

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—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。
 - 本書透過各種教學情境，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。本冊包含四個教學單元、二個複習單元、一個文化與節慶單元以及一個彈性單元。教學單元中包含：Warm-up（暖身）、Dialogue（對話）、Theme Words（主題字彙）、Grammar Focus（文法焦點）、Grammar Review（文法複習）、Reading（閱讀）、Exercise（閱讀與聽力練習）。此外，本冊係以九年級下學期整學期的課程來做規劃，故提供Extension Unit（彈性單元）予教師於會考後靈活運用。
- 四、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。本冊於After You Read新增Review Corner（複習角落），目的在複習各類轉折語，幫助學生釐清文章脈絡，並快速找到重點資訊。另，本冊於第三、第四單元閱讀後增加Speaking Activity（口說活動），作為練習口語表達之教學資源，教師可彈性使用。
- 五、每兩個單元後皆設有Review（複習），內容包含：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）。
- 六、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。學生必須了解其字義、聽懂讀音，同時須能在書面或口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。
 - 本書以「」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，教師切勿列於評量之中。
- 七、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
1	I Feel Lost, and So Do My Friends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 畢業 - 生涯規劃 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 附和句 - 複習：過去式、現在式、未來式與現在完成式
2	I Can Focus Neither in the Morning Nor at Night	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 專注力 - 記憶力 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - either... or... - neither... nor... - not only... but also... - 複習：主動語態與被動語態
Review 1			
3	Is Time Travel Possible?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 時空旅行 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 連接詞while/when - 複習：副詞子句 - 複習：片語動詞
4	Give Thanks to the Ones Who Have Helped You	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 表達感謝 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 所有格關係代名詞whose - 關係副詞where - 複習：關係子句、介系詞片語與名詞子句
Review 2			
	Culture & Festival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 透過藝術認識不同的文化 	

Extension Unit

主要句型 Pattern	溝通功能 Function	核心素養 Competency	議題 Issue
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Studying is important, and having fun is, too. - They are not alone, and you aren't, either. - Karen was a popular cram school teacher before. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 能附和他人的意見 - 能使用正確的時態描述事情 	A3 規劃執行與創新應變	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 生涯規劃教育 - 家庭教育
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The meme must be from either Cody or Jamie. - I can focus neither at night nor in the morning. - Zac not only downloaded the video but also sent it to his friends. - The boy will do the dishes. - The dishes will be done by the boy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 能用either... or...、neither... nor...、not only... but also...來同時描述兩樣人、事、物 - 能用主動語態與被動語態描述人、事、物 	A2 系統思考與解決問題	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - While/When Jason was walking home, someone knocked him out. - Kin has to deal with his present life before he goes back to his time. - Polly is worried about Frank because he is very sick. - May and her friends talked about their holiday plan at a coffee shop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 能用while/when表達「當…時」 - 能表達事件的先後關係 - 能表達事件發生的原因、特定條件下可能發生的情況及語意上的轉折 - 能熟悉可分及不可分的片語動詞 	B1 符號運用與溝通表達	- 閱讀素養教育
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I know the boy whose mother works as a writer. - Larry took me to the village where he grew up. - There are two boys over there, and Adam is the one who/that is playing with a dog. - There are two boys over there, and Adam is the one at the gate. - I'm happy (that) my parents are always there for me. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 能用關係子句形容人、事、物 - 能用介系詞片語形容人、事、物 - 能用名詞子句表達想法或詢問資訊 	A1 身心素質與自我精進	- 品德教育
		C3 多元文化與國際理解	- 原住民族教育

Reading Strategies 閱讀策略

在一到四冊已經學過許多閱讀理解策略的功能和使用步驟，而五、六冊將著重在應用這些策略於閱讀理解歷程中的各個階段。為達到有效閱讀，讀者必須覺知自身的閱讀理解歷程，並有目的地在各閱讀階段應用閱讀理解策略。簡而言之，讀者在閱讀時，需不斷思考用什麼方式能幫助自己達成閱讀目的。

<i>Before You Read</i> 為閱讀做準備	<i>While You Read</i> 處理閱讀到的資訊	<i>After You Read</i> 檢視自身理解程度，並說出感受
常搭配閱讀策略： 連結舊經驗、略讀文章圖表和形式、預測文章內容、訂定閱讀目標。	常搭配閱讀策略： 監控理解程度、筆記重要資訊、自我提問與文章相關問題、推論不懂的字詞或未明說的資訊。	常搭配閱讀策略： 用組織圖釐清文章結構及重要概念、摘要文章大意、自我提問釐清理解、提出感想。

 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內掌握文本的大意。	策略發展步驟： <ol style="list-style-type: none">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。	策略發展步驟： <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 當欲尋找文章中特定的資訊時，先預測或回憶該資訊可能會在文章中的位置。2. 快速掃描文中的文字，不必逐字仔細閱讀，並留意欲尋找資訊的相關字彙。3. 找到相關字彙後，略讀該部分句子，確認是否為目標資訊。
 Predicting 預測	
「預測」是透過文本提供的線索來預測文本內容。此方法能激發想像力以及喚起既有的知識，有助於理解文本和增加閱讀樂趣。	策略發展步驟： <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 閱讀前，先從文本中找可以幫助預測的線索，諸如標題、圖片、插畫、圖表、圖表說明等。2. 思考兩個問題：<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 這些線索告訴我什麼資訊？• 從這些線索的資訊來看，文本的主題可能為何？3. 從步驟2得到的答案來推測文本可能會讀到的內容及故事情節。4. 開始閱讀，並修正自己的預測內容。

Making Connections 連結

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

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。

Identifying the Topic 辨識主題

「辨識主題」是幫助讀者找出整篇文章的主題，以快速掌握文本內容，有利於理解大意。

策略發展步驟：

1. 閱讀後，詢問自己讀到哪些重點。
2. 思考後，重新閱讀，並從文本中找出有助於辨識主題的線索，常見的線索有：
 - 文本的標題
 - 文本中不斷重複的字詞、概念與想法
 - 文本中的主題句和結論句
3. 整理所有線索，並從中挑出或合併出一個能代表全文主題的名詞或片語。

Questioning 提問

「提問」為提出與文本相關的問題並回答，能幫助讀者注意文本中的重要資訊，也能確認是否已理解文本內容。

策略發展步驟：

1. 閱讀後，找出文本的主題。
2. 根據主題思考並回憶文本內容中的「人、事、時、地、物」。
3. 重新閱讀文本，並從中找出答案加以核對。

Inferring 推論

「推論」策略為讀者用已知的線索（如讀到的資訊或既有知識）來對文本沒有明說的資訊作推論假設。此策略能幫助讀者整合文本資訊。

策略發展步驟：

1. 找出文本中的重要觀點或論點。
2. 逐段找出支持觀點或論點的理由。
3. 檢核所找出的理由是否適切。
4. 歸納總結重要觀點或論點的理由。

Taking Notes 做筆記

「做筆記」是利用「畫重點」、「長句縮短」等技巧，整理讀到的內容，有助資訊理解與內化，更方便再次閱讀。

策略發展步驟：

1. 畫出文中與主題相關的重點。通常重點會出現在標題、主題與結論句、問句後方、列舉項目以及轉折語（如however, what's more, finally, but等）。
2. 整理畫出的重點，合併、縮短並組織（可多利用組織圖）。



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。

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（？）的地方不懂的原因，例如是遇到生字或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. 將思考後讀懂的問題改成驚嘆號（！）。



Summarizing 摘要

利用「摘要」策略來形成段落大意，再將各段落大意合併為全文大意。

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，並歸納相似的詞語。
4. 用自己的話語重述這些重要的概念。



Using Graphic Organizers 使用組織圖

Mind Map

心智圖

「心智圖」是一種圖像式的思考輔助工具，能幫助讀者組織文本中的概念及想法，有利於理解及記憶文本。

策略發展步驟：

1. 找出文本主題，並置於心智圖的核心。
2. 根據主題，找出文中關於主題的描述並加以分類。
3. 將類別與描述依序分層排列。

Timeline

時間軸

「時間軸」是以時間整理文章中事件發展先後次序的圖表，能幫助讀者理解文章脈絡。

策略發展步驟：

1. 找出文章中事件發生的時間點，注意時間副詞，如介系詞+時間、now、then、yesterday、Monday等。
2. 將時間點依先後順序置於時間軸上。
3. 可在各時間點加上事件的簡短描述。

Story Map

故事地圖

「故事地圖」是用來整理故事內容的工具，能夠幫助讀者了解故事情節的發展，提升閱讀理解能力。

策略發展步驟：

1. 閱讀後，找出故事中的結構要素：
 - 背景（包含主要人物、時間、地點）
 - 情節發展（包含遭遇的問題困境、主要人物的行動和反應）
 - 結局
2. 將找出的結構要素填入故事地圖中適當的位置。
3. 重新閱讀文本，並從中核對所完成的圖。

Characters

人物介紹



Zac

自法國遠道而來的Zac對音樂、影視充滿興趣，也對美食、運動和昆蟲保有相當的熱情。但能文能武的他卻在多元的升學道路上面臨了抉擇的困境。



Yuki

來自日本的Yuki喜歡打電動、看漫畫。對烹飪和甜點製作很有一套的她 and Zac一樣，在面對畢業升學之際，不禁對未來感到迷惘。



Jamie

和家人從美國移民來臺的Jamie個性活潑、開朗大方。積極關切自然生態與環保議題的她喜歡早起以迎接充實的每一天。



Cody

出生於文化、美食之都—臺南的Cody熱愛藝術和科學。鬼點子特別多又愛冒險的他一遇到異性就變成一個害羞的男孩。



Ela

隨著家人從土耳其搬來臺灣的轉學生Ela，個性溫和善良。有了Cody、Yuki等一行人的熱心幫忙，Ela已逐漸適應臺灣的文化及國中生的生活。

Unit 1

I Feel Lost, and So Do My Friends

Warm-up

Share.

依例和同學討論下方的問題。

Q: You're about to graduate soon. What excites you the most, and what worries you the most?

A: I'm excited about going to a new school and meeting new people the most, and I'm worried about taking the CAP exam the most.



1 take the CAP exam
(CAP: Comprehensive Assessment Program)



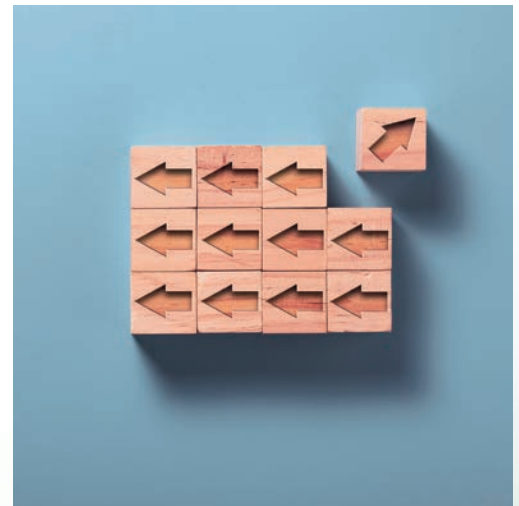
2 say goodbye to my classmates
and friends



3 spend the last summer vacation of junior high school with friends




4 choose which school to go to



6 Other: _____



5 go to a new school and meet new people

 be about to 即將
CAP exam 國中教育會考

A. Look and predict.

觀察圖片並預測可能聽到的內容。

B. Listen and share. CD1: 1-2

聽CD，並和同學分享聽到的內容大意。

Yuki: We're going to graduate soon. I feel lost.

Zac: So do I. I'm not sure if I should go to vocational school or senior high school.

Cody: I'm not, **either**. I feel like I'm standing at a crossroads, and I don't know whether to go **north, south, east, or west**.

Ela: My cousin Melisa chose to **get married** after graduating from high school. She's only three years older than us.



應用字彙 CD1: 5

either 也（不）

north 向北地；北方（的）

south 向南地；南方（的）

east 向東地；東方（的）

west 向西地；西方（的）

get married 結婚

認識字彙 **graduate** 畢業 **vocational** 職業的 **at a crossroads** 處於關鍵時刻

Yuki: She's married? Wow, I have never even dated.

Cody: **Neither** have I. I'm too **shy**.

Jamie: Her life will be so different from ours.

Ela: You read my mind. Melisa and I used to share everything together.
Now she's becoming busier. I'm feeling **lonely** without her.

Yuki: Cheer up, Ela. You have us.

Zac: That's true. Even though we might not head down the same road,
I'll make sure to keep in touch with you all.

Cody: I will, too.

Ela: It's a **deal**, guys.



應用字彙 CD1: 5

neither 也不

deal 約定；交易

even though 即使

shy 害羞的

date 約會

head 朝...行進

lonely 寂寞的；孤獨的

cheer up 振作起來

keep in touch 保持聯繫

C. Listen and write T or F. 根據對話內容，聽到的描述為正確的寫T，不正確的寫F。🎧 CD1: 6

1. ()

2. ()

3. ()

Oral Practice: Agreeing and Disagreeing

Read and learn. 讀一讀，學習表達贊同或不贊同，並說明原因。

A

- I feel _____.
- I think _____.



B

agreeing

- So do I.
- I agree with you.
- I couldn't agree more.

disagreeing

- I don't think so.
- I don't agree with you.
- I'm not sure about that.

giving a reason

Pair up. 依例，兩人一組練習表達贊同與否。

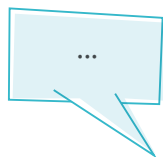
Example

I think it'll be hard to keep in touch with everyone after we graduate.

So do I. Everyone will be very busy with their new life.

1 going to senior high school is better than going to vocational school

2 dating at age fifteen is too early



Lovely Junior High School Moments

- ① Jamie was chosen to be the **class leader** on the first day of school.



- ② Cody and Zac were moved to the last row in the eighth grade because they both grew five centimeters in that summer.



- ③ In the school play, Zac played the **queen**, and Yuki and Ela played the soldiers.

CD1: 7

- ④ On the morning of the school trip to Yangmingshan **National** Park, Yuki almost missed the school bus.



- ⑤ During the graduation trip, Jamie, Cody, and Zac went to a special hot spring. They had a good time taking a mud bath.

Look and fill in the blanks. 根據圖文完成句子。

1. Cody sat in the last _____ in the eighth grade, and Zac did, too.
2. Yuki didn't play the _____ in the school play, and Ela didn't, either.
3. Jamie had a good time taking a _____ bath, and so did Cody and Zac.

應用字彙 CD1: 8

national 國家的

miss 趕不上；錯過

hot spring 溫泉

認識字彙 graduation 畢業


Grammar Focus

1

A	Studying is important,	and	having fun is, too .
			so is having fun.
	I feel lost,	and	my best friend does, too .
			so does my best friend.
	Cody will go on a trip,	and	Zac will, too .
			so will Zac.

Speak and write. 根據下方表格內容說說看、寫寫看。

Where are you from?	What sports can you play?	What do you like to do in your free time?	What countries have you been to?
Jamie  the USA	basketball, baseball	go to the movies	the UK, Australia
Yuki  Japan	table tennis	go to the movies	Kenya, the UK
Zac  France	badminton	read books, go to the movies	Kenya, India, the UK
Shin  Japan	basketball, table tennis	visit museums, take pictures	China, Australia

 the UK 英國

Example

Yuki **is** from Japan, and Shin **is, too**.

= Yuki **is** from Japan, and **so is** Shin.

1. Jamie can play basketball, and Shin _____, _____.

= Jamie _____ play basketball, _____ Shin.

2. Jamie and Yuki like to go to the movies, and Zac does, too.

= _____

3. Jamie has been to the UK, and Zac and Yuki have, too.

= _____

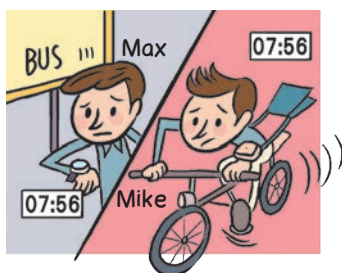
B	They are not alone,	and	you aren't, either.
			neither are you.
	Grace didn't catch the ball,	and	Frank didn't, either.
			neither did Frank.
	They have never taken a mud bath,	and	I haven't, either.
			neither have I.

Speak and write. 根據圖片內容說說看、寫寫看。



Example

Cindy **isn't** good at table tennis, and Mike **isn't, either.**
 = Cindy **isn't** good at table tennis, and **neither is** Mike.



1.
 Max won't get to school on time, and Mike _____,
 _____.
 = Max _____ get to school on time, _____
 _____ Mike.



2.

 = Lucy doesn't like seafood, and neither does Jeff.



3.
 Sonia has never been abroad, and her parents haven't,
 either.
 = _____

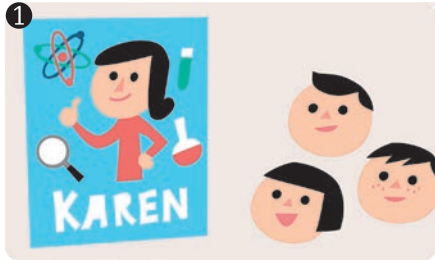
Say it. 用so或neither的附和句介紹班上同學。

1. In my class, _____ is excellent at English, and so _____.
2. In my class, _____ doesn't like insects, and neither _____.

Grammar Review 複習「過去式、現在式、未來式與現在完成式」

1

Read. 讀讀看。



過去簡單式

Karen **was** a popular cram school teacher before.
She **taught** science at that time.



現在簡單式

Karen **is** a public school teacher now.
She **teaches** math.



過去進行式

Karen **was teaching** in the classroom yesterday morning when a butterfly flew in.



現在進行式

Karen **is teaching** in the classroom now.



未來式

Karen **is going to teach** her students about butterflies later.
They **will be** in the garden for an hour.



現在完成式

Karen **has taught** at this school for five years so far.

Fill in the blanks. 根據上下文，寫出正確的動詞形式。

Andy, Emma, and Irene _____ (meet) at a costume party last Halloween. They had a great time. Since then, they _____ (be) good friends.



Today is Andy's birthday. Emma and Irene have prepared a surprise party for him. Right now, they _____ (hide) behind the sofa. They are going to jump out when Andy _____ (open) the door. Andy _____ (be) very surprised, won't he?



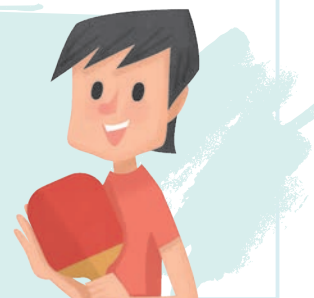
Answer the questions and share. 回答問題並依範例和同學分享。

1. Which elementary school did you go to?

2. Who was your best friend from elementary school, and how long have you known him or her?

3. When did you last meet your best friend from elementary school, and what did you two do together then?

Hello, everyone. I graduated from Green Elementary School. I'd like to talk about my best friend from elementary school. His name is Bear. I've known him for seven years. We last met two weeks ago. We played table tennis together at the gym. We had a good time.



21



CD1: 11-12

As soon as you have a goal for your career, it's time to make a plan. Think about what you need to do to get the job you want. What type of school should you go to? What kind of courses should you take? Sometimes doing a part-time job can help you get experience and test the water, and so can doing volunteer work. Finally, just act on your plan. Learn and **correct** it along the way.

A career plan is a useful tool to help you reach your goal in life. But remember: If you feel like you're going down the wrong road, you always have the **power** to change course.

應用字彙 CD1: 13

quite 相當

as soon as 一...就

act on 執行；落實

correct 更正；正確的

course 課程；路線

認識字彙 decision 決定

power 力量

part-time 兼職的

skill 技能 search 搜索

by 早於；不遲於

test the water 試探

goal 目標

After You Read

Using Graphic Organizers

根據文章內容，完成組織圖。



Reading Comprehension

根據閱讀內容，選出正確的答案。

- () What is the main idea of the reading?
 - It's your life, so do what you want to do.
 - It is important to know what you're good and bad at.
 - Making a career plan can help you reach your goal in life.
- () What does the writer mean by "If you feel like you're going down the wrong road, you always have the power to change course"?
 - If you feel lost, don't be afraid to ask people for help.
 - You have to keep following your plan although it may be difficult.
 - You can make changes to the plan when it doesn't go the way you expected.

Review Corner 複習「呈現順序」的轉折語。

有些轉折語具有呈現順序的功能，讓文章中重要事件、概念、步驟和因素的呈現更有層次，使文章架構更為清楚、易讀。

此類轉折語的整理：

Beginning

first (of all)

to start (with)

in the beginning

before

Middle

second (of all), third (of all)...

next

then

later

after that

End

last

finally

to finish

in the end



Read and write. 讀一讀下方短文，並在適當的位置加入「呈現順序」的轉折語。

Example First,

It's very easy to sign up for the company trip. Go to the sign-up web page [here](#). Fill out your information. You'll get an e-mail that shows you how to pay. Keep in mind that you have to pay for your trip before April 24. You'll get another email to tell you that you've signed up successfully. And that's it! Start packing for the trip.

New Company Rule Notice

For health and safety reasons, we're asking all customers to wear a mask when they enter the store from next month. We will need your help to make it happen. Please follow BOWL when facing customers who don't have a mask on.

Be clear and polite.

The first step is to tell them about the mask rule and why we're doing this in a clear and polite way. Don't forget to thank them for respecting and following the rule.

Offer them a mask.

If the customers already have a mask, that's great. If not, then provide one for them. The manager will put several boxes of masks at the front desk every morning.



Welcome them inside.

When they put the mask on, welcome them to the store and wish them a great shopping experience.

Let the manager know.

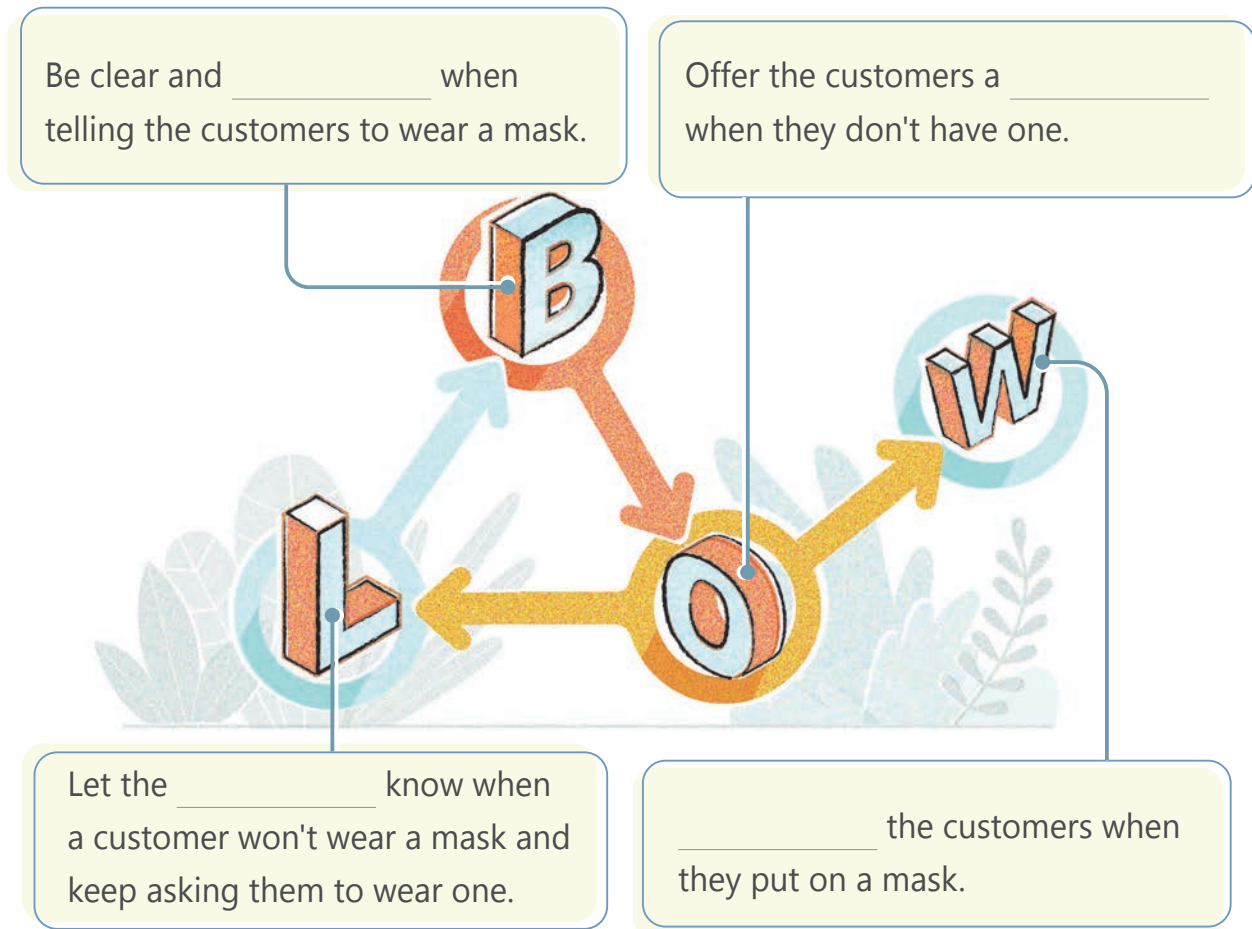
Sometimes, there are people who just won't put on a mask. For those who won't comply with the rule, repeat the first two steps until they agree to wear a mask. At the same time, let the manager know, and you will get the help you need. You don't have to do this alone.

The new company rule protects both the customers and, most importantly, you. The company cannot do this without you. We thank you for your help in this difficult time.

 customer 顧客 step 步驟 manager 經理 repeat 重複



A. Complete the graphic organizer. 根據文章內容，完成組織圖。



B. Choose the correct answer. 根據文章內容，選出正確的答案。





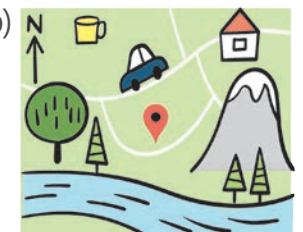

1. () What is the purpose of BOWL?
 - (a) To give out masks to customers.
 - (b) To provide bowls for customers to eat.
 - (c) To stop people from entering the store.
 - (d) To make sure customers follow the company rules.
2. () What does it mean when someone does not comply with the rule?
 - (a) They feel like leaving a place.
 - (b) They agree with what they are told.
 - (c) They don't want to help other people.
 - (d) They don't do what they are asked to do.

 purpose 目的



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: 14

1. () (a)  (b)  (c) 
2. () (a)  (b)  (c) 

基本問答

B. Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的內容，選出最適合的回應。 🎧 CD1: 15

1. () (a) I'm not like you. I hate getting up early.
(b) I don't, either. I usually go to bed before nine.
(c) Neither do I. I'm always in a bad mood early in the morning.
2. () (a) No. She doesn't like being touched or hugged.
(b) Yes. We just talked on the phone not long ago.
(c) Yes. The last time I talked to her was on the day she got married.

言談理解

C. Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的內容，選出最適合的答案。 🎧 CD1: 16

1. () (a) Free.
(b) Lonely.
(c) Worried.
2. () (a) She is the class leader.
(b) She sits in the first row.
(c) She missed class this morning.

Unit 2

I Can Focus Neither in the Morning Nor at Night

Warm-up

Share.

依例和同學分享下列何者是你常用來增進專注力的方法。

I play chess to improve my focus.



1 play chess



2 get more sleep



3 exercise



4 make a to-do list



5 put my phone away

Dialogue



A. Look and predict. 觀察圖片並預測可能聽到的內容。

B. Listen and share. 聽CD，並和同學分享聽到的內容大意。 CD1: 17-18

Yuki: Someone sent me a meme at 6 a.m., and it woke me up.

Zac: It must be either Cody or Jamie. Only you two send people memes that early.

Cody: Not me. I was still under my **blanket** at that time.

Jamie: I had nothing to do with it, either. I was studying then.

Yuki: So early?

Jamie: Well, I can't focus at night, so I study in the morning.



應用字彙 CD1: 21

blanket 毯子

either... or... 不是...就是...

have nothing to do with... 和...無關

認識字彙 meme 迷因

focus 專注

Cody: I can focus **neither** at night **nor** in the morning. I have a terrible attention span.

Jamie: I read a study that says people's attention spans have dropped a lot in the past 15 years.

Zac: Not only attention spans but also IQs have dropped. Are we getting **stupid**?

Cody: I think it has something to do with the Internet. We get so much information every day, but we spend less time thinking or learning.

Yuki: Uh... we just failed to focus on our topic. Let me check who sent the meme. You did, Zac!

Zac: Did I? I don't even remember!



應用字彙 CD1: 21

neither... nor... 既不...也不...

not only... but also... 不但...也...

stupid 愚蠢的

study 研究

認識字彙 attention span 注意力持續時間 IQ 智商

C. Listen and write T or F. 根據對話內容，聽到的描述為正確的寫T，不正確的寫F。🎧 CD1: 22

1. ()

2. ()

3. ()

4. ()

Oral Practice: Expressing Choices

Read and learn. 讀一讀，學習做出選擇，並說明原因。

Q

- Where do you want to go shopping later, Carson's Mall or Midtown Shopping Center?

A

- Carson's Mall. It's more convenient to go there.
reason
- Neither of them. I don't feel like shopping today.
reason
- Either one sounds good to me. You can decide.
- I'm fine with both. They both are having a sale.
reason

Pair up. 依例，兩人一組練習提供選項與做出選擇。

1 do after school / study /
play online games



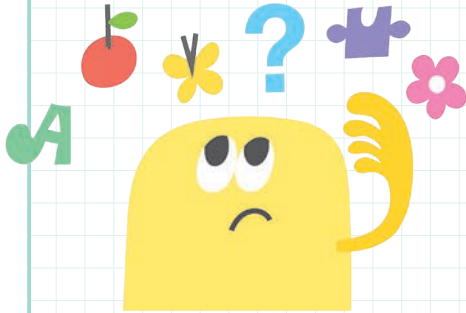
2 have for a snack / salad / ice cream



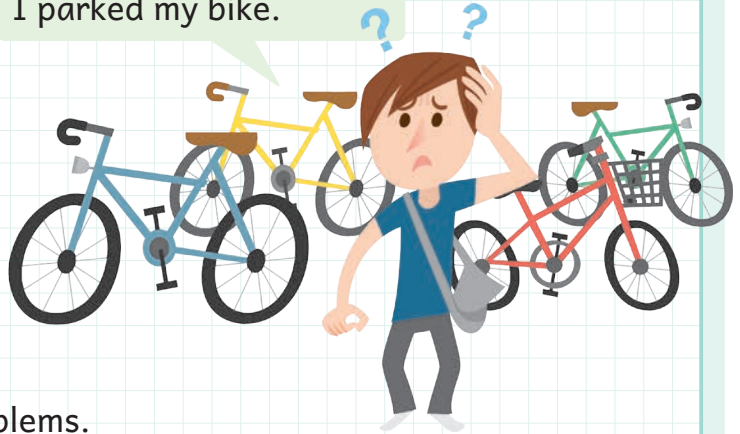
Internet Addiction

Signs of Internet Addiction

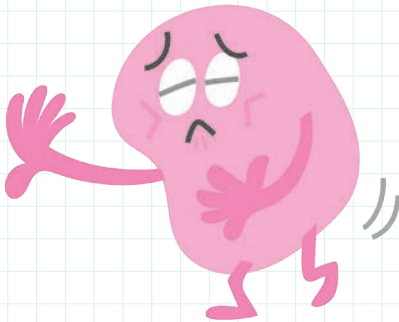
① You forget things easily.



I don't remember where I parked my bike.



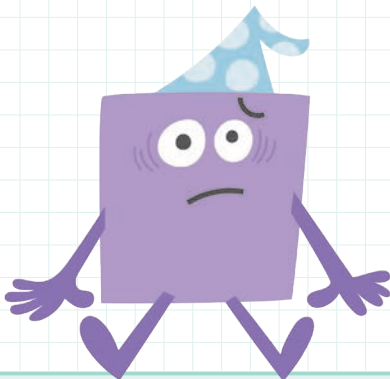
② You start to have health problems.



I can't see very well, and my eyes often feel dry.



③ You don't sleep enough.



I stay up late to use my phone, and it takes me more time to fall asleep.



應用字彙 CD1: 24

sign 跡象

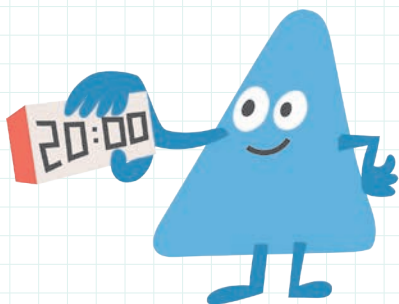
park 停車

stay up 熬夜

認識字彙 addiction 成癮

How to Stop Internet Addiction CD1: 23

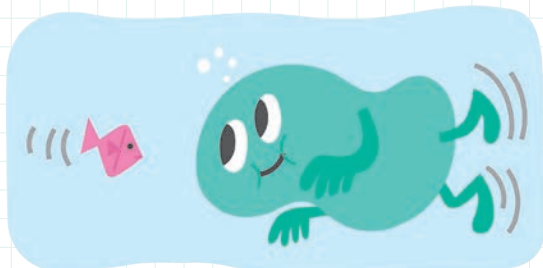
④ Set a schedule for phone use.



I'll only use my phone for half an hour before dinner.



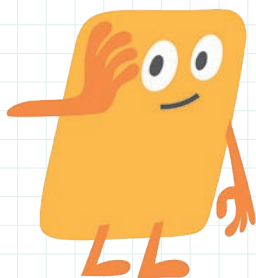
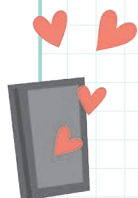
⑤ Spend time in places without the Internet.



Let's take a trip to the country.



⑥ Keep the phone out of sight.



I'll leave the phone out of the bedroom when I go to sleep.



Answer the questions and share. 回答問題並分享。

1. Do you have any of the signs of Internet addiction on page 35?
2. If you have an Internet addiction, what will you do to stop it?

應用字彙 CD1: 24

sight 視線；景象

country 鄉村

leave 遺留

認識字彙 schedule 計畫表

Grammar Focus

2

A The meme must be from **either** Cody **or** Jamie.

Either Cody **or** Jamie sent Yuki the meme.

Speak and write. 根據圖片內容說說看、寫寫看。



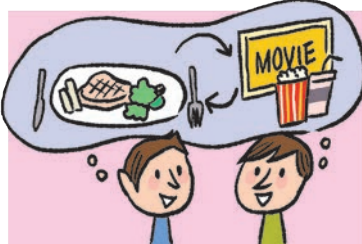
Example my brother / buys his clothes / at department stores / on the Net

→ My brother buys his clothes **either** at department stores **or** on the Net.



1. Mary / parks her car / in front of her house / under the bridge

→ Mary parks her car _____ in front of her house
_____ under the bridge.



2. we / can have dinner / before the movie / after the movie

→ We can have dinner _____ the movie
_____.



3. biking / jogging / is interesting to Elaine

→ _____

Read. 讀讀看。

Either the **chocolate cookies** or the **strawberry pie** **is** on sale at Sky Bakery. I want to go check it out.

Either the **strawberry pie** or the **chocolate cookies** **are** on sale at Sky Bakery. I want to go take a look.



⑧ I can focus **neither** at night **nor** in the morning.

Neither Cody **nor** Yuki can focus in class.

Speak and write. 根據圖片內容說說看、寫寫看。



Example John doesn't know the answer, and neither does Zoe.

→ **Neither** John **nor** Zoe knows the answer to the question.



1. The man doesn't like rice.
The man doesn't like noodles, either.

→ The man likes _____ rice _____ noodles.



2. Bella has never lived in the country, and neither has Paul.

→ _____ has ever
lived in the country.



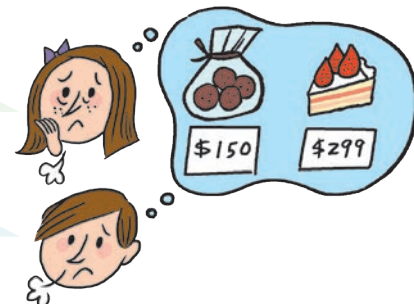
3. Mr. Barns couldn't hear the phone ring.
Mr. Barns couldn't hear his wife talk, either.

→ Mr. Barns could hear _____
_____.

Read. 讀讀看。

Neither the **chocolate cookies** nor the **strawberry pie** **is** on sale today. I won't buy any of them today.

Neither the **strawberry pie** nor the **chocolate cookies** **are** on sale today. I'm not going to buy them today.



- © Zac **not only** downloaded the video **but also** sent it to his friends.
- Not only** Yuki **but also** Cody got the video from Zac.

Speak and write. 根據圖片內容說說看、寫寫看。



Example Diane is a successful actress.
Diane is a wonderful mother.

→ Diane is **not only** a successful actress **but also** a wonderful mother.



1. My bedroom is big.
My bedroom is clean.

→ My bedroom is _____ big _____ clean.



2. Children are crazy about this TV program.
Adults are crazy about this TV program.

→ _____ are crazy about this TV program.



3. English is spoken by many people.
Chinese is spoken by many people.

→ _____

Read. 讀讀看。

Not only Yuki **but also** Zac **studies** in the morning.

Both Yuki **and** Zac **study** in the morning.



Grammar Review 複習「主動語態」與「被動語態」

Read. 讀讀看。

主動

The boy **will do** the dishes.

被動

The dishes **will be done** by the boy.



主動

The people in the city **built** the museum in 1889.

被動

The museum **was built** (by the people in the city) in 1889.

Write and read. 改寫句子並讀讀看。

- All the hamburgers were eaten by the little girl.
→ The little girl _____ all the hamburgers.
- We should take out the trash every day.
→ The trash _____ (by us) every day.
- The mail was delivered by an old man an hour ago.
→ An old man _____ an hour ago.

Fill in the blanks. 依文意填入適當的動詞形式。



I _____ (help) an old lady today. She was standing in the middle of the street, so I _____ (lead) her to a safer place. After that, I _____ (follow) her to make sure she was okay. Finally, the old lady _____ (meet) her daughter. She was a police officer. The old lady was safe, so I left.

This morning, I _____ (scare) by a man. When I was waiting for my taxi, I _____ (pull) away by the man. I quickly walked away, but I found I _____ (follow) by him! Finally, I _____ (save) by a police officer. Thank goodness!



Before You Read

Skimming 快速讀過pp. 42–44的文章標題及插圖，回答問題。

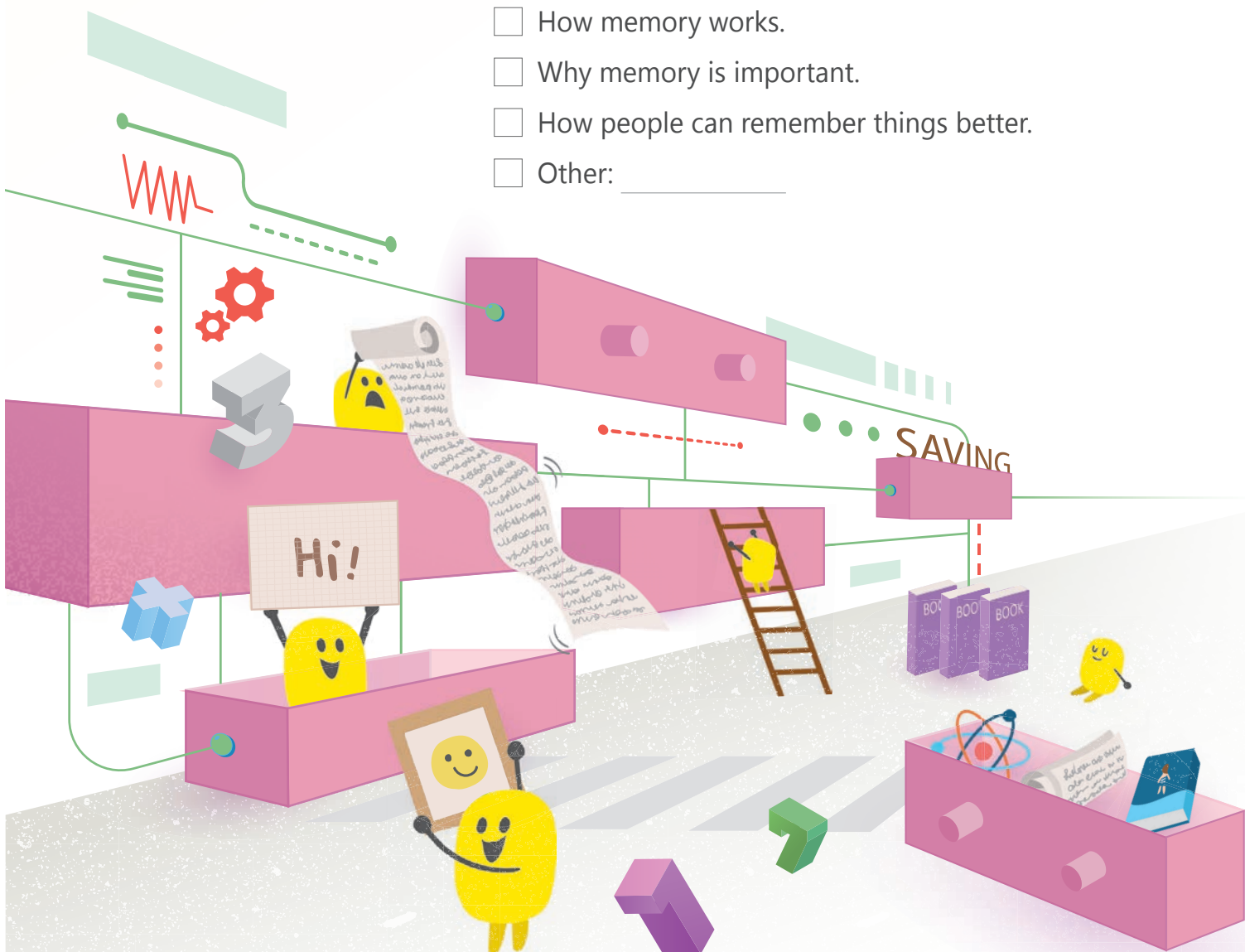
After skimming through the title and pictures, I think the topic of the reading is about _____.

☐ health ☐ memory ☐ studying

Predicting 利用文章主題預測文章內容。

What do you expect to read based on the topic?

- ☐ How memory works.
- ☐ Why memory is important.
- ☐ How people can remember things better.
- ☐ Other: _____



While You Read

Monitoring 根據下方的指示，監控自己的閱讀情況。

Mark the parts that you don't understand, and ask yourself these questions.

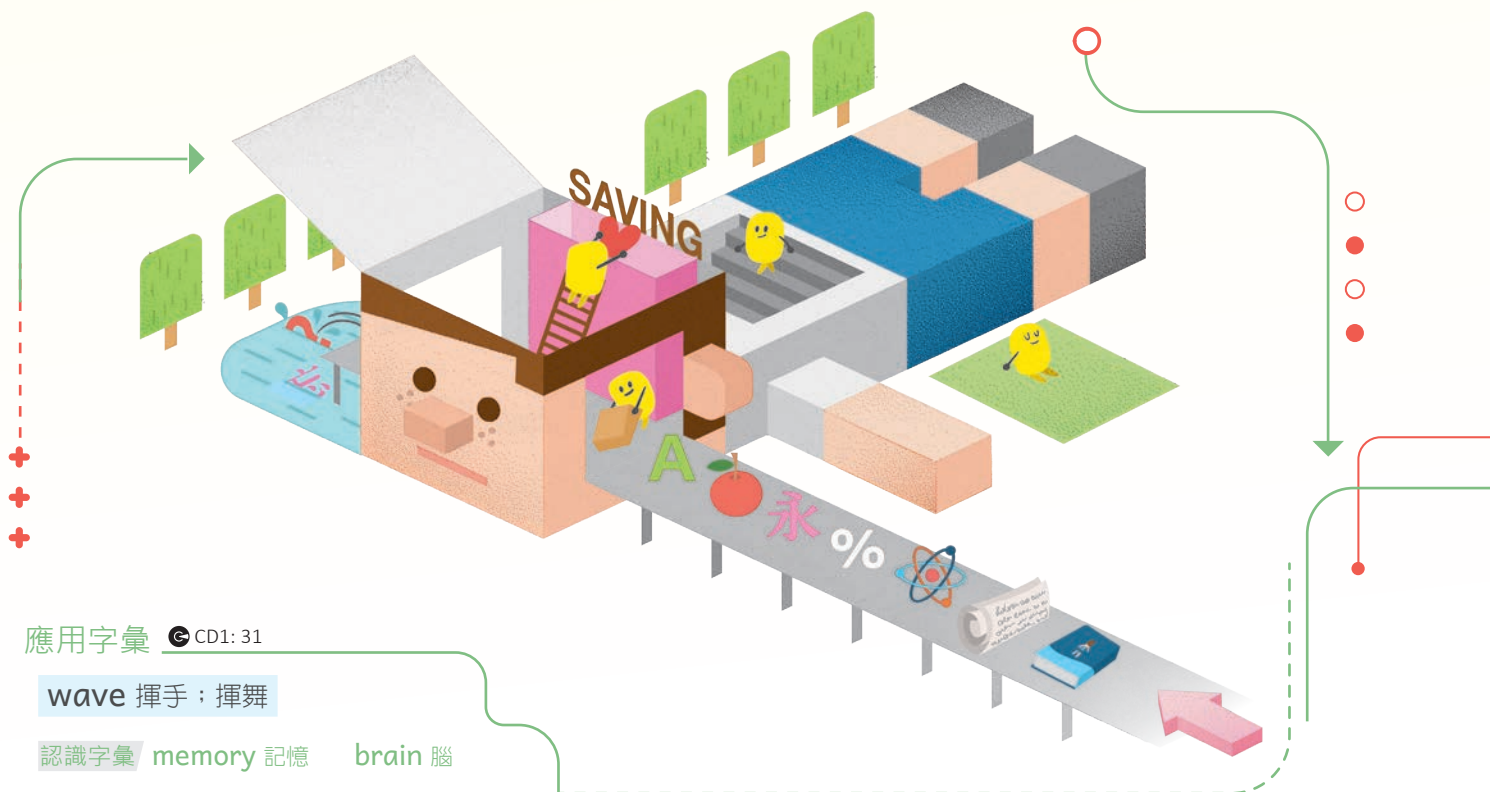
1. What is the topic of the reading?
2. What do I learn from the reading?
3. Which parts don't I understand? What are some ways to help me understand?

CD1: 25-26



Put Your Memory to Work

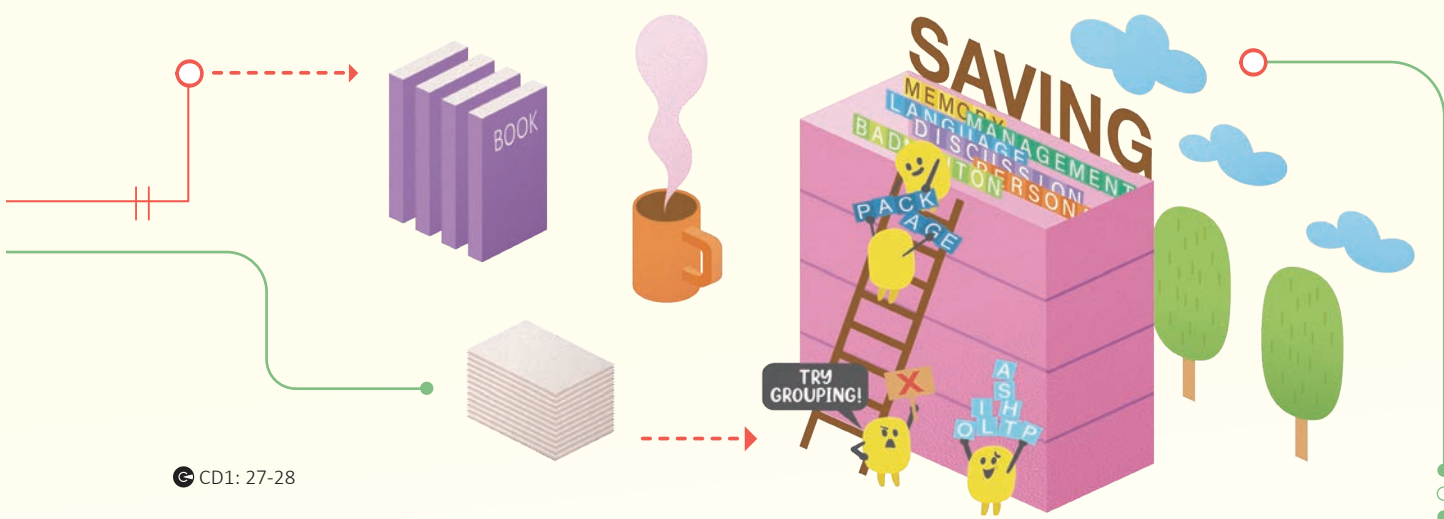
Has this ever happened to you? You think of something funny, so you wave at your friends to get their attention. Then they come up to you and ask, "What's up?" Suddenly, you don't remember what you wanted to say. You worry that you might have a memory problem, but in fact, it's just how your brain works.



應用字彙 CD1: 31

wave 揮手；揮舞

認識字彙 memory 記憶 brain 腦



CD1: 27-28

To put it simply, when information gets into your brain, it is first stored in your working memory. However, to keep your brain **tidy**, your working memory can only hold five to nine **items** at the same time for about twenty seconds. After that, they'll be either forgotten or saved for later use.

"Then how do I make sure the important information is saved?" you might ask. One good way is to keep reviewing it. Studies have shown that the more the information is **repeated** or used, the longer you'll remember it. What's more, try grouping the information. It's true that your working memory can't hold many items, but if you group them, it'll be easier to remember them. For example, it might be hard for you to remember these letters, "p-a-c-k-a-g-e." However, if you group them into two sets: "pack" and "age," then it's easier to remember the word "**package**."

應用字彙 CD1: 31

tidy 整齊的；整理

to put it simply 簡單地說

item 品項

store 儲藏

repeat 重複

letter 字母

package 包裹

set (一) 套；組；副

認識字彙 review 複習

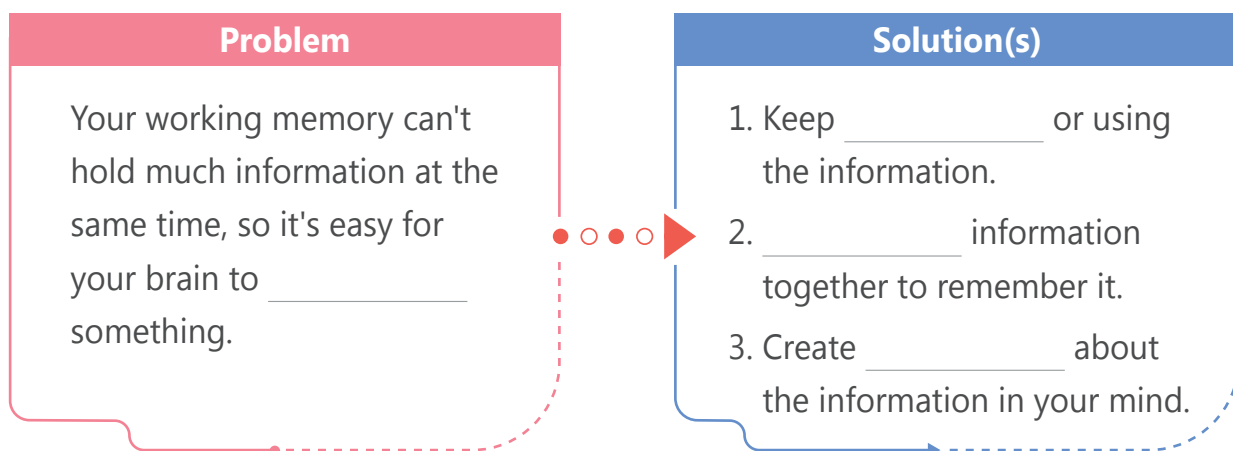
Finally, when you try to remember something, it helps to make pictures in your mind. For example, to remember how long a yard is, you can create a picture of three "feet" that connect together.

Your memory is important in your daily life. When you're learning a **language**, doing math, or even chatting with friends, you have to count on your memory. Understanding how it works can be helpful for not only tests but also everything in life.



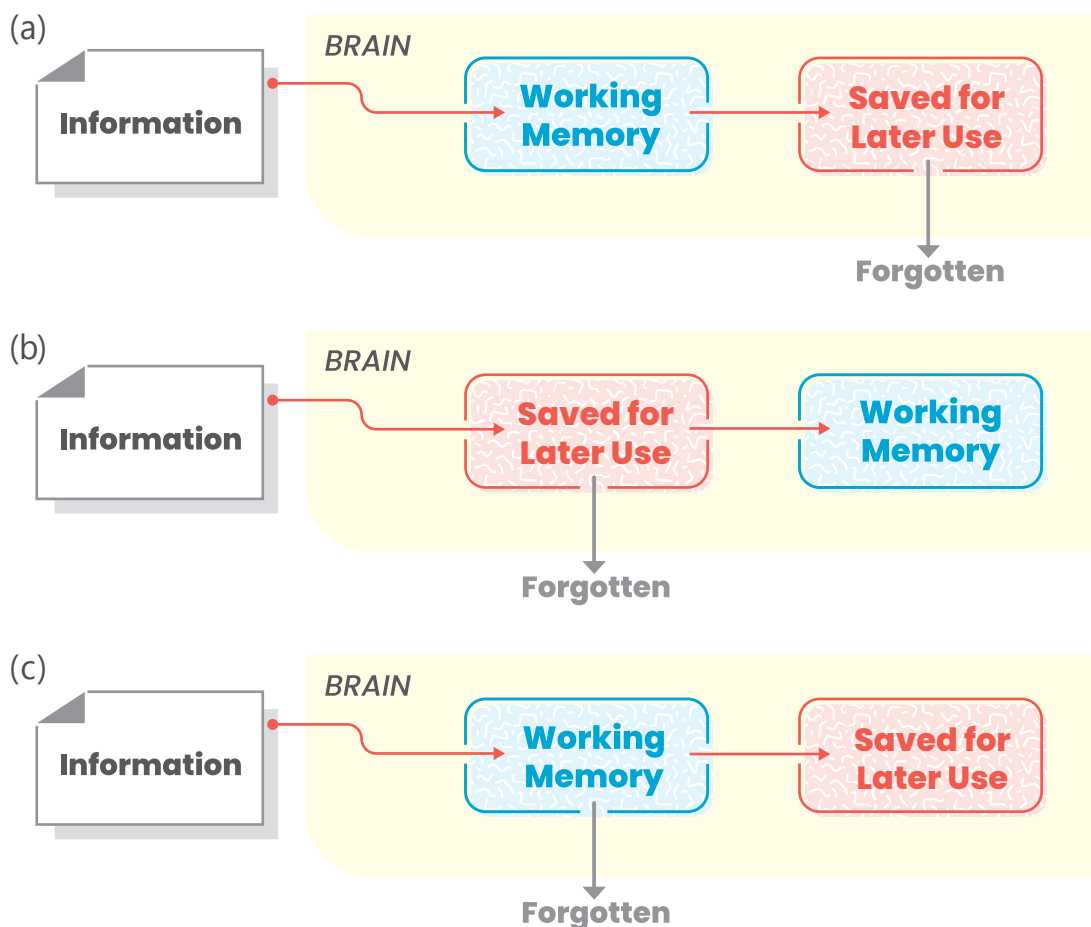
After You Read

Using Graphic Organizers 根據文章內容，完成組織圖。



Reading Comprehension 根據閱讀內容，選出正確的答案。

() Which picture shows how memory works?



Review Corner 複習「補充資訊」的轉折語。

在文章中陳述論點時，有些轉折語可以用來增加更多訊息，以補充說明或進一步解釋論點，有層遞和強調的作用，更能突顯文章重點。

此類轉折語的整理：

also

what's more

actually

and

besides

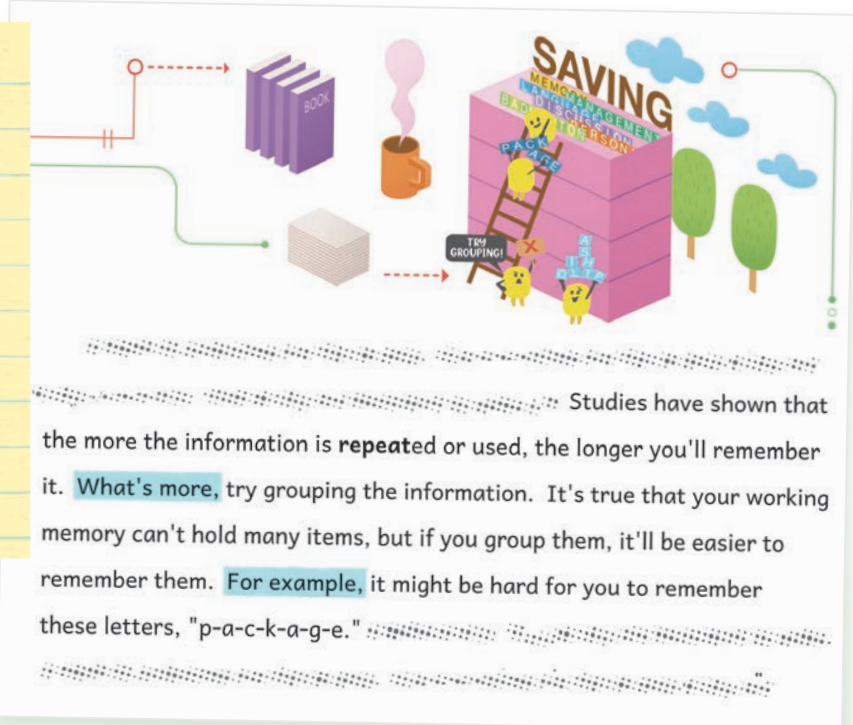
for example

or

not only... but also...

too

in fact



Fill in the blanks. 參考上方的整理表，填入適當「補充資訊」的轉折語。

There are many ways to come to the City Library. _____, you can take Bus 212 and get off at City Library Station. You can _____ take the metro to Library Road Station. _____ the bus and the MRT, you can drive here, _____. We have many parking spaces. Hope to see you soon!





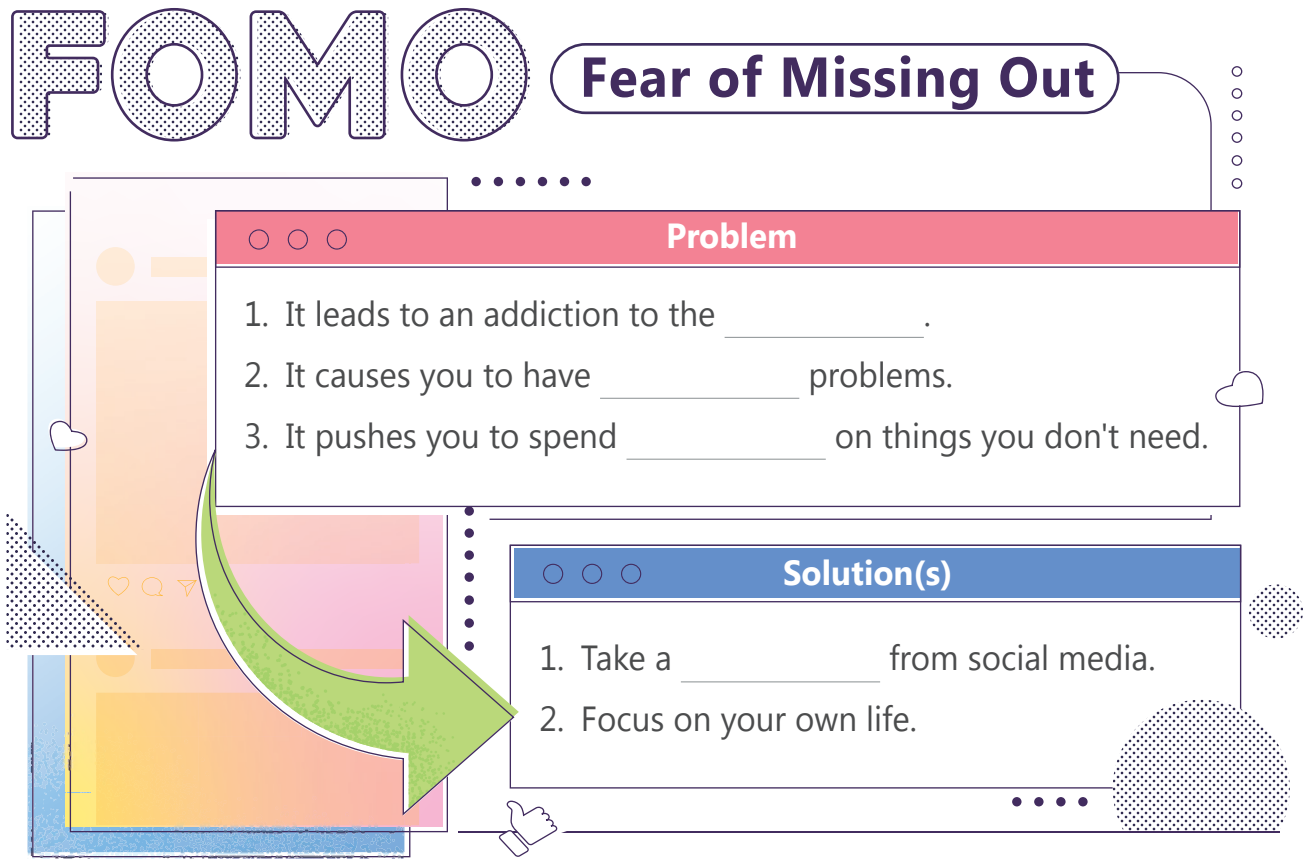
With the rise of social media, FOMO is becoming more and more common. FOMO stands for "fear of missing out." It is a worry you might have that others are having more fun, living better lives, or experiencing better things than you are. For example, you feel sad when your friends are chatting excitedly about a new movie you haven't seen.

FOMO can create some problems. It may lead to Internet addiction. Because you don't want to miss out on things, you'll keep checking social media. What's more, FOMO can cause attention problems. When you check your phone every five minutes, it's hard to focus. FOMO can also cost you money. Because you want to do what everyone is doing, you follow the latest trend, like eating at an Internet-famous restaurant or buying a video game everyone is playing. In the end, you spend money on things you don't need.

How do you stop FOMO? One simple way is to just take a break from social media. Turn off your phone or computer. Also, change your focus. Stop thinking about what you don't own. Live in the moment and enjoy life.

FOMO happens to almost everyone. However, you have the power to stop it. Change a letter and go from FOMO to JOMO (joy of missing out).

A. Complete the graphic organizer. 根據文章內容，完成組織圖。



B. Choose the correct answer. 根據文章內容，選出正確的答案。

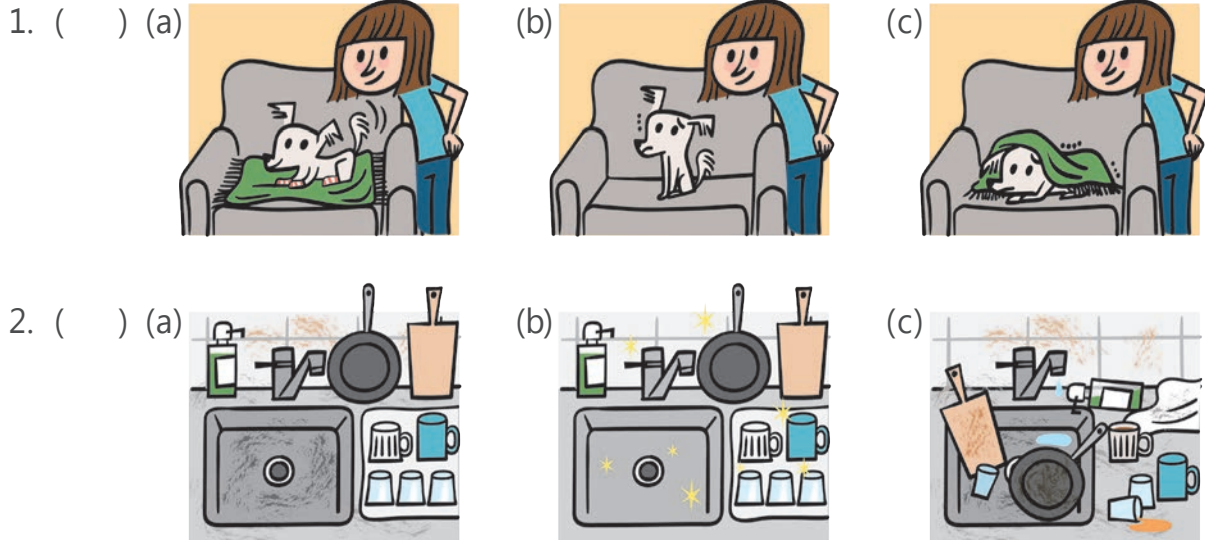
1. () What is a trend?
 - (a) Something that is very expensive.
 - (b) Something that is popular at the time.
 - (c) Something that you can't live without.
 - (d) Something that you have a problem with.
2. () According to the reading, which is NOT a case of experiencing FOMO?
 - (a) Nick saw a movie but told nobody because he didn't like it.
 - (b) Jane is always checking all of her friends' posts on social media.
 - (c) Dan just got a new phone but already wants to get another that people are talking about.
 - (d) Mary always says yes to people's invites because she doesn't want to miss the chance of having fun.

according to 根據 case 案例



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: 32



基本問答

B. Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的內容，選出最適合的回應。 🎧 CD1: 33

1. () (a) Great! I'll see you three there.
(b) OK. I'll save two seats for you.
(c) Good. I like neither Lisa nor Betty.
2. () (a) It starts with the letter "p."
(b) We need some more space to store things.
(c) If I remember correctly, Mom ordered a tool set.

言談理解

C. Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的內容，選出最適合的答案。 🎧 CD1: 34

1. () (a) The metro station is close to the park.
(b) It will be difficult to find a parking space.
(c) The traffic will be bad, and they may be late.
2. () (a) It is closer to his office.
(b) He enjoys living in the country.
(c) Life in the city is more convenient.

Recap

A. 複習倒裝句。

主詞非疑問詞的wh-問句、 yes/no問句	What are you doing? Did he go to a doctor?
附加問句	You haven't finished your homework, have you ?
主詞非代名詞的here/ there引介句	There comes the bus . Here are some tips for you.
so和neither的附和句	John was very hungry then, and so was I . Mary cannot swim, and neither can I .
said+S	"Go to bed earlier," said his mother .
地方副詞放句首	In the tree are two lovely blue birds .

Underline. 將使用倒裝的句子畫底線。

When Harry was on his way home from school yesterday, he found that his keys were missing. "Did I put them in my school bag?" he thought. So he checked but found only books. When he got home, he saw his mom standing in front of the door.

"Why are you standing here, Mom?" asked Harry.

"I don't have the keys," his mother answered.

"Neither do I. Then how can we get in the house?"

"Your dad is our last hope. He always brings his keys with him, doesn't he?"

He'll be home any minute."

After three minutes, Harry's dad showed up.

"Here comes Dad," Harry shouted excitedly.

"Sorry, honey. I took your keys by accident this morning. Here you are," said Harry's dad.

B. 複習either、neither的用法。

1

either... or...
表「A或B」

Sabrina eats **either** bread **or** sandwiches for breakfast.
Either your parents **or** your sister has to come to school tomorrow.

either of
表「兩者任一」

You could sing **either of** the songs.
Either of the plans is a good choice.

either
表「也不」

Sally didn't go to the party, and I didn't, **either**.
Gary never lies to his parents, and his brother doesn't, **either**.

2

neither... nor...
表「A和B皆不」

Ray can understand **neither** Japanese **nor** Korean.
Neither Ray **nor** his wife was born in Tainan.

neither of
表「兩者皆不」

I bought **neither of** the hats.
Neither of my parents will allow me to go abroad by myself.

neither
表「也不」

Basketball games are not interesting to me at all, and **neither** are baseball games.
Cathy can't arrive there by 5 p.m., and **neither** can Sam.

....



C. 複習表達「兩者都」。

1

Jack is tall **and** handsome.

→ Jack is **both** tall **and** handsome.

→ Jack is **not only** tall **but also** handsome.

→ Jack is tall, **and** he is handsome, **too**.



2

I want the yellow T-shirt **and** the green one.

→ I want **both** the yellow T-shirt **and** the green one.

→ I want **not only** the yellow T-shirt **but also** the green one.

→ I want the yellow T-shirt, **and** I want the green one, **too**.



3

My mom **and** my dad are office workers.

→ **Both** my mom **and** my dad are office workers.

→ **Not only** my mom **but also** my dad is an office worker.

→ My mom is an office worker, **and** my dad is, **too**.



Self Check (Units 1–2)

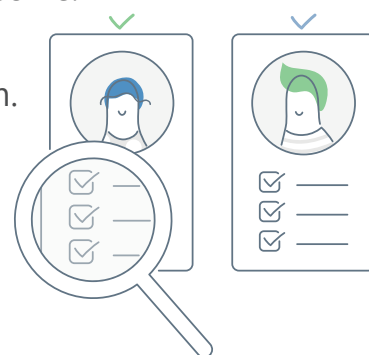
Conjunction

Fill in the blanks. 根據句意，填入either... or、neither... nor、both... and或not only... but also。

1. Becky is choosing between cookies and fries for her side order. _____ the cookies _____ the fries will cost her anything. They are free. She wants to order _____ the cookies _____ the fries. They are both her favorites. However, she can only choose one of them. Which would be her side order?



2. Zoe has a problem. John asked her out, and so did Dave. She likes John because he is not only nice but also handsome. She also likes Dave because he is _____ funny _____ smart. She plans to date only one of them. That means she will go out with _____ John _____ Dave. Which one should Zoe choose?



3. Brian is _____ a successful businessman _____ a great father. Every day he is busy _____ working _____ taking care of his son. He can take a break _____ in the office _____ at home. He needs to take a vacation badly.



I can... 我能夠...

use conjunctions for alternative choices
使用連接詞連接兩個可供選擇的事物，並做出選擇

Yes

☐

Need Practice

☐

Unit 3

Is Time Travel Possible?

Before You Read

Making Connections

利用自身經驗，回答問題。

Do you know these movies?

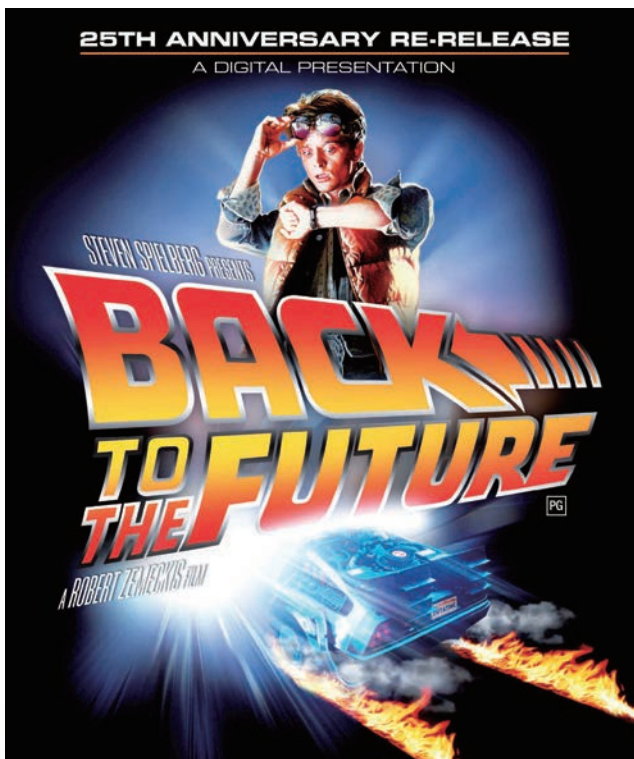
Guess what their common theme is.



1 The Time Machine



2 X-Men: Days of Future Past



3 Back to the Future



4 Edge of Tomorrow

Skimming

快速讀過pp. 56–59的文章標題及插圖，
回答問題。

After skimming through the title
and pictures, I think the reading is
about _____.

- ☐ a report
- ☐ a piece of news
- ☐ an introduction to books



theme 主題

introduction 介紹



CD2: 1-2

Traveling in Time Through Reading

Is time travel possible? According to scientists, although we cannot go back to the past, we might be able to travel to the future. However, they point out that if we want to go to the future, we have to travel faster than the speed of light. That is to say, the technology today still has a long, long way to go!

Before a real time machine is created, we can experience moving between different points in time and space by reading books about time travel. The following are three must-reads.



應用字彙 CD2: 9

point out 指出

point 點

認識字彙 according to 根據

scientist 科學家

speed 速度

technology 科技

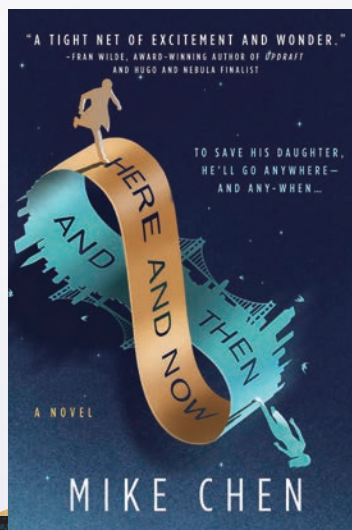
While You Read

Scanning 利用掃讀，快速在文章中找到問題的答案。

Scan the book introductions. Which character travels to the future to save someone he or she loves?

☐ Kin. ☐ Polly. ☐ Jason Dessen.

CD2: 3-4



HERE AND NOW AND THEN

by Mike Chen

Kin is from the year 2142. He couldn't go back to his time because he failed his mission in 1996. It is 2014 now. His rescue team finally shows up to take him back. However, Kin has built a life for himself. How can he deal with his present life before he goes back to his time?

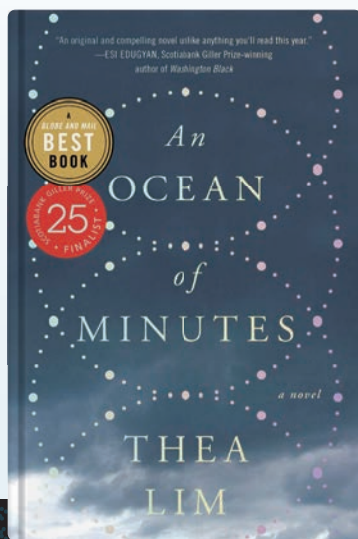
應用字彙 CD2: 9

show up 出現

deal with 處理；負責

present 現在（的）；目前（的）

認識字彙 mission 任務



AN OCEAN OF MINUTES

by Thea Lim

There is a serious flu pandemic in America, and Polly's boyfriend, Frank, gets very sick. Polly finds a way to save his life. She makes a deal with a company that sends healthy people to work in the future. In return, the company will save Frank. Polly and Frank plan to meet up in the future, but Polly is sent to the wrong time. Without family, friends, or money, what can she do?

CD2: 7-8



DARK MATTER

by Blake Crouch

Jason Dessen teaches at a college. He lives a happy life with his wife and son. One night, he is knocked out by a bad guy on his way home. When he finally wakes up, he finds himself in a different world. In this world, he has neither a wife nor a son, and he is not a teacher but a successful scientist. Which world is real? Is it possible for Jason to go back to the family he loves?



Many people experienced the joy of reading time travel books **while** they were growing up. Why not give it a try? Pick one of the books above and find some time to read it. But do remember one thing: Don't travel too far because you have to come back to the real world, live in the present, and enjoy your life.

應用字彙 CD2: 9

while 當...時

knock out 打昏

pick 挑選

After You Read

Using Graphic Organizers

根據文章內容，完成組織圖。

Book Title	Author	Main Character(s)	Story
Here and Now and Then	Mike Chen	Kin	Kin, a man from the _____, has built a new life in the present. The rescue team from his time is _____ him _____.
An Ocean of Minutes	Thea Lim	Polly and her boyfriend, Frank	Frank gets very _____. To save his life, Polly goes to the future to work. The two plan to meet up in the future, but their plan _____.
Dark Matter	Blake Crouch	Jason Dessen	Jason is a _____ teacher with a happy family. One day, he is _____ by a bad guy. When he wakes up, he is in a different world.

 title 標題  author 作者

Reading Comprehension

根據閱讀內容，選出正確的答案。

() What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

 paragraph 段落

- (a) Living your own life in the present is important.
- (b) Traveling in time through reading will bring you lots of joy.
- (c) Reading time travel books can make you forget about the present.

Review Corner 複習「表現對比或對照」的轉折語。

下方兩篇課文的段落中，使用了轉折語however和but。這類的轉折語是用來隔開兩段持相對意見的陳述。

此類轉折語的整理：

however

although/though

on the other hand

but

at the same time



HERE AND NOW AND THEN

by Mike Chen

Kin is from the year 2142. He couldn't go back to his time because he failed his mission in 1996. It is 2014 now. His rescue team finally shows up to take him back. **However**, Kin has built a life for himself. How can he deal with his present life before he goes back to his time?

Many people experienced the joy of reading time travel books **while** they were growing up. Why not give it a try? Pick one of the books above and find some time to read it. **But** do remember one thing: Don't travel too far because you have to come back to the real world, live in the present, and enjoy your life.

Read and fill in the blanks. 在下方短文加入「表現對比或對照」的轉折語。

Marie is a computer engineer in modern France. One day, she is hit by a car and almost dies. When she finally wakes up, she finds herself in ancient France. _____, she finds that she is not a woman anymore; she has become a king. She can't believe what is happening to her, and she tries hard to leave this place and time. _____ it appears that there is no way to go back to her time.



ancient 古代的

Speaking Activity (彈性使用)

Read and learn. 讀一讀，學習如何向他人推薦一本書。

Example

Here's a book I think you would like to read. It's called *Ways to Live a Better Life*. It's great because the writer tells us to face and love our true selves. The book really cheers me up. I believe you will like it, too.

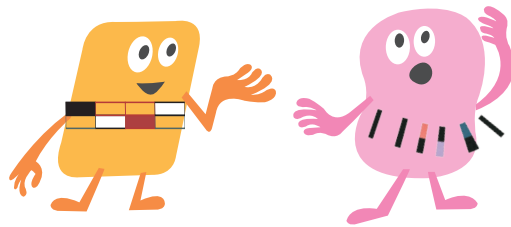


1 What is the title of the book?

2 Why do you like it?

3 What's special about it?

Pair up. 依例，兩人一組練習互相推薦一本書。



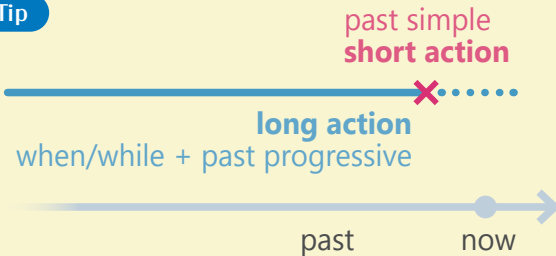
Here's a book I think you would like to read. It's called (What is the title of the book?) _____.

It's (Why do you like it?) _____ because _____. The book

(What's special about it?) _____. I believe you will like it, too.

While/When Jason was walking home,	someone knocked him out.
Someone knocked Jason out	while/when he was walking home.

Tip



When/While Jason was walking home, someone knocked him out.

Speak and write. 根據圖片內容說說看、寫寫看。



Example Tara / cook / her phone / ring

When Tara was cooking, her phone rang.

→ While Tara was cooking, her phone rang.



1. Gary / break a plate / he / wipe the dishes

Gary _____ when he was wiping the dishes.

→ _____ Gary _____ the dishes, he broke a plate.



2. the kids / tidy the room / the earthquake / hit

When the kids were tidying the room, _____

→ The earthquake hit _____

Grammar Review

Ⓐ 複習「副詞子句」

Read. 讀讀看。

Ⓐ 表示「時間」

before: Kin has to deal with his present life **before** he goes back to his time.

after: **After** Kin deals with his present life, he will go back to his time.

while: Jason dreamed of a different world **while** he was sleeping.

when: **When** Jason woke up, he found himself in a different world.

until: Steve waited **until** everyone fell asleep.

since: Jason has been a college teacher **since** he started working.

Ⓑ 表示「原因」、「條件」或呈現「對比」

because: Polly is worried about Frank **because** he is very sick.

if: **If** Polly wants to save Frank, she will need to go to the future.

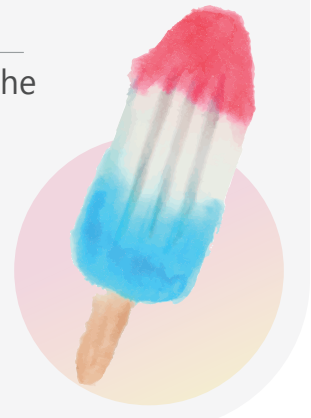
although: Polly couldn't find a way to save Frank **although** she tried hard.



Fill in the blanks. 依句意填入最適當的連接詞。

before after while although because if until

One day in 1905, a boy created something special _____ he was playing outside. That thing later became popular around the world. That day, he played for hours outside his house. Before it got cold, he went inside but forgot his drink in front of the house. _____ he woke up the next day, he found that his drink was frozen like ice. _____ there might be other different stories, the boy believed he was the first to create an ice pop in the US.



 freeze 結冰 (過去分詞為frozen) ice pop 冰棒

② 複習「片語動詞」

Read. 讀讀看。

① 不可分

May and her friends **talked about** their holiday plan at a coffee shop.

→ May and her friends **talked about** it at a coffee shop.

② 可分

Bill **pointed out** the spelling mistakes in the sentence.

→ Bill **pointed** the spelling mistakes **out** in the sentence.

→ Bill **pointed** them **out** in the sentence.

不可分的片語動詞		可分的片語動詞		
get on	dream of	check out	cheer up	hand in
get off	think of	find out	clean up	put on
laugh at	think about	cut out	give up	turn on
look at	hear about	point out	look up	take off
look for	change into	take out	tidy up	turn off
wait for	run into	knock out	wake up	write down

Fill in the blanks. 填入最適當的片語動詞，並注意動詞時態變化。



1. look up / look for

A: What are you _____ ?

B: A French-English dictionary. I don't know the meaning of this word, so I want to _____ it _____ in the dictionary.



2. take off / put on

A: Look! There are holes in your socks.

B: Oh no! I should _____ them _____ right away.

A: I'll go get you a good pair to _____.

hole 洞



3. wake up / get up

A: What time do you need to _____ tomorrow?

B: Before 7 a.m.

A: Do you want me to _____ you _____?

B: That'd be great.



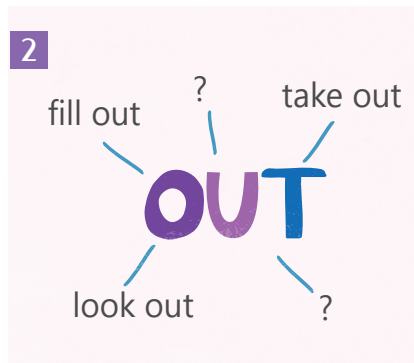
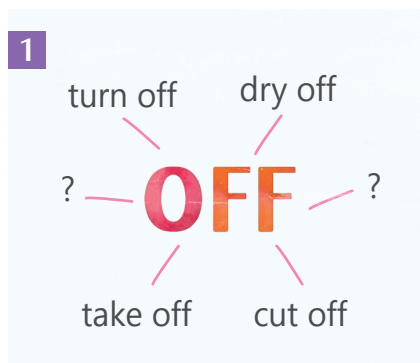
4. get on / get off

A: Excuse me, sir. This is the last stop.

B: What? I forgot to _____. What can I do now?

A: _____ the bus over there. It'll leave in three minutes.

Observe and share. 觀察下方的片語及其介副詞，想想看這些介副詞本身有什麼意思。
和同學討論並分享更多包含此介副詞的片語。（更多片語動詞及例句詳見pp. 131—133）



E xercise

Reading
閱讀練習

3



Hey, Brandon. I saw the photos you posted yesterday. Everything in them looks like something you would see in the past. Where did you go?

I went to an Amish town. While I was riding in a buggy there, I felt like I was sent into the past by a time machine.



Amish?

The Amish are a group of people in North America who live a life almost like they did 300 years ago. Most of them don't use electricity or cars.



So they don't have TVs, computers, or cellphones, and they don't use the Internet, right?

Well, they're trying hard not to be part of the modern world because they're afraid of losing their simple way of living. However, some of them do own a cellphone for business purposes. By the way, did you notice their attire?



buggy 輕便馬車

electricity 電



») Yeah, men wear a shirt and a hat,
and women are in a long dress.
Also, the colors they use are dark.

You have sharp eyes. They do so all
because they don't want to draw people's
attention. And guess what? The Amish
girls play with dolls with no faces. «

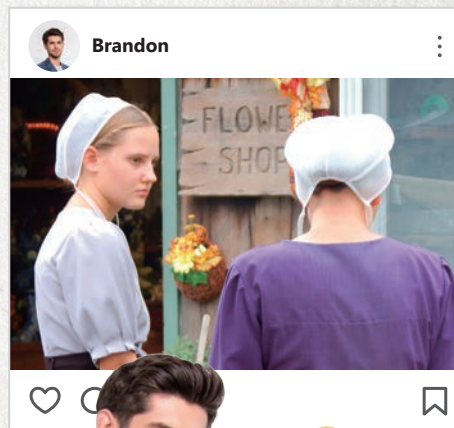


») Why is that?

Because the Amish believe everyone is the
same in God's eyes. I got one here. Look! «



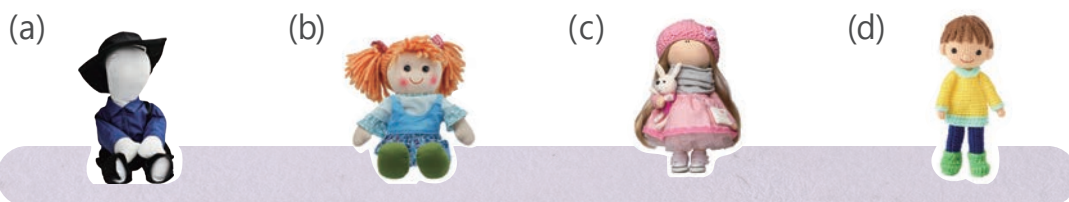
») Cool. The doll is dressed
just like an Amish person.



 draw 吸引

Choose the correct answer. 根據文章內容，選出正確的答案。

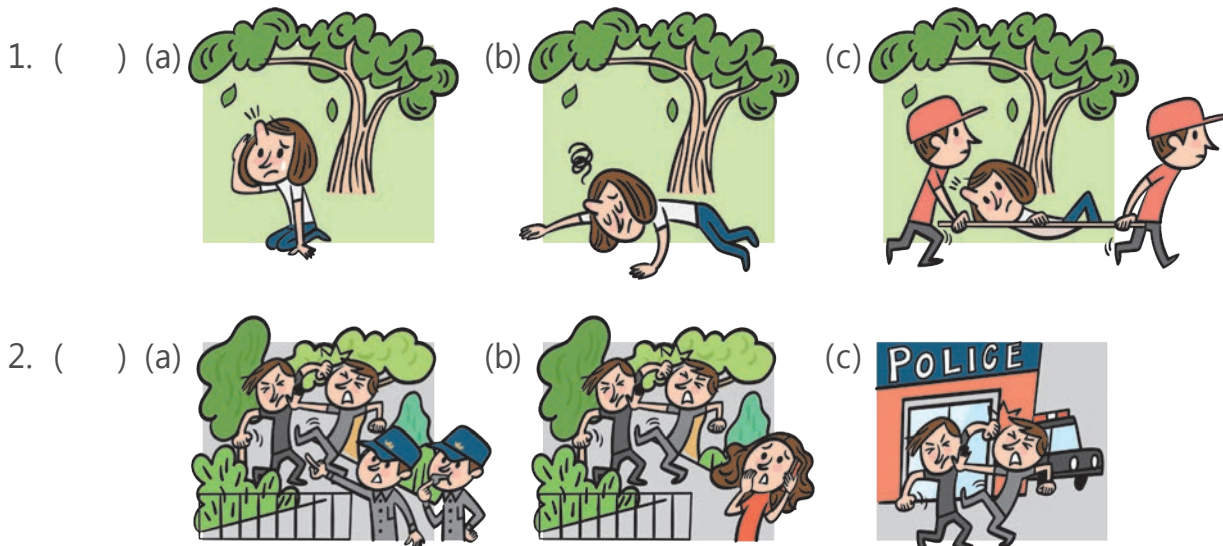
1. () What do we know about Amish people from the reading?
(a) They are not allowed to use cellphones.
(b) They moved to North America 300 years ago.
(c) They don't want to change their way of living.
(d) They enjoy being the center of people's attention.
2. () Which word is closest in meaning to attire?
(a) Tools. (b) Colors. (c) Clothes. (d) Body shapes.
3. () Which picture could be of the Amish doll Brandon showed the woman?





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: 10



基本問答

B. Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的內容，選出最適合的回應。 ● CD2: 11

1. () (a) You've got a point.
(b) Thanks for pointing that out.
(c) You can pick something else.
2. () (a) OK, it's a deal then.
(b) Neither you nor I have anything to do with it.
(c) But if you don't do something now, it will only get worse.

言談理解

C. Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的內容，選出最適合的答案。 ● CD2: 12

1. () (a) To live in the present.
(b) To plan for the future.
(c) To look back to the past.
2. () (a) How she's doing with her report.
(b) How she's doing with her school life.
(c) How she's doing with her story writing.

Unit 4

Give Thanks to the Ones Who Have Helped You

Before You Read

Making Connections

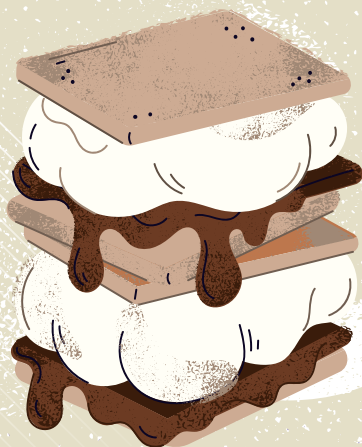
利用自身經驗，回答問題，並勾選正確的答案。

Have you ever read a poem before? There are three texts below. Which one is a poem?

1

What do you need?

- some crackers
- some chocolate
- some marshmallows



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!

2

I went on the trip alone
With treasure in my hand.
To call the treasure your own,
You must try to reach no man's land.

When there are stars in the sky,
Start walking to the giant.
If you hear the black monkeys cry,
Quickly turn around and keep quiet.

Keep moving until you see the water shine,
Into the boat you must climb.
Keep rowing until you see the sign,
Jump off the boat because there's no time.

Welcome to no man's land.
Try your best to face your fear.
Here monsters with no legs are all over the island,
And you can find my treasure here.



3

Lab Rules

- 1 Listen to your teacher carefully.
- 2 Do not run in the lab.
- 3 Do not eat or drink in the lab.
- 4 Check the test tubes for cracks.
- 5 Wash the test tubes after class.

Follow these rules and be safe.



While You Read

Identifying the Topic 勾選出文章的主題。

What is the topic of the reading?

☐ The Joy of Learning ☐ Celebrating Thanksgiving ☐ Showing Thanks to Someone



CD2: 13-14

Give Thanks

Give thanks

To the ones

Who offer their knowledge,

Attention, and care.

Give thanks

To the ones

Who never mind if you've raised your hand

More than a thousand times.

CD2: 15-16

They take you to places
Where you've never been before.
They walk by your side
And encourage you to explore.

They show you the world,
From the alphabet to outer space.
They shape your youth,
Step by step, with a smiling face.

The lessons you've learned from them
Have made you who you are today.
So show your thanks to those
Whose wisdom has helped you along the way.

應用字彙 CD2: 17

mind 介意

raise 舉起

認識字彙 encourage 鼓勵
youth 青年時期

alphabet 字母表
step by step 一步步

outer space 外太空
wisdom 智慧

After You Read

Using Graphic Organizers

根據文章內容，完成組織圖。

Why You Should
Thank Them

They offer me their _____, attention, and

_____.

They don't mind that I often _____ my
hand.

They take me to places _____ I've
_____ been before and encourage me to
explore.

They show me the world and _____ my
youth.

They help me with their wisdom.

Inferring

推論詩中的they所指為何，並找出支持你論點的詩句。

They are _____.

Evidence:

Example

They show you the world, from the alphabet to outer space.

1. _____

2. _____



Speaking Activity

彈性使用

Read and learn. 讀一讀，學習如何向他人表達感謝。



Example

Shin, I'd like to say thanks to you. You're the one who taught me how to play basketball. You're also the one who gives me a hand when I'm in trouble. Thank you for always being there for me. I hope everything goes well with you in the future.

1 Who do you want to thank?

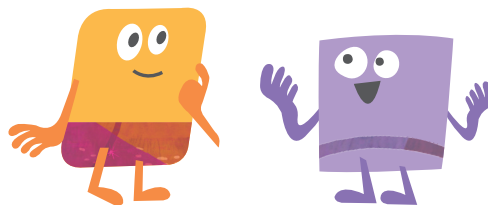
2

Why do you want to thank the person? What has the person done for you?

3

What do you want to say in the end?

Pair up. 依例，兩人一組練習向彼此表達感謝。



(Who do you want to thank?)

_____, I'd like to say thanks to you. You're the one who

(Why do you want to thank the person? What has the person done for you?)

_____. You're also the one who _____.

(What do you want to say in the end?)

Thank you for always being there for me. _____

Grammar Focus

Ⓐ I know the boy whose mother works as a writer.

The man whose package is missing is my neighbor.

Tip

I know the boy.

[The boy's mother works as a writer.]
whose

→ I know the boy whose mother works as a writer.

Speak and write. 根據圖片內容說說看、寫寫看。



Example They saved the man.

The man's house was knocked down by the earthquake.

→ They saved the man whose house was knocked down by the earthquake.



1. Ray takes care of the children.

The children's parents are now in the hospital.

→ Ray takes care of _____
_____ are now in the hospital.



2. Do you know the girl?

The girl's dream is to travel to outer space.

→ Do you know the girl _____
_____?



3. The man is a firefighter.

The man's house was burned down in a fire.

→ _____

 knock down 擊毀

② Larry took me to the village where he grew up.

The place where mail carriers work is called a post office.

Tip

Larry took me to the village.

[Larry grew up in the village.]

where

→ Larry took me to the village
where he grew up.

Speak and write. 根據圖片內容說說看、寫寫看。



Example I like the library.

I prepare for tests in the library.

→ I like the library where I prepare for tests.



1. The hospital is in the country.

The actor was born in the hospital.

→ The hospital _____ the actor _____
_____ is in the country.



2. The man is opening the drawer.

The blanket is stored in the drawer.

→ The man is opening the drawer _____
_____.



3. They are looking for a hotel.

They can stay at the hotel for a week.

→ _____

Grammar Review

㊦ 複習「關係子句」與「介系詞片語」

Read. 讀讀看。

A 關係子句

There are two boys over there, and Adam is the one **who/that is playing with a dog.**

The story **which/that talks about three teenagers and a cat** is very popular.

Lucy is the girl **(who/that) I used to practice tennis with.**

The languages **(which/that) Mike speaks** are English, Chinese, and French.

B 介系詞片語

There are two boys over there, and Adam is the one **at the gate.**

I like the story **about three teenagers and a cat.**

The girl **with long hair** used to be a tennis player.

The man **in the blue T-shirt** is interested in learning languages.

Write. 將關係子句與介系詞片語相互改寫。

Example People who are under six are not allowed to see this movie.

→ People **under six** are not allowed to see this movie.

1. The man who is holding an umbrella is a dentist.

→ The man _____ is a dentist.

2. The city which is in the north is the biggest of all.

→ The city _____ is the biggest of all.

3. The boy in a uniform is Jenny's son.

→ The boy _____ is Jenny's son.

4. The lady with a string of pearls around her neck is Grace.

→ The lady _____ is Grace.

Ⓑ 複習「名詞子句」

Read. 讀讀看。

I'm happy **(that) my parents are always there for me.**

Do you think **(that) we will be able to travel to outer space in 50 years?**

Ms. Lee wants to know **what her students learned from today's lesson.**

Could you tell me **how I can show thanks to my teachers?**

Do you mind **if I raise my hand and ask the same question again?**

I'm not sure **whether my answer is correct or not.**

Write. 合併句子。

Example Max made a big mistake, and we were all surprised.

→ We were all surprised **that Max made a big mistake.**

1. The heaviest cat weighs about 20 kilograms. Did you know that?

→ Did you know _____?

2. Who lives in the house across the street? Do you have any idea?

→ Do you have any idea _____?

3. Why does Lisa know so much about outer space? They don't really know why.

→ They don't really know _____.

4. Could the salesman smoke somewhere else? Let's go ask him.

→ Let's go ask the salesman _____.

5. Did Ted finish the report? The teacher wanted to know.

→ _____.


Fill in the blanks. 讀一讀，填入適當的連接詞，改寫句子。

Wow, that is a beautiful planet. What's it called?
Does it have a name? Who lives there? What
languages do they speak? Well... the only way to find
out is to go there. Here I come, pretty blue planet!



that whether if who how what where

When Allen the Alien saw Earth for the
first time, he thought _____ it was a
beautiful planet. He wanted to know
_____ it had a name or not. He also
wanted to know _____ lived there
and _____ languages were spoken
there. He decided _____ the only
way to find out was to visit the planet, so
he's on his way to Earth now.

 alien 外星人



Maggie, Milly, Molly, and May

Maggie, Milly, Molly, and May
Went down to the beach to play one day.

Maggie found a shell that sang
So sweetly she couldn't remember her troubles.

Milly became friends with a star
Whose rays were five slow fingers.

Molly was scared by something
Which ran after her with two arms in the air.

May came home with a round stone
As small as a world and as large as alone.

No matter what we lose, like a you or a me
We can always find ourselves in the sea.

(adapted from a poem by E. E. Cummings)



shell 貝殼


ray 光束

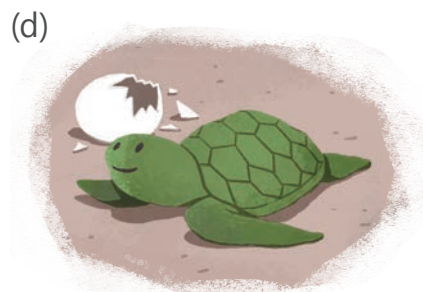
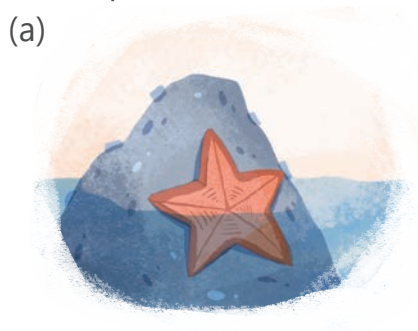
stone 石頭


no matter 不論

adapt 改編

Choose the correct answer. 根據文章內容，選出正確的答案。

1. () What is the poem about?
- (a) It's about a few girls who become friends at the beach.
 - (b) It's about a group of girls who clean up a beach together.
 - (c) It's about what girls like and don't like to do at the beach.
 - (d) It's about four girls who experience different things by the sea.
2. () In stanza four, the writer described that Molly was scared by a sea animal. Which picture shows the sea animal?  stanza 詩的段落









3. () The things that the four girls found at the beach reflect their own problems. Which is true?  reflect 反映
- (a) May feels lonely.
 - (b) Maggie can't sing.
 - (c) Milly is too popular.
 - (d) Molly hates running.



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: 18

1. () (a)  (b)  (c) 
2. () (a)  (b)  (c) 

基本問答

B. Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的內容，選出最適合的回應。 🎧 CD2: 19

1. () (a) Not at all. Hand it to me.
(b) Yes, let me hold it for you.
(c) No, the box is too heavy for you.
2. () (a) I live near Herman Park.
(b) It's about fifteen minutes by bus.
(c) I've lived there for almost five years.

言談理解

C. Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的內容，選出最適合的答案。 🎧 CD2: 20

1. () (a) She's sharing some useful tips with the man.
(b) She's teaching the man how to feed his child.
(c) She's learning how to take care of the man's son.
2. () (a) He is a monkey who was sent into space.
(b) He is the first person to walk on the moon.
(c) He is the writer of the book the boy is reading.

Task: Find Out the Lucky Winner

你和同學所住的社區中有位幸運兒中了獎金一百萬！猜猜他是誰。兩人一組，一人先設定中獎幸運兒，另一人試著猜出此人物。

Language in Use

A: One of our neighbors won one million dollars.

Guess who that person is.

B: Is that person a woman?

A: Yes.

B: Is she the one whose apartment is on the third floor?

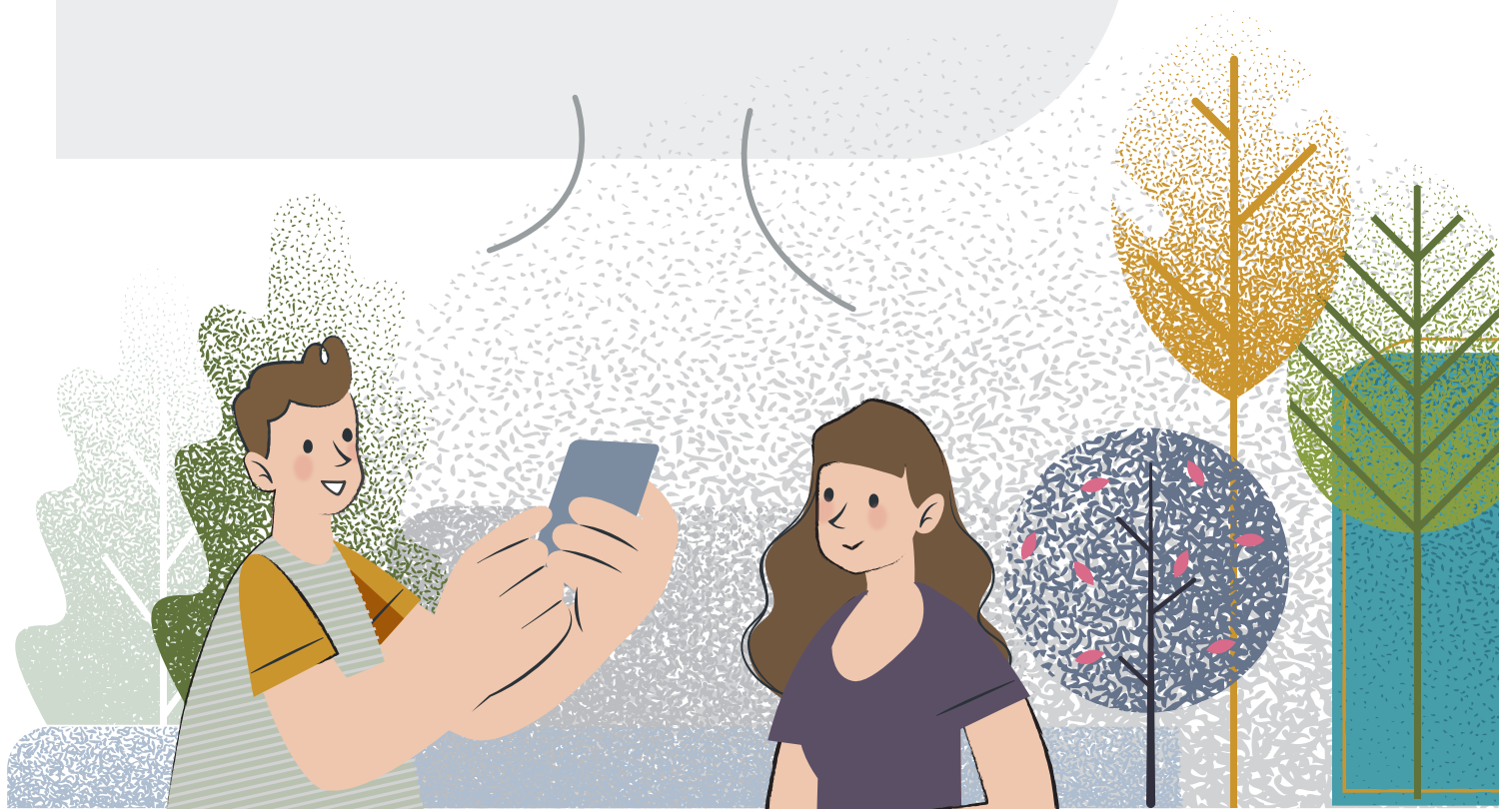
A: No.

B: Is she the one who lives below me?

A: Yes.

B: Oh, now I know. She's the one with short brown hair.

A: Right! You got it.





3F

You are A.
You live here

A

4F

2F

You are B.
You live here.

B

1F

Recap

複習關係副詞where。

關係副詞where = 介系詞+which

Tainan is a city.

People can enjoy delicious food in the city.

→ Tainan is a city which people can enjoy delicious food in.

= Tainan is a city in which people can enjoy delicious food.

= Tainan is a city where people can enjoy delicious food.



Fill in the blanks. 根據圖片中的提示，完成三個著名景點的填空。



1. Kenya is a country _____ people can find many kinds of wild animals.
2. Shakespeare's Globe is a theater _____ people can watch Shakespeare's plays _____.
3. The Louvre is a museum _____ people can see famous artworks.

Self Check (Units 3–4)

Prepositional Phrase, Relative Clause, and Noun Clause

Fill in the blanks. 填入適當的介系詞片語、關係子句與名詞子句，以完成故事內容。

that they had a kind heart that they would never help the boy again

that he told earlier where a shepherd boy lived with many sheep in the forest

On the hill was a house _____. The boy took care of the sheep every day. One day, he felt bored and wanted to have some fun, so he shouted at the farmers down the hill, "Help! A wolf is coming!" The farmers who heard the boy all ran up the hill but found no wolves, so they left angrily and said _____.

After the farmers left, a wolf _____ thought that it was the best time to attack. It jumped out and ran up to the sheep. The shepherd boy saw the wolf and cried loudly for help. However, because of the lie _____, no one down the hill believed him. The shepherd boy lost all his sheep in the end.

 shepherd 牧羊人 wolf 狼



I can... 我能夠...

use prepositional phrases, relative clauses, and noun clauses to make a description 使用介系詞片語、關係子句及名詞子句進行描述

Yes

☐

Need Practice

☐

Learning Cultures Through Art

A. Observe and match. 觀察以下藝術品，並將其與適當的國家配對。

(a) Turkey

(b) Egypt

(c) India

(d) Australia

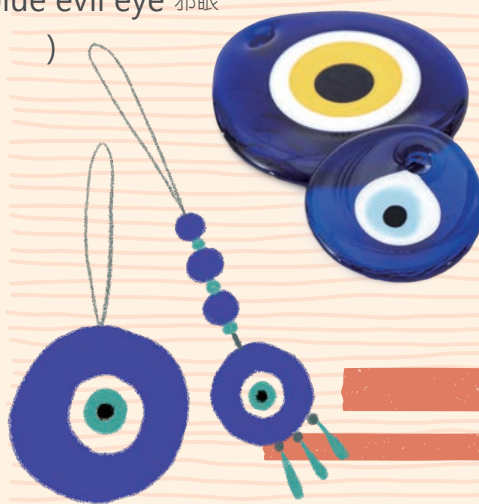
1. boomerang 迴力鏢

()



2. blue evil eye 邪眼

()



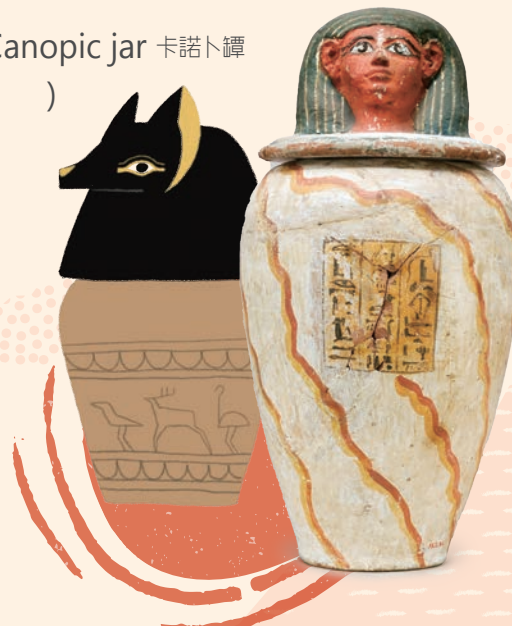
3. Ganesh statue 象神像

()



4. Canopic jar 卡諾卜罐

()



Egypt 埃及

Ganesh [gəˈneʃ]

Canopic [kəˈnɒpɪk]



B. Listen and repeat. CD2: 21-22



Art and culture go hand in hand with each other. Through art, people are allowed to have a closer look at cultures in an interesting way. In fact, if we want to learn about a culture, art is where we should start.

Take Taiwan for example. It has many rich and beautiful indigenous cultures. People get to learn about them through art. The Paiwan people, for example, are famous for their carving and pot art. It tells their history and faith. In the same way, the Bunun people pray to their gods for a good harvest with singing. Their way of singing is so special that many countries have invited them to perform. Through art, Taiwan's indigenous cultures are shared and learned.



應用字彙  CD2: 25

go hand in hand with... 與...關係密切

get to 得以

認識字彙 indigenous 原住民的；本土的 carving 雕刻（品） faith 信仰 harvest 收穫

New Zealand is another great example. The indigenous people in New Zealand used to do the Haka, a war dance, to scare away their attackers. Over time, it took on new meanings. Many people in the country now do the Haka with cheers to show that they're brave and united. It has become a national dance in the present day. Through art, the culture is passed down.

Art is important to culture. It plays a big part in sharing, protecting, and saving cultures. Through art, our cultures live.



Haka [ˈhɑkə] 哈卡舞

C. Complete the graphic organizer. 根據文章內容，完成組織圖。

Culture and Art

We can learn about a culture through art.

1. The Paiwan's _____ and faith are learned through their carving and pot art.

2. The Bunun's culture is shared when they perform in other _____.

Taiwan

New Zealand

The Haka has become a _____ dance and helped _____ down the indigenous culture.



① Jason Wu

③ Shinkai Makoto

② Stephen Curry

④ Lady Gaga

彈性單元

Extension Unit

Before You Read

Making Connections

回想左頁這些人物的職涯小故事，回答問題。

1. What are their dreams and passion?
2. What do they do for a living?



passion 熱忱

do... for a living 以...為生

While You Read

Identifying the Topic 勾選文章的主題。


The reading is about _____.

- ☐ tips for climbing a mountain
- ☐ a mountain climber in Taiwan
- ☐ the highest mountain in the world

CD2: 26-27

Climbing the Mountain of Life

Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day in your life. This is proved by Chiang Hsiu-chen, one of the greatest mountaineers in Taiwan. She has spent most of her life doing what she loves—climbing mountains.

 **prove 證實**
mountaineer 登山家

Chiang's love of mountain climbing started from a wish to see snow. To make it happen, she went on a climbing trip at age 17. Although she didn't climb to the top, she reached her goal. The beautiful sight had her fall in love with the mountains. Later, Chiang became a mountain guide after she finished vocational school.





CD2: 30-31

After working for a few years, Chiang Hsiu-chen decided to climb the highest mountain in the world. It wasn't an easy goal to reach. Chiang trained for a year and a half. She had to carry a bag that weighed 20 kilograms and run for an hour three times a week. However, her hard work paid off in the end. After two months of climbing, Chiang became the first woman from Taiwan to make it to the top of Mount Everest in 1995.



pay off 得到好結果

Mount Everest 聖母峰

Although climbing mountains isn't easy, Chiang never gives up. It started from an interest and then grew into her life's work. Today, she goes to schools to promote mountain climbing. Chiang Hsiu-chen has shown us that it's possible to turn what we love into a career.

About Chiang Hsiu-chen

- 1995 became the first woman from Taiwan to top Mount Everest
成為臺灣第一位登上聖母峰的女性
- 2005 became the first female ranger at Yushan National Park
成為第一位玉山國家公園女性巡山員
- 2009 became the first female mountaineer to top the seven highest mountains in all continents
成為第一位完攀世界七頂峰的女性登山家
- 2009 was added to the list of Ten Outstanding Young Persons
被選為十大傑出青年

After You Read

Think and share. 想想看，並和同學分享。

1. What made Chiang Hsiu-chen fall in love with mountains?
2. Climbing mountains isn't easy. Why do you think she never gives up?
3. What did you learn from Chiang Hsiu-chen's story?

Exploring More Careers

A. Think and share. 回想你已經學過的職業，並說說看你喜歡哪（些）職業。

B. Read and learn. 閱讀並探索以下六種職業的特色。



mechanic



scientist



accountant



journalist



barber



tour guide

Vocabulary CD2: 34

1. mechanic 技師；機械師	<i>a person who fixes machines</i> • The mechanic fixed the front light of the lady's car.
2. scientist 科學家	<i>someone who studies or works in science</i> • Many scientists are creating lab meat to feed more people.
3. accountant 會計師	<i>someone who keeps and checks financial accounts</i> • There will be two accountants coming to our company today.
4. journalist 記者	<i>someone who writes news reports</i> • Emma Holst is a successful journalist whose news stories are popular with many young people.
5. barber 理髮師	<i>a man whose job is to cut men's hair</i> • The barber volunteered to cut the boys' hair at the children's home.
6. tour guide 導遊	<i>a person who leads people during a trip</i> • The tour guide explained the rules to the visitors in front of the castle.



劍橋辭典

Look up the words in the dictionary to learn more about the vocabulary.

Activity a

Career Planning

生涯規劃能幫助你找到適合的工作，現在就來擬訂你人生中第一份生涯規劃吧。

Step
1

Know yourself.

想想自己的興趣及專長。

Think about your interests and things you're good at.

My interests are traveling and learning new languages.
I'm good at history and talking to people.

Step
2

Explore your career choices.

檢視自己性向測驗的結果，或利用下方連結探索適合自己的職業。

Choose a job that you'd like to do and find out the things people with the job do.

I'd like to become a tour guide. A tour guide plans trips and shows people around different places.

Step
3

Decide on your goal.

利用所提供的網站連結尋找該職業的應徵條件。

Check out the job requirement(s) from the web pages.

- ☐ education: vocational school / senior high school / college / _____
- ☐ license/certificate: driver's license / teacher certificate / _____
- ☐ test/exam: GEPT / TOEIC / civil service exams / _____
- ☐ others: owning a scooter / having good computer skills / _____



1111學職涯探索



104工作世界

Step 4

Act on your plan.

想想自己需要設定哪些目標來達成 Step 3 的條件。

Write down your short-term goal(s)
(6 months–1 year):

Example

improve my English

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Write down your long-term goal(s)
(2–5 years):

Example

prepare for the exam for the
tour guide's license

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Share. 依例，與同學分享你的職涯規劃。

I'd like to become a tour guide in the future because I like traveling and learning new languages, and I'm good at history and talking to people. I feel I'll be able to plan trips and show people around different places. To act on my plan, my short-term goal is to improve my English, and my long-term goal is to prepare for the exam for the tour guide's license.



show... around 帶...參觀
short-term 短期的

requirement 要求
long-term 長期的

license 執照

certificate 證書

civil service 公職

Activity **b**

Who's the Undercover Agent?

眾玩家中藏了一位臥底探員，只有裁判知道他是誰，玩家們必須同心協力將這位探員找出來。

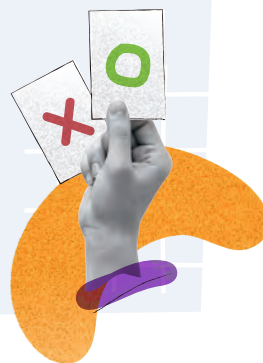
Language in Use for the Players:

- ◆ It's someone who...
- ◆ It's important for them to...
- ◆ They usually...
- ◆ Their job is to...



Language in Use for the Judge:

- ◆ Let's begin the round with _____.
- ◆ It's your turn, _____.
- ◆ Sorry, guys. _____ is not the undercover agent.
- ◆ _____ is the undercover agent. He/She/You guys win(s).



Step
1

Assign.

裁判發給每位玩家一張字卡，其中只有一張字卡和其他不同，拿到該張字卡者為臥底探員。

teacher



Lucy

teacher



Ken

lawyer



Sofia
Undercover

teacher



Chris

teacher



May

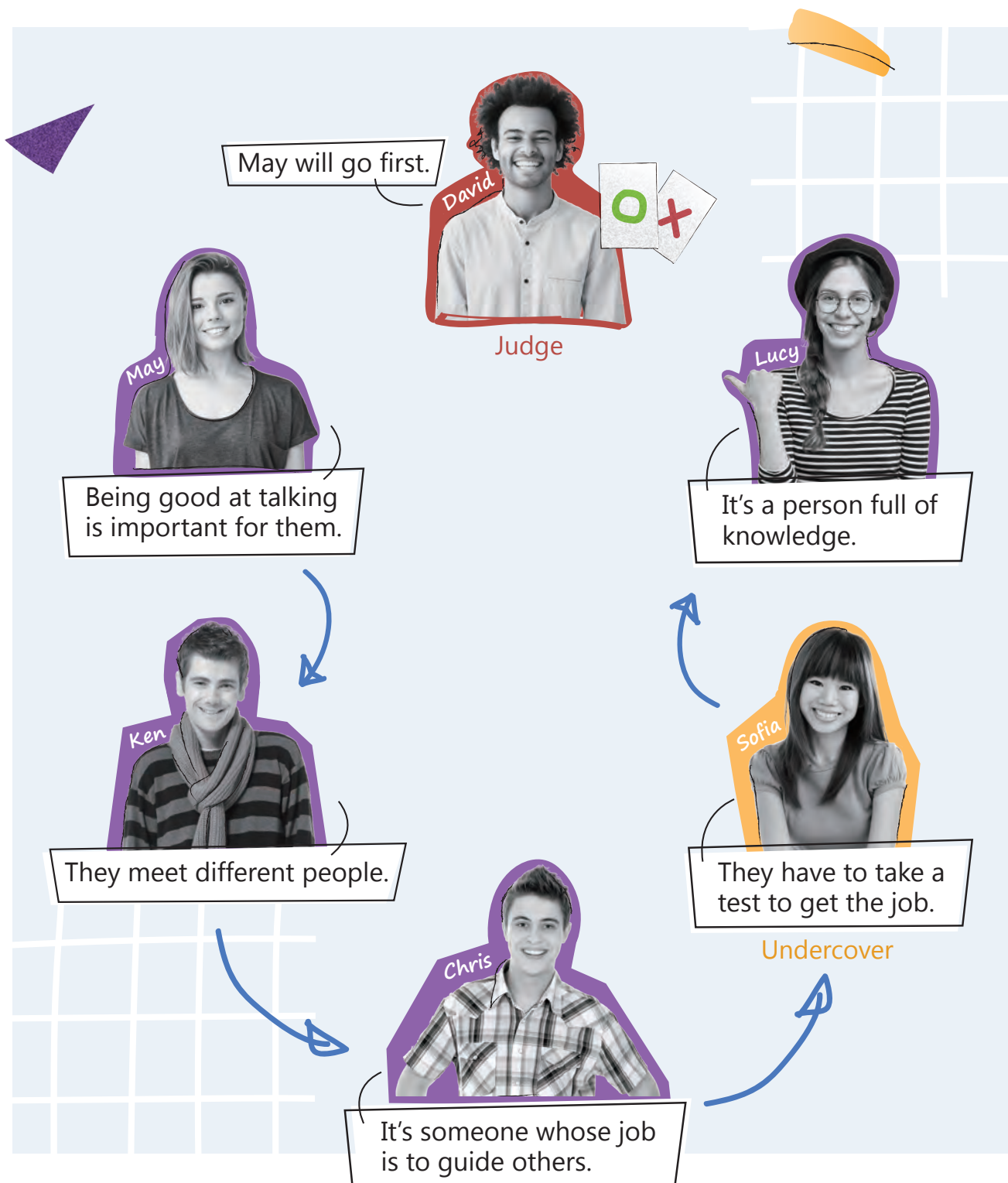


David
Judge

Step 2

Describe.

裁判指定一名玩家開始描述自己的字卡內容，內容不得重複。注意：不要描述太多細節，因為你自己可能就是臥底探員。



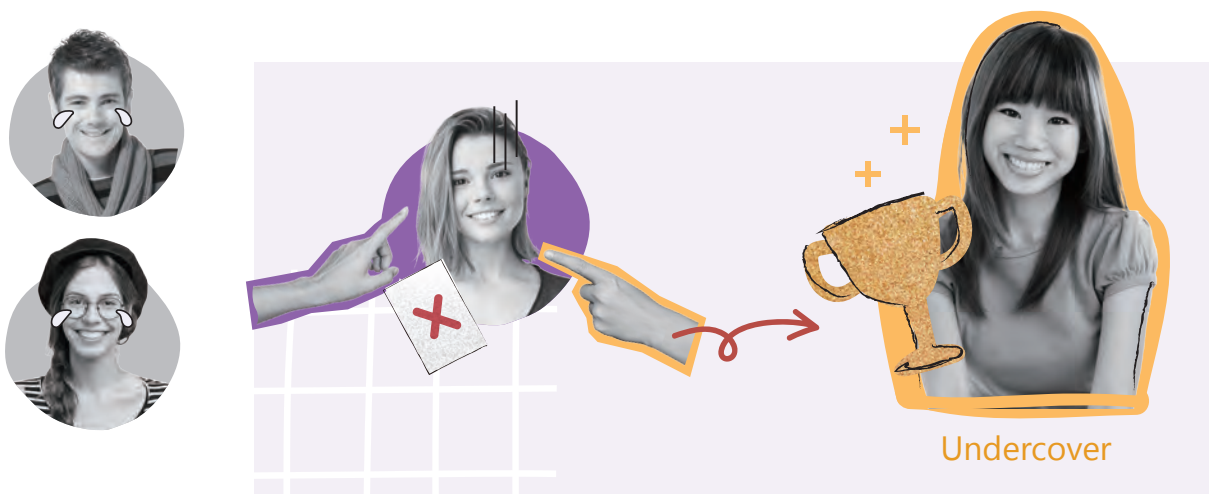
Step 3

Vote.

所有玩家描述一次後，投票選出誰是臥底探員，最高票者出局。此時裁判公布該玩家是否為臥底探員，正確則其他玩家獲勝，錯誤則回到 Step 2 繼續遊戲。



★ 重複 Step 2 和 Step 3 直到剩下三位玩家，如果仍無法選出正確的臥底探員，則臥底探員獲勝。



Word Bank

各課單字表



n.
名詞

v.
動詞

adj.
形容詞

adv.
副詞

aux.
助動詞

pron.
代名詞

prep.
介系詞

conj.
連接詞

art.
冠詞

int.
感嘆詞



Dialogue

1 either adv. 也(不) [ˈiðər ; ˈaɪðər]	Meg doesn't like shopping, and her sister doesn't, either .
2 north adv.; n.; adj. 向北地; 北方(的) [nɔrθ]	The north side of the house is facing a beautiful garden.
3 south adv.; n.; adj. 向南地; 南方(的) [saʊθ]	Some birds fly south in winter to look for food.
4 east adv.; n.; adj. 向東地; 東方(的) [i:st]	The sun rises in the east every morning.
5 west adv.; n.; adj. 向西地; 西方(的) [west]	They plan to go to the temple in the west of the city.
6 get married 結婚 [ˌget ˈmæri:d]	Jim and Ella got married and had their first baby a year later.
7 neither adv. 也不 [ˈniðər ; ˈnaɪðər]	Peter wasn't invited to the party, and neither were his brothers.
8 shy adj. 害羞的 [ʃaɪ]	Hank is too shy to ask Michelle out for dinner.
9 lonely adj. 寂寞的; 孤獨的 [ˈlonli]	Lily feels lonely at school because she has no one to talk to.
10 deal n. 約定; 交易 [di:l]	A: I will treat you to lunch if you win the singing contest. B: OK. It's a deal .
date v.; n. 約會 [deɪt]	On their first date , Judy took Greg to a nice restaurant by the beach.
cheer up 振作起來 [tʃɪr ˈʌp]	Cheer up! Failing an exam is not the end of the world.
even though 即使 [ˌi:vən ˈðo]	Even though Tina studied hard, she still did poorly on the science test.
head v. 朝...行進 [hed]	If we keep heading north, we will reach the castle in ten minutes.

keep in touch 保持聯繫
[ˌkɪp ɪn ˈtʌtʃ]

My mom and her high school friends still **keep in touch** with each other.

Theme Words

11 **class leader** n. 班長
[ˌklæs ˈlɪdər]

Lucy wants to be the **class leader**.

12 **queen** n. 皇后
[kwɪn]

Queen Elizabeth II is loved by the people in her country.

13 **national** adj. 國家的
[ˈnæʃənəl]

January 1 is a **national** holiday in many countries.

row n. (一) 排；行；列
[ro]

The fans stood in a **row** and waited their turn to meet the singer.

grade n. 年級
[ɡred]

Allen will be in the fifth **grade** after the summer.

miss v. 趕不上；錯過
[mɪs]

Because of the terrible traffic, we **missed** our train.

hot spring n. 溫泉
[ˈhɒt ˌsprɪŋ]

It is a pleasure to go to a **hot spring** on a cold winter day.

Reading

14 **quite** adv. 相當
[kwɪt]

The soup may smell bad, but it tastes **quite** good, actually.

15 **correct** v.; adj. 更正；正確的
[kəˈrɛkt]

My teacher **corrected** a few spelling mistakes in my writing.

16 **power** n. 力量
[ˈpaʊər]

Everyone has the **power** to change their lives.

by prep. 早於；不遲於
[baɪ]

We need to finish the report **by** this Thursday, or the teacher will be unhappy.

as soon as 一...就
[əz ˈsun əz]

As soon as I got home, it started to rain.

course n. 課程；路線
[kɔːrs]

Do you want to sign up for the English **course** with me?

part-time *adj.* 兼職的
[ˌpɑrtˈtaɪm]

Some college students have a **part-time** job after school.

test the water 試探
[ˌtɛst ðə ˈwɔtə]

Before Peter opened his first bakery, he had many people try the bread he made to **test the water**.

act on 執行；落實
[ˈækt ɒn]

Mr. Hogan is **acting on** his career plan.

Unit 2



CD1: 37

Dialogue

1 **blanket** *n.* 毯子
[ˈblæŋkɪt]

Put this thick **blanket** over you to stay warm.

2 **neither... nor...** 既不...也不...
[ˈniðə ˌnɔr]

Neither Lauren **nor** John knows what happened to their daughter.

3 **stupid** *adj.* 愚蠢的
[ˈstʃʊpɪd]

The idea sounded **stupid**, but it actually worked.

either... or... 不是...就是...
[ˈiðə ˌɔr]

Dan is **either** at the bookstore **or** at the library.

have nothing to do with... 和...無關
[hæv ˈnʌθɪŋ tə ˌdu wɪð]

Her death was an accident. It **had nothing to do with** you.

study *n.; v.* 研究
[ˈstʌdi]

They are working on a **study** about plants.

not only... but also... 不但...也...
[ˌnɒt ˈɒnli bət ˌɔlso]

Not only Fred **but also** Ann plays badminton well.

Theme Words

4 **sight** *n.* 視線；景象
[saɪt]

Don't let your kids out of your **sight** when they are in public places.

sign n. 跡象 [saɪn]	The signs show that people used to live in this area.
park v. 停車 [pɑ:k]	Look at the red line. It means we shouldn't park here.
stay up 熬夜 [ˌsteɪ ʌp]	Jess stayed up all night to prepare for the test.
country n. 鄉村 [ˈkʌntri]	My mom loves nature, and she always dreams of living in the country one day.
leave v. 遺留 [li:v]	The man left a note on the table before he went out.

Reading

5 tidy adj.; v. 整齊的；整理 [ˈtaɪdi]	I keep my room clean and tidy .
6 item n. 品項 [ˈaɪtəm]	What is the last item on the list?
7 repeat v. 重複 [riˈpi:t]	Could you repeat what you just said?
8 package n. 包裹 [ˈpækɪdʒ]	I ordered a book online, and it came in a big package .
9 language n. 語言 [ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ]	How many languages do you speak?
wave v. 揮手；揮舞 [weɪv]	She waved goodbye to us and then got on the train.
to put it simply 簡單地說 [tə ˈput ɪt ˌsɪmpli]	To put it simply , I don't think you worked hard enough.
store v. 儲藏 [stɔ:r]	I store all my pictures on the computer.
letter n. 字母 [ˈletə]	How many words begin with the letter X ?

set n. (一) 套 ; 組 ; 副
[sɛt]

There are two **sets** of game cards on the coffee table.

yard n. 碼
[jɑrd]

There are about 91 centimeters in a **yard**.

count on 依靠 ; 指望
[ˈkaʊnt ɒn]

Todd's family **counts on** him to make money.

Unit 3



CD2: 35

Reading

1 **while** conj. 當...時
[(h)waɪl]

While Mom was tidying up the house, someone called her.

point out 指出
[ˌpɔɪnt `aut]

Jessie **pointed out** how dangerous it was to swim in the sea when the weather was bad.

point n. 點
[pɔɪnt]

Tony made a good **point** in his report.

show up 出現
[ʃo `ʌp]

I waited for you for three hours yesterday, but you didn't **show up**.

deal with 處理；負責
[ˈdi:l wið]

We have to **deal with** the problem carefully.

present adj.; n. 現在(的)；目前(的)
[ˈpreznt]

Mr. Moore can't meet you at the **present** time because he's very busy.

knock out 打昏
[ˌnɒk `aut]

The news said that a young man was **knocked out** by an old lady last night.

pick v.; n. 挑選
[pɪk]

Owen's wife **picked** a blue tie for him as his birthday present.

Unit 4



CD2: 37

Reading

mind v. 介意
[maɪnd]

A: It's cold here. Do you **mind** if I close the window?
B: No. Please do.

raise v. 舉起
[reɪz]

Raise your hand if you have any questions.

Culture & Festival Unit



CD2: 39

go hand in hand with... 與...關係密切
[ˌgo ˈhænd ɪn ˈhænd wɪð]

Your health **goes hand in hand with** how often you exercise and what you eat every day.

get to 得以
[ˌget tə]

Ms. Chen **got to** take a vacation in Australia after she saved enough money.

take on 具有；呈現
[ˌteɪk ˈɒn]

With VR technology, playing video games has **taken on** a new meaning.

認識字彙

Unit 1 CD1: 36

graduate v. 畢業

[ˈgrædʒu,et]

vocational adj. 職業的

[voˈkeʃən]

at a crossroads 處於關鍵時刻

[æt ə ˈkrɒs,roʊdz]

graduation n. 畢業

[ˌgrædʒuˈeʃən]

decision n. 決定

[dɪˈsɪʒən]

skill n. 技能

[skɪl]

search v. 搜索

[sɜ:tʃ]

goal n. 目標

[gɔl]

Unit 2 CD1: 38

meme n. 迷因

[mim]

focus v.; n. 專注；焦點

[ˈfokəs]

attention span n. 注意力持續時間

[əˈtɛnʃən ,spæn]

IQ n. 智商

[ˈaɪ ˈkju]

addiction n. 成癮

[əˈdɪkʃən]

schedule n. 計畫表

[ˈskɛdʒʊl]

memory n. 記憶

[ˈmɛməri]

brain n. 腦

[brɛn]

review v.; n. 複習

[rɪˈvju]

Unit 3 🎧 CD2: 36

according to 根據

[ə`kɔrdɪŋ tə]

scientist n. 科學家

[`saɪəntɪst]

speed n. 速度

[spɪd]

technology n. 科技

[tek`nɒlədʒɪ]

mission n. 任務

[`mɪʃən]

flu pandemic n. 流行性感冒大流行

[flu pæn`dɛmɪk]

in return 作為報答

[ɪn rɪ`tʌn]

Unit 4 🎧 CD2: 38

encourage v. 鼓勵

[ɪn`kʊɪdʒ]

alphabet n. 字母表

[`ælfə,bet]

outer space n. 外太空

[ˌaʊtə `speɪs]

youth n. 青年時期

[juθ]

step by step 一步步

[ˌstep baɪ `step]

wisdom n. 智慧

[`wɪzdəm]

Culture & Festival Unit 🎧 CD2: 40

indigenous adj. 原住民的；本土的

[ɪn`dɪdʒɪnəs]

carving n. 雕刻（品）

[`kɑrvɪŋ]

faith n. 信仰

[feɪθ]

harvest n.; v. 收穫

[`hɑrvɪst]

New Zealand n. 紐西蘭

[ˌnju `zɪlənd]

scare v. 使驚嚇

[skeɪr]

A~Z單字索引

※ 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

act on	執行；落實	1
as soon as	一…就	1
according to	根據	3
addiction	成癮	2
alphabet	字母表	4
at a crossroads	處於關鍵時刻	1
attention span	注意力持續時間	2

B

blanket	毯子	2
by	早於；不遲於	1
brain	腦	2

C

cheer up	振作起來	1
class leader	班長	1
correct	更正；正確的	1
count on	依靠；指望	2
country	鄉村	2
course	課程；路線	1
carving	雕刻（品）	節慶

D

date	約會	1
deal	約定；交易	1
deal with	處理；負責	3
decision	決定	1

E

east	向東地；東方（的）	1
either	也（不）	1
either... or...	不是…就是…	2
even though	即使	1
encourage	鼓勵	4

F

faith	信仰	節慶
flu pandemic	流行性感冒大流行	3
focus	專注；焦點	2

G

get married	結婚	1
get to	得以	節慶
go hand in hand with...	與…關係密切	節慶
grade	年級	1
goal	目標	1
graduate	畢業	1
graduation	畢業	1

H

have nothing to do with...	和...無關	2
head	朝...行進	1
hot spring	溫泉	1

harvest	收穫	節慶
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I

item	品項	2
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indigenous	原住民的；本土的	節慶
in return	作為報答	3
IQ	智商	2

K

keep in touch	保持聯繫	1
knock out	打昏	3

L

language	語言	2
leave	遺留	2
letter	字母	2
lonely	寂寞的；孤獨的	1

M

mind	介意	4
miss	趕不上；錯過	1

meme	迷因	2
memory	記憶	2
mission	任務	3

N

national	國家的	1
neither	也不	1
neither... nor...	既不...也不...	2
north	向北地；北方（的）	1
not only... but also...	不但...也...	2

New Zealand	紐西蘭	節慶
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O

outer space	外太空	4
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P

package	包裹	2
park	停車	2
part-time	兼職的	1
pick	挑選	3
point	點	3
point out	指出	3
power	力量	1
present	現在（的）；目前（的）	3

Q

queen	皇后	1
quite	相當	1

R

raise	舉起	4
repeat	重複	2
row	(一) 排；行；列	1
review	複習	2

S

set	(一) 套；組；副	2
show up	出現	3
shy	害羞的	1
sight	視線；景象	2
sign	跡象	2
south	向南地；南方(的)	1
stay up	熬夜	2
store	儲藏	2
study	研究	2
stupid	愚蠢的	2

scare	使驚嚇	節慶
schedule	計畫表	2
scientist	科學家	3
search	搜索	1
skill	技能	1
speed	速度	3
step by step	一步步	4

T

take on	具有；呈現	節慶
test the water	試探	1
tidy	整齊的；整理	2
to put it simply	簡單地說	2
technology	科技	3

V

vocational	職業的	1
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W

wave	揮手；揮舞	2
west	向西地；西方(的)	1
while	當...時	3

wisdom	智慧	4
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Y

yard	碼	2
youth	青年時期	4

句型學習整理表

I. 動詞的受詞類型：

A	agree / appear / choose / decide / fail / expect / hope / need / learn / plan / pray / prepare / promise / want / wish / would like	+to V
	allow / ask / call / invite / order / push / teach / tell / want	+O+to V
B	enjoy / finish / keep / mind / miss / practice	+V-ing
	spend	+O+V-ing
C	have / make / let	+O+V
	help	+O+(to) V
D	feel / hear / listen to / notice / see / watch	+O+V/V-ing
E	begin / start / hate / like / love / try	+to V / V-ing
	forget / remember / stop	

※ forget、remember、stop+to V或V-ing時語意不同。

Circle the correct answer. 圈出正確的受詞形式（可複選）。

- Mom enjoys (have / having / to have) a cup of tea after she finishes (clean / cleaning / to clean) the house.
- We have worked for ten hours. Let's stop (take / taking / to take) a rest.
- It started (rain / raining / to rain) at three this afternoon.
- The kid watched the shopkeeper (open / opening / to open) the box.
- Although Joe is busy, he spends some time (talk / talking / to talk) to his child every day.

II. 連綴動詞與感官動詞：

A 連綴動詞

- 1 The kids **feel** scared.
- 2 The cloud **looks** pretty.
- 3 The cloud **looks like** a sheep.
- 4 The plan **sounds** good.
- 5 It **sounds like** a good plan.
- 6 The pie **tastes** funny.
- 7 The pie **tastes like** paper.
- 8 The socks **smell** bad.
- 9 The socks **smell like** dead fish.
- 10 The sky suddenly **turned** dark.
- 11 The wind **got** stronger.
- 12 The animals **became** nervous.
- 13 Everything **appeared** strange.

B 感官動詞

- 1 The kids **felt** the floor shaking.
- 2 They **watched** the clouds change the shapes.
- 3 We **saw** a man point to the clouds.
- 4 The man **noticed** some birds fly above the clouds.
- 5 The woman was **listening** to her husband explaining an idea at that time.
- 6 The boy **heard** his parents talk about a plan.

- Amy **looks** happy.
- Amy **happily** **looks** at her baby learning to walk.

Fill in the blanks. 根據句意，填入最適當的字詞。

heard sounded looks looks like angry angrily sit leaving

1. We _____ some teenagers talking outside.
2. The music _____ wonderful.
3. The person _____ a salesman.
4. Did you notice him _____ the office last night?
5. They saw an old man _____ on the floor.
6. Helen is looking at you _____.

III. 主詞與動詞一致性：

A 動名詞 (V-ing) 當主詞時

- 1 Playing guessing games **is** fun.
- 2 Singing and dancing **are** part of the festival.

B 主詞含數量代名詞時

- 1 Much of the land **is** expensive.
- 2 All of the fruit **is** on sale today.
- 3 Each of the towels **costs** a lot.
- 4 One of my puppies **has** a long tail.
- 5 Few of his friends **are** married.
- 6 Both of the cellphones **are** useful.

C 主詞含對等連接詞時

- 1 Not only John's parents but also his wife **enjoys** the play.
- 2 Either you or your sisters **have** to tidy this room today.
- 3 Neither my husband nor I **am** tired.
- 4 Both dogs and cats **are** popular pets.

Circle the correct answer. 圈出正確的動詞形式。

1. Both of my aunts (is / are) slim.
2. Some of the fried chicken (tastes / taste) funny.
3. Neither Jerry nor Cody (likes / like) to wear uniforms.
4. Typing business letters (is / are) not easy for the young man.
5. Each of the wallets (is / are) much better than mine.

IV. 句型比較——以動名詞當主詞的句子及祈使句：

A



Eating fruit and vegetables helps you stay healthy.

Eat fruit and vegetables, and you can stay healthy.

B



Having a cup of hot tea can keep you warm.

Have a cup of hot tea, and you will feel warm.

C



Staying up late will make you feel tired easily.

Don't stay up late, or you'll feel tired easily.

Fill in the blanks. 填入正確的動詞形式。

1. _____ (get) up early is good for your health.
2. _____ (get) up now, or you'll miss the school bus.
3. _____ (turn) off your cellphone before the meeting begins.
4. _____ (turn) off your cellphone before the meeting is important.
5. _____ (have) a balanced diet helps you stay in shape.
6. _____ (have) a balanced diet, and you can stay in shape.
7. _____ (make) a shopping list, or you may forget what to buy.
8. _____ (make) a shopping list can help you remember what to buy.

V. 連接詞if:

A if 連接副詞子句：表「如果」

- 1 If I break the rules, Mom will be sad.
= Mom will be sad if I break the rules.
- 2 If you can't deal with the problem, ask Annie for help.
= Ask Annie for help if you can't deal with the problem.
- 3 If she joins the race tomorrow, we will be able to win.
= We will be able to win if she joins the race tomorrow.

B if 連接名詞子句：表「是否」

- 1 I have no idea if Mom is sad.
- 2 Ask Annie if she can deal with the problem.
- 3 Do you know if she will join the race tomorrow?

Do you know? Is she married?

→ Do you know if she is married (or not)?

Do you know if she is married?

= Do you know whether she is married (or not)?

Write. 用if合併句子。

1. Don't go outside. / It is snowing heavily.

→

2. Irene will go on vacation. / Irene will have free time this summer.

→

3. We're not sure. / Will he go camping with us tomorrow?

→

VI. 關係子句的用法：

A 關係代名詞用which/who或that時

- 1 The book **which/that** talks about insects interests Mike.
- 2 This picture was taken by the woman **who/that** is standing by the door.
- 3 This is the song (**which/that**) I heard on the radio yesterday.

B 關係代名詞須使用that的情況

- 1 Did you see the man and his dog **that** come here every morning?
- 2 Tell us about the people and the things (**that**) you saw during the trip.

C 關係代名詞不得使用that的情況

- 1 My father, **who** is in his sixties, goes swimming every morning.
- 2 Samuel finally uploaded his first video on YouTube, **which** brings him closer to his dream.
- 3 The girl with **whom** Vincent fell in love has beautiful eyes.
- 4 The planet on **which** we live is called Earth.

The planet **where** we live is called Earth.

※ whom為who的受格，加在介系詞之後。

Fill in the blanks. 填入關係代名詞who、which或that。

1. Is that the key for _____ you are looking?
2. The office _____ Lydia works at is around here.
3. Sabrina Manson, _____ is famous for her singing, will act in a movie this year.
4. She is asking the man _____ is holding a wallet in his hand for help.
5. The woman and her cat _____ were on the bench suddenly disappeared.

VII. that的用法：

A

作指示詞，指較遠的人、事、物。

This is my father, and **that** is my brother.

Who is **that** girl over there?

B

作副詞，修飾形容詞或副詞，表示「那麼」。

Don't be so scared. Dad is not **that** angry.

Peggy is told not to drive **that** fast.

C

作連接詞，引導名詞子句。

I didn't notice **that** Lucy arrived before Kyle.

James was sad **that** he was alone on Christmas.

D

作關係代名詞，引導關係子句。

Ben chose the plan **that** we will use.

I haven't eaten the apple **that** you bought yesterday.

The cake **that** has a strawberry on it looks delicious.

Read. 讀讀看that的不同用法。

Did you see **that** new dress? My dad bought it in the department store **that** opened last week. My father and I went shopping there yesterday. When we passed by **that** area, my father noticed **that** I kept looking at it. Even though it was not **that** cheap, he decided to buy it for me. I am so glad **that** I have a dad **that** understands me so well.



VIII. 形容詞與副詞的原級、比較級、最高級：

A 形容詞

- 1 Mt. Everest is **tall**.
- 2 Mt. Everest is **taller** than all the other mountains in the world.
- 3 Mt. Everest is the **tallest** mountain on earth.
- 4 To some people, hiking in the mountains is **boring**.
- 5 To some people, going to the mountains is **more interesting** than going to the beach.
- 6 To my family, going mountain climbing is the **most exciting** activity of all.

B 副詞

- 1 Louis ran **slowly** during the race. He moved as **slowly** as a turtle.
- 2 Maggy ran **faster** than Louis, but Newton ran **faster** than she.
- 3 Newton reached the finish line the **most quickly** of all.
- 4 Oscar is a good singer. He sang **well** in the singing contest.
- 5 Patty is also good at singing. She performed **better** than Oscar yesterday.
- 6 Quinn didn't practice for the contest. He performed the **worst** of all.

Fill in the blanks. 填入正確的形容詞或副詞形式。

fast happy little much old young

1. I'm 15 years old, and the tree is 105. The tree is much _____ than I am.
2. Yesterday Sean won a car that cost more than a million dollars. It was the _____ moment of his life.
3. My sister sleeps _____ than I do. I sleep seven hours a day, and she sleeps only six hours a day.
4. Jay: You're driving _____ and _____. Please slow down.
May: Oh, OK.

IX. 表示「比較」的說法：

A

越來越…

「比較級 + and + 比較級」

「more and more + 原級」

The weather is becoming **colder and colder**.

The boy ran **more and more slowly**.

B

越…就越…

「The + 比較級…,
the + 比較級…」

The less you wear, **the colder** you will feel.

The more slowly you run, **the later** you will get to the finish line.

The more you think, **the fewer** mistakes you make.

C

較…者

「the + 比較級」

Though both my brothers love their jobs, only **the older** one makes good money.

These two boxes should be moved to the office. Could you help me with **the heavier** one?

D

不如…一般

「not as + 原級 + as」

Kelly's bedroom is **not as small as** mine.

Ken doesn't swim **as well as** Della does.

E

…倍

「倍數 + as + 原級 + as」

「倍數 + 比較級 + than」

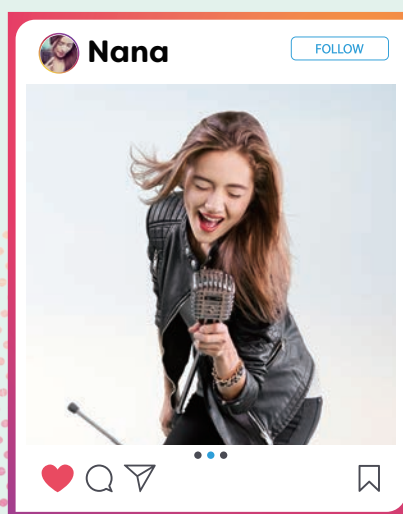
My grandpa's house is **three times as big as** my uncle's.

Light travels about **a million times faster than** sound.

Fill in the blanks. 填入適當的形容詞與副詞形式，以比較兩位歌手。



Height: **166 cm**
 Age: **28**
 Age She Started Her Career: **25**
 Instagram Followers: **20 million**



Height: **169 cm**
 Age: **28**
 Age She Started Her Career: **19**
 Instagram Followers: **5 million**

1. tall / short

Above are two famous singers. _____ one is Nana, and
 _____ one is Abby.

2. early

Nana and Abby are the same age, but Nana started her career as a singer much
 _____ than Abby. She started at 19, and Abby started at 25.

3. popular / much / many

Nana was once the most popular pop singer. However, she lost most of her fans
 in 2019 because people saw her hitting animals. As for Abby, she is getting
 _____ and _____ these years. Although she
 doesn't have _____ experience _____ Nana in
 her career, the number of her Instagram followers is four times _____
 _____ Nana's.

字彙學習整理表

A. polysemy 一字多義

act	n. 幕 v. 表演	Amy acts the best in our class, so she will be in most of the acts in the play.
back	n. 背；後面 v. (使) 退後	When my mother was backing up her car, she didn't notice there was a tree in back of it.
block	n. 街區 v. 阻擋	This street is blocked now because there was a car accident two blocks away from here.
book	n. 書 v. 預訂；預約	I read Ann Peterson's new book , and I booked a seat at her meet-and-greet.
care	n. 照顧 v. 在乎；關心	He really cares about how well his wife takes care of their son.
change	n. 找零 v. 改變	In the story, the change which the shopkeeper gave to the little boy finally changed into jewels.
cheer	n. 歡呼；歡樂 v. 歡呼	The cheers from the public really cheered me up.
cost	n. 成本；代價 v. 價錢為；花費	Even though we have tried to cut down the cost , it still costs a lot to travel abroad in summer vacation.
cover	n. 遮蓋物；封面 v. 覆蓋；遮掩	Your key is covered by the book with the blue cover .
date	n. 日期；約會 v. 約會	When did we start to date each other? Do you remember the date ?
deal	n. 約定；交易；大量 v. 交易；處理	There are still a great deal of problems that I haven't dealt with.
face	n. 臉 v. 面對	I will face any challenges with a smile on my face .
fall	n. 秋天 v. 跌倒；降臨；發生	Night falls earlier in fall than in summer.
group	n. 團體 v. (使) 成群	Ms. Lee grouped five students together to become a group .
mind	n. 心；大腦 v. 介意	Would you mind if I speak honestly about what has come to my mind ?
move	n. 動作 v. 移動；搬遷	Linda has been in love with her neighbor since she moved here, but she didn't want to make the first move .
nail	n. 指甲；釘子 v. 揭發；證明有罪	Liz was nailed for killing the man whose DNA was found in her nails .
pack	n. (一) 盒；包 v. 塞進；打包	How many packs of cookies did you pack into your bag?

park	n. 公園 v. 停車	My father parked his car next to the park .
pass	n. 通行證 v. 傳遞	Could you please pass my guest pass to me?
picture	n. 照片；圖畫 v. 想像	Picture that you are taking a picture with your favorite actor. How will you feel?
point	n. 得分；點 v. 指	Rob pointed at the screen to show us which point in the report he was talking about.
rise	n. 興起 v. 升起；起身	The man rose from his chair and talked about the rise in house prices.
row	n. (一) 排；行；列 v. 划(船)	There are five rows of children who are waiting to row a boat beside the lake.
set	n. (一) 套；組；副 v. 建立；樹立；設定	The waiter set two sets of meals on the table.
shape	n. 模糊的身影；形狀 v. 塑造	How can I shape the cake into a heart shape ?
show	n. 演出；節目 v. 表現；秀出	Mike is going to show his talent for singing in the show .
sign	n. 跡象；標誌 v. 簽名	He needs to sign on the paper, but there is no sign that he will do so.
spring	n. 春天；溫泉 v. 湧現	Many kinds of flowers spring up in spring .
stand	n. 攤位 v. 起立；突出；代表	The stand which sold hats stood out because of the unique design.
store	n. 商店 v. 儲藏	Rick stores a lot of food in his store .
study	n. 研究 v. 研讀	Studies show that morning is the best time to study .
test	n. 考試 v. 測試	This test is going to test whether you understand what has been taught.
touch	n. 聯繫 v. 碰觸；觸動	It touches my heart that the two men have kept in touch with each other for over forty years.
turn	n. (依次輪到的) 機會 v. 轉；開關電源	It's your turn to check whether everything is turned off before leaving.
watch	n. 手錶 v. 觀看	The movie I am going to watch tonight is about a man who becomes rich by fixing watches .
wave	n. 浪 v. 揮手；揮舞	The boy on the ship is waving to the people who are watching waves at the beach.
work	n. 工作；作品 v. 工作；運行	Nancy worked very late because she needed to finish the work today.

B. phrasal verbs 片語動詞

come across	偶遇	When Jane was jogging at the park, she came across a puppy under a tree.
come along	一起來	We're going to the new bookstore. Do you want to come along ?
come out	出版；發行	I can't wait for my favorite writer's new book to come out next week.
come out	出現	Hundreds of fans are waiting for the singer to come out of his hotel.
get along	相處融洽	Henry gets along with his sister's friends. They are all good friends.
get around	各處旅行	Riding a bike is a good way to get around the city.
get away	離開；逃脫	Mary wants to get away from the busy city life and move to the country.
get off	下(車、飛機等)	Oh, no. I think we got off at the wrong station.
get on	上(車、飛機等)	The children got on the school bus one by one.
get to	到達	Excuse me. How can I get to the movie theater?
get together	團聚	Chinese New Year is an important time for families to get together .
get up	起床	Patty always gets up at six a.m., even on weekends.
go ahead	開始做	I had no time to wait for him, so I decided to go ahead and do it myself.
go on	發生；繼續下去	Why is everyone crying here? What's going on ?
go over	仔細檢查	Always go over your homework before you hand it in.
go through	經歷	My father went through years of difficult days and finally became successful.
go with	與…相配	Does this belt go with my dress?
give away	贈送；分發	I have some old T-shirts, and I want to give them away to those who need them.

give back	歸還	Have you given the books back to the library yet?
give out	分發	Never give out too much information to those who you don't know well.
give up	放棄	Sharon seldom does well on her science tests, but she never gives up .
hand in	繳交	We need to hand in our homework on time.
look after	照顧	Can you teach me how to look after babies?
look around	四處看看；參觀	This is my first time coming to this city, so I want to look around after lunch.
look for	尋找	I heard the telephone ring when I was looking for my keys.
look into	調查；研究	My husband and I are planning to buy a house, and we are looking into the house prices nearby.
look over	快速檢查	Could you help me look over the sentences I just wrote down?
look out	小心；留意	You should look out when you are alone outside late in the night.
look up	查找	Looking up a new word in the dictionary helps you understand the meaning of it quickly.
take down	記下	May I take down your phone number so that Mr. Lee can call you back later?
take down	使某人垮臺； 拆除	The Rocket Team will lose the game if three more members are taken down .
take off	脫下	Please take off your shoes before entering the room.
take on	具有；呈現	After we painted the walls sky blue and put in a new sofa, the room took on a new look.
take out	將...拿出去； 取出	Who is going to take out the garbage tonight?
take over	接管；接手	Molly is leaving the company, and her job will be taken over by Jill.
take up	佔(地方)； 費(時間)	This box takes up too much space of this room. Could you please throw it away?
think about	考慮；認為	To make more money, John is thinking about getting another job.

think of	想起：認為	What do you think of this dress?
think over	仔細考慮	The idea of moving abroad sounds exciting, but I still need some time to think it over .
turn around	轉身	Rita turned around to see if someone was following her.
turn down	調低(音量)	Please turn down the TV. It is so loud that I can't study.
turn down	拒絕	Tim asked Julie to the dance, but she turned him down because she has a boyfriend.
turn in	繳交	The students were asked to turn in the report by Monday.
turn into	(使)變成	With careful planning, the old house was turned into a museum.
turn off	關掉(電源)	Remember to turn off your phone before the movie starts.
turn on	打開(電源)	Could you please turn on the lights? It's quite dark in here.
turn out	結果是	Everyone believed her at first, but it turns out that she was lying from the start.
turn to	向...尋求幫助	Why don't you turn to Gary for help? I think he would like to help if you ask.
fill in	填寫	Fill in the blanks with your answers.
fill out	填寫	To sign up for the race, you should fill out your information here first.
fill up	裝滿	Thanks for the big meal. It really filled me up .
show around	帶...四處參觀	Mary showed her foreign friends around the city.
show off	炫耀	People aren't likely to make friends with those who like to show off .
show up	出現	Larry was sad that the girl he likes didn't show up to his birthday party.

不規則動詞三態變化整理表 CD2: 41

A-A-A

cost	cost	cost	價錢為；花費
cut	cut	cut	割；切；剪
hit	hit	hit	碰撞；打擊
hurt	hurt	hurt	傷害
let	let	let	讓
put	put	put	放
read	read [rɛd]	read [rɛd]	閱讀；唸
set	set	set	建立；樹立；設定

A-B-A

become	became	become	成為
come	came	come	來
run	ran	run	跑

A-B-B

I. 過去分詞的母音變化方式與過去式相同者

sit	sat	sat	坐
hold	held	held	握著；舉辦
get	got	got	得到；到達；變成
shine	shone	shone	閃耀；照耀
win	won	won	贏；獲勝
hang	hung	hung	吊；掛
dig	dug	dug	挖掘；尋找
feed	fed	fed	餵養
lead	led	led	帶領；通往
meet	met	met	遇見；認識
find	found	found	找到；發現
light	lit	lit	點亮

※ get有兩種動詞變化：get、got、got (A-B-B) 及 get、got、gotten (A-B-C)。

II. 過去分詞的字尾變化方式與過去式相同者

deal	dealt [dɛlt]	dealt [dɛlt]	交易
mean	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	意指
build	built	built	建造
lend	lent	lent	借(出)
send	sent	sent	寄; 送
spend	spent	spent	花費
have	had	had	擁有; 吃喝; 使...
hear	heard	heard	聽見
lose	lost	lost	失去
make	made	made	製作; 要...做...; 使...

III. 其他變化方式

bring	brought	brought	帶來; 攜帶
buy	bought	bought	購買
fight	fought	fought	吵架; 打架; 對抗
think	thought	thought	想; 認為
catch	caught	caught	捉; 接
teach	taught	taught	教導
pay	paid	paid	付費
say	said [sed]	said [sed]	說
sell	sold	sold	賣
tell	told	told	告訴
feel	felt	felt	感到
keep	kept	kept	持續; 保持
sleep	slept	slept	睡覺
sweep	swept	swept	掃
stand	stood	stood	站
understand	understood	understood	瞭解
leave	left	left	離開; 遺留

A-B-C

I. 過去分詞的字尾為-n

blow	blew	blown	吹
draw	drew	drawn	畫畫；提取(水、錢)
drive	drove	driven	開(車)；駕駛
give	gave	given	給予
grow	grew	grown	種植；成長
know	knew	known	知道；認識
rise	rose	risen	升起；起身
see	saw	seen	看見
shake	shook	shaken	握手；搖動
show	showed	shown	表現；秀出
take	took	taken	帶；搭乘(交通工具)；花費(時間)
throw	threw	thrown	丟；投擲
hide	hid	hidden	躲藏
ride	rode	ridden	騎；乘
write	wrote	written	寫
break	broke	broken	打破；損壞
choose	chose	chosen	選擇
speak	spoke	spoken	講話
wake	woke	woken	醒來；叫醒

※ show的動詞三態也可以是規則變化：show、showed、showed。

II. 過去分詞的字尾為-en

be	was/were	been	是；當
eat	ate	eaten	吃
fall	fell	fallen	掉落；降臨；發生
bite	bit	bitten	咬
forget	forgot	forgotten	忘記
get	got	gotten	得到；到達；變成

III. 過去分詞的字尾為-ne

do	did	done	做；要(助動詞)
go	went	gone	去

IV. 其他變化方式

begin	began	begun	開始
drink	drank	drunk	喝
ring	rang	rung	敲(鐘)；按(鈴)
sing	sang	sung	唱(歌)
swim	swam	swum	游泳
fly	flew	flown	飛行；駕駛
lie	lay	lain	躺；臥
wear	wore	worn	穿；戴