can. You know what? I was there with a friend last week.





Zac: Really? What did you do there?

Lea: My friend and I took a boat **trip**. After that,

we rode a bike to an old temple. It's almost

300 years old.

Zac: Cool. Can we also visit the temple today?

Lea: Of course.



see

→ saw $can \rightarrow could$

drive → drove

airport 機場 travel 旅行;行進 rest 休息

plane 飛機 (= airplane)

trip 旅行;行程

almost 幾乎;將近

the sights 風景;名勝

bike 單車 (= bicycle)

cool 酷的 way 距離;路線 drive 開(重)

buy → bought

sleep → slept

 \rightarrow went

go

hotel 飯店

bookstore 書店

buy 購買

know → knew

take → took

ride \rightarrow rode

temple 寺廟

the other day 前幾天

(The next day on the way to the Taj Mahal)

Lea: Why don't you get some sleep, Zac? It's a long train ride.

Zac: I can't sleep **because** there are too many people here.

Lea: Just close your eyes and get some rest.



(40 minutes later)

Zac: Aunt Lea, Mom, wake up. Do you need some food? I was very hungry, **so** I got **something** from the man over there.

Anna: Oh, that's nice. What did you get?

Zac: I got some chicken rice. Do you have a **fork**, Mom?

Anna: Sure. Here you go.





B Listen and check the correct answer. 聽聽看,根據對話内容,將正確的敘述打勾	B	Listen and	check the	correct	answer.	聽聽看	,根據對話内容:	將正確的敘述打勾
--	---	------------	-----------	---------	---------	-----	----------	----------

1.

2.

3.

4.

CD3: 31

Taj Mahal [`taʒ mə`hal] 泰姬瑪哈陵

why 為什麼 train 火車 something 某物;某事

because 因為

just 就;只

SO 所以

 $get \rightarrow got$ wake → woke have → had



Places



1 train station



department store



3 restaurant



♠ movie theater



😘 flea market



6 temple

應用字彙 ◆CD3:34

station 車站;局

restaurant 餐廳

market 市場

department store 百貨公司

theater 電影院

認識字彙 flea 跳蚤



I went to India last month.

I didn't go to India last month.

B Did he ride a bike to the temple?

Yes, he did. (He rode a bike to the temple.)

No, he didn't. (He didn't ride a bike to the temple.)

→ went

go

第一~二冊的不規則過去式動詞變化表 drink → drank hurt → hurt have → had sell \rightarrow sold put → put drive → drove make → made $sing \rightarrow sang$ read \rightarrow read [red] eat \rightarrow ate sleep → slept meet → met fight → fought stand → stood ride → rode fly \rightarrow flew swim → swam run → ran come → came get → got say → said take → took do → did

see → saw

Speak and write. 說說看,寫寫看。



draw → drew

Example have meals / sleep for eight hours

The man didn't have meals on the airplane.

The man slept for eight hours on the airplane.



1 ride a bicycle / drive a car

The woman _____ a bicycle to work this morning.

wake → woke

write → wrote

The woman a car to work this morning.



2 draw pictures / read a book

Nina with her brother last night.

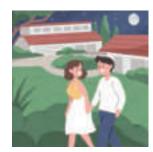
Nina with her brother last night.



3 wake up

A: Did the girl ______ before 6 this morning?

B: Yes, she did. (She ______ at 5:30 this morning.)



4 see a movie / take a walk

A: Did Ken and Katie _____ a movie last night?

B: No, they didn't. (They ____ a walk near their house last night.)

C

Where did you go yesterday?

I went to a bookstore.

What did you do at the bookstore?

I bought some books.

Speak and write. 說說看,寫寫看。



Example a department store / buy a watch

A: Where did Mr. and Mrs. Wang go last Sunday?

B: They went to a department store.

A: What did they do there?

B: They bought a watch (there).



1 the train station / meet a friend

A:	Dave	an hour ago?
B: He	to the train station.	
A:	he	there?
B: He	a friend (there).	



2 the park / fly a kite

A:	yesterday afternoon?
B: They went to the park.	
A:	

B: They flew a kite (there).



3 the beach / have a picnic

A: Where did Janet and her family go on Sunday?

B:

A: What did they do there?

B: _____

Write. 依例描述上方三張圖片。

Example Mr. and Mrs. Wang went to a department store and bought a watch there last Sunday.

- → Mr. and Mrs. Wang bought a watch at a department store last Sunday.
- 1 Dave went to the train station and met a friend there an hour ago.

→ Dave _____ an hour ago.

The kids and there yesterday afternoon.

→ The kids flew a kite at the park yesterday afternoon.

- 3 Janet and her family went to the beach and had a picnic there on Sunday.
 - → Janet and her family .

Grammar Focus 2

I couldn't sleep because there were too many people.

There were too many people, so I couldn't sleep.

Speak and write. 說說看,寫寫看。



Example

He ate four bowls of rice because he was hungry.

= He was hungry, so he ate four bowls of rice.



	_	
- 4	1	h
ч	Ц	v

She made a cake because it was her mom's birthday.

= It was her mom's birthday, _____ she ____



á	G	ī	١
Ų	Z	4	,

He needed money, so he sold his car.

=



		_	_	
	4	c	7	ь
- 1			⋖	
- 4			P.	

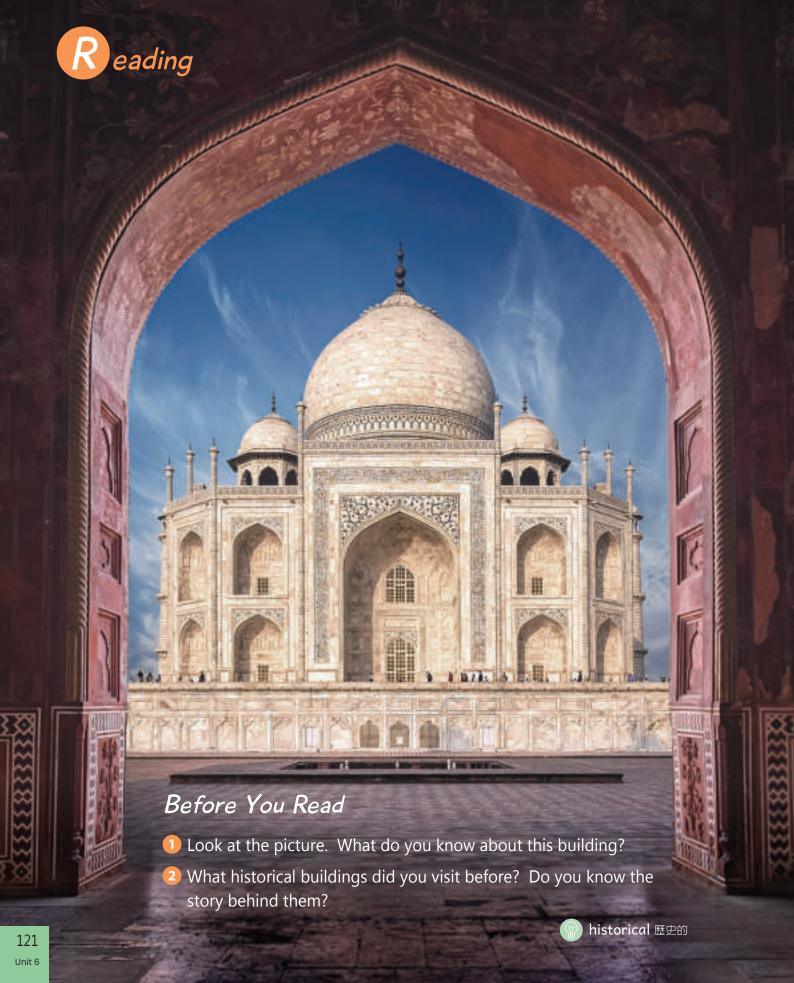
She got up late because she went to bed late.

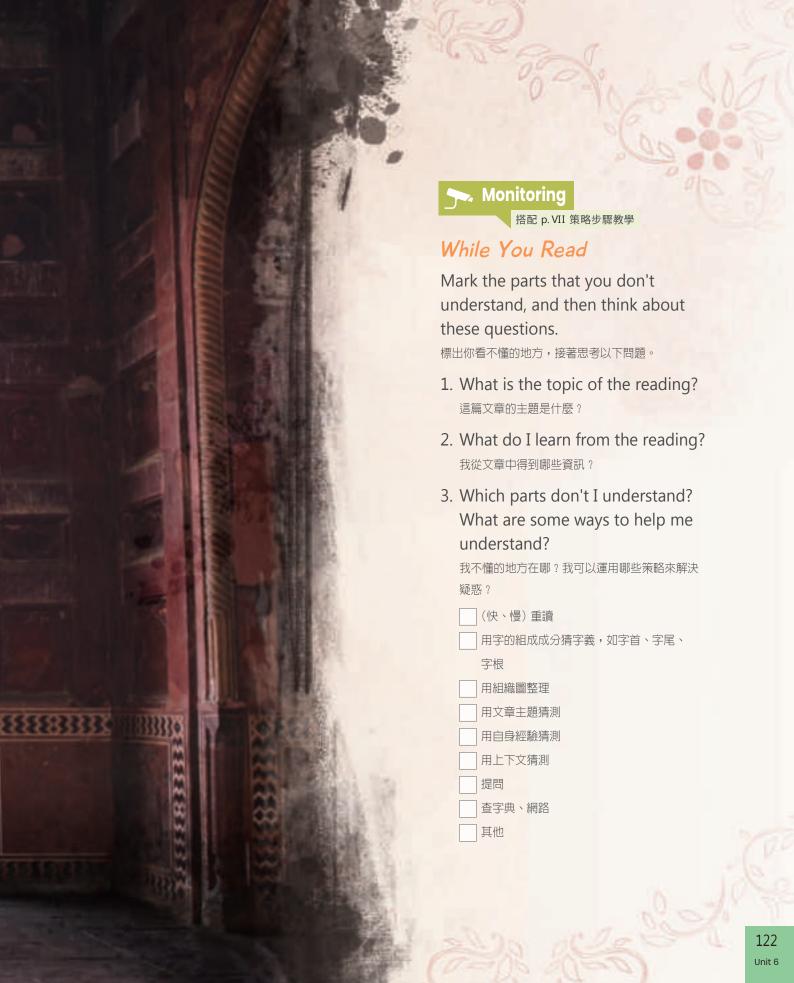
=

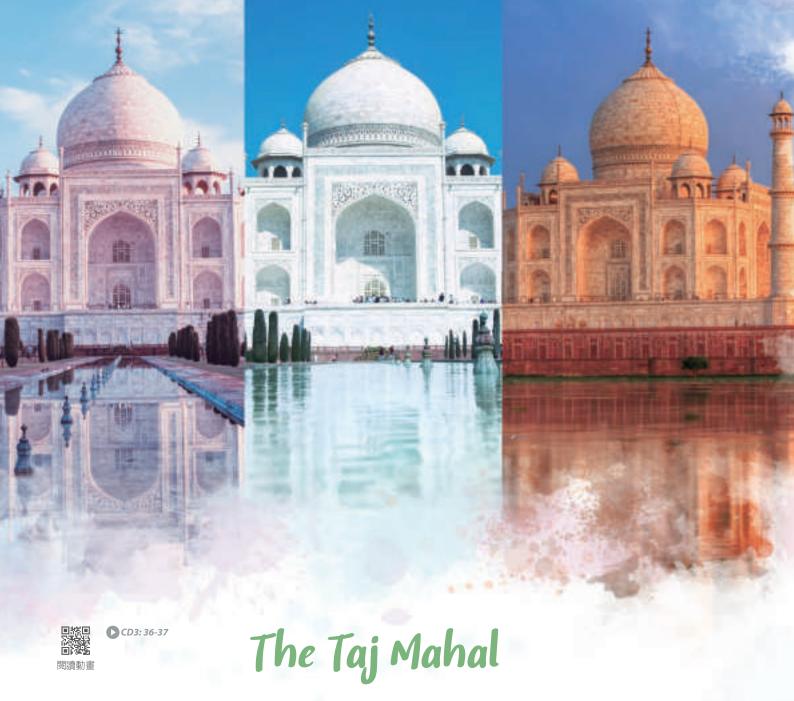
Read. 讀讀看。

Why didn't you go to the party last night?

- I didn't go to the party last night because I was busy with my homework.
- Because I was busy with my homework, I didn't go to the party last night.
- Because I was busy with my homework.







The Taj Mahal is a **famous** building in India. The color of the walls changes at different times of the day. It is pink early in the morning. During the day, it changes to white, and it is golden at night.

CD3: 38-39

Besides the building, the story behind the Taj Mahal is well known, too. King Shah Jahan had three wives, and Mumtaz Mahal was his favorite. They fell in love at a young age, and they went to many places together. Sadly, Mumtaz Mahal **lost** her life at the age of 37. Shah Jahan **cried** for days and **hid** from everyone.

應用字彙 ◆ CD3:42

besides 除…之外

story 故事

fall in love 墜入情網

age 年紀

lose 失去

cry 哭泣

hide 躲藏

sadly 令人傷心地

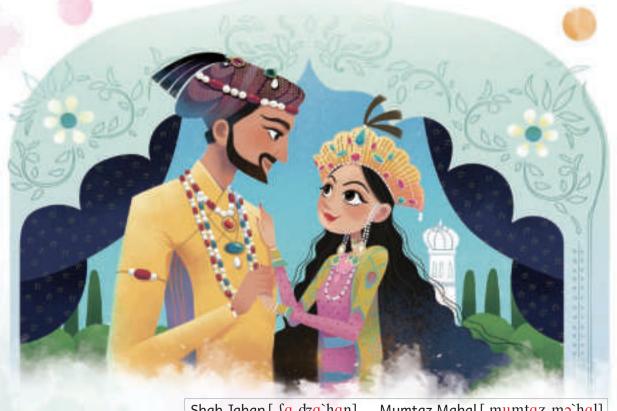
認識字彙

well known 著名的

fall → fell

lose → lost

 $hide \rightarrow hid$



Shah Jahan [√a dʒa`han]

Mumtaz Mahal [,mumtaz mə`hal]

CD3: 40-41

Later, the king **built** the Taj Mahal for the love of his life. The work was not easy, so it lasted twenty years. Now, he and Mumtaz Mahal rest there forever. Every year, people around the world travel to India for the Taj Mahal.

應用字彙 ◆ CD3:42

build 建造

last 持續

認識字彙

forever 永遠

build → built



After You Read

- ⚠ Choose the correct answer. 根據閱讀内容,選出正確的答案。
 - 1. () What is the reading mainly about?
 - (a) The look of a building.
 - (b) A building and its story.
 - (c) The life of a king and his wife.
 - 2. () Which is NOT true?
 - (a) Mumtaz Mahal died after forty.
 - (b) King Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal because of love.
 - (c) The wall color of the Taj Mahal changes at different times of the day.

mainly 主要

B Put the sentences in order. 根據文章,依事件發生順序填入代號。



- (a) King Shah Jahan hid from everyone.
- (b) Mumtaz Mahal died.
- (c) King Shah Jahan fell in love with Mumtaz Mahal.
- (d) People around the world visit the Taj Mahal.
- (e) King Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal.
- (f) King Shah Jahan traveled with Mumtaz Mahal.
- Think and share. 想一想,並和同學分享。



• Which place would you like to visit one day? Why?

I would like to visit the Colosseum because I am a big fan of Roman history.



the Colosseum

the Great Wall of China



Angkor Wat

the Colosseum [_kalə`siəm] 羅馬競技場 Roman 古羅馬的 history 歴史 the Great Wall of China 萬里長城 Angkor Wat [_æŋkər `wat] 吳哥窟



A Read. 讀讀看。 ▶ cD3: 43



[spr]	[str]	[skr]
spray	straight	scratch
spring	street	scream
sprout	strong	script

[sp]	[st]	[sk]
speak	star	scan skate
spider	stop	scared skin
spoon	store	scarf sky

B Listen and repeat. 跟著CD唸唸看。 ◆ CD3:44

1.	mall	small	2.	nail	snail	3.	wine	swine
4.	pin	spin	5.	top	stop	6.	cold	scold
7.	kin	skin	8.	print	sprint	9.	tray	stray
10.	cream	scream						

Cos:45 Listen and check the correct word. 將聽到的單字打勾。 ◆ CD3:45

1.	sky	spy
3.	score	store
5.	sniff	stiff

2.	string	sting
4.	strew	screw
6.	spoke	smoke



辨識句意

- A Listen and choose the correct picture. 根據聽到的句子,選出符合描述的圖片。 ▶ CD3: 46
 - 1. (



(b)



(c)



- 2. (
-) (a)







基本問答

- B Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的内容,選出最適合的回應。 ▶ CD3:47
 - 1. () (a) I just needed a rest.
 - (b) I closed my eyes and rested for ten minutes.
 - (c) I had some good sleep last night, so I wasn't tired.
 - 2. () (a) She traveled to the USA.
 - (b) She met my teacher last month.
 - (c) She built this dog house a long time ago.

言談理解

- Cos: 48 Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的内容,選出最適合的答案。 ▶ CD3: 48
 - 1. () (a) At the park.
 - (b) At the library.
 - (c) At the restaurant.
 - 2. () (a) Their families were friends before.
 - (b) They fell in love and went to a party together.
 - (c) The story of *Harry and Sally* is a sad love story.





The Saturday Times



n a December evening in 1955. Mrs. Rosa Parks made a change in the lives of black people in the USA. That day, she was tired from work. She took the bus home and sat in the seats for "people of color." At that time, the seats near the front were all for white people, and the back seats were for people of color.

Later on the bus, more white people came, but there weren't enough seats for them. So, the bus driver went to Rosa and three other African Americans and said to them, "Let me have your seats." The three African Americans stood up and walked to the back, but Rosa didn't. The driver called the police, and in a short time, the police came and arrested Rosa.

In those days, people of color might lose their lives because they didn't follow the rules of the "white" world. But Mrs. Rosa Parks stood up and fought for her rights. After that, many African Americans followed Rosa and stood together for their rights, too. Rosa Parks really made a change in the lives of African Americans.

Read and choose the correct answer. 根據文章内容,選出正確的答案。

- 1. () Why did the police arrest Rosa?
 - (a) Rosa Parks didn't listen to the driver.
 - (b) There were people of color on the bus.
 - (c) Rosa Parks didn't have any money for the ride.
 - (d) Some bad people stopped the bus on the street.
- 2. () According to the reading, which sign might one see in the front bus seats in 1955?
 - (a) For Kids.
 - (b) Be Quiet.
 - (c) Whites Only.
 - (d) African First.
- 3. () What do we know from this reading?
 - (a) Not many people knew about Rosa Parks.
 - (b) The bus driver helped everyone on the bus.
 - (c) African Americans did not have many rights in 1955.
 - (d) Rosa Parks fought back because she didn't like white people.



Word Power

1 Read. 讀讀看下列go所組成的片語。

	=
Go	

go for a walk

go for a ride

go for a hike

go for a swim

go for a meal

go for a rest

go on a picnic

go on holiday

2 Fill in the blanks. 看圖,填入適當的片語。



Harper and her family every two months.



Ethan and his friends are



A: Let's my bike.

B: OK.



A: I'm hungry. Let's

now.

on

B: Sure.

Listening: Making Comparison 做比較







- A Predicting.
 - 看看左圖。想想看圖片中人物的談話主題可能會 是什麼?
- B Listening. Ocd3:49

Tip

- 1. 在聆聽前先觀察圖片線索,例如場景、物品或說話者之間的肢體語言,有助於猜測即將 聽到的內容主題。
- 2. 轉折語(Transition words)主要的功能在轉折以及承接重要資訊,聆聽轉折語有助於 掌握內容走向。此部分介紹「用於舉例、對比前後資訊、呈現語氣轉換」的轉折語。

(情境說明) Karen正向朋友詢問哪一個地方適合旅遊。

- 1. 從圖片中的地圖及相機,可以猜測談話主題與旅遊有關。
- 2. 對話裡出現的轉折語有besides、on the other hand、for example。besides所引出 的内容是在為之前提過的資訊作補充, on the other hand則能轉折語氣、對比前後資訊, for example則是用於舉例說明。
- C Practice. 看看圖片並聽聽看,再圈出正確的答案。 ◆ CD3:50



The man goes to (Timmy's / Miller's) Restaurant now because (it sells great drinks / it is big and clean).



Recap

目前學過的時態整理。



Alice was an office worker two years ago.

Alice is a police officer now.





Jimmy got some flowers from his grandma last night.

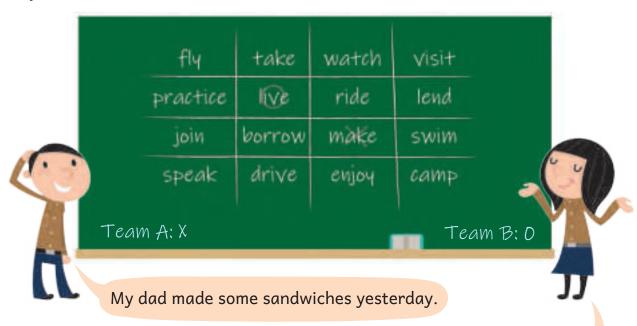
Jimmy likes the flowers very much.





Jimmy is planting the flowers now.

Play tic-tac-toe. 分組用下列動詞的過去式造句,先連成一直線者,該組獲勝。



I lived in India three years ago.

Self Check (Units 5–6)

I. Places

Write. 根據敘述與圖片,寫出場所或自然景觀的名稱。



Alex was at the (a) yesterday.



Ann had lunch at a (r) yesterday.



Adam and Eva stayed at a nice (h) for a night.



Miss White sold fruit at a before. (m)



Trista went to the beach and swam in the





Ed is at a beautiful (l)



Mr. and Mrs. Hill saw a movie at a (m)

last night. (t)



Jill just bought a book at a (b)



Eric and his dad went for a walk in a (f)



II. Past and Present

Compare and make sentences. 比較貓咪Kitty的過去與現在,並寫出差異之處。





Example He lived on the street before, but he lives in a house now.

1.			

2.			

I can 我能夠…	Yes	Need Practice
1 talk about past events 描述過去事件		
② talk about places 討論場所和自然景觀		

Easter

Culture & Festival



Warm-up

Fill in the blanks and decode. 看圖填空並解碼。



Q: What are these?

A: ___

2

Q: Which month is after March?

A: ___

2



3



Q: Which day is the first day of the week?

A: _

3



Q: What are they?

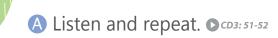
A:



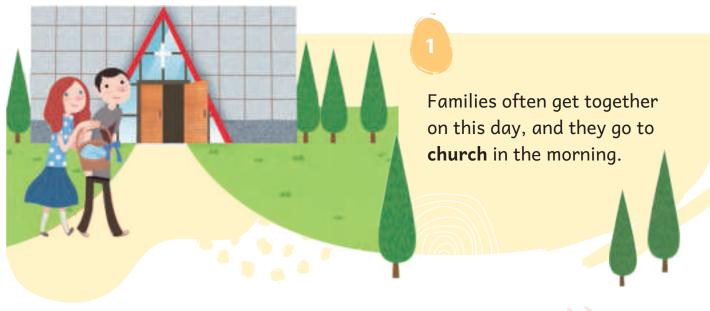


We are going to talk about:





Easter is the first Sunday after a special full **moon**. It falls on a different date in March or April every year. There are lots of activities for this holiday. Let's check them out.









Chocolate eggs are popular on Easter. Everyone enjoys yummy chocolate on this day.

B Read and choose the correct answer.

根據閱讀内容,選出正確的答案。

- 1. () When is Easter?
 - (a) It is usually on Saturday.
 - (b) It is on a Sunday in March or April.
 - (c) It is the first Sunday before a full moon.
- 2. () What DON'T people do on Easter?
 - (a) Go to church.
 - (b) Eat Easter eggs.
 - (c) Hunt for animals.

Easter 復活節

moon 月亮

church 教堂

roll 滾動

hunt 搜尋;狩獵

fall 降臨;發生

get together 團聚

each 每一個(的)

認識字彙 activity 活動

unique 獨特的

漫畫篇 Comics

齊天大聖

西遊記

Journey to the West



孫悟空,又名孫行者,自封花果山美猴王。 三藏法師將祂從五指山下救出後,南海觀世 音任命其護送三藏法師到西天取經,自此成 為唐三藏座下大弟子。性格爽朗、聰明機靈、 嫉惡如仇,在東亞文化中為已成為智勇雙全、 正義善良的化身。

Bajay 天蓬元帥豬八戒

豬八戒,法號悟能。唐三藏的二弟子,原小說中的豬八戒性格好色、身材肥短。但本書中為一名大受女生歡迎的帥豬。因其太帥,導致有許多女粉,因不堪其擾而決定帶著行囊與悟空一行人一路西行,遠離是非之地。



Master Tang 慈悲為懷唐三藏

唐三藏,又名唐僧,其原型為隋唐時代的玄奘法師,為漢傳佛教史上最偉大的譯經師。在西遊記中,是孫悟空、豬八戒與沙悟淨的師父。唐三藏為佛祖弟子羅漢的轉世,因相傳食其肉可長生不老,故在取經的旅途上不斷被妖怪所擄。性格溫良恭儉,一視同仁,總往樂觀光明面想。但也因故事中個性較軟弱,時常無法聽進弟子們的勸諫,導致風波不止。

Wujing 捲簾大將沙悟淨

沙悟淨,又名沙僧,是唐三藏在流沙河收的第三個徒兒,因受觀世音菩薩指點,陪同唐僧與師兄悟空一路至西天取經。途中任勞任怨、勤勤懇懇,是唐僧徒兒中最剛毅木訥、穩重務實的一個。



(At a mountain)















(The two are in a new town.)





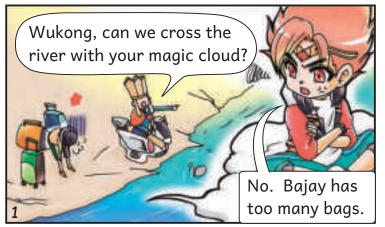


CD3: 55





(At a river)













We need his help.

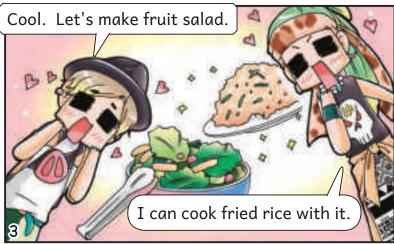
Yes, yes. I co

Yes, yes. I can follow you to the West.

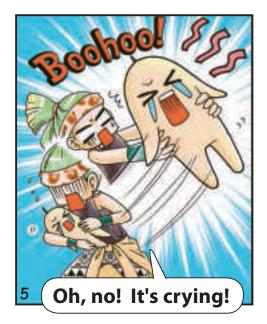
Stop! He can drive this boat.



















CD3: 58











(Master Tang runs into bad guys again.)









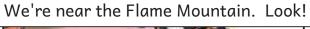






(The four face another trouble.)





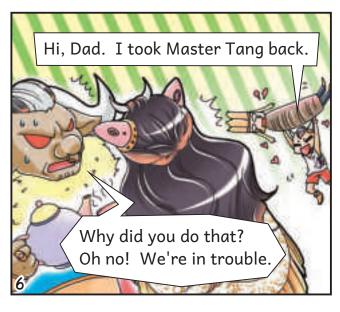


CD3: 60



























1 like v.; prep. 喜歡;像… [laɪk]	I like this park. It is big and beautiful.
2 sport n. 運動 [sport]	Terry plays sports in his free time.
3 much adj.; pron.; adv. 多 (的) [mʌtʃ]	Hurry up! We don't have much time.
4 team n. 隊 : 組 [tim]	Frank is on the school baseball team.
5 practice v.; n. 練習 [`præktɪs]	Jack practices basketball after school every day.
6 every adj. 每一 [`ɛvr ɪ]	I wash my book bag every six months.
7 then adv. 那麼 [ðεn]	A: I don't watch TV. B: Really? Then what do you do in your free time?
8 swim v. 游泳 [swɪm]	A: What is that bear doing? B: It is swimming.
9 join v. 参加 [dʒɔɪn]	A: Can I join your team? B: Sure. Welcome!
10 eye n. 眼睛 [aɪ]	Camila has beautiful brown eyes.
11 hair n. 頭髮 [h ɛ r]	A: I like your hair color. B: Thank you.
12 know v. 知道 ; 認識 [no]	A: Do you know Viola? B: Viola Huang? Yeah. She is my cousin.
13 hundred n. 百 [`hʌndrəd]	There are nine hundred students in my school.
14 centimeter n. 公分 (= cm) [`sɛntəˌmitə [*]]	The ruler is fifteen centimeters long.
15 You can say that again! —點也沒錯! [ju kən ˌse `ðæt ə`gɛn]	A: That band is really popular in the USA. B: You can say that again!

16 guitar n. 吉他 [gɪ`tɑr]	My sister practices the guitar in her room.
17 piano n. 鋼琴 [pɪ `æno]	Many students in the class can play the piano.
Theme Words	
18 fly a kite 放風箏 [ˌflaɪ ə `kaɪt]	The boy is flying a kite.
19 paint v. 畫圖:油漆 [pent]	A: What can you do? B: I can paint the walls.
20 make a cake 做蛋糕 [ˌmek ə `kek]	A: We can make a cake for Sue's birthday. B: Yeah, let's do it.
21 nose n. 鼻子 [noz]	Pinocchio's nose is long and thin.
22 leg n. 腿 [l ɛ g]	My legs are 90 centimeters long.
23 large adj. 大的 [lardʒ]	This house is large for my family.
24 ear n. 耳朶 [ɪ r]	The dog's ears are very big.
25 mouth n. 嘴巴 [maυθ]	Don't talk with your mouth full.
26 thick adj. 厚的 [θιk]	Harry has many thick books.
27 lip n. 嘴唇 [l ɪp]	Dogs' lips are black.
28 strong adj. 強壯的 [stron]	These bugs are small but strong.
29 arm n. 手臂 [arm]	Those monkeys have really long arms.
30 height n. 身高;高度 [haɪt]	The doghouse is 50 centimeters in height.

That handsome man over there is Zoe's favorite baseball player.
The girl band comes from the USA.
He has a strong body.
There are not enough markers for the students.
Jeremy puts his all into every game.
Please put your pencils into the pencil case.
Grandma cooks a lot of food for us on Thanksgiving every year.
Vincent is very different from his brother.
My brothers both go to top schools.
Adam is very good at basketball. On the other hand, he's new to baseball.
For a baseball player, he's not very strong, but he makes up for it with a lot of practice.
The black picture on the orange wall really stands out.



1 early adj.; adv. 早的 [`glɪ]	A: I go to bed at ten. B: That's early.
2 usually adv. 通常 [`juʒʊəlɪ]	We usually have dinner at six.
3 get up 起床 [ˌgɛt `ʌp]	I'm not a morning person. I never get up before 10 a.m.
4 sometimes adv. 有時候 [`sʌmˌtaɪmz]	A: Do you eat out? B: Yeah, sometimes.
5 late adj.; adv. 晚的 [let]	A: The movie is at 11 p.m. B: Wow, that's late.
6 do one's homework 做功課 [_du_wʌnz `hom_wɜk]	My brothers do their homework in the living room.
7 hour n. 小時 [aʊr]	That video is an hour and twenty minutes long.
8 always adv. 總是 [`ɔlwez]	Hank is always nervous in front of girls.
9 tired adj. 疲累的 [taɪrd]	The fans are tired after the meet-and-greet.
10 shower n.; v. 淋浴 [`∫au♂]	Ashley is in the shower.
11 often adv. 經常 [`of(t)ən]	Timothy is often quiet in class.
12 never adv. 從未 [`nɛvơ·]	John is never late for school.
13 by the way 順帶一提 [_bar ðə `we]	By the way, is your sister at home?
14 library n. 圖書館 [`laɪˌbrɛrɪ]	Do you often go to the library?
15 check out 借(書) [ˌtʃɛk `aʊt]	I check out books from the library once a month.

16 once adv. 一次 [wʌns]	I clean my room once a week.
17 twice adv. 兩次 [twais]	They walk the dogs twice a day.
walk v. 遛(寵物) [wɔk]	We don't walk our dogs every day.
How come? 怎麼會? / 為什麼? [,hau `kʌm]	A: I don't like Ted. B: How come? He is a nice guy.
then adv. 然後 [ðεn]	Wash your hands, and then you can eat.
too adv. 太… [tu]	The table is too small for five people.
How often? 多常…? [,hau `of(t)ən]	A: How often do you say "I love you" to your family? B: Not very often.
about adv. 大約	A: How often do you clean up your room?
[ə`baut]	B: About once a month.
Theme Words	B: About once a month.
	B: About once a month. Do you brush your teeth after lunch?
Theme Words 18 brush one's teeth 刷牙(teeth為	
Theme Words 18 brush one's teeth 刷牙(teeth為 [,brʌʃ wʌnz `tiθ] tooth的複數) 19 face n. 臉	Do you brush your teeth after lunch?
Theme Words 18 brush one's teeth 刷牙(teeth為 [,brΔ∫ wΔnz `tiθ] tooth的複數) 19 face n. 臉 [fes] 20 breakfast n. 早餐	Do you brush your teeth after lunch? The girl's face is cute.
Theme Words 18 brush one's teeth 刷牙 (teeth為 [,brΔ∫ wΔnz `tiθ] tooth的複數) 19 face n. 臉 [fes] 20 breakfast n. 早餐 [`brɛkfəst] 21 lunch n. 午餐	Do you brush your teeth after lunch? The girl's face is cute. Some people don't eat breakfast.
Theme Words 18 brush one's teeth 刷牙 (teeth為 [,brA∫ wAnz `tiθ] tooth的複數) 19 face n. 臉 [fes] 20 breakfast n. 早餐 [`brɛkfəst] 21 lunch n. 午餐 [lʌntʃ] 22 exercise v.; n. 運動	Do you brush your teeth after lunch? The girl's face is cute. Some people don't eat breakfast. The Chen family go out for lunch on Sundays.

25 minute n. 分鐘 [`mɪnɪt]	A: Can we go in now? B: Please wait a minute. The classroom is not ready.
Reading 26 during prep. 在…期間 [`djurɪŋ]	Don't use your phone during a movie.
27 work n.; v. 工作 [wst]	They work eight hours a day.
28 save v. 拯救 [sev]	They save animals day and night.
29 life n. 生命;生活 [laɪf]	I have great family and friends. My life is good.
30 love v.; n. 愛 [lʌv]	We have three dogs, and we love them very much.
31 dinner n. 晚餐 [`dɪn♂]	Dean is having dinner with his friends.
32 change into 變成 [ˌtʃendʒ `ɪntə]	The women change into birds at night.
33 trouble n. 麻煩 [`trʌbḷ]	Mr. Chen's sons often make trouble at school.
34 hurt v. 傷害 [hɜt]	The cats are nice. They never hurt people.
Dr. n. 醫生 [`dakta~]	Dr. Harper is a good doctor.
take over 接管 [,tek `ov♂]	We can't let the bugs take over this place.
out adv. (到) 外面 [aut]	A: Don't go out now. It's late at night. B: Okay, Mom.
I can't help it. 我沒有辦法。 / 我忍不住。 [aɪ `kænt `hɛlp ɪt]	A: You're listening to that song again. B: I can't help it. It's so good.
fight v. 對抗 [fart]	A: How do I play this game? B: Fight the bad guy with magic.



1 painting n. 畫作 [`pentɪŋ]	The paintings on the wall are beautiful.
2 flower n. 花 [`flava·]	Do we have enough flowers for our dinner party?
3 which pron.; adj. 哪一個 [(h)wɪt∫]	A: Which is Kyle's house? B: The red house over there is.
4 thirsty adj. □渴的 [`θ₃stɪ]	I am always hot and thirsty after baseball games.
5 coffee n. 咖啡 [`kɔfɪ]	Too much coffee is not good for you.
6 shop n. 商店 [ʃɑp]	There aren't many shops near my house.
7 later adv. 稍後:晩點 [`leta [*]]	A: I'm going home now. Bye. B: See you later.
8 Of course. 當然。 [əv `kərs]	A: Are you going to Ed's birthday party later? B: Of course.
9 treat n.; v. 請客 ; 款待 [trit]	Let me treat you to the dinner later.
10 sweet adj. 甜美的: 甜的 [swit]	Holly is a sweet girl. People love her.
11 clerk n. 店員 [klថk]	The clerk is very nice. She helps me a lot.
12 may aux. 可以:可能 [me]	A: May I come in? B: Sure. Please come in.
13 want v. 想要 [want]	Mr. Chen wants a baby, but Mrs. Chen doesn't.
14 juice n. 果汁 [dʒus]	I always have orange juice for breakfast.
15 Sir n. 先生 (對男性的尊稱) [S ³]	Good morning, sir. May I help you?
16 hot adj. 熱的 [hat]	It's so hot. I want some ice cream.

17 chocolate n. 巧克力 [`t∫ɑkəlɪt]	Chocolate ice cream is my favorite.
18 dollar n. 元 [`dal ぞ]	A: How much is that comic book? B: It's two hundred dollars.
for here 内用 [fə `hɪr]	May I have black coffee for here, please?
to go 外帶 [tə `go]	A: Do you want your juice for here or to go, sir? B: To go. Thanks.
Here you are. 給你。 [ˌhɪr ju `ar] (= Here you go.)	A: May I have some tea, please? B: Sure. Here you are.
Theme Words 19 bright adj. 鮮豔的:明亮的 [brart]	The man is painting the wall bright blue.
20 dark adj. 黑的;暗的 [dark]	It's too dark in my room. I can't read.
21 art n. 美術;藝術 [a rt]	Miss Lee is an art teacher in Green Junior High School.
£ 3	3C1001.
22 milk n. 牛奶 [mɪlk]	Have some hot milk before bed.
22 milk n. 牛奶	
22 milk n. 牛奶 [mɪlk] 23 hamburger n. 漢堡 (= burger)	Have some hot milk before bed.
22 milk n. 牛奶 [mɪlk] 23 hamburger n. 漢堡 (= burger) [`hæmbɜɡəʾ] 24 chicken rice n. 雞肉飯	Have some hot milk before bed. The hamburger house on Elm Street is great.
22 milk n. 牛奶 [mɪlk] 23 hamburger n. 漢堡 (= burger) [`hæmbɜɡəʾ] 24 chicken rice n. 雞肉飯 [`tʃɪkɪn ˌraɪs] 25 tea n. 茶	Have some hot milk before bed. The hamburger house on Elm Street is great. My mom makes good chicken rice.
22 milk n. 牛奶 [mɪlk] 23 hamburger n. 漢堡 (= burger) [`hæmbɜɡə॰] 24 chicken rice n. 雞肉飯 [`t∫ɪkɪn ˌraɪs] 25 tea n. 茶 [ti] 26 ice cream n. 冰淇淋	Have some hot milk before bed. The hamburger house on Elm Street is great. My mom makes good chicken rice. Do you have some ice? My tea is too hot.

work n. 作品 [wថk]	The <i>Mona Lisa</i> is a work by Leonardo da Vinci.
Reading	
29 show v. 表現:秀出 [∫o]	She's showing her new watch to her friends.
30 part n. 部分 [part]	Music is an important part in a movie.
31 sky n. 天空 [skaɪ]	The sky is gray today.
32 street n. 街道 [strit]	It's a quiet night. There are no people on the street.
33 together adv. 一起 [tə`gɛðə·]	Trisha and I always eat lunch together.
by prep. 被;由 [baɪ]	I'm reading some books by Charles Dickens.



1 relative n. 親戚 [`rɛlətɪv]	A: Are they your relatives? B: Yes. That's my grandpa and my aunt.
2 meal n. 餐 [mil]	My family always has a big meal on Christmas Eve.
3 tonight n.; adv. 今晚 [tə`naɪt]	A: Let's go to the baseball game tonight. B: Sorry, but I have piano class at 8 today.
4 plate n. 盤子 [plet]	Please be careful. This is my mom's favorite plate.
5 borrow v. 借 (入) [`baro]	Sabrina is borrowing an umbrella from her friend.
6 need v.; n. 需要;需求 [nid]	A: How many apples do you need? B: Six is enough. Thanks.
7 flour n. 麵粉 [fl <mark>aur</mark>]	There are three bags of flour on the table.
8 sugar n. 糖 [`ʃʊgəʾ]	A: How much is a bag of sugar? B: It's NT\$45.
9 salt n. 鹽 [solt]	Do not eat too much salt. It is not good for you.
10 a little 一點點 [ə `lɪtl]	A: Do you have any milk? I only need a little. B: No, I don't have any.
11 else adv. 其他 [εls]	Joanne is not happy, but everyone else is.
12 lend v. 借 (出) [lɛnd]	A: Can you lend these new books to me? B: Sure.
What's up? 怎麼了? [_(h)wats `^p]	A: What's up? B: I'm hungry. Do you have some snacks?
Come on in. 快請進。 [_kʌm ɑn `ɪn]	A: Your house is beautiful. B: Thanks. Come on in.
all right 好吧;好的 [,ol `raɪt]	A: I don't have any eggs. Can you give me some? B: All right. Here you go.

Theme Words	
13 bottle n. 瓶子 [`bat!]	There is a bottle of juice on the sofa. Is it your juice?
14 water n. 水 [`wotar]	A: How may I help you? B: Can I have some water, please?
15 glass n. 玻璃杯 : 玻璃 [glæs]	A: What is that? B: That's a glass of milk shake.
16 candy n. 糖果 [`kændɪ]	Is there any candy in the box?
17 popcorn n. 爆米花 [`pap_korn]	I never eat popcorn during a movie.
18 cup n. 杯 [kʌp]	A: I am so tired. B: A cup of coffee can help.
19 bowl n. 碗 [bol]	She eats a bowl of fruit every morning.
20 fruit salad n. 水果沙拉 [`frut ˌsæləd]	How about a plate of fruit salad for breakfast?
21 pizza n. 披薩 [`pitsə]	These five pizzas are for Andy's party.
milk shake n. 奶昔 (= milkshake) [`mɪlk ,∫ek]	I'm making some milk shake. Do you want some?
can n. 罐子 [kæn]	The can of juice is bad. Don't drink it.
Reading	
22 kid n. 小孩 [kɪd]	A: Is this your kid? He's cute. B: Yes, he is my son.
23 easy adj. 容易的 [`iz ɪ]	Life is not easy for many people.
24 snack n. 點心 [snæk]	I'm hungry. I want some snacks.
25 fire n. 火 [faɪr]	It's Thanksgiving today. Pam is roasting turkey legs over the fire now.

26 last adv.; adj. 最後(的) [læst]	This is our last bottle of water, guys.
27 another adj.; pron. 另一 (的) [ə`nʌðəʰ]	Can I have another cup of green tea? It's so good.
28 yummy adj. 好吃的 [`jʌmɪ]	These marshmallows are yummy. Where can I get them?
29 enjoy v. 享受 ; 喜愛 [ɪn`dʒɔɪ]	A: Don't be nervous. Enjoy your time! B: Thanks.
short for的簡稱 [`∫ort _f♂]	Tim is short for Timothy.
place v. 放置 [ples]	Place your hand on my hand. Let's dance together.
over prep. 在…之上 [`ovゔ]	A: The man is walking over the fire. B: How can he do that?
top n. 頂部 [tap]	The chocolate cookie is yummy. There's a marshmallow on top.
get v. 得到 [gɛt]	We can get some food over there.



1 yesterday adv.; n. 昨天 [`jɛstð,de]	I didn't go to school yesterday.
2 beach n. 海灘 [bit∫]	My wife and I take a walk on the beach every morning.
3 trash n. 垃圾 [t ræ ∫]	A: How much are the trash bags? B: One hundred dollars.
4 ago adv. 前:以前 [ə`go]	I watched the movie at home two days ago.
5 visit v.; n. 拜訪 [`vɪzɪt]	A: How often do you visit your grandmother? B: Once a week.
6 island n. 島嶼 [`aɪlənd]	The island is small but very beautiful.
7 a few 幾個:一些 [ə `f ju]	Only a few people like this painting.
8 sea n. 海 [si]	The dark blue sea is so beautiful.
9 stop v. 停止 [stap]	A: The guy stopped and looked at you. Do you know him? B: No, I don't.
10 happen v. 發生 [`hæpən]	A: Henry is not happy. What happened to him? B: I don't know.
11 dead adj. 死亡的 [dɛd]	Her dog was dead, and she was very sad.
12 warm adj. 温暖的 [wɔrm]	A: Can I have some warm water, please? B: Sure.
13 rainforest n. 雨林 (= rain forest) [`ren_forist]	There are many plants and animals in the rainforest.
14 die v. 死亡 (現在分詞為 dying [`daɪɪŋ]) [daɪ]	A: My dog died yesterday. B: I'm sorry.

by prep. 在…旁邊 [baɪ]	There is a brown horse by the big tree.
then adv. 那時候 [ðεn]	I worked in that company then.
Theme Words	
15 busy adj. 忙碌的 [`bɪzɪ]	Parents are always busy.
16 river n. 河流 [`rɪvər]	Do not swim in the river.
17 lake n. 湖泊 [lek]	There are many beautiful fish in the lake.
18 hill n. 山丘 [hɪl]	My grandpa's house stands on a hill.
19 mountain n. Ш [`mauntṇ]	Bears live in the mountains.
20 camp n.; v. 露營; 紮營 [kæmp]	We seldom camp in the mountains in January.
21 climb v. 爬 (山) [klarm]	The fox climbed up the tree for food.
22 row a boat 划船 [ˌro ə `bot]	I rowed a boat with my parents in the river.
23 plant v.; n. 種植:植物 [plænt]	My mom planted an apple tree for me.
24 hike v.; n. 健行 [haɪk]	Mr. Thompson hikes in the forest every weekend.
25 picnic v.; n. 野餐 [`pɪknɪk]	My friends and I didn't go on a picnic that day.
last adj. 上一個的 [læst]	Yesterday was my friend's birthday, and we had a big meal last night.

(B)		100	

26 live v. 居住 [lɪv]	Marie lives in a tree house with her family.
27 playground n. 遊樂場:操場 [`ple_graund]	Kids often make new friends at the playground.
28 everything pron. 每樣事物 [`εντι,θιŋ]	Annie really likes Toby. She knows everything about him.
29 burn v. 燃燒 [bɜn]	The company burned the rainforest and planted palm trees.
30 oil n. 油 [ɔɪl]	A: Go wash your hands. There's oil on them. B: OK, Dad.
31 sell v. 賣 [sɛl]	A: Did you sell your car? B: Yes, I needed the money.
32 make money 賺錢 [ˌmek `mʌnɪ]	Tommy makes money for his family.
miss v. 想念 [mɪs]	I miss my elementary school classmates.
little adj. 小的 [`lɪtḷ]	The little girl over there is Tina's sister.
little by little 一點一點地;逐漸地 [`lɪtļ bar ,lɪtl]	Little by little, the lake disappeared.
way n. 方式 [we]	Ted goes to bed before 10 p.m. This way, he can have enough sleep.



1 airport n. 機場 [`ɛrˌpɔrt]	There is an airport near my house.
2 travel v.; n. 旅行:行進 [`trævḷ]	He took a long rest after his travel to India.
3 rest n.; v. 休息 [rɛst]	Why don't we take a rest under the big tree?
4 drive v. 開 (車) [draɪv]	Can you drive me to the library?
5 hotel n. 飯店 [ho`tɛl]	There are three hotels on this street.
6 plane n. 飛機 (= airplane [`ɛr,plen]) [plen]	The workers are building an airplane.
7 the sights n. 風景: 名勝 [ðə `saɪts]	Welcome to Indonesia. Let's go see the sights!
8 bookstore n. 書店 [`buk_stor]	Elly often goes to the bookstore after school.
9 buy v. 購買 [baɪ]	My brother bought a nice pencil case at the shop.
10 trip n. 旅行;行程 [trɪp]	Jim really enjoyed his trip to the USA last year.
11 bike n. 單車 (= bicycle [`baɪsɪk!]) [baɪk]	Tom rides a bike to work every day.
12 temple n. 寺廟 [`tɛmpl]	Sam visited many temples last month.
13 almost adv. 幾乎;將近 [`ol,most]	Sara goes to the library almost every day.
14 cool adj. 酷的 [kul]	A: Where did you get this cool bike? B: From my mom. It was for my birthday.
15 why adv. 為什麼 [(h)waɪ]	Why is the sea blue?

16 train n. 火車 [tren]	Nick is now on a train to the Taj Mahal.
17 because conj. 因為 [bɪ`kəz]	I am tired because I didn't sleep last night.
18 just adv. 就;只 [dʒʌst]	A: How much sugar do you need? B: Just a little, please.
19 SO conj. 所以 [so]	I usually go to bed early, so I can get up early.
20 something pron. 某物;某事 [`sʌmθɪŋ]	Don't just stand there. Do something!
21 fork n. 叉子 [fork]	The baby hid the fork from her dad.
way n. 距離;路線 [we]	It's a long way from my house to school.
the other day 前幾天 [ði `ʌðə de]	I went to the beach the other day and met my friend.
Theme Words	
22 station n. 車站;局 [`ste∫ən]	Wendy is on her way to the train station.
	Wendy is on her way to the train station. Many people go to the department store on weekends.
[`ste∫ən] 23 department store n. 百貨公司	Many people go to the department store on
[`steʃən] 23 department store n. 百貨公司 [dɪ`pɑrtmənt ˌstɔr] 24 restaurant n. 餐廳	Many people go to the department store on weekends.
[`steʃən] 23 department store n. 百貨公司 [dɪ`partmənt ˌstər] 24 restaurant n. 餐廳 [`rɛstərənt] 25 theater n. 電影院	Many people go to the department store on weekends. Maggie likes the chicken soup at this restaurant.
[`steʃən] 23 department store n. 百貨公司 [dɪ`partmənt ˌstər] 24 restaurant n. 餐廳 [`rɛstərənt] 25 theater n. 電影院 [`θɪətə⁻] 26 market n. 市場	Many people go to the department store on weekends. Maggie likes the chicken soup at this restaurant. The movie theater sells great popcorn.
[`steʃən] 23 department store n. 百貨公司 [dɪ`partmənt ˌstər] 24 restaurant n. 餐廳 [`rɛstərənt] 25 theater n. 電影院 [`θɪətə⁻] 26 market n. 市場 [`markɪt]	Many people go to the department store on weekends. Maggie likes the chicken soup at this restaurant. The movie theater sells great popcorn.

29 story n. 故事 [`stɔrɪ]	The story about the boy was so sad.
30 fall in love 墜入情網 [ˌfɔl ɪn `lʌv]	He fell in love at age sixteen.
31 age n. 年紀 [edʒ]	The king died at a young age.
32 lose v. 失去 [luz]	Don't play with fire. You may lose your life.
33 cry v. 哭泣	A: I'm so sad now.
[kraɪ]	B: Just cry out. It can help.
34 hide v. 躲藏 [haɪd]	I hid behind the tree, so my mom couldn't see me.
35 build v. 建造 [bɪld]	My brother built a tree house during the weekend.
sadly adv. 令人傷心地 [`sædlɪ]	Sadly, Mrs. Ko's son lost his life at a young age.
last v. 持續 [læst]	A: How long did the concert last? B: Two hours. The fans enjoyed it very much.

Culture & Festival Unit



6	
•	m hard
•	單字例句

1 Easter n. 復活節 [`ista・]	We're not going to school on Easter.
2 moon n. 月亮 [mun]	There's no moon tonight.
3 church n. 教堂 [tʃɜtʃ]	How often do you go to church?
4 roll v. 滾動 [rol]	The ball rolled down the hill and disappeared.
5 hunt v.; n. 搜尋;狩獵 [hʌnt]	Some animals hunt at night.
fall v. 降臨;發生 [fol]	Easter falls late this year.
get together 團聚 [`gɛt tə`gɛðə·]	Can we get together this Friday and go for a drink?
each adj.; pron. 每一個(的) [itʃ]	Each family is enjoying the holidays.

Unit 1

born [born] adj. 天生的 perfect [`psfikt] adj. 完美的 three-pointer [θri pointo] n. 三分球 hard work [,hard `wsk] n. 勤奮努力 both [boθ] pron. 兩者(都)

Unit 2 /// CD1:47

cram school [`kræm _skul] n. 補習班 bookworm [`bukwsm] n. 書蟲 side [saɪd] n. 面;邊 as [æz] prep. 作為;如同 must [mʌst] aux. 必須;一定

Unit 3 /// DCD2:37

nearby [`nɪr,baɪ] adv. 附近 create [krɪ'et] v. 創造 balance [`bæləns] n. 平衡

Unit 4 /// DCD2:39

pineapple cake [`paɪn,æpl kek] n. 鳳梨酥 tub [tʌb] n. 桶 slice [slars] n. 片 more [mor] pron.; adj. 更多(的) cracker [`krækơ] n. (鹹) 餅乾

marshmallow [`mar (,mælo] n. 棉花糖 roast [rost] v. 烤

Unit 5 CD3:63

explore [ɪk`splər] v. 探索 coral reef [kɔrəl `rif] n. 珊瑚礁 bleach [blit(] v. 使褪色;漂白 palm [pam] n. 棕櫚 company [`kʌmpənɪ] n. 公司 village [`vɪlɪdʒ] n. 村莊 disappear [_disə`pir] v. 消失 adult [ə`dʌlt; `ædʌlt] n. 成人

Unit 6 /// CD3:65

flea [fli] n. 跳蚤 building [`bɪldɪη] n. 建築物 golden [`goldn] adj. 金黃色的 well known [wel `non] adj. 著名的 forever [fə`ɛvə] adv. 永遠

Culture & Festival Unit

activity [æk`tɪvətɪ] n. 活動 unique [ju`nik] adj. 獨特的

A~Z單字索引

lpha 單字套用藍色者為非國民中小學最基本之 1200 字詞,單字套 者為本冊認識字彙。

A		
about	大約	2
a few	幾個;一些	5
a little	一點上黑上	4
a lot of	很多的 (= lots of)	1
age	年紀	6
ago	前;以前	5
airport	機場	6
all right	好吧;好的	4
almost	幾乎;將近	6
always	總是	2
another	另一(的)	4
arm	手臂	1
art	美術;藝術	3

activity	活動	節慶
adult	成人	5
as	作為;如同	2



beach	海灘	5
because	因為	6
besides	除…之外	6
bike	單車 (= bicycle)	6
body	身體	1
bookstore	書店	6
borrow	借(入)	4
bottle	瓶子	4
bowl	碗	4

breakfast	早餐	2
bright	鮮豔的;明亮的	3
brush one's te	eeth	
	刷牙(teeth為tooth的複數)	2
build	建造	6
burn	燃燒	5
busy	忙碌的	5
buy	購買	6
by	被;由;在…旁邊 3	, 5
by the way	順帶一提	2
balance	平衡	3
bleach	使褪色;漂白	5
bookworm	書蟲	2
born	天生的	1
both	兩者(都)	1
building	建築物	6



camp	露營;紮營	5
can	罐子	4
candy	糖果	4
centimeter	公分 (= cm)	1
change into	變成	2
check out	借(書)	2
chicken rice	雞肉飯	3
chocolate	巧克力	3
church	教堂	節慶
clerk	店員	3

climb	爬(山)	5
coffee	咖啡	3
Come on in.	快請進。	4
computer	電腦	2
cool	酷的	6
cry	哭泣	6
cup	杯	4
		_
company	公司	5
company coral reef	公司珊瑚礁	5
	· -	
coral reef	珊瑚礁	5
coral reef cracker	珊瑚礁(鹹)餅乾	5

D		
dark	黑的;暗的	3
dead	死亡的	5
department sto	ore	
	百貨公司	6
die	死亡 (現在分詞為dying)	5
different	不同的	1
dinner	晚餐	2
do one's home	work	
	做功課	2
dollar	元	3
Dr.	醫生	2
drive	開(車)	6
during	在…期間	2
disappear	消失	5

each	每一個(的)	節慶
ear	耳朶	1
early	早的	2
Easter	復活節	節慶
easy	容易的	4
else	其他	4
enjoy	享受;喜愛	4
enough	足夠(的)	1
every	每一	1
everything	每樣事物	5
exercise	運動	2
eye	眼睛	1
explore	探索	5

F		
face	臉	2
fall	降臨;發生	節慶
fall in love	墜入情網	6
famous	有名的	6
fight	對抗	2
fire	火	4
flour	麵粉	4
flower	花	3
fly a kite	放風箏	1
for here	内用	3
fork	叉子	6
fruit salad	水果沙拉	4

flea	跳蚤	6	U		
orever	永遠	6	I can't help it.	我沒有辦法。 / 我忍不住	0
			ice cream	冰淇淋	
G			into	到…裡面	
get	得到	4	island	島嶼	
get together	事 聚	節慶			
get up	起床	2			
glass	玻璃杯;玻璃	4	join	參加	
guitar	吉他	1	juice	果汁	
			just	就;只	
golden	金黃色的	6	K		
Φ.			kid	小孩	
H			know	知道;認識	
nair	頭髮	1	KIIOW		
namburger	漢堡 (= burger)	3			
nappen	發生	5	lake	湖泊	
neight	身高;高度	1	large	大的	
Here you are.	給你。(= Here you	go.) 3	last	最後(的);上一個的;持	綅
nide	躲藏	6	last	4	
nike	健行	5	late		,
nill	ШБ	5		晚的	
not	熱的	3	later	稍後:晚點	
notel	飯店	6	leg	腿 (111)	
nour	小時	2	lend	借(出)	
How come?	怎麼會?/為什麼?	2	library	圖書館	
How often?	多常… ?	2	life 	生命:生活	
nundred	百	1	like 	喜歡;像…	
nunt	搜尋;狩獵	節慶	lip 	嘴 唇	
nurt	傷害	2	little	小的	
			little by little	一點一點地;逐漸地	
hard work	勤奮努力	1			

live	居住	5		
lose	失去	6	U	
love	· 大云 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2	Of course.	當然。
		2	often	經常
lunch	午餐	2	oil	油
M			on the other ha	nd
males a sales	14 to 12 11-34	1		另一方面
make a cake	做蛋糕	1	once	一次
make money	賺錢	5	out	(到) 外面
make up for	爾補…	1	over	在…之上
market	市場	6		
may	可以;可能	3	P	
meal	餐	4	paint	畫圖;油漆
milk	牛奶	3	painting	畫作
milk shake	奶昔 (= milkshake)	4	part	部分
minute	分鐘	2	piano	鋼琴
miss	想念	5	picnic	野餐
moon	月亮	節慶	pizza	披薩
mountain	Ш	5	place	放置
mouth	嘴巴	1	plane	飛機(=airplane)
much	多(的)	1	plant	種植;植物
march mallow	护力计划市	1	plate	盤子
marshmallow		4	-	選手;球員
more	更多(的)	4	player	
must	<u> </u>	2	playground	遊樂場;操場
			popcorn	爆米花
N			practice	練習
need	需要;需求	4	put one's all	盡全力
never	從未	2	palm	棕櫚
nose	鼻子	1	perfect	完美的
no o wley c	₽/+>⊏	2	pineapple cake	鳳梨酥
nearby	附近	3		



rainforest	雨林 (= rain forest)	5
relative	親戚	4
rest	休息	6
restaurant	餐廳	6
river	河流	5
roll	滾動	節慶
row a boat	划船	5
roast	烤	4



salt	鹽	4
sandwich	三明治	3
save	拯救	2
sea	海	5
seldom	很少	2
sell	賣	5
shop	商店	3
short for	…的簡稱	4
show	表現;秀出	3
shower	淋浴	2
sir	先生(對男性的尊稱)	3
sky	天空	3
snack	黑山	4
SO	所以	6
sometimes	有時候	2
something	某物;某事	6
soup	湯	3

sport	運動	1
stand out	突出	1
station	車站;局	6
stop	停止	5
story	故事	6
street	街道	3
strong	強壯的	1
sugar	糖	4
sweet	甜美的;甜的	3
swim	游泳	1
sadly	令人傷心地	6
side	面;邊	2
slice	片	4



take over	接管	2
tea	茶	3
team	隊;組	2
temple	寺廟	6
theater	電影院	6
the USA	美國 (= the Unite of America)	d States 1
then	那麼;然後;那時候	1, 2, 5
the other day	前幾天	6
the sights	風景;名勝	6
thick	厚的	1
thirsty	□渴的	3
tired	疲累的	2
to go	外帶	3

together	一起	3
tonight	今晚	4
too	太…	2
top	頂尖的;頂部	1, 4
train	火車	6
trash	垃圾	5
travel	旅行;行進	6
treat	請客;款待	3
trip	旅行;行程	6
trouble	麻煩	2
twice	兩次	2
three-pointer	三分球	1
tub	桶	4

U		
usually	通常	2
unique	獨特的	節慶





walk	遛(寵物)	2
want	想要	3
warm	溫暖的	5
water	水	4
way	方式; 距離; 路線	5, 6
What's up?	怎麼了?	4
which	哪一個	3
why	為什麼	6
work	工作;作品	2, 3
well known	著名的	6



V		
yesterday	昨天	5
You can say tha	at again!	
	一點也沒錯!	1
yummy	好吃的	4

第一~二冊不規則動詞過去式變化表

be動詞

原形	現在式	過去式	字義
be	am / is / are	was / were	是;當

一般動詞

原形	過去式	字義
build	built	建造
burn	burnt	燃燒
buy	bought	購買
come	came	來
do	did	做
draw	drew	畫畫
drink	drank	喝
drive	drove	開(車)
eat	ate	迃
fall	fell	掉落;發生
fight	fought	打架;對抗
fly	flew	放 (風筝)
get	got	得到
go	went	去
have	had	擁有;吃喝
hide	hid	躲藏
hurt	hurt	傷害
know	knew	知道;認識
lend	lent	借(出)

原形	過去式	字義
lose	lost	失去
make	made	製作;製造
meet	met	遇見;認識
put	put	放置
read	read	閱讀;唸
ride	rode	騎;乘
run	ran	跑
say	said	說
see	saw	看見
sell	sold	賣
shake	shook	握手;搖動
sing	sang	唱(歌)
sit	sat	坐
sleep	slept	睡覺
stand	stood	站
swim	swam	游泳
take	took	拿;取
wake	woke	型
write	wrote	寫

助動詞

2/3 2/3 2/3 2/3		
原形	過去式	字義
can	could	可以;會
may	might	可以;可能

^{*} burn的過去式也可以是規則變化: burned。