

- 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。本冊包含六個教學單元、三個複習單元以及一個文化與節慶單元。各教學單元包含：**Warm-up**（暖身）、**Dialogue**（對話）、**Theme Words**（主題字彙）、**Grammar Focus**（文法焦點）、**Reading**（閱讀）、**Sounds and Letters**（發音）、**Listening Strategy**（聽力策略）、**Exercise**（聽力與閱讀練習）、**Extension**（延伸）。其中，**Extension**（延伸）可視實際教學需求彈性使用。
- 四、視主題或句型需求，教學單元中彈性設有**Activity**（活動）或**Usage**（語用）。**Activity**（活動）以多元的口說活動為主，旨在培養學生的應用能力；**Usage**（語用）則以情境或表格方式，幫助學生掌握語言規則。
- 五、**Reading**（閱讀）的提問分成**Before You Read**（閱讀前）、**While You Read**（閱讀中）和**After You Read**（閱讀後）三階段來設計，幫助學生養成先預設、再修正預設並監控理解、後組織整理並釐清概念之閱讀習慣。另於每單元提供閱讀理解策略，培養學生閱讀能力，以建構個人知識。
- 六、每兩個單元後皆設有**Review**（複習），內容包含：**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）或**Song**（歌曲）、**Chant**（歌謠）。
- 七、**Taco & Tom**（延伸角落）以及**Comics**（漫畫）為彈性使用之教學資源，提供學生做加深加廣的應用。
- 八、本書之生詞，列表於**Word Bank**（各課單字表）中，並依在當課的功能分為「應用字彙」與「認識字彙」。
 - 應用字彙：與該課主題關係密切或為常用字詞。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。而課文中之專有名詞僅列於當頁下方並標示音標，不列入**Word Bank**（各課單字表）中。
 - 本書以「▶」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。
- 九、本書搭配之教學資源包含教師手冊、習作、課本CD以及習作CD。

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Contents / 課程大綱

	單元名稱 Unit Title	主題 Topic	文法焦點 Grammar Focus
1	How Was the Weather in Australia?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 季節 - 天氣 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 用How或What詢問天氣 - 描述天氣狀況 - 授與動詞 - 所有格代名詞
2	You Can Learn About Game Design After You Join the Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 社團活動 - 學科 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 從屬連接詞：after、before、when

Review 1

3	Mom Was Doing the Dishes at Half Past Twelve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 家事 - 失眠 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 過去進行式 - 過去進行式與過去式的連用 - 時間的逆讀法
4	What Do You Want to Be in the Future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 職業探索 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 不定詞或動名詞當動詞的受詞 - 動名詞當介系詞的受詞 - 動名詞當主詞 - 虛主詞it

Review 2

5	How Do We Go to the Hotel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 旅行 - 交通工具 - 指示方向 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 表達交通方式 - 指示方向用語
6	She'll Wear a Sweater to the Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 購物 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 未來式 - cost、spend及pay表花費金錢 - take、spend表花費時間

Review 3

Culture & Festival		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 萬聖夜（建議搭配第二次段考教學使用）
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主要句型 Pattern	溝通功能 Function	核心素養 Competency	議題 Issue
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How is the weather today? - It rains a lot in summer. - My uncle bought me a postcard. - Your umbrella is red, and mine is yellow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 能詢問與描述天氣狀況 - 能表達授與的概念 - 能簡明地表達某物的所有者 	C3 多元文化與國際理解	- 多元文化教育
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After Yuki talked to her cousin, she joined the water sports club. - Before he joined the club, he was a poor swimmer. - When he heard about the club, he called his friend. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 能描述事件的先後關係 	B1 符號運用與溝通表達	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I was doing the dishes at seven last night. - I was sleepwalking when I broke my cup. - It is a quarter after four. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 能描述過去某個時間所正在進行的活動 - 能用逆讀法表示時間 	B1 符號運用與溝通表達	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I want to be a Youtuber. - I enjoy singing. - Yuki is good at singing. - Being a singer is fun. - It is great to have a dream. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 能表達未來想從事的職業 - 能描述個人的專長 - 能表達對於某活動或事件的想法、感受 	A1 身心素質與自我精進	- 生涯規劃教育
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do you go to school? - He took the metro to school. - How do we get to Green Park? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 能詢問並回答到某地的交通方式 - 能詢問及指示方向 	B1 符號運用與溝通表達	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I will wear a sweater tomorrow. - What are you going to do tomorrow? - The sweater costs NT\$1,000. - It took them three hours to drive to the park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 能詢問並回答未來的計畫 - 能描述即將進行的活動 - 能表達為某物花費多少金錢 - 能表達花費多少時間去做某事 	B1 符號運用與溝通表達	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 環境教育 - 品德教育



Identifying the Topic 辨識主題

文本的主題通常為一個名詞或片語，而透過辨識主題，讀者能快速掌握文本內容，有利於理解大意。

【搭配Unit 1】

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。



Using Graphic Organizers 使用組織圖

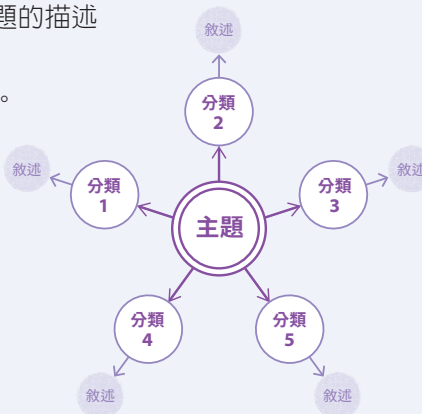
Mind Map 心智圖

「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。

【搭配Unit 2】

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。

【搭配Unit 4】

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。



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。

【搭配Unit 3】

策略發展步驟：

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



Scanning 掃讀

「掃讀」是快速地掃描文章中的文字，用來找到特定的訊息。

【搭配Unit 5】

策略發展步驟：

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。



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。

【搭配Unit 6】

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）。

Characters / 人物介紹

Jamie



Jamie Parker

美國人，出生於西雅圖（Seattle）。

處女座，B型。

乖巧活潑，與妹妹Kim感情融洽，對妹妹極有耐心。
喜歡熱鬧過節、對身邊的一切事物充滿好奇心。

Zac Hugo

法國人，出生於坎城（Cannes）。

天秤座，A型。

多才多藝，除了拿手樂器是吉他外，
也對影音剪輯很有一套。認真經營著
影音部落格的Zac希望有天能夠成名。



Zac

Cody



Cody Wei

臺灣人，出生於臺南（Tainan）。

水瓶座，O型。

體貼善良，常替朋友著想，也富有正義感。
想跟隨家人成為律師的Cody也是朋友群中
鬼點子最多的。

Yuki Kato

日本人，出生於京都（Kyoto）。

射手座，AB型。

興趣廣泛，對烹飪、電動和魔術都略知一二。

喜愛唱歌的Yuki正努力克服對舞台的恐懼。



Yuki



Mr. Kato (Yuki's dad)

因工作關係帶著一家人從京都來到台灣生活，個性溫柔有禮。對世界各地文化很有興趣，常隨著也是旅行愛好者的妻子行遍各國。

Mrs. Kato (Yuki's mom)

因為熱愛旅行，經常在放長假時帶著家人四處遊玩。

個性大方、愛冒險，是一家人海外旅行時的最佳嚮導。



Kim (Jamie's sister)

和姊姊Jamie一樣有著一頭紅髮，個性率直、富有幽默感，是一家人的開心果。時常活蹦亂跳的Kim連在睡覺時也常鬧出許多玩笑。

Unit

1

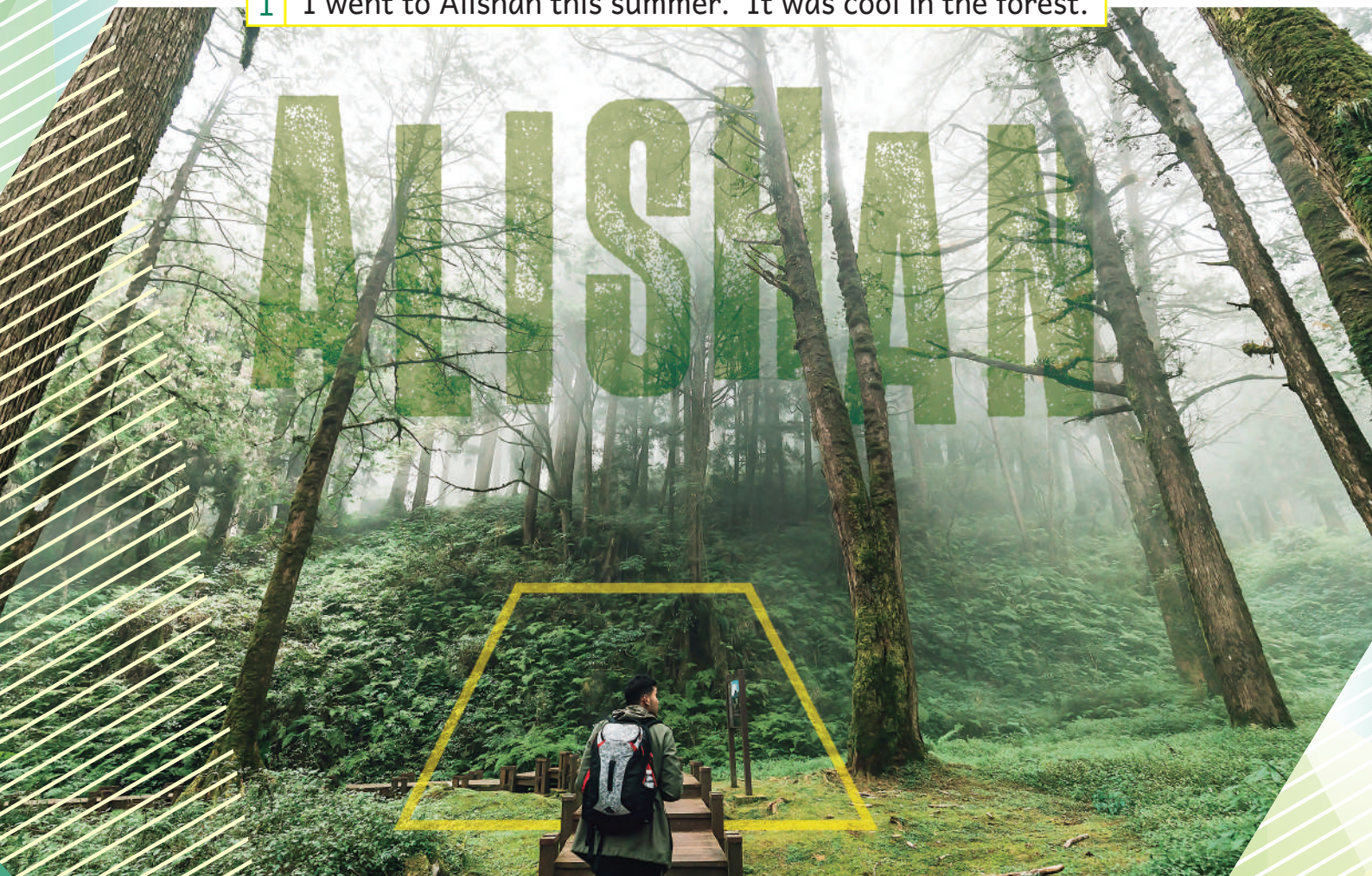
How Was the Weather in Australia?

Warm-up

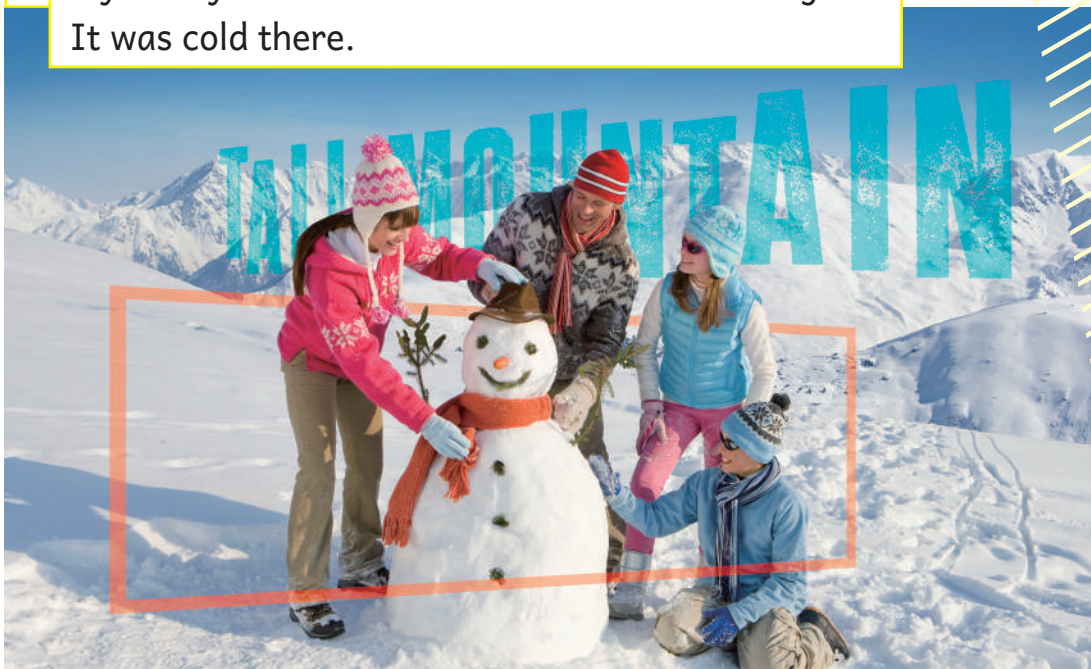
Say it.

說說看，分享你暑假去的地方以及當時的天氣。

1 I went to Alishan this summer. It was cool in the forest.



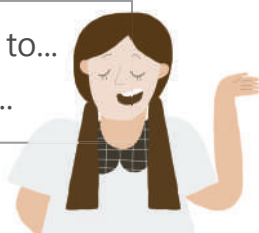
- 2 My family and I went to a tall mountain in August.
It was cold there.



- 3 I went to the beach with my friends. It was hot there.



I went to...
It was...



► Alishan 阿里山 cool 凉爽的



A Listen and repeat. ▶ CD1: 1-2

(At school)

Jamie: Hey, how was your **summer vacation**?

Zac: It was good. I visited my aunt in India.

Jamie: How was the **weather** there?

Zac: It was hot, and it rained a lot.

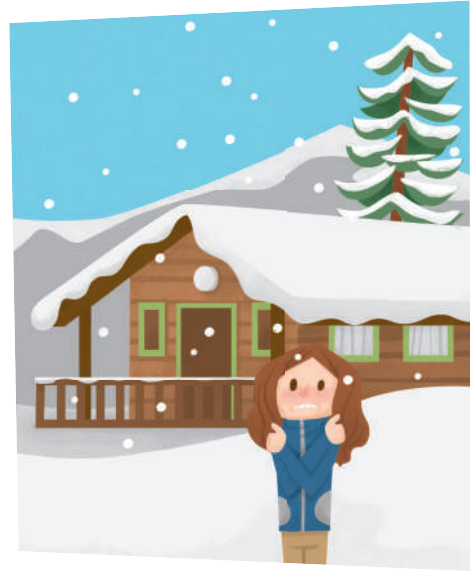
Jamie: Just like the weather in **Taiwan**.

Zac: Right. And how was your trip to Australia?

Jamie: It was **fun**. I had a good time.

Zac: What was the weather like?

Jamie: It was **cold**, and it **snowed** for a few days.



Australia [əˈstreɪljə] 澳洲

應用字彙 ▶ CD1: 5

summer vacation 暑假

weather 天氣

Taiwan 臺灣

fun 樂趣；有趣的

cold 冷的

snow 下雪；雪

Jamie: I **sent** you a **postcard** from Australia. Did you get it?

Zac: Yes, I got it last week. Thanks.

Jamie: Great. And here is a picture of my uncle and me.

Zac: Wow! Your uncle is tall.

Jamie: Yeah, he is.

Zac: That's a **lovely** pink snowboard. **Whose** is it?

Jamie: It is **mine**. My uncle bought it for me.

It was a gift for my birthday.

Zac: That's cool. Why were you in a green **jacket**?
You **hate** that color.

Jamie: My jacket was not warm enough, so my aunt
gave her **heavy** jacket to me.

Zac: That was **kind** of her.



B Check. 根據對話內容，勾選出Jamie在澳洲當地可能看到的天氣預報圖。

1. ☐

Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
27°C	30°C	34°C	31°C	30°C	32°C	29°C

2. ☐

Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
-2°C	-1°C	2°C	3°C	5°C	-2°C	3°C

應用字彙 CD1: 5

send → sent give → gave

send 寄；送

postcard 明信片

lovely 可愛的；美好的

whose 誰的（東西）

mine 我的（東西）

jacket 夾克

hate 討厭

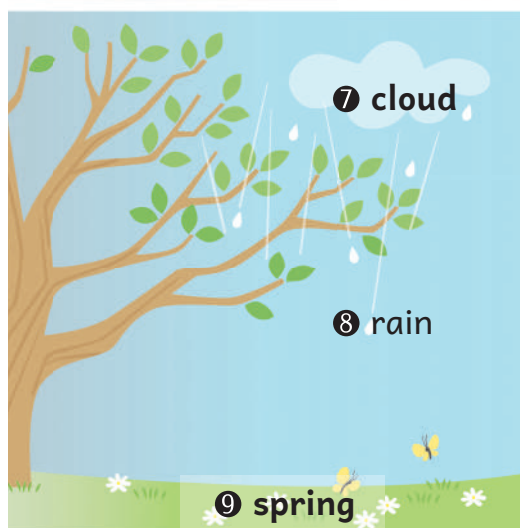
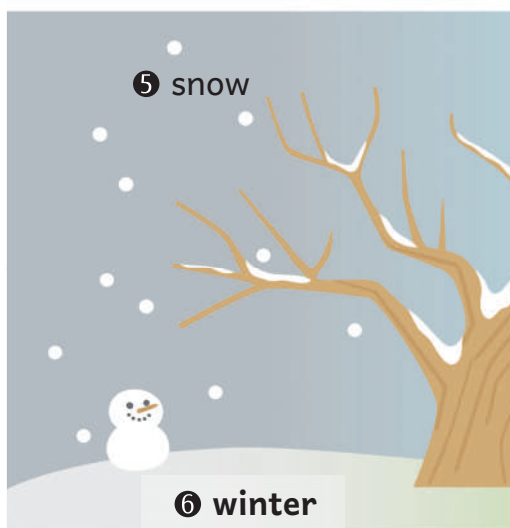
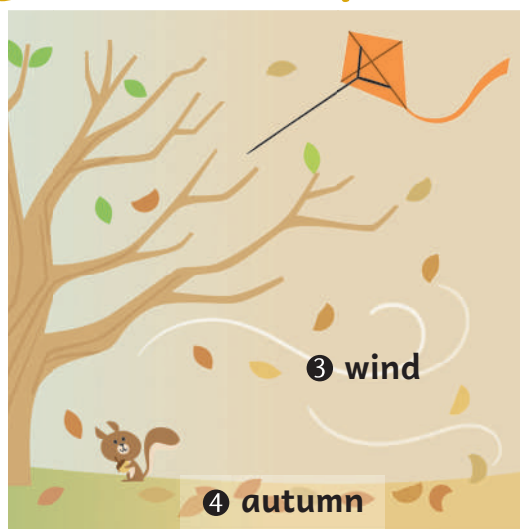
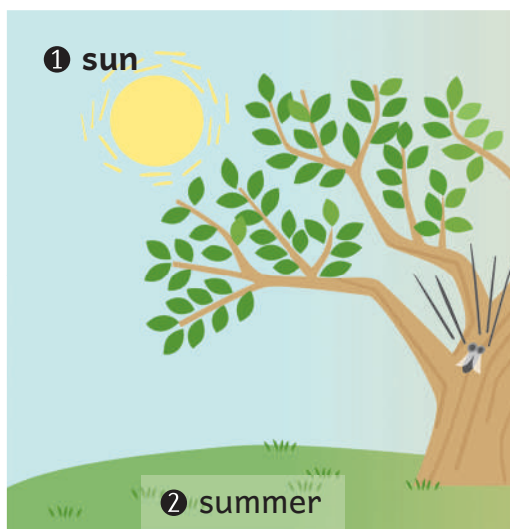
give 給予

heavy 厚重的；大量的

kind 親切的；有同情心的

認識字彙 snowboard 滑雪板

Seasons and Weather



Fill in the blanks. 看圖填入季節與天氣。

應用字彙 CD1: 7



It is _____ in Taiwan.
The man is riding a bike in the _____.



It is _____ in Taiwan.
People are walking in the _____.

season 季節

sun 太陽

wind 風

autumn 秋天 (= fall)

winter 冬天

cloud 雲

spring 春天

Dec.

Darwin

⑩ sunny



31°

⑪ hot

Toronto

⑫ snowy



-3°

⑬ cold

Taipei

⑭ rainy



23°

⑮ warm

Osaka

⑯ cloudy

⑰ windy



13°

⑱ cool



Write. 寫出表天氣的名詞或形容詞。

Example rain → rainy

1. sun → _____
2. _____ → cloudy
3. snow → _____
4. _____ → windy

應用字彙 ▶ CD1: 7

sunny 陽光普照的

rainy 有雨的；下雨的

windy 風大的

snowy 有雪的；下雪的

cloudy 多雲的

cool 涼爽的

▶ Darwin 達爾文
Toronto 多倫多
Taipei 臺北
Osaka 大阪

Grammar Focus 1

A

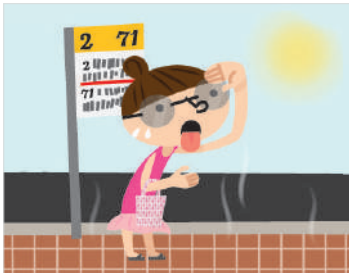
How is the weather today?

What is the weather like in India in summer?

It is cool.

It is sunny and hot.

Speak and write. 根據圖中的情境說說看、寫寫看。



Example today / hot

A: How's the weather today?

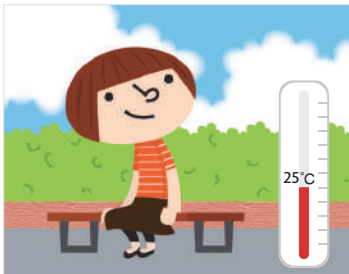
B: It's hot.



① spring / rainy

A: _____ the weather in _____?

B: It's _____.



② May / warm

A: What's the weather _____ in May?

B: _____.



③ fall / windy and cool

A: _____

B: _____

B

It rains a lot in summer.

It snows a lot in the mountains.

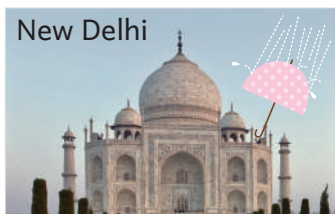
Speak and write. 根據下列地點的天氣現況說說看、寫寫看。



Quebec City

Example it / snow a lot / in December

It snows a lot in Quebec City in December.



New Delhi

① it / rain a lot

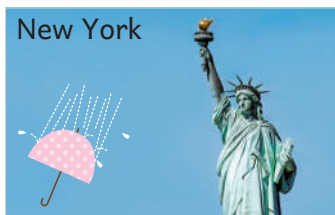
_____ in
New Delhi.



Hokkaido

② it / snow / now

_____ in Hokkaido now.



New York

③ it / rain / yesterday

► Quebec City 魁北克市 New Delhi [ˈdɛli] 新德里
Hokkaido 北海道 New York 紐約

Observe. 觀察rain和snow當動詞和名詞的用法。

It rains a lot in Taipei in summer.

→ We have a lot of rain in Taipei in summer.

→ There is a lot of rain in Taipei in summer.



Taipei



Hehuanshan

It snows on Hehuanshan.

→ We have snow on Hehuanshan.

→ There is snow on Hehuanshan.

► Hehuanshan 合歡山

Grammar Focus 2

A My uncle **bought/made/wrote/sent/gave/showed** me a postcard.

B My uncle **bought/made** a postcard **for** me.

My uncle **wrote/sent/gave/showed** a postcard **to** me.

Speak and write. 根據圖中的情境說說看、寫寫看。



① **write / a card**

The man _____ his kid a card this morning.

= The man _____ a card _____ his kid this morning.



② **give / a jacket**

Kate _____ Pat a jacket two days ago.

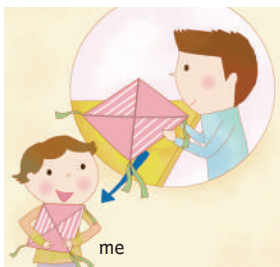
= Kate _____ a jacket _____ Pat two days ago.



③ **send / a birthday gift**

Ariel sent her cousin a birthday gift last week.

= Ariel _____ a birthday gift _____
_____ last week.



④ **make / a kite**

Uncle Sam _____ a kite yesterday.

= _____

Read. 讀讀看。

Your umbrella is red, and **my umbrella** is yellow.
 → Your umbrella is red, and **mine** is yellow.

主格	所有格	所有格代名詞	主格	所有格	所有格代名詞
I	my	mine	we	our	ours
you	your	yours	you	your	yours
he	his	his	they	their	theirs
she	her	hers	the boys	the boys'	the boys'
the boy	the boy's	the boy's			
Jamie	Jamie's	Jamie's			

Fill in the blanks. 依提示填入正確的所有格代名詞。

- Your hair is short, and _____ (her hair) is long.
- This bike is not _____ (his bike); it's _____ (that girl's bike).
- The jackets are _____ (their jackets). _____ (our jackets) are over there.
- This sandwich is _____ (my sandwich), not _____ (your sandwich).
- Dora: Whose bag is it by the door?
 John: It's _____ (Karen's bag).
- Allan: Whose basketballs are they?
 Betty: They're _____ (those girls' basketballs).



閱讀動畫

Before You Read

What can you see on a postcard?

While You Read

Find out the sender and recipient of the postcard.

找出這張明信片的寄件人與收件人。

應用字彙 CD1: 10

speak 講話

mad 生氣的

in fact 事實上

mean 意指

order 點餐；訂購

strange 奇怪的；陌生的

soon 很快地

Rd. 路 (Road的縮寫)

ROC 中華民國

(= Republic of China)

認識字彙

anyway 無論如何

speak → spoke
mean → meant

Dear Zac,

How are you doing? My family and I are in Australia now. People here **speak** Australian English. One morning, a man said "go die" to me on the street, and I was so **mad**. But **in fact**, he **meant** "good day." Another time, I went to a coffee shop. I **ordered** cookies and hot chocolate because the weather was cold. The clerk said to me, "Bikkies and hot chokkie, your order is coming right up." How **strange**! Anyway, see you at school **soon**.

Your friend,

Jamie

Australian [ɒˈstreɪljən] 澳洲的；澳洲人



Zac Hugo

No. 30, Yuren Rd.,

Taipei 11249

Taiwan (ROC)

After You Read

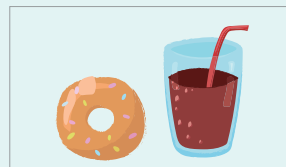
★ Identifying the Topic
搭配 p. VI 策略步驟教學

A Choose the correct answer.

根據閱讀內容，選出正確的答案。

- ★ 1. () What did Jamie mainly talk about in the postcard to Zac?
(a) Street food.
(b) Australian English.
(c) People in Australia.
2. () What are bikkies and hot chokkie?

(a)



(b)



(c)



mainly 主要地

B Match. 書寫明信片時常包含以下六項要素，讀一讀，將代號填入與本課明信片內容相符的位置。

(a) body 訊息內容

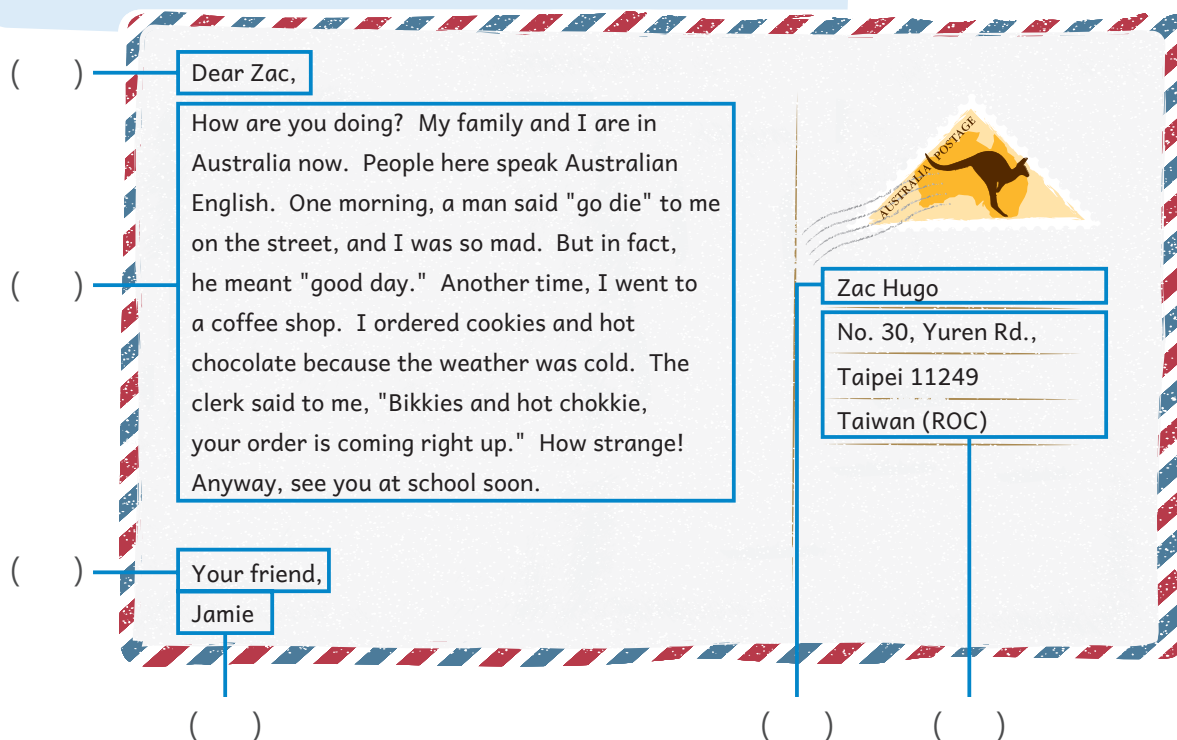
(b) greeting 問候語

(c) signature 寄件人的簽名

(d) address 收件人的地址

(e) closing 結束訊息內容的用語

(f) recipient 收件人



C Look it up. 查查以下資訊。

1. 查詢下列書信結尾語的中文，並讀讀看。

Sincerely	Regards	Best wishes	Yours truly
_____	_____	_____	_____

2. 利用中華郵政網頁查詢你家地址的英譯，並書寫至下方空格中。

觀察看看其與中文書寫地址方式有何不同。



Sounds and Letters — Syllable



發音練習

A Listen and observe. 聽一聽，並觀察單字的音節數。 ▶ CD1: 11

gift [ɡɪft]	cloud·y [ˈklaʊdi]	com·put·er [kəmˈpjʊtər]	Jan·u·a·ry [ˈdʒænjuəri]
snow [sno]	jack·et [ˈdʒækɪt]	ex·er·cise [ˈeksərˌsaɪz]	cen·ti·me·ter [ˈsentəˌmitər]
trip [trɪp]	sum·mer [ˈsʌmər]	li·bra·ry [ˈlaɪbrəri]	mo·tor·cy·cle [ˈmɒtərˌsaɪkl]

B Listen, repeat, and check. 跟著CD唸唸看，並勾選多音節的字。 ▶ CD1: 12

1. ☐ early

2. ☐ feed

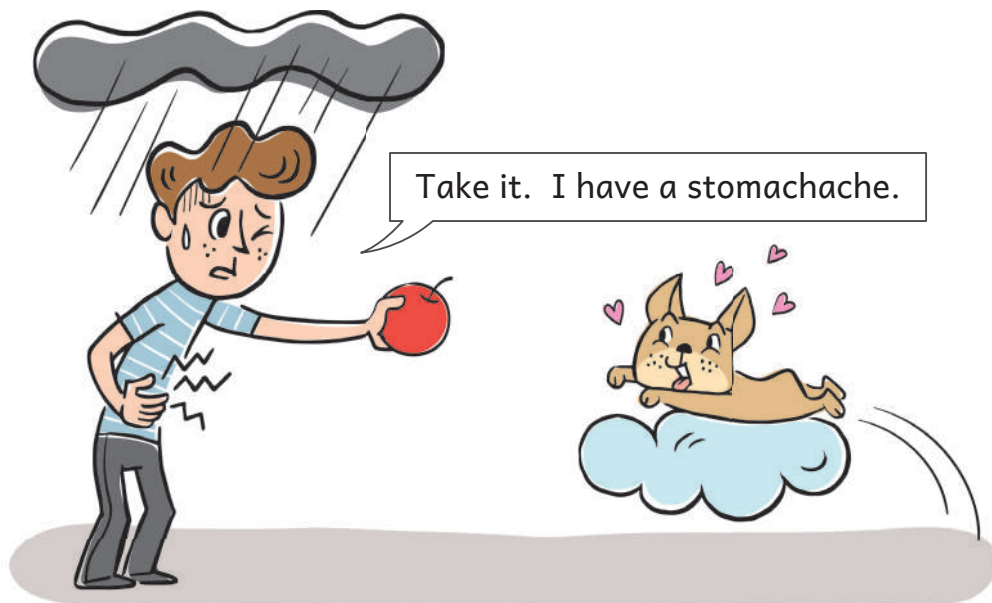
3. ☐ change

4. ☐ interview

Taco & Tom

本篇可彈性使用 ▶ CD1: 13

under the weather 覺得不舒服
on cloud nine 高興極了



Tom is under the weather, but Taco is on cloud nine.

▶ stomachache 胃痛

Listening Strategy

Predicting



聽力策略

Example

Listen and choose the correct picture. 根據聽到的句子，選出符合描述的圖片。



1. Observe.

- 觀察並找出三張圖片的異同。

2. Predict.

- 從圖片預測可能會聽到的字。例：a boy and a girl、an umbrella、snow、rain...
- 從圖片的不同之處來預測題目走向以及必須注意的資訊。我看到圖片的不同之處：

snow、rain、umbrella

會提到天氣，要注意天氣相關字彙

如果是下雨，要注意有沒有帶雨傘

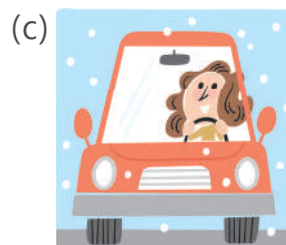
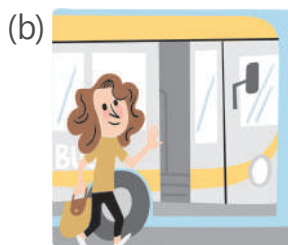
3. Listen to the CD and compare. 🎧 CD1: 14

- 聽CD，並得出答案為(c)，再比較CD內容與自己預測的內容有何差異。

It's **raining** now, but **the boy and the girl** don't have **an umbrella** with them.

Practice

聽聽看，選出符合描述的圖片。 🎧 CD1: 15

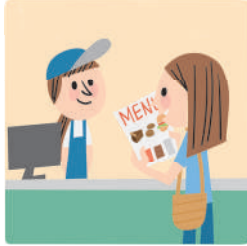




辨識句意

A Listen and choose the correct picture. 根據聽到的句子，選出符合描述的圖片。 ▶ CD1: 16

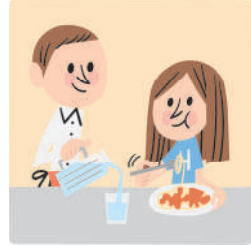
1. () (a)



(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: 17

1. () (a) That desk is mine.
(b) They are my mother's.
(c) I sent them from Taiwan.
2. () (a) Thanks. I like it a lot.
(b) No. I bought it yesterday.
(c) No, it's not mine. It's Rita's.

言談理解

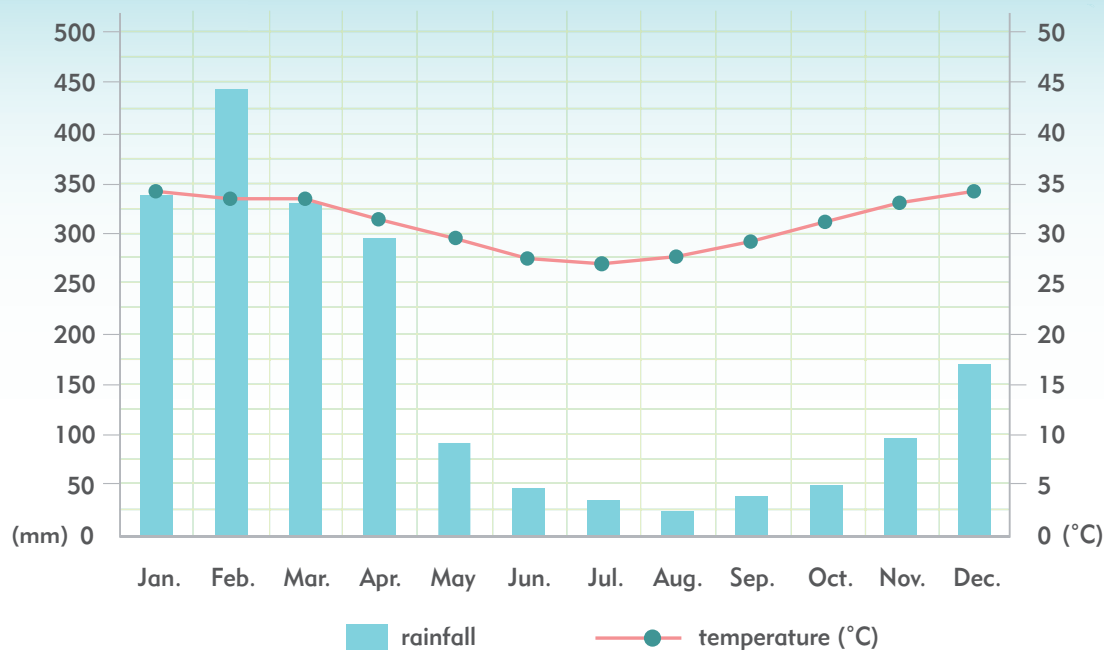
C Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的內容，選出最適合的答案。 ▶ CD1: 18

1. () (a) Ordering some food.
(b) Talking on the phone.
(c) Giving a weather report.
2. () (a) The man's.
(b) The woman's.
(c) The woman's sister's.

This chart shows the tropical monsoon climate in Cairns, Australia. Take a look at its rainfall and temperature for every month, and you can know more about the climate in Cairns.

Cairns

- Every month, the temperature is above 18°C.
- Cairns has a dry season and a rainy season.
(dry season: <60 mm; rainy season: >60 mm)
- Every year, rainfall is above 500 mm.



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

1. () What is the weather like in December in Cairns?

- (a) It's rainy and hot.
- (b) It's snowy and cold.
- (c) It's windy but warm.
- (d) It's dry and very hot.

2. () Which is true about Cairns?

- (a) It doesn't rain in March.
- (b) It is snowy and cold in January.
- (c) The temperature is seldom above 18°C.
- (d) The dry season is from June to October.

► true 真實的

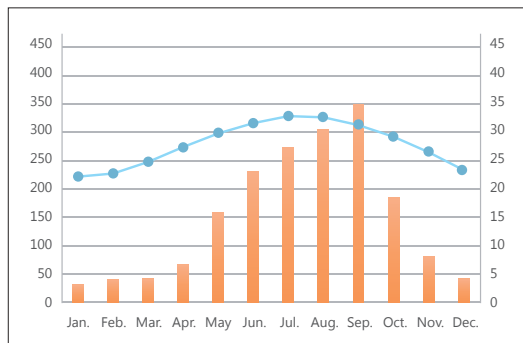
3. () Kim is reading a book about climates, and she sees this:

► start 開始

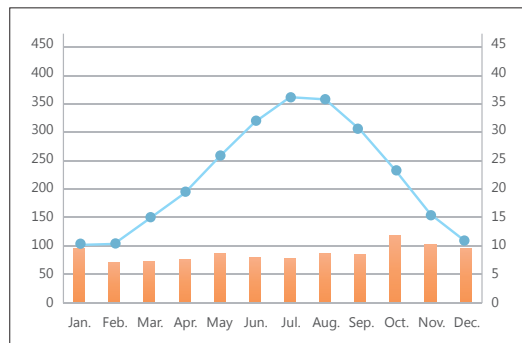
The climate in Pingtung, Taiwan, is like Cairns. But Cairn's rainy season usually starts from November, and Pingtung's rainy season starts from April.

Which may be the chart of the climate in Pingtung?

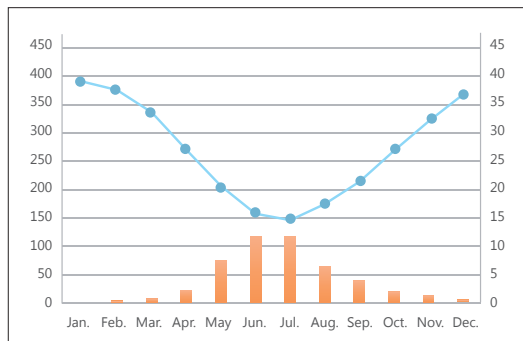
(a)



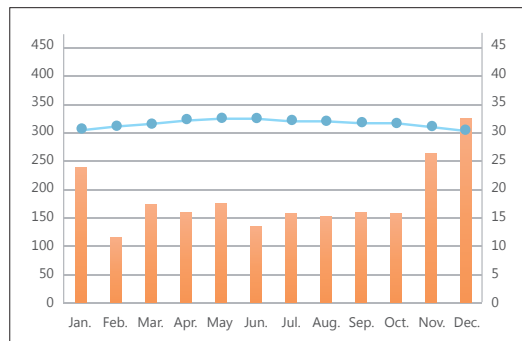
(b)



(c)



(d)



Unit

2

You Can Learn About Game Design After You Join the Club

Warm-up

Check and say it.

勾選並說說看你參加某社團的理由。

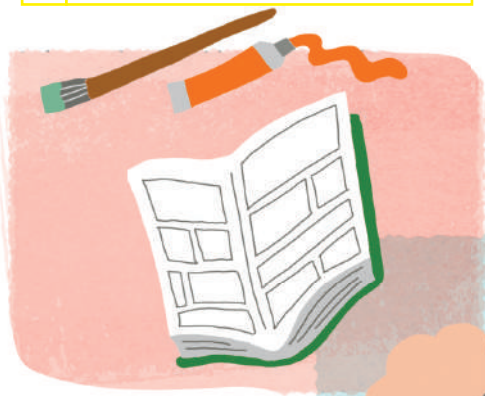




1 I can learn a new skill.



2 The club is interesting.



3 The club is challenging.



4 I can meet new people.



5 My friends are in the club.



I joined the dance club because my friend Jim is in the club.



learn 學習

skill 技能

challenging 有挑戰性的



A Listen and repeat. ▶ CD1: 19-20



Cody: Hello, this is Cody.

May I speak to Yuki, please?

Yuki: Speaking. What's up, Cody?

Cody: Are you in any school **clubs**?

Yuki: No. I can't **make up my mind** because all the clubs are **interesting**.
What about you?

Cody: I'm **thinking** about the video game design club because computer
science is my favorite **subject**.

Yuki: Really? I like computer science, too.

Cody: I know. So when I **heard** about the club, I thought of you.
Maybe we can join the **same** club.

Yuki: Can I think about it and **call** you back?

Cody: Sure. Talk to you later.



應用字彙 ▶ CD1: 24

club 社團

make up one's mind 下定決心

interesting 有趣的

think 想：認為

science 科學

subject 學科；主題

hear 聽見

same 相同的

call 打電話；呼叫

when 當...

back 返回

認識字彙 design 設計

think → thought
hear → heard

think 想：認為
→ think about 考慮
→ think of 想起

hear 聽見
→ hear about 聽說

(At school)

Yuki: Hi, Cody. You know what? I signed up for the water sports club after Shin **told** me about it.

Cody: Water sports club? Are you **pulling my leg**? You are a **poor** swimmer.

Yuki: Shin was a poor swimmer before he joined the club last year. But at the **end** of the year, he could swim like a fish.

Cody: I see.

Yuki: By the way, I just bought an underwater **camera** for my water sports club. Isn't it cool?

Cody: Yeah. Can I have a look?

Yuki: Sure.



B 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: 23

1. () 2. () 3. ()

應用字彙 CD1: 24

tell → told

tell 告訴 pull one's leg 開玩笑 poor 不佳的；貧窮的 end 結尾；結束 camera 相機

sign up 報名參加

just 剛才

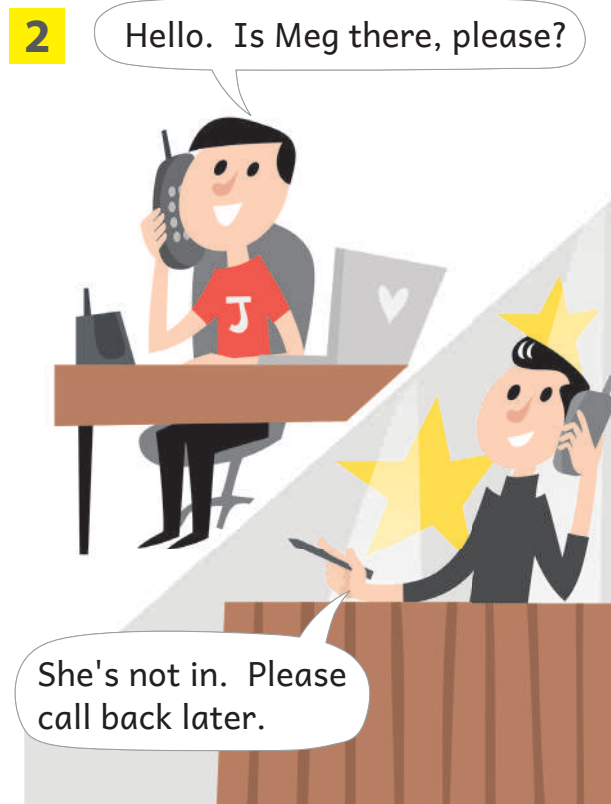
認識字彙

swimmer 泳者

underwater 水下的

Making Phone Calls

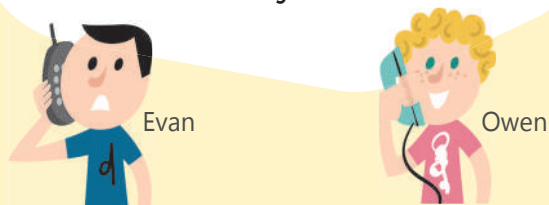
John is looking for Meg, his sister.



Role play. 兩人一組，扮演撥打及接聽電話者，進行對話練習。

a.

Evan: Hi. Can I talk to Marsha?
Owen: Sorry. You have the wrong number.
Evan: Oh, sorry about that.



b.

Carol: Hello. This is Carol.
Is Todd there?
Dan: Yes, please hold on.
Carol: Thanks a lot.



3

Hello. Is Meg there, please?



Yes. Please **hold on**.

4

Is this Meg?



This is Meg speaking.

hold → held

應用字彙 CD1: 26

wrong 錯誤的

hold on 稍候

look for 尋找

c.

Miss Wood: Hi. May I speak to Zoe, please?

Zoe: Who's calling?

Miss Wood: This is Susie Wood from Trees Junior High School.

Zoe: Hi, Miss Wood.
This is Zoe speaking.



Miss Wood



Zoe

d.

Ryan: Hello.

Jane: Hi. Can I speak to Paul?

Ryan: Sorry, but Paul isn't home right now.

Jane: When can I call back?

Ryan: Maybe in an hour.



Ryan



Jane

SCHOOL CLUBS



① the science club



② the math club



③ the magic club



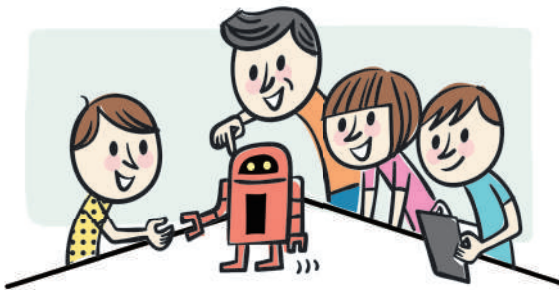
④ the soccer club



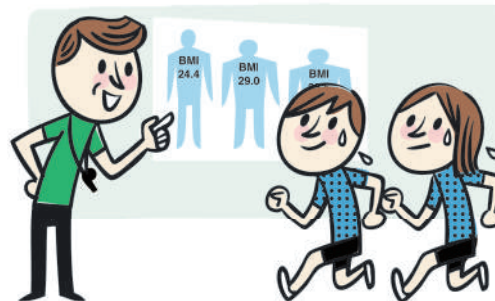
⑤ the Chinese history club



⑥ the violin club



⑦ the robot design club



⑧ the health and PE club

Listen and fill in the blanks. 根據聽到的描述，填入與上方對應的社團名稱。 CD1: 28

1. the _____ club

2. the _____ club

應用字彙 CD1: 29

math 數學 (= mathematics)

magic 魔術；神奇的

soccer 足球

Chinese 中國的；中國人

history 歷史

violin 小提琴

robot 機器人

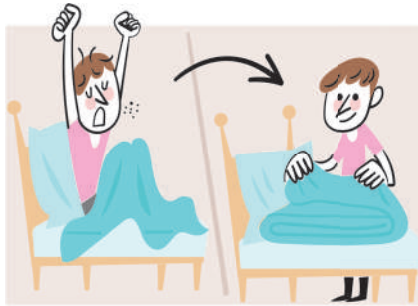
health 健康

PE 體育 (= physical education)

Grammar Focus

- A** After Yuki talked to her cousin, she joined the water sports club.
Yuki joined the water sports club **after** she talked to her cousin.

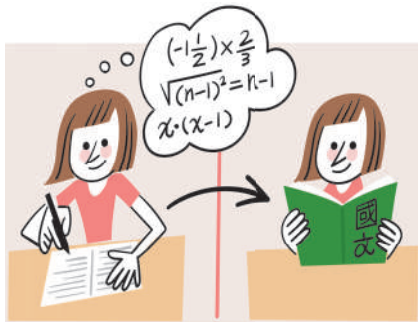
Speak and write. 根據圖片情境說說看、寫寫看。



Example get up / make the bed

After Alan got up, he made the bed.

= Alan made the bed **after** he got up.



① do one's math homework / study Chinese

After Megan did her math homework, _____

= Megan studied Chinese _____.



② the man / walk into the house / the rain / stop

_____, the rain stopped.

= _____ after the man walked into the house.



③ go to bed

A: What did Nora do after she turned off the computer?

B: _____

= _____

B

Before he joined the club, he was a poor swimmer.

He was a poor swimmer before he joined the club.

Speak and write. 根據圖片情境說說看、寫寫看。



Example buy a sandwich / go to work

Before Miss Turner went to work, she bought a sandwich.

= Miss Turner bought a sandwich before she went to work.



① practice the violin / have lunch

_____ Mollie _____, she practiced the violin.

= Mollie practiced the violin _____ she _____.



② do science homework / watch TV

_____, he did his science homework.

= Eric did his science homework _____.



③ drink a glass of milk

A: What do the kids always do before they go to bed?

B: _____

 = _____

C

When he heard about the club, he called his friend.

He called his friend **when** he heard about the club.

Speak and write. 根據圖片情境說說看、寫寫看。



Example be at the airport / call his parents

When Dylan was at the airport, he called his parents.

= Dylan called his parents **when** he was at the airport.



① have free time / practice soccer

_____ Zoey _____ free time, she
_____ soccer.

= Zoey _____ soccer _____ she _____
free time.



② read / listen to music

_____, she listens to
music.

= Carol listens to music _____
_____.



③ the weather is hot / eat ice cream

When the weather is hot, the kids eat ice cream.

= _____



What information can you usually see in an ad?

在一則廣告中，你通常可以看到什麼資訊？



CD1: 30-31

Video Game Design Club

We have great teachers.

Our teacher, **Ms.** Jobs, is a four-time winner of the Taiwan Video Game Contest. Also, we have two guest teachers. They're game **engineers** from a famous video game company. You can **learn** a lot from them.

We offer easy **lessons** on video game design.

Our lessons are not **difficult** at all, and our teachers **teach** in a fun way. You can design your **own** video games after you **finish** the lessons.

teach → taught

While You Read

"We" in the ad refers to _____; "you" refers to _____.

找出廣告中we和you分別意指為何，並將答案填入上方空格中。





閱讀動畫

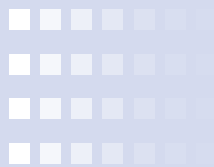
CD1: 32-33

We can take you to the London Game Festival.

Every year, we take two students on a trip to the London Game Festival for free. There, you can see many shows and play a lot of games.

Sign up [here](#) or at Ms. Jobs's office.

Our lessons **start** on September 10.



應用字彙 CD1: 34

Ms. 女士

engineer 工程師

learn 學習

lesson 課；課程

difficult 困難的

teach 教導

own 自己的；擁有

finish 完成；結束

festival 節慶

start 開始

not... at all 一點也不...

free 免費的

show 表演；節目

認識字彙

winner 獲勝者

contest 競賽

guest 客座的；賓客

offer 提供

London [^lʌndən] 倫敦

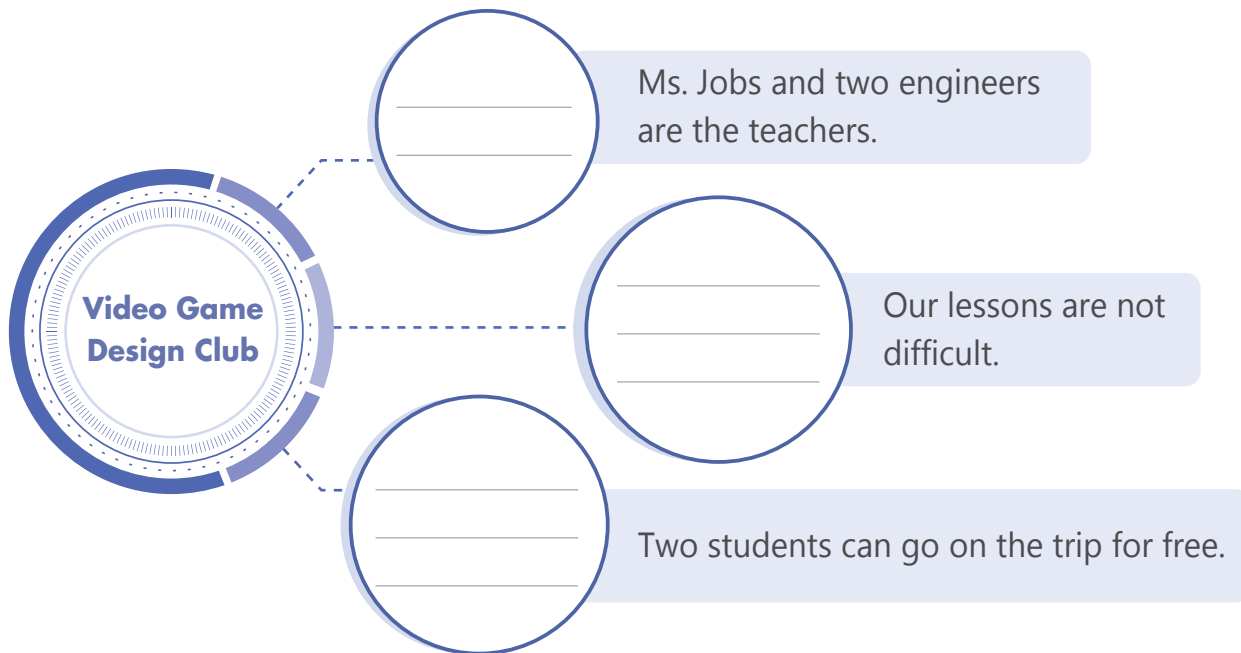
After You Read

★ Using Graphic Organizers: Mind Map
搭配 p. VI 策略步驟教學

A Choose the correct answer. 根據閱讀內容，選出正確的答案。

- () What is the ad about?
- (a) A school club.
 - (b) A game festival.
 - (c) A famous teacher.

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



C Think and say it. 說說看，看完下列三個足球社團的文宣，你比較想加入哪一個？為什麼？

Club A

After you study for a whole day, you can do some exercise with us.

Club B

Join the soccer club, and you can be a soccer player like Messi one day.

Club C

All our lessons are free. Just come and play with us.



I want to join Club B because I want to be a soccer player like Messi.

▶ whole 整個的



A Listen and observe. 聽聽看單字有幾個音節，再觀察重音落在哪個音節上。▶ CD1: 35

ma•gic
[ˈmædʒɪk]

en•joy
[ɪnˈdʒɔɪ]

mu•se•um
[mjuˈziəm]

show•er
[ˈʃaʊər]

to•day
[təˈdeɪ]

to•ma•to
[təˈmetoʊ]

B Listen, repeat, and mark. 跟著CD唸唸看，並標出重音位置。▶ CD1: 36

1. de•sign

2. el•e•men•ta•ry

3. traf•fic

Taco & Tom

本篇可彈性使用 ▶ CD1: 37

Join the club. 彼此彼此，一樣倒楣。



▶ haircut 髮型

Listening Strategy

Predicting



聽力策略

Example

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

- (a) PE class.
- (b) Art class.
- (c) History class.

1. Observe.

- 觀察三個選項的異同：

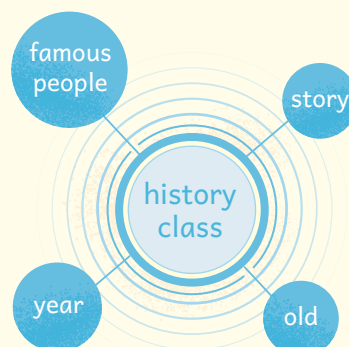
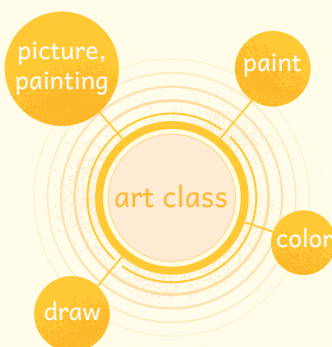
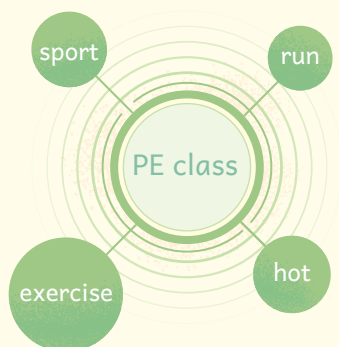
相同之處：皆為class。

不同之處：科目名稱不同。

聽CD時，須注意有關科目的描述。

2. Predict.

- 從不同的課程名稱預測可能會聽到的關鍵字。



3. Listen to the CD and compare. ▶ CD1: 38

- 聽CD，並得出答案為(b)，再比較CD內容與自己預測的內容有何差異。

All right, class. Before the class ends, let's take a look at more **paintings** by Mr. Hugo. Now, what **colors** do you see? Pink, red, and yellow. Good job. He only uses bright colors when he **paints**. Those are his favorites. OK. For your homework, please use these three colors and make a **painting** of your face.

Q: What class is it?

Practice

聽聽看，選出最適合的答案。 ▶ CD1: 39

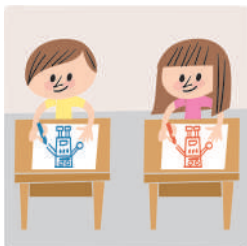
- () (a) At a party. (b) At a concert. (c) In a music class.



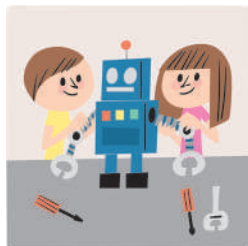
辨識句意

A Listen and choose the correct picture. 根據聽到的句子，選出符合描述的圖片。 ▶ CD1: 40

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: 41

1. () (a) OK. Let's go to the math festival.
(b) Sure. We can do our homework after we come back.
(c) Then can you teach me, please? I'm not good at math.
2. () (a) I think the same.
(b) I don't like sports very much.
(c) The teacher is very interesting.

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: 42

1. () (a) At a game show.
(b) At a summer camp.
(c) At a computer company.
2. () (a) She is calling the man.
(b) She is making some food.
(c) She is teaching health class.

Music is Everything Camp

Are you a fan of music? Please come to our camp and enjoy music with us.

✓ We have great teachers.



Violin teacher Hannah Lee

Ms. Lee is a three-time winner of the World Violin Contest. You can learn a lot from her.



Guitar teacher Victor Jones

Mr. Jones teaches the guitar at many schools, and many famous guitar players were his students.

Piano teachers



Polly Moore

Ms. Moore is a very popular teacher. She teaches the piano in a fun way.



Josh Wei

Mr. Wei traveled around the world and played in many concerts. You can hear lots of interesting stories in his class.



You can find more teachers [here](#).



We offer two kinds of lessons.

One-on-one lessons	You can choose your favorite teacher, and they can design lessons for your needs.
Group lessons	You can play music with others, learn from each other, and have more fun together.

We show your music to the world.

On the last day of the camp, there is a concert. You can show your beautiful music to your friends and family. People around the world can enjoy your music online, too!

Our camp is from
August 13 to August 19.

Sign up [here](#)

and join the MIE Camp!



find 找到

kind 種類

choose 選擇

group 團體

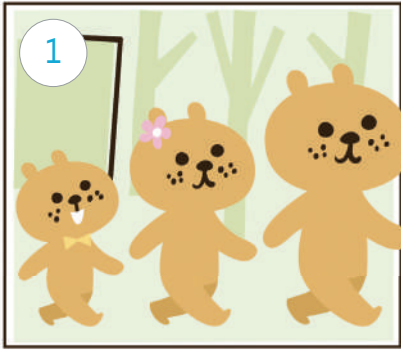
online 在網上

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

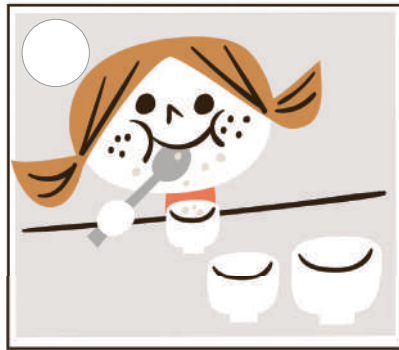
- () What is the reading about?
 - A concert.
 - A music camp.
 - A music festival.
 - A lesson for music teachers.
- () What DOESN'T the reading say?
 - A lot of people like Polly Moore's piano class.
 - Students' parents can go to the concert on August 19.
 - Josh Wei often talks about his concert trips in his class.
 - You can choose your favorite teacher for your group lessons.



1 Read and put the sentences in order. 重組故事。



One early morning, the three bears went for a walk.



Goldilocks finished all the rice.



Goldilocks walked by the bears' house. The door was open, and no one was inside.



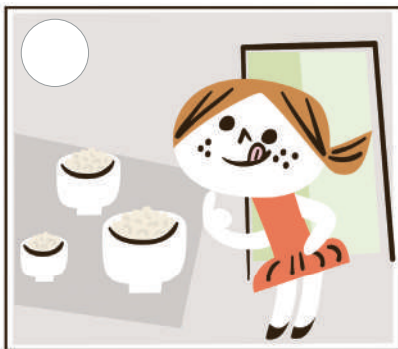
The bears came back home and saw Goldilocks on their bed.



Goldilocks went for a walk that morning, too.



The bears were very mad.



Goldilocks went in and saw three bowls of rice on the table.



Goldilocks was tired, so she slept on a bed near the dining table.

2 Write a story. 自己說故事：將上頁重組過的故事加入when、before或after後，自己說一遍。

Goldilocks is a little girl. She lives by the forest. In the forest, there lives a family of three bears.

One early morning, the three bears went for a walk.

What happened to Goldilocks when she saw the bears?
She jumped up and said sorry to the bears. She then cleaned the house and made them a big dinner.



A Word Power (Abbreviation: Initialism)

1 Read and guess. 觀察簡訊中畫底線的字並猜猜意思。

Luke

There's a good movie on.

It's about famous CEOs in the USA.

Tuesday or Wednesday. Btw, can we play basketball together this weekend?

That's OK. Ttyl.

Molly

What is it about?

When is the movie?

Idk. I have lots of homework.

Bye.

2 Learn the formation rule. 觀察簡訊中縮寫字彙的形成方式。

CEO → chief executive officer

the USA → the United States of America

Btw → By the way

Idk → I don't know

Ttyl → Talk to you later

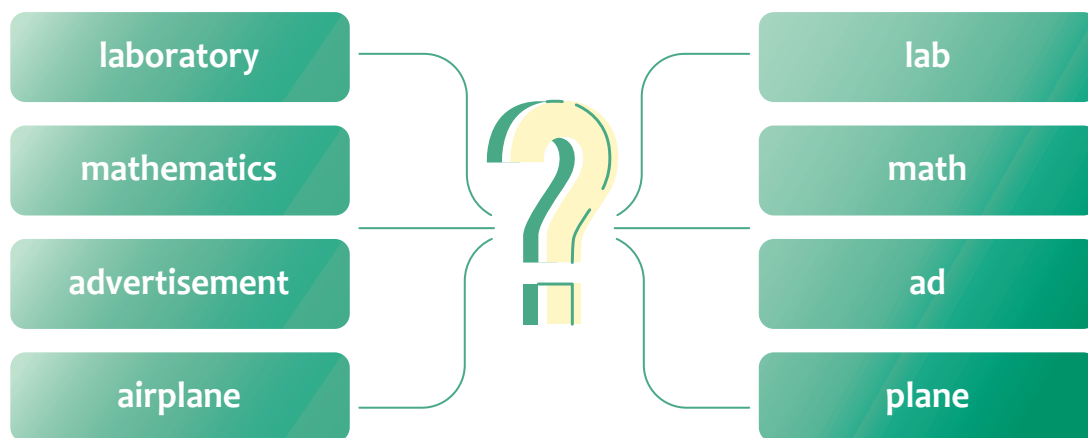
3 Write. 寫出下列字詞的縮寫。



► chief executive officer 執行長

B Word Power (Clipping)

1 Observe the words below. 觀察下列字彙的形式。



2 Learn the word formation rule. 觀察下列字彙形成縮寫的方式。

telephone → **telephone**

hamburger → **hamburger**

hippopotamus → **hippopotamus**

photograph → **photograph**

3 Look it up and write. 查查看，寫出下列字詞的縮寫。



teenager →



gasoline →



champion →

Review 1


Task: Which City Are You In?

兩人一組，從下表中各自選出一個城市，再依例提問，找出對方的答案。



	Hope City	Sun City	Forest City	Pop City	Moon City	Pine City
rainy	✓					✓
sunny		✓	✓	✓	✓	
cloudy	✓	✓				✓
windy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
hot	✓	✓	✓	✓		
cold					✓	✓
snow		✓		✓		✓

• Language in Use:



A: Is it windy today?

A: Is it rainy in your city?

A: Is it cold?

A: Are you in Pop City?

A: Does it snow there?

A: Are you in Forest City?

B: Yes, it is.


B: No, it isn't.

B: No, it's not.

B: No, I'm not.

B: No, it doesn't.

B: Yes, I am.



Recap

授與動詞的用法整理。

授與動詞	直接受詞	介系詞	間接受詞
write sell read teach give show lend take send	物	to	人
cook buy make get		for	

Fill in the blanks. 填入正確的授與動詞。

Alan: Wow, a cool robot.

Betty: Thanks. My dad _____ it to me as a birthday gift.

Alan: What else did you get?

Betty: A soccer ball. My aunt _____ it to me from Australia.

Alan: _____ me!

Betty: Here it is.

Alan: It's beautiful. By the way, what are those on your desk? Birthday cards?

Betty: No. They're postcards. I'm _____ postcards to my cousins in Australia. Hey, I have some coffee in the kitchen. Do you want a cup of coffee? I can _____ you one.

Alan: Why not?

Self Check (Units 1–2)

I. School Subjects

A Write. 寫出學科的名稱。



1. _____ class



2. _____ class



3. _____ class



4. _____ class



5. _____ class



6. _____ class



7. _____ class

B Answer the questions. 根據你的實際情況，回答問題。

1. Which subject are you good at?

2. Which is your favorite subject?

II. Conjunctions

Fill in the blanks. 依句意填入適當的连接詞。

and	or	but	so
because	when	before	after

1. Nina: How was your summer vacation?

Rita: I went to a summer camp _____ had a good time. I especially enjoyed the math class _____ I'm good at numbers.

Nina: Are your parents also good at numbers?

Rita: My mom is, _____ my dad isn't. In fact, he hates numbers.

▶ especially 尤其

2. Sunny: Which do you want for lunch, hamburgers _____ pizza?

Lucas: Can I eat those cookies now? I'm very hungry.

Sunny: Sure. You can eat them _____ you wash your hands.

Lucas: OK. Thanks.

3. Mandy: I have soccer practice this Sunday, _____ I can't go out with you.

Bunny: Do you practice soccer every day?

Mandy: Not really. I don't have soccer practice _____ it rains.

I can... 我能夠...

	Yes	Need Practice
① talk about school subjects 討論學科	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
② use conjunctions 使用連接詞	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Mom Was Doing the Dishes at Half Past Twelve

Warm-up

Say it.

說說看，你會半夜爬起來做哪些事？

1 do homework



2 use the bathroom



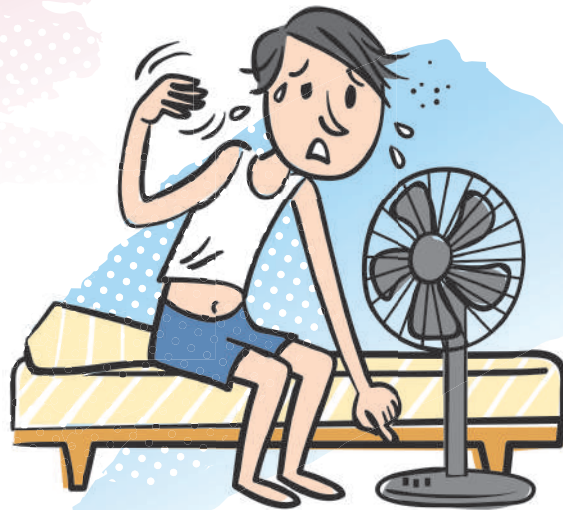
3 eat





4 kill mosquitos

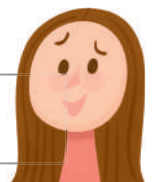
5 turn on the fan



6 play games



I often wake up in the middle of the night to use the bathroom.





A Listen and repeat. ▶ CD2: 1-2

(On Saturday morning)

Kim: **Someone broke** my favorite cup.

Jamie: Maybe Lucky did it.

Kim: Let's check the video from the dog monitor.

Jamie: Stop! Mom was **doing the dishes** at **half past** twelve.

Kim: It was her. I knew it.

Jamie: Take it easy, Kim. Look. The cup was fine when she **left**.

Kim: All right.



應用字彙 ▶ CD2: 5

break → broke
leave → left

someone 某人 (= somebody)

break 打破；損壞

do the dishes 洗碗盤

half 一半；二分之一

past 經過；過去 (的)

leave 離開

take it easy 放輕鬆

認識字彙 monitor 監視器

(Five minutes later)

Kim: Hey, what were you doing in the kitchen at a **quarter** after one?
It was you.

Jamie: Cool down. I was drinking water, and I wasn't **even** close to the table. See?

Kim: Then who broke my cup?

Jamie: Er, look. You did. You were in the kitchen at 2 a.m.

Kim: I was in the kitchen? I don't **remember** that at all.

Jamie: Your eyes weren't open. What were you doing?

Kim: Oh no! I was sleepwalking when I broke my cup.



B Match. 將下列時間與發生的事件配對。

- a. Mom was doing the dishes.
- b. Kim was sleepwalking.
- c. Jamie was drinking water.

1. ()



2. ()



3. ()



應用字彙 CD2: 5

quarter 十五分鐘；四分之一

even 甚至

remember 記得

cool down 冷靜一下

close 靠近的

認識字彙 **sleepwalk** 夢遊

A Busy Morning

These people were very busy at 7 a.m. yesterday.

② sweep the floor

① feed the pets



③ fix the drawer



④ mop the stairs



⑤ take out the trash





⑥ wipe the windows

⑦ dry the hair



⑧ hang the clothes

應用字彙 CD2: 7

feed 餵養

pet 寵物

sweep 掃

floor 地板；樓層

fix 修理；解決

drawer 抽屜

mop 拖地；拖把

stairs 樓梯

wipe 擦拭

window 窗戶

dry (使) 乾燥；乾的

hang 吊；掛

clothes 衣服

Fill in the blanks. 看圖填入適當的動詞。

- What were they doing at 7 a.m. yesterday?

Example Papa was **fixing** the drawer.

1. Snow was _____ the pets.
2. Jack was _____ the stairs.
3. Zoe was _____ her hair.
4. Mr. Hook was _____ out the trash.

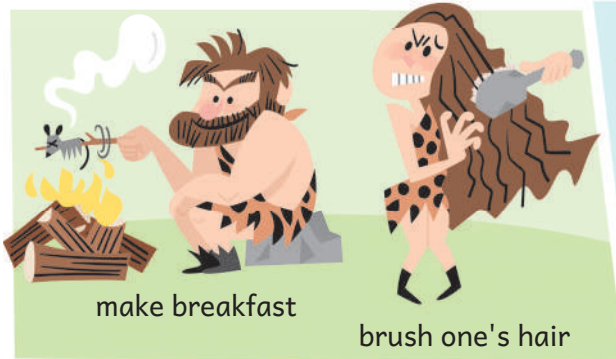
Grammar Focus 1

I/He **was doing** the dishes at seven last night.

We/They **were watching** a video at that time.

Speak and write. 根據下圖，說說看、寫寫看。

Example 6 a.m.



① 7 a.m.



② 11 a.m.



③ 2:30 p.m.

Example Mr. Rokk **was making** breakfast at six o'clock yesterday morning, and Mrs. Rokk **was brushing** her hair at that time.

- ① Yesterday morning at seven o'clock, Mrs. Rokk _____ the clothes, and Mr. Rokk _____.
- ② It was eleven o'clock in the morning. Mr. Rokk _____ on the wall, and their daughter _____ with the pet.
- ③ It was two thirty in the afternoon. The Rokk family was not at home. Mr. Rokk and his daughter _____ a tree, and Mrs. Rokk was watching them under the tree.

Grammar Focus 2

I **was** sleepwalking **when** I **broke** my cup.

They **were** cooking **when** I **walked** into the kitchen.

Speak and write. 根據下圖，說說看、寫寫看。

- What were they doing when the earthquake happened?

Example play video games

① work at the desk

② sleep



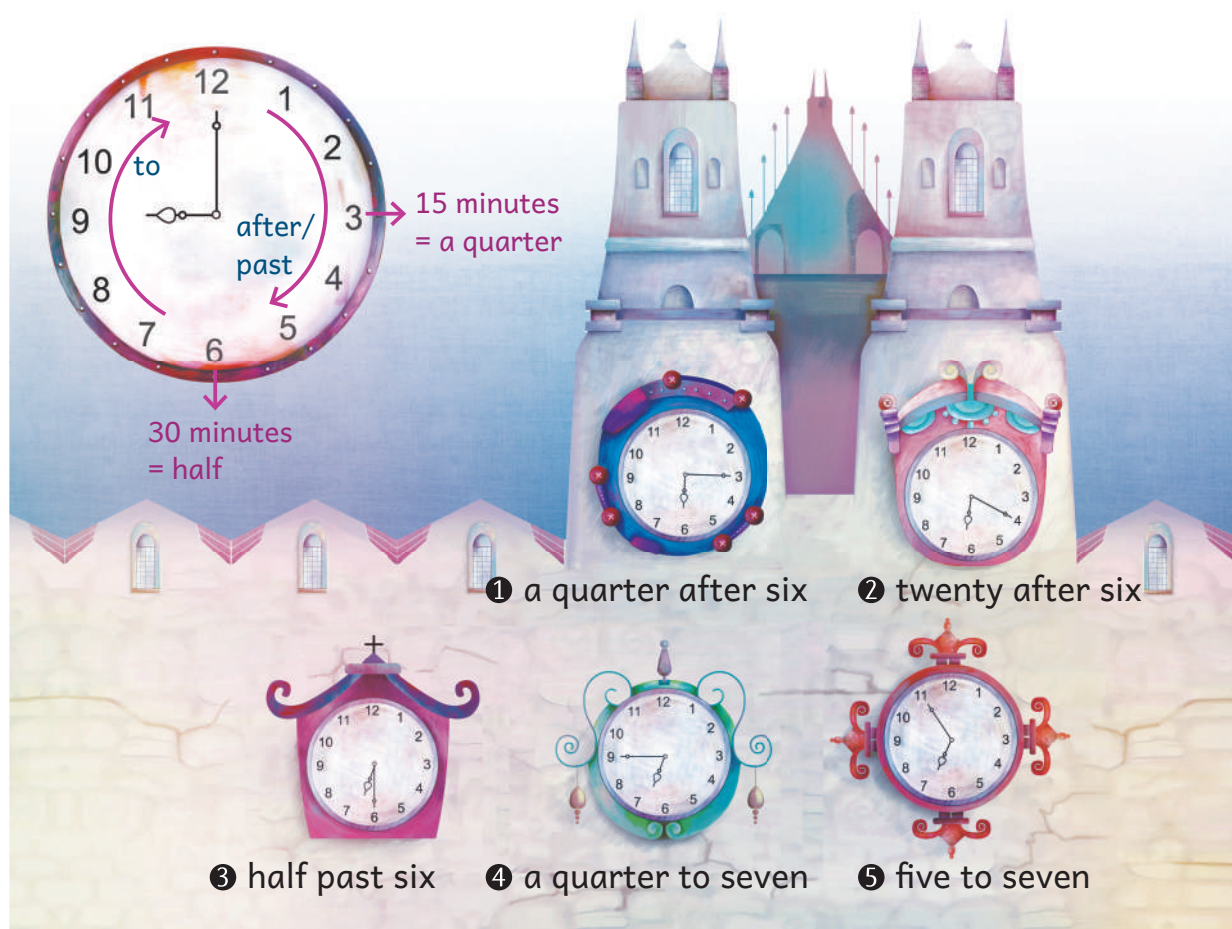
③ use the bathroom

④ climb up the stairs

▶ earthquake 地震

Example Kelly **was playing** video games **when** the earthquake **happened**.

- ① Mrs. Baker _____ at the desk when the earthquake happened.
- ② Bobbie and the baby _____ when the earthquake happened.
- ③ Mr. Kros _____ the bathroom when the earthquake happened.
- ④ Mr. Job _____ up the stairs when the earthquake happened.



Write. 依例寫出下列時間的英文讀法。

Example



1.



2.



3.



Example It is four fifteen. = It is a quarter after four.

1. It is eight thirty. = _____

2. _____ = _____

3. _____ = _____

Before You Read

Do you sometimes have trouble falling asleep?
What do you do when you can't fall asleep?

你有時會睡不著嗎？當你睡不著時，你會怎麼做？

1 drink a cup of warm milk

2 count sheep

3 listen to music

4 get out of bed and exercise





閱讀動畫

A Long Night

While You Read

What happened to Kim last night?

Kim had a **terrible** night last night. She was very tired, so she went to bed at half past eight. **However**, she couldn't **fall asleep**.



應用字彙 CD2: 12

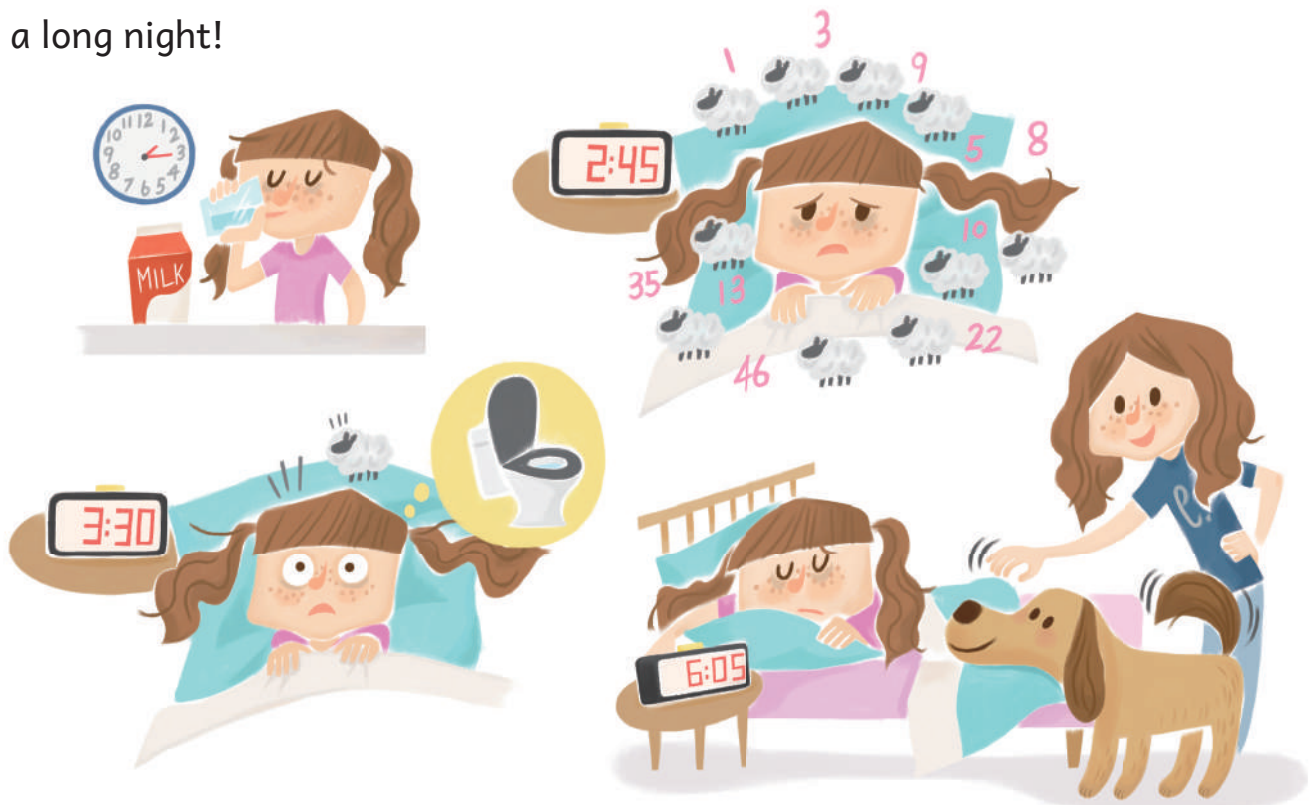
terrible 糟糕的；可怕的

however 然而

fall asleep 睡著

Kim **tried** many **things**. She went to the kitchen and drank some warm milk. After that, she went back to bed. She **moved** around in bed, but she just couldn't **find** a **comfortable** position. Then, she **counted sheep**. Kim was falling asleep when **nature called**. "Ah, I give up," she thought, and she got out of bed again.

When Kim got back, she tried for another two hours. She was **finally** falling asleep when she heard a **voice**. "Get up, Kim. Breakfast is ready," said her sister. It was morning, and she didn't get any sleep at all. What a long night!



find → found

應用字彙 CD2: 12

try 嘗試

comfortable 舒適的；自在的

finally 終於；最後

thing 東西；事情

count 數；計算

voice 聲音

move 移動

sheep 綿羊

give up 放棄

find 找到；發現

nature calls 想上廁所

認識字彙 position 姿勢

After You Read

★ Summarizing
搭配 p. VII 策略步驟教學

A Complete the graphic organizer. 根據閱讀內容，填入正確的答案。

beginning 開頭	Kim went to bed before nine, but she couldn't _____.
middle 過程	Kim tried many _____. She drank some milk, moved around, and _____ sheep. But they didn't work.
end 結尾	Before Kim fell asleep, her sister woke her up. She didn't _____ at all.

★ **B** Summarizing. 將各段落大意的代號填入相對應的位置中，並將句子合併成為全文大意。

Paragraph (): Kim tried many things.

Paragraph (): Kim had a terrible night last night.

Paragraph (): Kim didn't get any sleep at all.

↓
The summary of the reading:

C Think and discuss. 你會做什麼來確保自己有好的睡眠？想一想，並和同學討論。



I don't drink tea or coffee before bed.



A Listen and observe. 聽一聽，並觀察單字的連音。 ▶ CD2: 13

1. There isn't enough **gh** food.
2. I need **me** **m**ore cookies.
3. Is it **hot** **t**oday?
4. Let's play **with** **th**e dog.

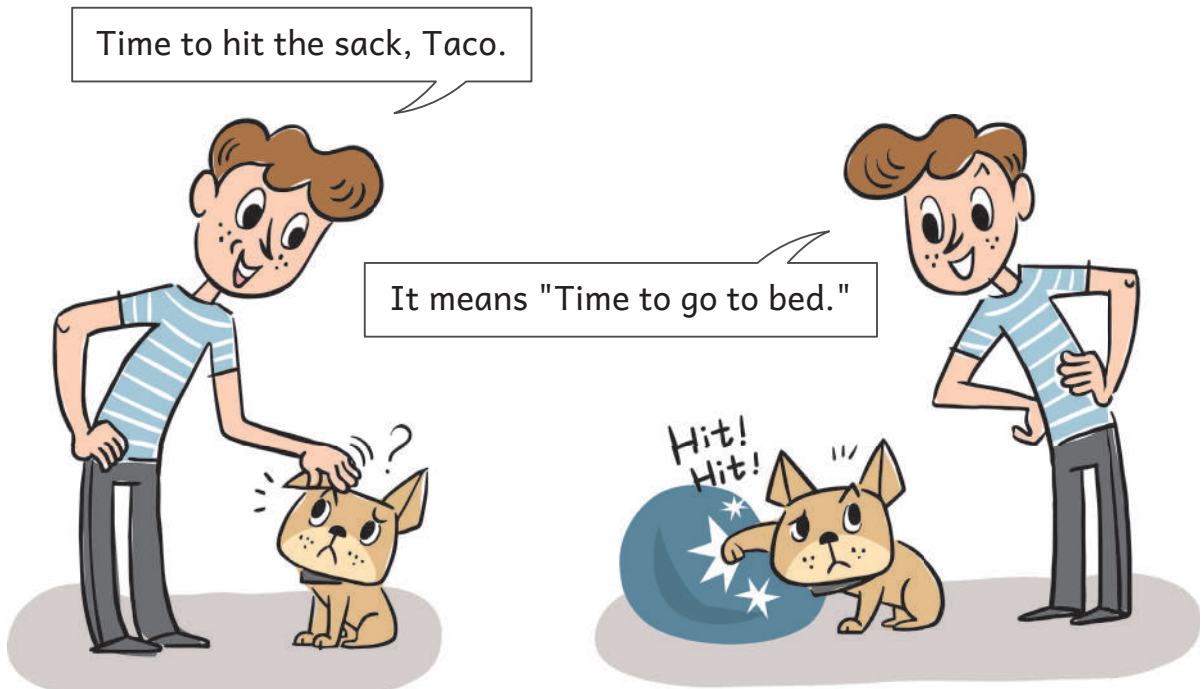
B Read. 利用連音技巧讀出下列的句子。

1. I had a **great** **t**ime in India.
2. We can **help** **p**eople.
3. She's a **big** **g**irl.
4. He is drinking **black** **c**offee.

Taco & Tom

本篇可彈性使用 ▶ CD2: 14

hit the sack 就寢



▶ hit 打擊 sack 麻袋

Listening Strategy

Global Listening



聽力策略

Example

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

- (a) Making dinner.
- (b) Washing their car.
- (c) Cleaning the house.

1. Predict.

- 觀察三個選項的異同，並預測可能會聽到的字。

2. Listen globally. ▶ CD2: 15

- 聽 CD，並大略記錄聽到的內容，遇到生字時不要停，先跳過或快速猜測字義。

我聽到的內容：

... relatives are coming.... ... we are cleaning the house.... Dad is mopping the floor.
Mom is cleaning.... And I'm wiping the table. ... uncle and aunt just got here.

3. Organize.

- 組織聽到的內容，並拼湊出大意。

我聽到的內容：

... relatives are coming.... ... we are cleaning the house.... Dad is mopping the floor.
Mom is cleaning.... And I'm wiping the table. ... uncle and aunt just got here.

They're cleaning the house because the relatives are coming. 所以答案為(c)。

Practice

聽聽看，選出最適合的答案。▶ CD2: 16

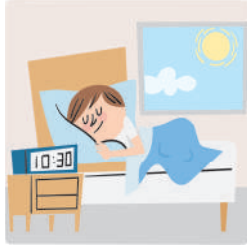
- () (a) Getting food.
- (b) Making dinner.
- (c) Feeding their pet.



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: 17

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: 18

1. () (a) I can't open the window.
(b) Let's swim in it right now.
(c) Let's clean it up with a mop.
2. () (a) No, I didn't because it was raining.
(b) I didn't sweep the floor this morning.
(c) I did take out the clothes and hang them.

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: 19

1. () (a) Sleeping.
(b) Drinking water.
(c) Talking on the phone.
2. () (a) Doing homework.
(b) Cleaning their house.
(c) Moving things into their new place.



John and Mary were husband and wife, and they were very old. They had memory problems, so they went to see a doctor. "I can't help you much. You're losing your memory because of your age. Just write everything down. That can help," said the doctor. John and Mary thanked the doctor and went home.

Later that night, they were watching TV when John got up from his chair. Mary asked, "Where are you going?"

"To the kitchen. I'm thirsty."

Mary thought for a minute and then said, "I'm hungry. Can you make a sandwich for me?"

"Sure."

"Write it down. You have memory problems," said Mary.

"I can remember it. What else do you want?"

Mary said, "Maybe some chocolate ice cream with banana. Write them down, please. You can't remember them all."

"I can remember. You want a sandwich and some chocolate ice cream with banana," John said and left for the kitchen. After twenty minutes, he came back. Mary was falling asleep when he handed her a bowl of chocolate cookies. "Here you go," he said.

She looked at the food and said, "See? You couldn't remember my request. Where's my milk for the cookies?"



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

1. () A person with memory problems can't _____.
(a) write
(b) drink milk
(c) make good food
(d) remember things
2. () Which is true about John and Mary?
(a) John went to the kitchen because he was hungry.
(b) Mary was losing her memory, so she asked John for help.
(c) Mary was right about John: he couldn't remember her request.
(d) The doctor couldn't help them because they didn't have money.
3. () What is the joke in the story?
(a) Mary wanted a lot of food.
(b) John didn't remember the milk.
(c) John and Mary both couldn't remember the request.
(d) John didn't write things down and got the wrong food.

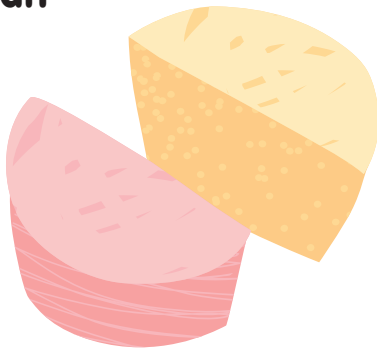
► joke 笑話





1 Read. 讀讀看下列 half 和 quarter 的用法。

Half



◆ **half an hour**

Bob slept on the sofa for half an hour.

◆ **cut... into halves**

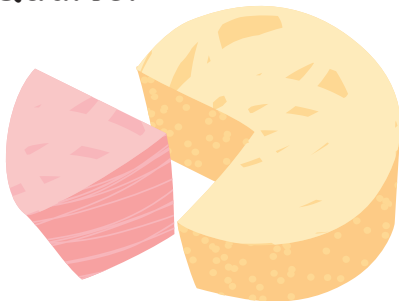
Mom cut the apple into halves.

◆ **half of**

A: What's half of eighty?

B: Forty.

Quarter



◆ **a quarter of an hour**

Liz stood in line for a quarter of an hour.

◆ **cut... into quarters**

Dad cut the cake into quarters.

◆ **a quarter of**

A: What's a quarter of 100 centimeters?

B: Twenty-five centimeters.



2 Fill in the blanks. 根據句意填入 half、halves、quarter 或 quarters。

My friends and I made a cake yesterday. It was a lot of fun. The cake was in the oven for fifteen minutes at first, but it wasn't ready. So, we waited for another thirty minutes. After _____ an hour, we took the cake out. Then, we put chocolate cream on _____ of the cake and banana on the other half because Emma and Kyle wanted chocolate, and Sam and I wanted fruit. After that, we cut the cake into _____, and we each got a big slice. It was very yummy.

► oven 烤箱

Unit

4

What Do You Want to Be in the Future?

Warm-up

Check and say it.

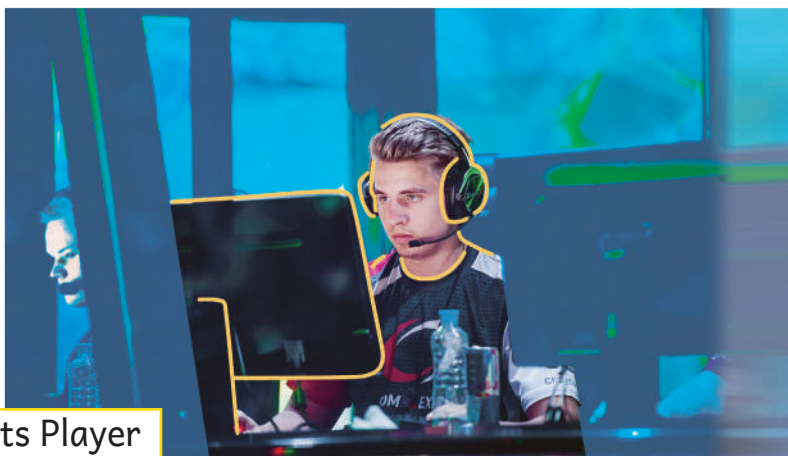
勾選你感興趣的新興職業，並說說看你的理由。

☐

1 YouTuber

☐

2 E-sports Player





3 Animal Communicator



4 App Developer



5 Drone Pilot

I want to be an animal communicator because I love animals.



▶ e-sports player 電競選手
developer 開發者

communicator 溝通者
drone 無人機

app 應用程式
pilot 飛行員



A Listen and repeat. ▶ CD2: 20-21

(In the classroom)

Cody: What are you doing, Zac?

Zac: I'm making a video for my YouTube channel.

Yuki: How cool!

Zac: I enjoy making videos, and I **hope** to be a famous YouTuber one day.

Yuki: And you, Cody? What do you want to be in the **future**?

Cody: I **plan** to be a **lawyer**. I want to help people in need and fight for their rights.

Yuki: Good for you.



YouTube [ˈjuːtjuːb] 影片分享網站

YouTuber [ˈjuːtjuːbər] (YouTube) 影片創作者

應用字彙 ▶ CD2: 24

hope 希望

future 未來(的)

plan 規劃；計畫

lawyer 律師

right 權利

認識字彙 channel 頻道

Cody: What's your **dream job**, Yuki?

Yuki: Being a singer is my dream job.

Zac: It's great to have a dream. And you're really good at singing.

Yuki: But I hate singing in front of people. I **get butterflies in my stomach** when people watch me.

Zac: Don't **worry**. Just **keep** practicing.

Cody: Or you can put on a big wig, and then you can't see people.

Yuki: Haha. Good idea.



B Match. 根據對話內容，將人物與其想從事的職業代號填入空格中。

- a. singer c. lawyer
b. writer d. YouTuber

1. ()



2. ()



3. ()



應用字彙 CD2: 24

dream 夢想(的); 做夢

job 工作

get butterflies in one's stomach 感到緊張

worry 擔心

keep 持續；保持

idea 主意；想法

put on 穿上

認識字彙 wig 假髮

① reporter



She **interviews** famous people.

② mail carrier



He delivers mail to people.

③ dentist



He fixes people's teeth.

④ factory worker



She works in a factory.

⑤ fisherman



He **catches** fish at sea.

⑥ secretary



He plans the day for his **boss**.

catch → caught

Fill in the blanks. 根據句意，填入職業名稱。

- Sammi wants to become a _____ because she enjoys working at sea.
- Caleb is a _____. He's now looking at little Ann's teeth.
- Ms. Smith is a _____. She needs to work long hours and drive between many places.
- Neil is a rice _____ from India. His five kids usually help on the farm at the end of the rice season.

⑦ salesman



He sells goods.

⑧ farmer



She **grows** fruit on a farm.

⑨ soldier



He fights for his **country**.

⑩ truck driver



She delivers goods.

grow → grew

reporter 記者

interview 採訪；面試

mail carrier 郵差

(= mailman)

dentist 牙醫

factory 工廠

fisherman 漁夫

catch 捉；接

secretary 秘書

boss 老闆

salesman 銷售員；業務員

farmer 農夫

grow 種植；成長

soldier 士兵

country 國家

truck driver 卡車司機

認識字彙

career 職業

deliver 投遞；運送

goods 貨物

Answer the questions. 回答下面的問題。

1. What is your favorite job?
2. What do you want to do when you grow up? Why?

Grammar Focus 1

A

I **want to be** a YouTuber.

He **plans to be** a lawyer.

She **needs to make** a video.

We **like to play** soccer.

They **love to go** to science class.

The men **hate to work** at night.

Speak and write. 看圖說說看、寫寫看。

Example need / deliver food



The man **needs to** deliver food to people.

① plan / buy a camera



The man _____
_____ a camera.

② want / have salad for lunch



Mr. Turnip _____
_____ salad for lunch.

③ like / interview people



The reporter _____
_____.

④ hate / see a dentist



The girl _____
_____.

⑤ need / mop the floor



Activity Think and share. 分享你和家人閒暇之時喜歡做的事情。

What do you and your family like to do in your free time?



BI **enjoy** singing.He **practices** playing the piano.She **keeps** talking in class.She **finished** making dinner.We **like** drawing pictures.They **love** going to the movies.The kids **hate** doing the dishes.

Speak and write. 看圖說說看、寫寫看。

**Example** enjoy / draw butterflies / keep / practiceSarah **enjoys** drawing butterflies, and she **keeps** practicing every day.

① love / walk the dog / hate / wash it

James _____ the dog, but he _____ washing it.



② finish / read the book / keep / call her

Anna didn't _____ the book because her friends _____ her.



③ enjoy / be a farmer / like / grow fruit

The man _____ a farmer. He _____ fruit very much.

Observe. 觀察 like、love、hate 的受詞變化。

I	like	to sing. sing ing .
	love	
	hate	

Usage 1 — 介系詞+V-ing

Read. 讀讀看。

Yuki is good **at singing**.

They are thinking **about making** a video.

Fill in the blanks. 根據圖片情境及提示字完成句子。



thank their dad for

1. The girls thanked their dad _____
_____ dinner for them.



talk about

2. The singers are _____
_____ a concert.



be sorry for

3. The little boy was _____
_____ the window.

Grammar Focus 2

Being a singer **is** fun.

Making a video **is** easy.

Speak and write. 看圖說說看、寫寫看。



Example sell things / not easy

Selling things **is** not easy.



① drink enough water / important

_____ enough water _____
_____.



② see a movie / great

_____ with
friends _____.



③ play the violin / difficult

_____ for my sister.



④ swim in the sea on a sunny day / nice

Read. 讀讀看。

It is great to have a dream.

It is difficult for Yuki to sing on stage.

Fill in the blanks. 根據提示字完成句子。



good / help people

1. _____ good
_____ people.



interesting / catch fish

2. _____

Read. 讀一讀下列的句子。

1. Zac enjoys interviewing people.
2. Interviewing people is fun for Zac.
3. Zac likes to interview people.
4. It is fun for Zac to interview people.





Before You Read

What does it take to be successful at a job?

成功需要哪些要素呢？

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> hard work | <input type="checkbox"/> looks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> background | <input type="checkbox"/> luck |
| <input type="checkbox"/> intelligence | <input type="checkbox"/> talent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> determination | <input type="checkbox"/> passion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____ | |

- ▶ looks 相貌
background 背景
luck 運氣
intelligence 智力
talent 天賦
determination 毅力
passion 熱忱



閱讀動畫

The Road to Success

While You Read

Find the four time periods mentioned in the reading.

找出文章中提到的四段時期。

Stefani is a **successful** singer. However, her road to success was not easy. Stefani **decided** to **become** a singer at a young age, but no one **believed** in her. Lots of her classmates made fun of her dream. Even her family wanted her to give it up, but she didn't.



應用字彙 CD2: 31

become → became

successful 成功的

decide 決定

become 成為

believe 相信

make fun of 取笑

認識字彙 success 成功

After high school, Stefani tried to find a record company to work with, but no one wanted her because of her ordinary looks. That didn't stop her. Stefani kept performing and writing songs. Finally, she got her success in 2008 when her first record came out.

It was always Stefani's dream to become a successful singer, and she never gave up her dream. Now she is famous and has fans all over the world. People know her by the name of Lady Gaga.



應用字彙 CD2: 31

looks 相貌

all over 遍及

認識字彙 record 唱片；單曲 ordinary 平凡的 perform 表演 lady 女士

After You Read

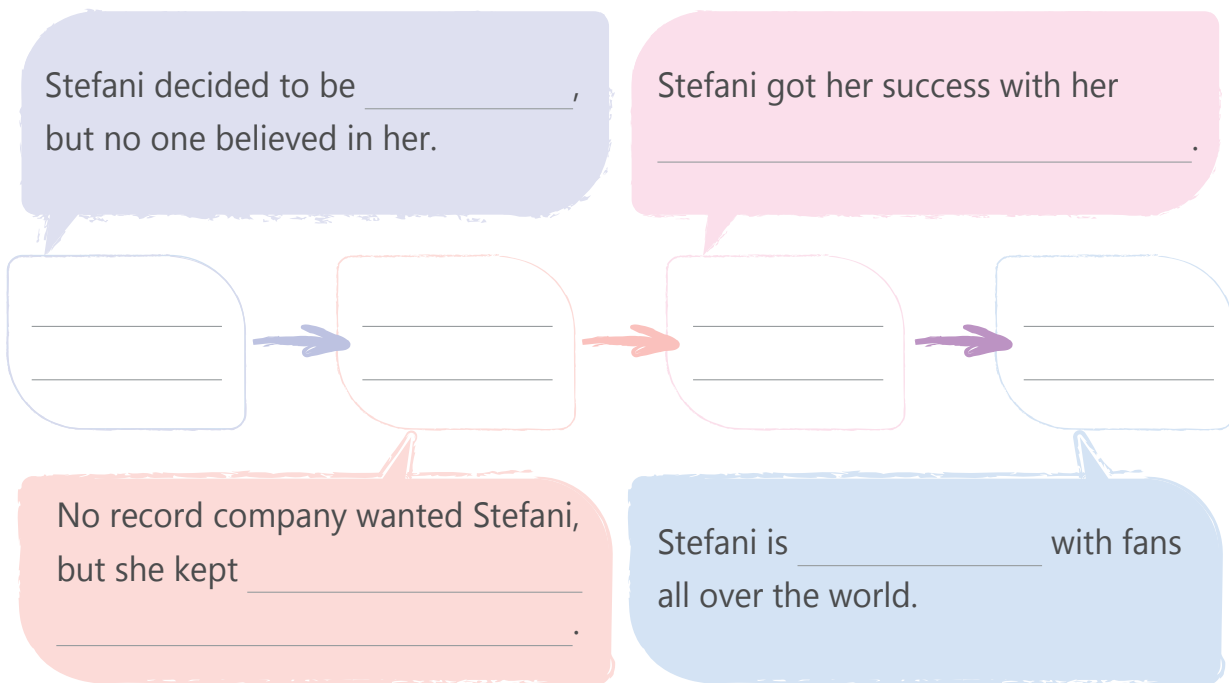
★ Using Graphic Organizers: Timeline
搭配 p. VI 策略步驟教學

A Choose the correct answer. 根據閱讀內容，選出正確的答案。

1. () What is the main idea of the reading?
 - (a) Stefani is a famous singer with fans all over the world.
 - (b) Many people wanted Stefani to give up, but she didn't.
 - (c) It wasn't easy for Stefani to become a successful singer.
2. () Which supports the statement "Her road to success was not easy"?
 - (a) She never gave up on her dream.
 - (b) No company wanted her because of her ordinary looks.
 - (c) She got her success in 2008 when her first record came out.

▶ support 支持 statement 陳述

★ **B** Complete the graphic organizer. 依閱讀內容將適當的字詞填入時間軸，並完成組織圖。



C Look it up and share. 你理想職業的必備條件為何？上網查一查，並和同學分享。



I want to be a teacher, and to be a teacher, I need to be kind and patient. I also need to take courses in education.

▶ patient 有耐心的 course 課程



A Listen and observe. 聽一聽，並觀察單字的連音。 ▶ CD2: 32

1. Please stand d up.
2. He has a lot of money.
3. Can you take it out for me?
4. We saw a cat and a rat there.

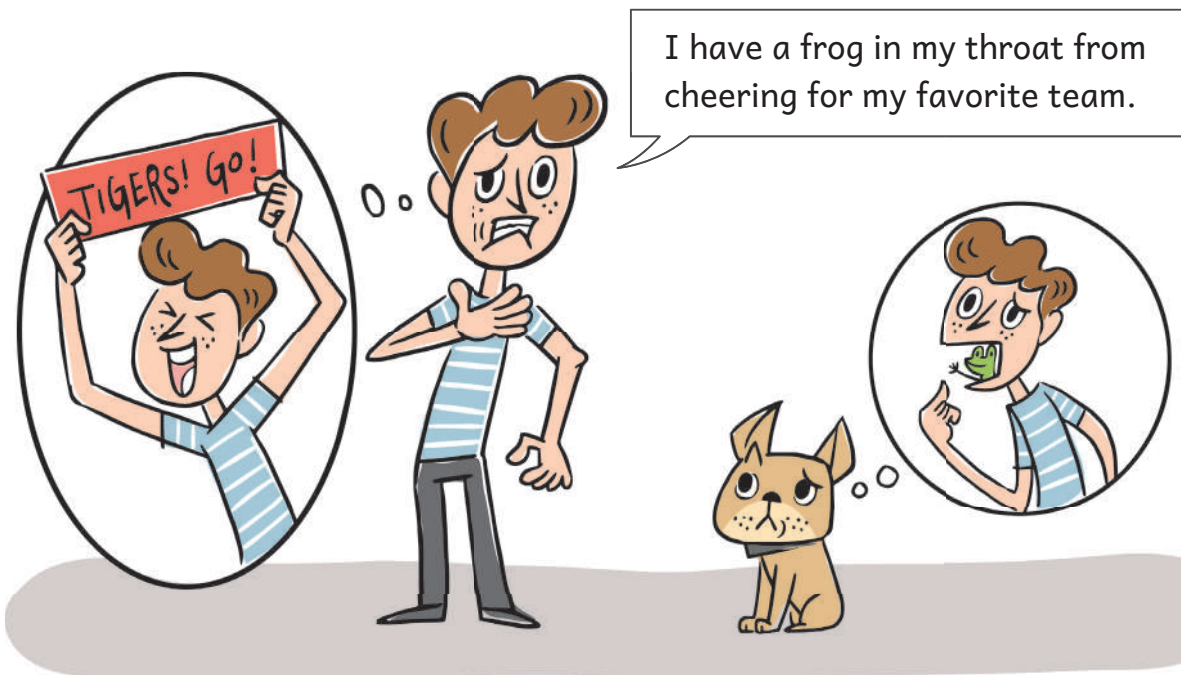
B Read. 利用連音技巧讀出下列的句子。

1. This place is full of trash. Please clean it up.
2. Did they say something ing about it?

Taco & Tom

本篇可彈性使用 ▶ CD2: 33

have a frog in one's throat 聲音嘶啞



▶ frog 青蛙 throat 喉嚨 cheer 歡呼

Listening Strategy

Global Listening



聽力策略

Example

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

- (a) A big company.
- (b) A dentist's office.
- (c) A breakfast shop.

1. Predict.

- 觀察三個選項的異同，並預測可能會聽到的字及內容。

2. Listen globally. ▶ CD2: 34

- 仔細聽CD內容，遇到生字時不要停，先跳過或快速猜測字義。
- 留意關鍵字，尤其是名詞、動詞或形容詞等，並記錄下來。

我聽到的關鍵字：

broke, front tooth, breakfast, busy, big company, tomorrow, meet, people, hurts, see

3. Organize.

- 組織聽到的關鍵字，並試圖還原CD大致的內容。

I broke my front tooth at breakfast. I'm meeting a big company tomorrow, but I can't meet people. My front tooth hurts. Can I see him?

可推知答案為(b)。

Practice

聽聽看，選出最適合的回應。▶ CD2: 35

- () (a) A reporter.
- () (b) A fisherman.
- () (c) A truck driver.



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: 36

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: 37

1. () (a) I hope so.
(b) Good idea.
(c) Don't worry.
2. () (a) I want to become a reporter.
(b) I decided not to be a soldier.
(c) I need to go to Mrs. Carrie's factory.

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: 38

1. () (a) A dentist.
(b) A secretary.
(c) A salesman.
2. () (a) Keep practicing.
(b) Give up his dream.
(c) Start learning the violin.

Simu Liu is a successful actor. However, being an actor wasn't his plan at first. Before his acting career, he worked at a big company. He didn't like his job, so he decided to look for a new career. In the end, he followed his dream and started acting.

Simu Liu's road to success wasn't a walk in the park. His parents weren't happy and didn't believe in him. Also, he couldn't get many acting jobs because of his looks. But he didn't give up. He kept acting in shows or movies even when his roles were small and didn't have any lines. Finally, he got his first big role in a popular TV show in 2016.

In 2021, Simu Liu became Marvel's first Asian superhero. He is well known now and has fans all over the world. He is sure to have a bright future in the acting world.



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

1. () What is the reading about?
 - (a) Simu Liu's career.
 - (b) Simu Liu's dream role.
 - (c) Simu Liu's successful company.
 - (d) Simu Liu's plan to become an actor.
2. () What does it mean when something isn't a walk in the park?
 - (a) It is not easy to do.
 - (b) It is not a place for fun.
 - (c) It is not an important job.
 - (d) It is not near one's house.



Review 2

Task: Two Truths and One Lie

兩人一組，每人設計三個有關於昨天某時間點自己正在做的事，其中兩個為真實敘述、一個為謊造的敘述。最後，讓對方猜猜看哪個是謊言。



1. _____ ☐ truth ☐ lie
2. _____ ☐ truth ☐ lie
3. _____ ☐ truth ☐ lie

• Language in Use:

- A: 1. I was sleeping at 9 p.m.
2. I was riding my bike when it started to rain at 6 p.m.
3. I was playing with my phone in math class when the teacher came into the classroom.

Which is a lie?

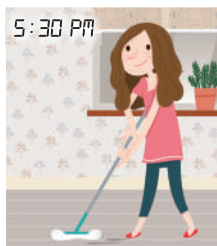
B: Number 2. It didn't rain yesterday.

A: You are right.

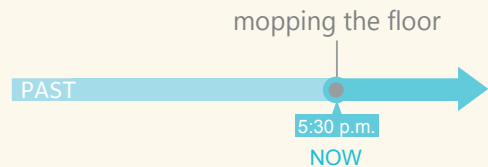


Recap

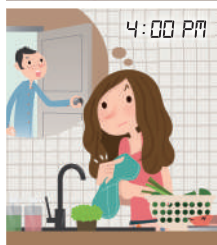
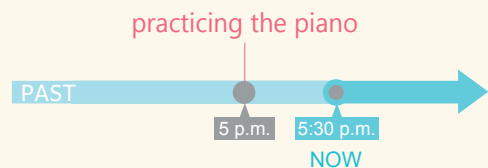
A 複習過去簡單式、過去進行式與現在進行式。



It is 5:30 p.m.
I **am mopping** the floor now.



It was 5 p.m.
I **was practicing** the piano then.



I **was doing** the dishes at 4 p.m.
My husband **came** home at 4 p.m.
→ I **was doing** the dishes **when**
my husband **came** home.



B 複習動名詞與不定詞的用法。

1. 動名詞與不定詞當受詞

Daisy keeps **talking to** her friends.

keep / practice / enjoy / finish + V-ing

Daisy loves **to talk** to her friends.
Daisy loves **talking**

love / like / hate / start + V-ing, to V

Daisy wants **to talk** to her friends.

want / need / plan / decide / hope + to V

2. 動名詞與it當主詞

Talking to Daisy is great.

It is great **to talk** to Daisy.

Self Check (Units 3–4)

I. Gerunds & Infinitives

Circle the correct answer. 圈出正確的受詞型態。

1. Mom enjoys (have / having / to have) a cup of tea after she finishes (clean / cleaning / to clean) the kitchen in the morning.
2. Peter hopes (become / becoming / to become) a great NBA player, so he keeps (practice / practicing / to practice) every day.
3. It's not good for kids (watch / watching / to watch) too much TV. They need (take / taking / to take) a rest every thirty minutes.

II. Time

Fill in the blanks. 看圖填入時間。

What's the time?



1. It is five o seven.
= It's seven _____.



2. It is six thirty.
= It's _____ past _____.



3. It is eleven fifty.
= It's _____.

III. Jobs

Write. 根據敘述，寫出職業名稱。

What do they do?

My job is to do office work like making phone calls for my boss.



1. _____

My job is to take care of people's teeth.



2. _____

I sell good books to people.



3. _____

I know a lot about the law.



4. _____

I own a farm, and I take good care of it.



5. _____

I deliver news to people on TV.



6. _____

► take care of 照顧

I can... 我能夠...

	Yes	Need Practice
① use gerunds and infinitives 使用動名詞與不定詞	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
② talk about time 表達時間	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
③ talk about jobs 談論職業	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How Do We Go to the Hotel?

Warm-up

Check and say it.

勾選你經常造訪的地點，並說說看，你通常使用何種交通方式到達該地。

A. walk B. ride a bike C. take a bus D. take a train

☐

1 my grandparents' house

☐

2 my favorite restaurant





3 the library



4 the park



5 the school



I usually take a train to my grandparents' house.



I ride a bike to the library on Saturday afternoons.

A Listen and repeat. 🎧 CD3: 1-2

(The Katos are at an airport in London.)

Yuki: How do we go to our hotel, Dad?

Dad: We can take the train or the Tube.

Yuki: What's the Tube?

Dad: It's the **metro** in London.

Mom: Let's go by metro because our hotel is near Green Park Station.

Yuki: Great.

(Ninety minutes later)

Yuki: Mom, we got off at Green Park Station half an hour ago. Now, we are back on Piccadilly Road again.

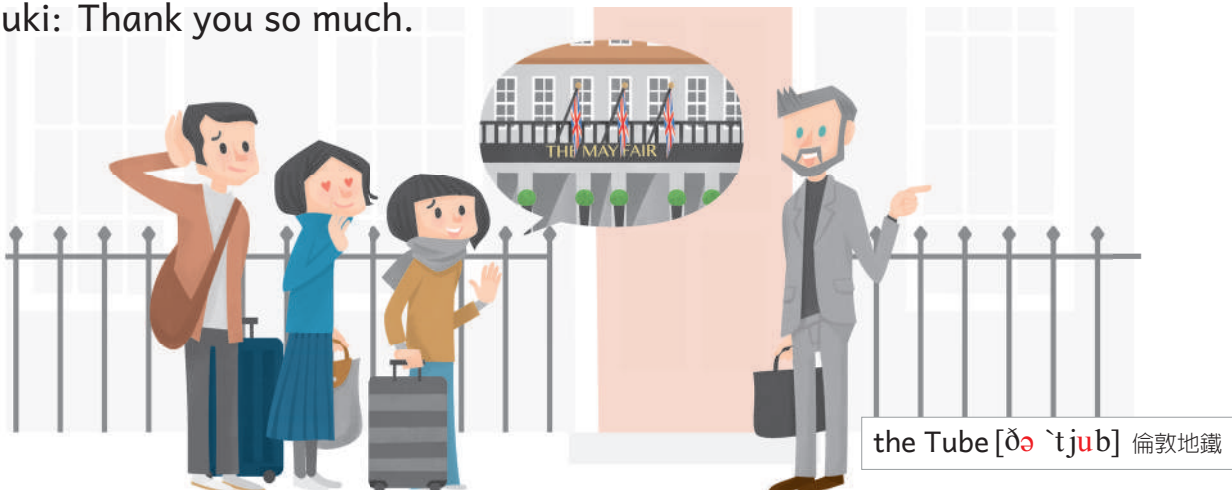
Mom: We are **lost**, but we don't have a **map**. Let's **ask** someone for help.

(They see a man.)

Yuki: **Excuse me**. How do we get to the May Fair Hotel?

Man: Go **straight** and **turn left** on Berkeley Street. Go **along** the street for two **blocks**. There's a **supermarket** on the **corner**, and the hotel is **across from** it.

Yuki: Thank you so much.



(At the hotel)

Dad: Excuse me. Where is Room 101?

Clerk: It's on the first floor. Go up the stairs, and it's the first one on the right.

Dad: Up? Aren't we on the first floor?

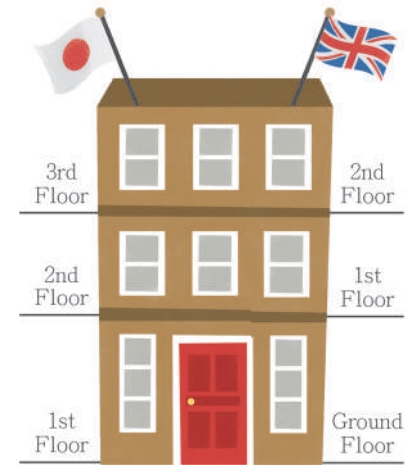
Clerk: This is the **ground** floor, sir.

Dad: Oh, right. It's different in the UK. Thanks.

Yuki: Dad, what can we do later?

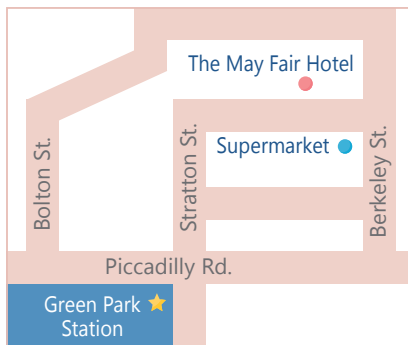
Dad: Let's go picnicking at Green Park.
We can go there **on foot**.

Yuki: Cool.



B Check. 根據對話內容，勾選出Green Park Station到The May Fair Hotel的正確地圖。

1. ☐



2. ☐



UK [ˈjuːˈkeɪ] 英國

應用字彙 CD3: 5

metro 捷運 lost 迷路的

straight 直地；直的

supermarket 超市

ground 地面 on foot 步行

get off 下(車、飛機等)

map 地圖 ask 請求；詢問

turn left 向左轉

corner 轉角；角落

take 搭乘(交通工具)

get 到達

Excuse me. (對不起) 請問…。

along 沿著 block 街區

across from 在…的對面

by 搭乘；藉由…方式

right 右邊(的)

Theme Words 1

CD3: 6



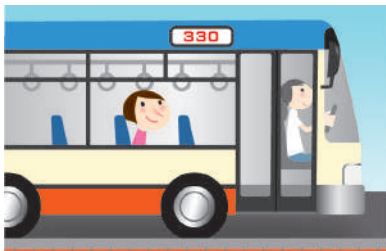
⑤ take a ship



⑥ take a train



⑦ take the metro



⑧ take a bus



⑨ take a taxi



⑩ drive a car



⑪ ride a bike

⑫ ride a motorcycle

⑬ ride a scooter

Listen and write. 聽一聽，依序寫出Brad所使用的交通工具。 CD3: 7

_____ → _____ → _____

應用字彙 CD3: 8

ship 輪船

taxi 計程車

motorcycle 機車；摩托車

scooter 機車

fly 飛行；駕駛

Grammar Focus 1

A

How do you go to school?

How did she go to the theater?

I go to school **by train**.

She went there **on foot**.

Speak and write. 看圖說說看、寫寫看。



Example go home / ship

A: **How** do the workers go home?

B: They go home **by ship**.



① go to work / motorcycle

A: _____ does Johnny go to work?

B: He goes to work _____.



② go to the museum / taxi

A: _____ they go to the museum this morning?

B: They went to the museum _____.



③ you and Peter / go to the bank / metro / this afternoon

A: _____

B: _____



④ she / go to the library / on foot / yesterday

A: _____

B: _____

B

He took the metro to school.

We took a plane to the island.

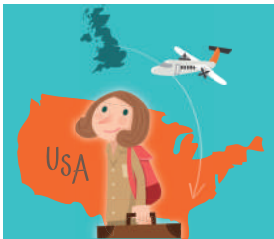
She rode a motorcycle to the shop.

They drove (a car) to the airport.

Speak and write. 說說看，寫寫看。

**Example** bus / work

Mr. Song took a bus to work.



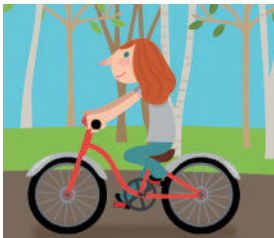
① plane / the USA

The woman _____ to the USA.



② car / the coffee shop

The man _____ to the coffee shop.



③ bike / the park

The girl _____ to the park.

Read. 讀讀看。

take a taxi
a train
the metro

by taxi
train
metro

ride a motorcycle
a bicycle

walk

by motorcycle
bicycle

on foot

In the City



Say it. 依例練習用介系詞描述各場所的位置。

Example

- The bank is **between** the hotel **and** the fire station.
- The post office is **on** Spring Road. It is **across from** the hospital.
- The hospital is **on the corner of** Spring Road **and** Sunny Street. It is **next to** the school.

應用字彙 CD3: 10

city 城市

bank 銀行；河岸

toy 玩具

post office 郵局

hospital 醫院

bus stop 公車站

Grammar Focus 2

How do we get to Green Park?

Walk down/along this road (for one block).

Go straight (for two blocks).

Turn right/left (at the police station).

Turn right/left (on Station Road).

It is on the left/right.

Speak and write. 看圖說說看、寫寫看。



Example Iris: How do I get to the park?

Jack: Go down the road for one block. It's on the right.

① Ken: _____ do I _____ the bank?

Lily: Turn _____ and _____ down Third Street. It's next to the supermarket.

② Mia: _____
_____ the police station?

Nick: Go straight for _____ blocks and _____
on Second Street. Walk along the street, and you can see it on your
left.

③ Oliver: _____
Kitty's Restaurant?

Patty: Walk along _____ for one block and turn left at
the _____. Go down _____
, and you can see it on your left. It's across from the
Forest Park.

④ Rita: _____

Sam: Go straight and turn right on Station Road. It's on the corner of Station
Road and Fourth Street.

Activity Role play. 在下圖選出一個目的地，並依圖中主角所在的位置，請同學指示方向。





Answer the questions. 根據上方圖示回答問題。

1. Look at Picture ③. What does the woman like to do in her free time?
2. Look at Picture ⑥. What does the man like to do in his free time?

應用字彙 CD3: 12

pool 水池

go jogging 慢跑

go sailing 玩帆船；航行

go surfing 衝浪

go biking 騎單車

go shopping 購物

Before You Read

What do you like to do when you go traveling? Check.

- ☐ Talk to locals.
- ☐ Shop for family.
- ☐ Write postcards to friends.
- ☐ Take lots of pictures.
- ☐ Enjoy local food.
- ☐ Visit landmarks.





閱讀動畫

A Fun Day in London

While You Read

What places did the Katos visit in London?

Today was our second day in London. The plan for today was to see a play at Shakespeare's Globe and go sightseeing along the way. After a big breakfast at the hotel, we started our day.

First, we took a bus to Hyde Park and went bird watching there. Then we walked around the lake. Later, we went to Big Ben by metro. I was busy taking pictures when the clock **hit** twelve. The **sound** of the **bells** was beautiful, and many people stopped to listen.



hit → hit

Shakespeare's Globe [ˈʃeks.pɪrɪz ˈɡloʊb] 莎士比亞環球劇場 Big Ben [ˌbɪɡ ˈben] 大笨鐘

應用字彙 CD3: 17

hit 碰撞；打擊

sound 聲音

bell 鐘；鈴

play 戲劇

認識字彙 go sightseeing 觀光；遊覽

After that, we walked along the River Thames. There were many lovely coffee houses along the river bank. Around twelve thirty, we got to the theater. There, we saw *Romeo and Juliet* by Shakespeare. It was a great **experience** to see the famous play with my family. What a **wonderful** day!



應用字彙 CD3: 17

River Thames [ˌrɪvə ˈtɛmz] 泰晤士河

experience 經歷；經驗

wonderful 美好的

around 大約

After You Read

A Choose the correct answer. 根據閱讀內容，選出正確的答案。

- () What is the main idea?
- (a) The Katos had a long walk to Shakespeare's Globe.
- (b) The Katos visited many places and saw a play in London.
- (c) The Katos were happy to see William Shakespeare's work.

B Match. 依閱讀內容將Yuki一家去過的地點代號填入相符敘述的括號中。

★ Scanning
搭配 p. VII 策略步驟教學



Ⓐ The May Fair Hotel

Ⓑ Hyde Park

Ⓒ Big Ben

Ⓓ the bank of River Thames

Ⓔ Shakespeare's Globe

- () The Katos saw a play.
- () The Katos had breakfast.
- () The Katos saw many coffee houses.
- () The Katos went bird watching.
- () The Katos heard the beautiful bell sound.

C Think and share. 選一個你喜歡的城市，並說說你想參觀的景點及想做的事。



I want to visit Kaohsiung. First, I want to go biking along the Love River. Then, I want to take pictures at the Dragon and Tiger Pagodas. After that, I want to have dinner at the Liuhe Night Market.

▶ Dragon and Tiger Pagodas 龍虎塔 Liuhe Night Market 六合夜市

Sounds and Letters — Intonation (1)



發音練習

A Listen and repeat. 聽一聽，並覆誦下列句子的語調。 ▶ CD3: 18

That's interesting.

Let's do some exercise.

I can help you.

We don't like rainy days.

Are you sure?

Do you like this hotel?

Can I use your bicycle?

Was it cold that day?

B Read. 唸出正確的語調。

1. She's a YouTuber.

2. Is she popular?

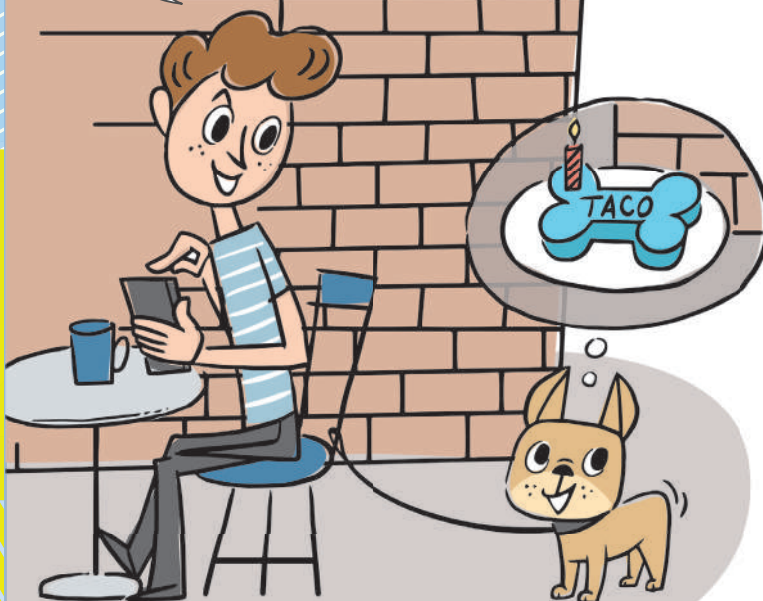
3. That's right.

4. Don't you know about her?

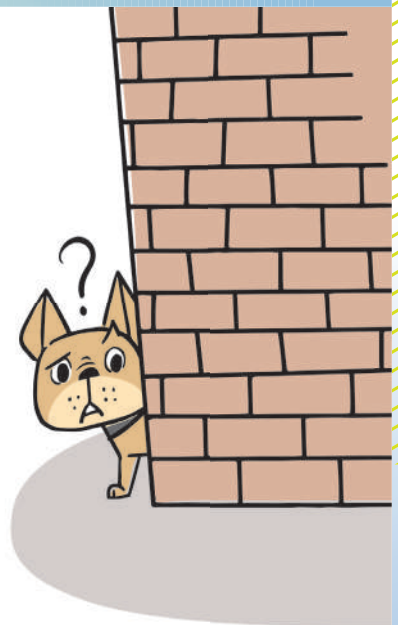
Taco & Tom

本篇可彈性使用 ▶ CD3: 19

Taco, your birthday is just around the corner.



(just) around the corner 即將來臨



Listening Strategy

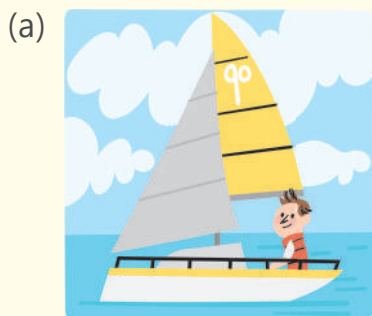
Listening for Details



聽力策略

Example

Listen and choose the correct picture. 根據聽到的句子，選出符合描述的圖片。



1. Predict.

- 觀察三張圖片的異同，並預測可能會聽到的字。

我預測的字：

圖(a): go sailing, sea

圖(b): go jogging, river

圖(c): go hiking, mountain

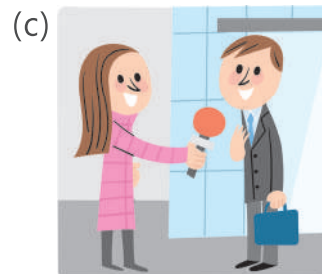
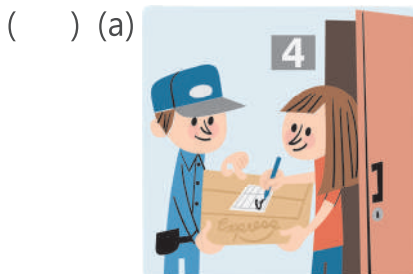
2. Listen for details. ▶ CD3: 20

- 仔細聽CD內容，並留意與哪一張圖片預測的字有相符合。

Kyle likes to **go jogging** along the **river** bank. 可知答案為(b)。

Practice

聽聽看，選出符合描述的圖片。▶ CD3: 21





辨識句意

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

1. () (a)



(b)



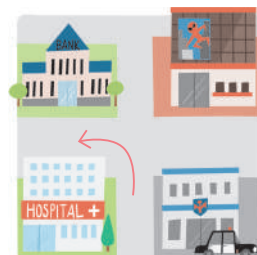
(c)



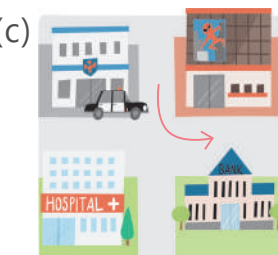
2. () (a)



(b)



(c)



基本問答

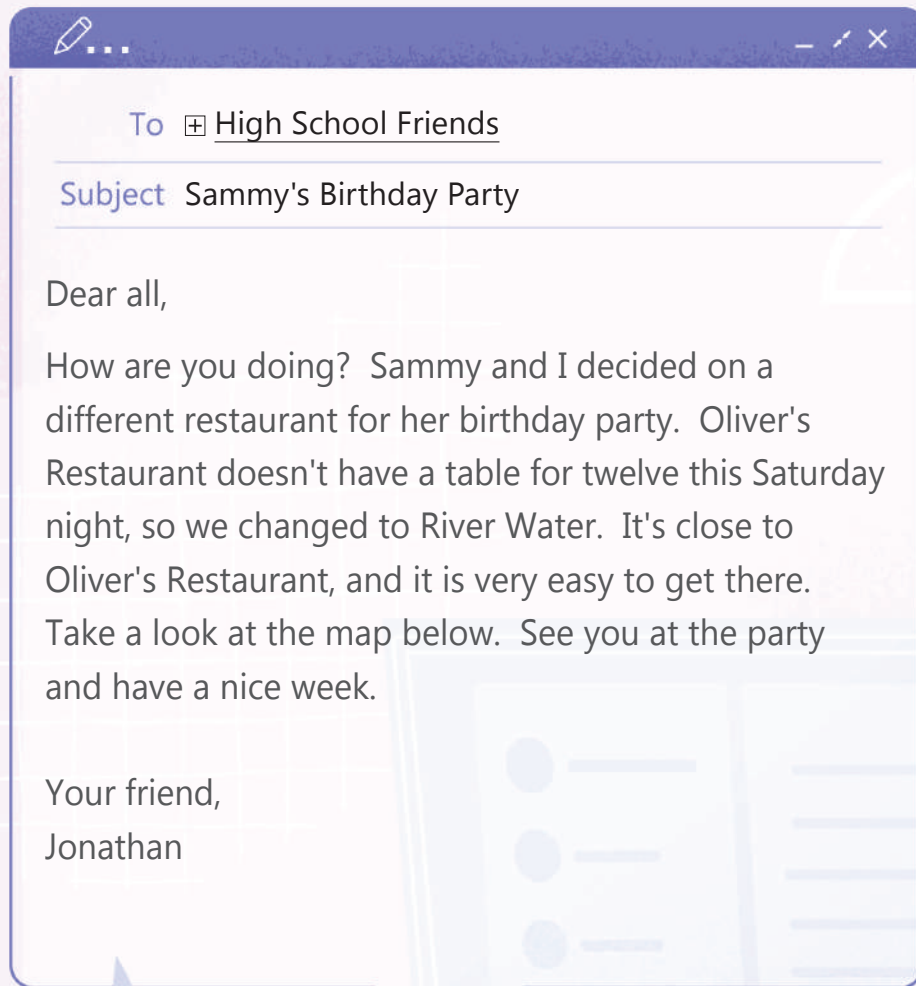
B Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的內容，選出最適合的回應。 ▶ CD3: 23

1. () (a) You can go there by train.
(b) We are on the ground floor.
(c) Turn right at the temple there. It's on your left.
2. () (a) It was a wonderful holiday.
(b) I go swimming every weekend.
(c) I went to a pool with my friend.


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。 ▶ CD3: 24

1. () (a) In a restaurant.
(b) In a post office.
(c) In a supermarket.
2. () (a) He was lost.
(b) He did not ask for help.
(c) He went jogging by the river last night.



An illustration of an email composition window. The window has a dark blue header bar with a pencil icon and three dots on the left, and minus, slash, and close icons on the right. The email is addressed to 'High School Friends' and has the subject 'Sammy's Birthday Party'. The body of the email contains a greeting, a paragraph about a change of venue for a birthday party, and a sign-off. The window is shown floating over a laptop screen which displays a map and some text. A pink hand is visible at the bottom, typing on the laptop keyboard.

To  High School Friends

Subject Sammy's Birthday Party

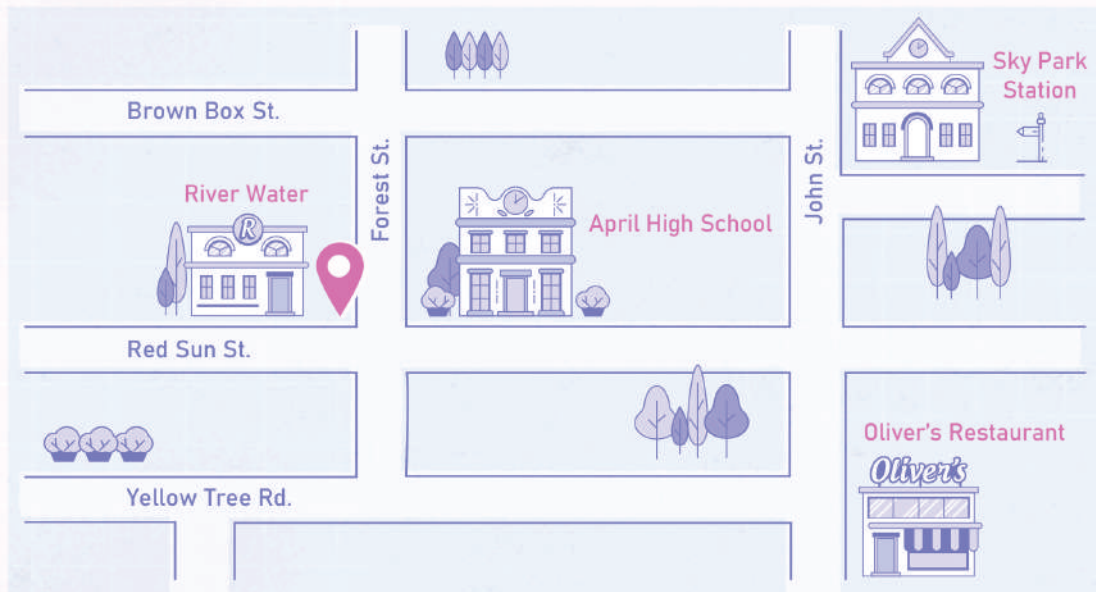
Dear all,

How are you doing? Sammy and I decided on a different restaurant for her birthday party. Oliver's Restaurant doesn't have a table for twelve this Saturday night, so we changed to River Water. It's close to Oliver's Restaurant, and it is very easy to get there. Take a look at the map below. See you at the party and have a nice week.

Your friend,
Jonathan



How to get to the restaurant:



Bus:

Take Bus 711 or Red 1 and get off at April High School. Walk across the street, and it's on the corner.

Metro:

Take the purple line and get off at Sky Park Station. It's a fifteen-minute walk to the restaurant.

Train:

Get off at Sky Park Station.

* There's no parking lot near the restaurant, so don't drive.



below 下方

line 路線

parking lot 停車場

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

1. () Which is true about the party?
(a) It's on a Sunday evening.
(b) It's for Jonathan's birthday.
(c) People can take a train there.
(d) Only ten people are going to the party.
2. () Kyle doesn't want to walk too much. Which is the best way for him to get to the restaurant?
(a) Drive a car.
(b) Take Bus 711.
(c) Take the train.
(d) Take the metro.
3. () Sandra didn't read the e-mail, so she's now at the wrong restaurant. Jonathan is giving her the directions on the phone. What might he be saying?

▶ best 最佳的

▶ e-mail 電子郵件 directions 方向

(a)

Go down John St. and turn right on Red Sun St. Then walk straight for one block.

(b)

Go down Forest St. Turn left on Yellow Tree Rd. and walk for five minutes. It's on your right.

(c)

Walk along Yellow Tree Rd. for one block and turn right. You can see it when you walk past Brown Box St.

(d)

Walk along John St. Turn left on Red Sun St. and keep going. It's on the corner of Forest St. and Red Sun St.



1 Observe the differences. 觀察美式英文與英式英文用字的不同。



the U.S.

the metro

the first floor

candy

television



the U.K.

the underground

the ground floor

sweets

telly

2 Look it up and write. 查閱字典，寫出下列各物品或食物的美式用字與英式用字。

soccer

football

eraser

chips

fries

rubber

cookie

biscuit

<p>a.</p> <p>美式 _____</p> <p>英式 _____</p> 	<p>b.</p> <p>美式 _____</p> <p>英式 _____</p> 
<p>c.</p> <p>美式 _____</p> <p>英式 _____</p> 	<p>d.</p> <p>美式 _____</p> <p>英式 _____</p> 

She'll Wear a Sweater to the Party

Warm-up

Say it.

說說看，以下這些物品你最多會花多少預算購買？

寫下並和同學分享。



1 a pair of sneakers



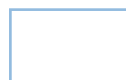
2 a phone case



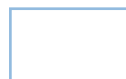
3 a backpack



4 a pair of headphones



5 a drink



6 a keychain



7 a controller

I will spend at most 299 dollars on a phone case.





A Listen and repeat. ▶ CD3: 25-26

(At the shopping mall)

Jamie: There **will** be an **ugly** Christmas **sweater** party **tomorrow**.
Kim needs a sweater. What do you think of this one?

Cody: What a **funny** sweater! She'll be like a walking Christmas tree when she **wears** it. How much does it **cost**?

Jamie: It costs five hundred NT dollars. Hmm, that's a little **expensive**.

Cody: Don't **spend** that much money on a sweater. I have a funny sweater at home. She can have it, and you can save some money.

Jamie: How nice of you! Thanks.



應用字彙 ▶ CD3: 30

will 將

ugly 醜的

sweater 毛衣

tomorrow 明天

funny 滑稽的

wear 穿；戴

cost 價錢為；花費

expensive 昂貴的

spend 花費（時間、金錢）

save 節省

認識字彙 mall 購物中心

wear → wore

cost → cost

spend → spent

Jamie: I'm going to buy **gloves** for my grandpa. I spent an hour looking for gloves at another mall yesterday, but they were all too expensive.

Cody: Look at these gloves. They're **on sale**.

Jamie: And they are warm and beautiful. I'll take two **pairs**.

(At the checkout)

Clerk: The **total** is NT\$510. How would you like to **pay**, in cash or by card?

Jamie: In cash. Here is one **thousand** dollars.

Clerk: Here's your change. Have a nice day.



(Ten minutes later)

Cody: Are you going to spend Christmas with your grandpa?

Jamie: Yes. My family and I will go to his place by train.

Cody: How long does it take?

Jamie: It takes about two hours. He lives in Taichung now.

Cody: I see.

B Listen and check the correct answer. 聽聽看，根據對話內容，將正確的敘述打勾。 CD3: 29

1. ☐

2. ☐

3. ☐

4. ☐

5. ☐

應用字彙 CD3: 30

glove 手套

on sale 特價中

pair (一) 雙 ; (一) 對

total 總計 (的) ; 全部 (的)

pay 付費

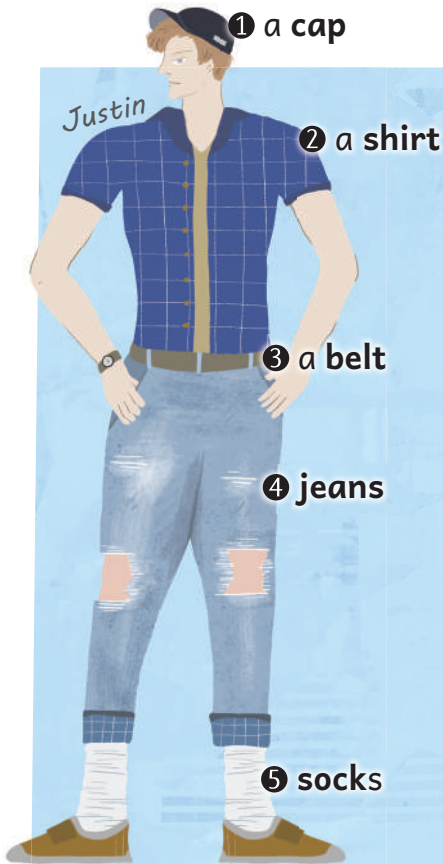
thousand 千

would like 想要

change 找零

認識字彙 checkout 結帳處 cash 現金

DRESSING UP





應用字彙 CD3: 32

- dress 打扮；洋裝
- cap (前有遮簷的) 帽子
- shirt 襯衫
- belt 腰帶
- jeans 牛仔褲
- sock 襪子
- tie 領帶
- pants 長褲
- shoe 鞋
- T-shirt T恤
- shorts 短褲
- hat 帽子
- coat 外套
- skirt 裙子
- glasses 眼鏡
- ring 戒指；環（狀物）
- take off 脫下

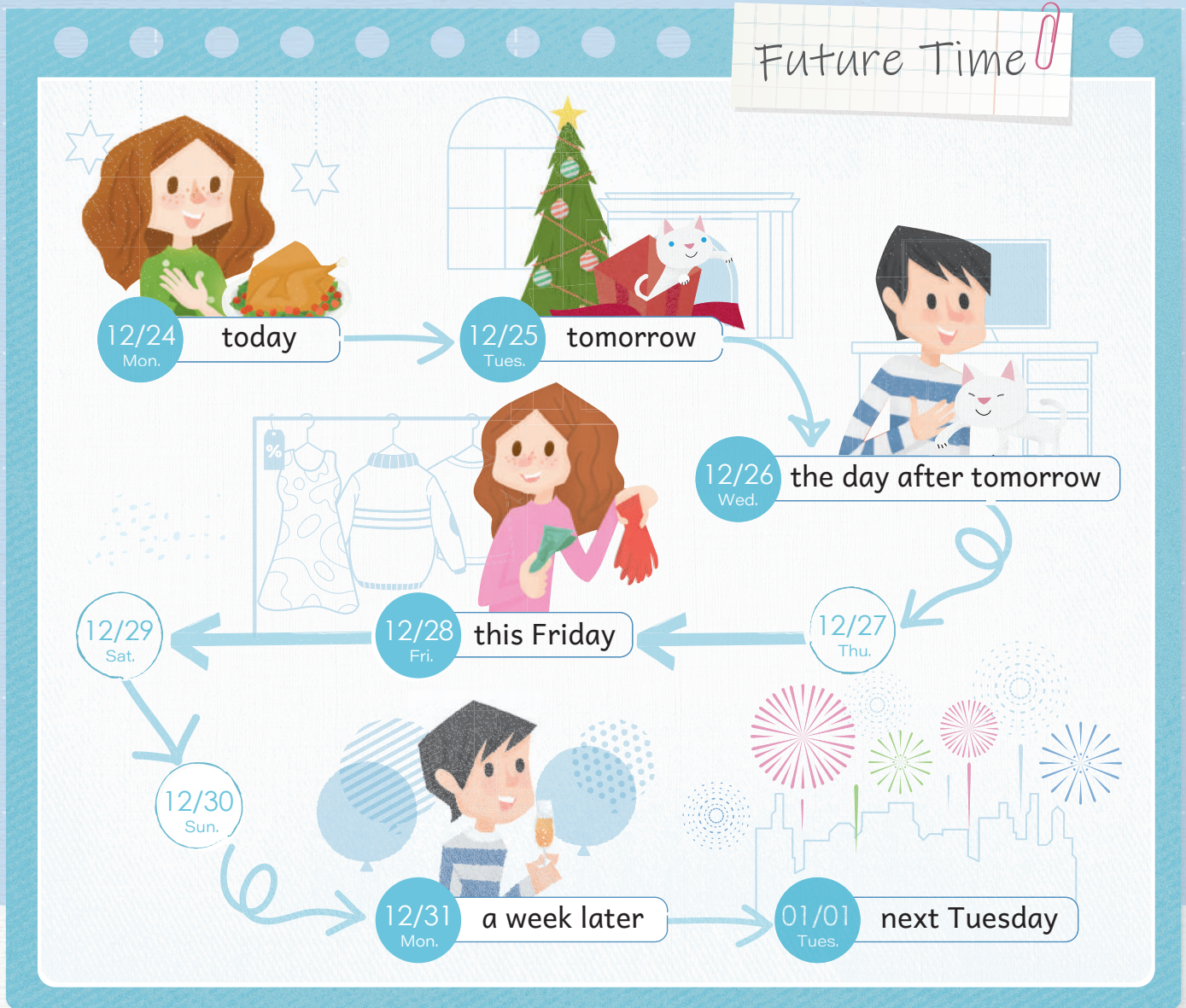
Read. 讀讀看，下列衣物與單位量詞的搭配。

a pair of	shorts / pants / jeans
two pairs of	socks / shoes / gloves / glasses

Say it. 依例描述上頁人物的穿著。

- What are they wearing?

Ashley is wearing a hat, a skirt, and a coat.



Read. 讀一讀。

tomorrow	tomorrow morning	tomorrow night	
this	this afternoon	this evening	this weekend
next	next month	next year	next summer
later	two hours later	a year later	some time later
in	in ten minutes	in a few days	in three weeks
(other)	tonight	in the future	the day after tomorrow

Grammar Focus 1

A

I **will** wear a sweater **tomorrow**.

She **will** go to the Christmas party **next Monday**.

B

He **won't** wear a sweater **tomorrow**.

They **won't** go to the Christmas party **next Monday**.

* will not = won't

Speak and write. 看圖說說看、寫寫看。



Example open / next week

The department store **will** open **next week**.



① study history / tonight

Collin _____ history _____.



② wear jeans / wear a skirt / this afternoon

Ivy won't _____ jeans _____.

She _____ a skirt.



③ go to the library / go to the museum / tomorrow morning

Ted and Kate _____.

They _____.

C

Will you go camping **this week**?

Yes, I **will**. (I'll go camping this week.)

No, I **won't**. (I won't go camping this week.)

Will he go to the mall **later**?

Yes, he **will**. (He'll go to the mall later.)

No, he **won't**. (He won't go to the mall later.)

Read. 讀讀看人稱代名詞與will的縮寫。

I will = I'll	we will = we'll	he will = he'll	they will = they'll
you will = you'll	you will = you'll	she will = she'll	
		it will = it'll	

Speak and write. 看圖說說看、寫寫看。



Example go to the mountains / tomorrow afternoon

A: **Will** Maggie go to the mountains **tomorrow afternoon**?

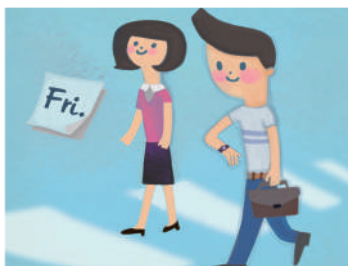
B: No, she **won't**. (She'll go to the beach.)



① go to the restaurant for dinner / tonight

A: _____ the Ross family _____
_____ for dinner _____?

B: Yes, they _____. (_____ go to the
restaurant for dinner _____.)



② wear a shirt to work / this Friday

A: _____ Jack _____
_____ to work _____?

B: No, he _____. (_____ a
_____ to work _____.)

Grammar Focus 2

What are you going to do tomorrow?

What are they going to buy later?

I am going to visit my parents.

They are going to buy some socks.

Speak and write. 根據Pam的行事曆，說說看、寫寫看。

It is 10 a.m. on January 13. Pam is making plans for this month.

1/13 (Mon) practice the guitar in the afternoon in the guitar classroom

1/15 (Wed) shop for winter clothes with Mom

1/18–1/19 (Sat–Sun) watch NBA games with Dad

1/21 (Tue) visit the science museum

1/27 (Mon) cook for Grandma on her birthday

Example this afternoon

A: What is Pam going to do this afternoon?

B: She is going to practice the guitar in the guitar classroom.

① Pam and her mom / the day after tomorrow

A: What _____ Pam and her mom _____ do _____
_____?

B: They _____ shop for winter clothes together.

② Pam / next Tuesday

A: What is Pam going to do next Tuesday?

B: _____

③ Pam / this weekend

A: _____

B: She is going to watch NBA games with her dad.

Read. 讀讀看。

The sweater **is** NT\$1,000.

The sweater **costs** NT\$1,000.

The sweater **cost** Jamie NT\$1,000.

Jamie **spent** NT\$1,000 **on** the sweater.

Jamie **paid** NT\$1,000 **for** the sweater.

Fill in the blanks. 根據對話內容，填入cost、spend或pay。



1. Cindy: Look at my new T-shirt. It only _____ me two hundred NT dollars.

Paula: Hey, I bought one like this last week, but I _____ four hundred NT dollars for it.

Cindy: Too bad.

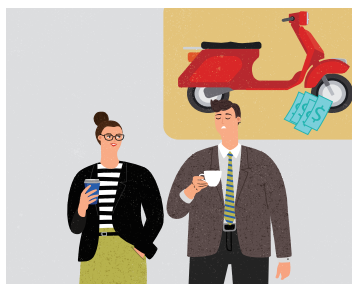


2. Nina: How much does the tie cost?

Ian: It _____ two thousand NT dollars.

Nina: Are you going to _____ that much money on a tie?

Ian: I'm not sure.



3. Sam: I _____ fifty thousand NT dollars on a scooter yesterday. And I _____ for it in cash.

Mia: Wow. That's a lot of money.

Usage 2 — take和spend的用法

Read. 讀讀看。

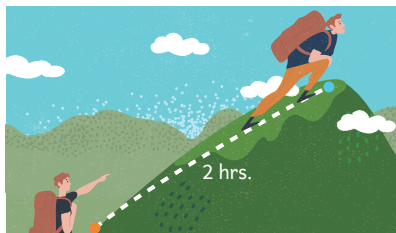
It **took** them three hours **to drive** to the park.
The trip **took** them three hours.

They **spent** three hours **driving** to the park.

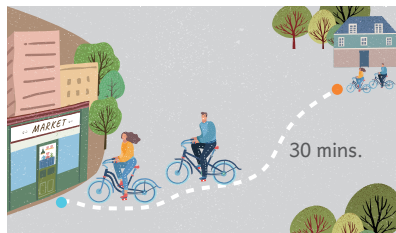
Write. 根據圖片，完成句子。



1. It usually _____ Joyce fifty minutes to jog from the park to the beach.
= Joyce usually _____ fifty minutes jogging from the park to the beach.



2. It took Josh two hours to climb up the mountain.
= _____



3. _____
= Mr. and Mrs. Deed spent half an hour biking to the market.

Activity Think and share. 想想看，並和同學分享。

How do you usually come to school?

How long does it usually take?



I usually come to school by bike.

It usually takes about twenty minutes.

Before You Read

Take a guess. When you spend NT\$600 on a T-shirt, how much of the money goes to the retailer, the manufacturer, and the factory workers?

- 1 retailer
- 2 manufacturer
- 3 factory workers

35 %
()

50 %
()

10 %
others

5 %
()



The Ugly Truth Behind Beautiful Clothes

While You Read

Mark the key points related to the topic of this reading, and then sort out the points.

標出文章中與主題相關的要點並整理。

★ Taking Notes

搭配 p. VII 策略步驟教學

Thanks to **fast** fashion, people now can buy new clothes with nice designs at a **low price**. However, the truth behind those beautiful clothes can be really ugly.



應用字彙 CD3: 40

fast 快的；快地

low 低的

price 價格

認識字彙 **fashion** 時尚 **truth** 真相



CD3: 36-37

To keep the prices low but **still** make money, fast fashion companies will do **anything**. They move the factories to countries like India for **cheap** workers. Those workers work long hours for very low pay. In some countries, a worker makes only about 2.5 NT dollars for an hour's work. What's more, **most** companies use polyester to make clothes because it is cheap. However, the polyester comes off the clothes little by little when you wash them. In the end, it goes into the sea and hurts the environment.

polyester [ˌpɒlɪˈɛstər] 聚酯纖維

應用字彙 CD3: 40

still 仍然

anything 任何事物

cheap 便宜的

most 大部分的

move 搬遷

pay 工資

come off 從…脫落

認識字彙 what's more 而且

environment 環境

By using cheap workers and polyester, it doesn't cost much for those fast fashion companies to make cheap clothes in a short time. But for those poor workers and our environment, the cost is high. Next time, when you want to buy clothes from fast fashion companies, stop for a second and think—do I really need them?



After You Read

A Choose the correct answer. 根據閱讀內容，選出正確的答案。

1. () Which can be another good title for the reading?

- (a) The High Cost of Fast Fashion
- (b) The Dark Truth Behind Polyester
- (c) The Good Side of Cheap Clothes

▶ title 標題

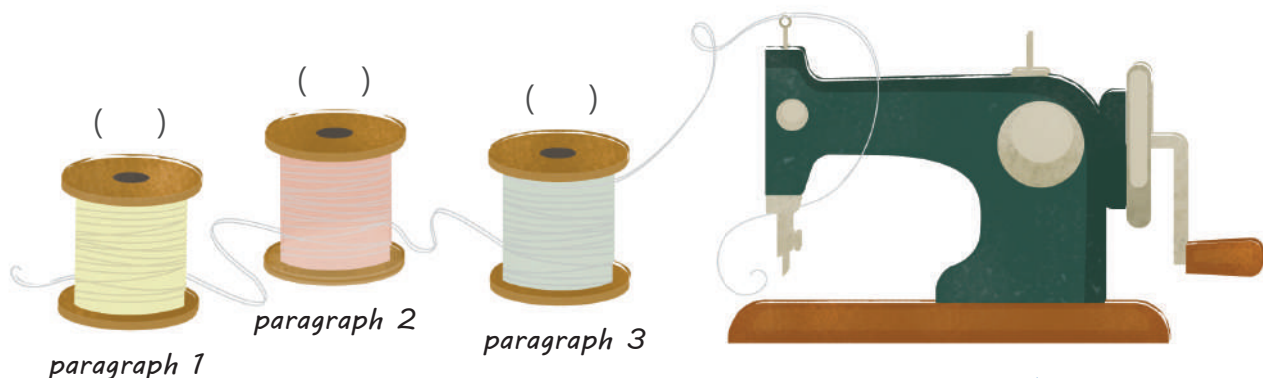
2. () Which "cost" is close in meaning to the "cost" in line 1 on page 126?

- (a) It cost the country a lot to fix all the roads.
- (b) They use cheap workers to keep the cost low.
- (c) The cost of using polyester to make clothes is high.

▶ meaning 意思
line 行
page 頁數

B Match. 將段落大意的代號填入相對應的位置中。

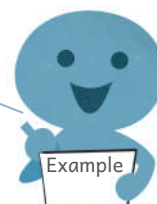
- (a) There is an ugly truth behind cheap clothes.
- (b) We need to think twice before we buy clothes from fast fashion companies.
- (c) Fast fashion companies make money at the cost of their workers' rights and the environment.



▶ paragraph 段落

C Look it up and discuss. 我們要如何減少快時尚對環境的衝擊？上網查一查，並和同學討論。

We can buy fewer clothes or wear second-hand clothes.



Sounds and Letters — Intonation (2)



發音練習

A Listen and repeat. 聽一聽，並覆誦下列句子的語調。 CD3: 41

How was the weather?

Why did you call him?

When is your trip?

Where can I buy this sweater?

Was it hot or cold?

He can play the guitar and the piano.

They enjoy swimming and biking.

Which do you like, purple or pink?

B Read. 唸出正確的語調。

1. What time is it?

2. How do we get there?

3. The theater is big and beautiful.

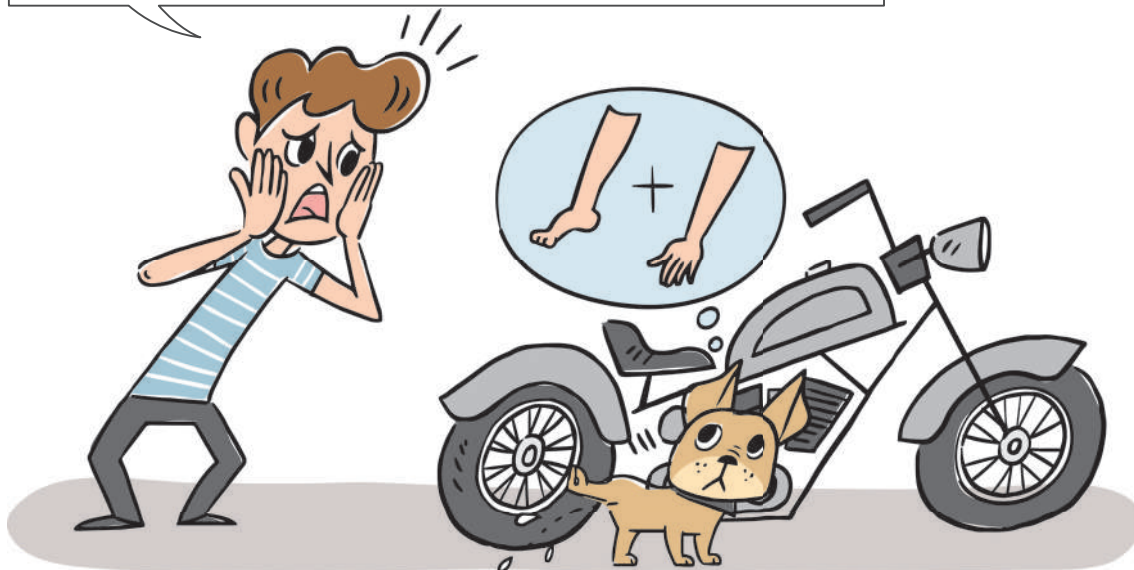
4. Do you want tea or coffee?

Taco & Tom

本篇可彈性使用 CD3: 42

cost an arm and a leg 極其昂貴

No, Taco! This motorbike cost me an arm and a leg.



▶ motorbike 摩托車

Listening Strategy

Listening for Details



聽力策略

Example

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

- (a) A skirt.
- (b) A dress.
- (c) A pair of jeans.

1. Observe

- 觀察三個選項，並思考聽CD時要注意的資訊。



→ 要特別留意關於衣物的資訊。

2. Listen for details. ▶ CD3: 43

- 仔細聽CD內容，並注意有關衣物（特別是有關於 skirt、dress、jeans）的資訊。

M: Everything in the store is on sale. Let's buy you some new clothes for school.

G: Oh, I love this skirt. What do you think?

M: I don't know. It's a little too short. How about that pair of jeans?

G: I have a pair just like that. How about something else, like the dress?

M: It's beautiful. And red is your color.

G: I love it. I'll take it.

Q: What will the girl buy?

→ 可知答案為(b)。

Practice

聽聽看，選出最適合的答案。▶ CD3: 44

- () (a) By bus.
- () (b) By taxi.
- () (c) On foot.



辨識句意

A Listen and choose the correct picture. 根據聽到的句子，選出符合描述的圖片。 CD3: 45

1. () (a)



(b)



(c)



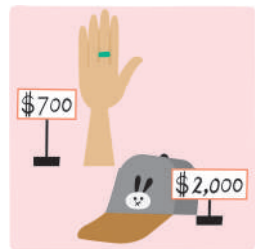
2. () (a)



(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。 CD3: 46

1. () (a) By card, please.
(b) That's all, thanks.
(c) I will pay for your new shirt.
2. () (a) I'm going to buy a skirt.
(b) Around twenty minutes.
(c) I usually spend an hour there.

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。 CD3: 47

1. () (a) At home.
(b) At the bank.
(c) At the checkout.
2. () (a) A tie.
(b) Jeans.
(c) Shorts.



Sometimes you go shopping and buy a lot of things, but you don't really need them. What can you do? Take a look at these tips. Maybe they can help you. First, 1. Before you buy anything, stop for a second and think "Do I need it, or do I want it?" Don't buy things just because you want them. Only spend money on necessary things. Second, make a shopping list before you go. 2. will keep you from walking around the store and buying unnecessary things. Those tips can't help you? Try using the 30-day-rule. When you see something and you really want it, 3. before you buy it. Maybe after some time, you will not want it. Follow these tips and save money.

▶ tip 訣竅 necessary 必要的 list 清單 unnecessary 不必要的

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

1. () (a) only buy things on sale (b) always think before you buy
 (c) never buy things at the store (d) remember to check the price
2. () (a) Shopping with a list (b) Not having cash with you
 (c) Writing down cheap things (d) Borrowing money from others
3. () (a) ask 30 people (b) wait around a month
 (c) stop by 30 other stores (d) look at it for 30 seconds

Recap

複習spend、cost、take。

Spend

Yuki spent two hours shopping at the mall.

人 時間 事(動作)

Yuki spent NT\$990 on the sunglasses.

人 金額 物品

Cost

The sunglasses cost Yuki NT\$990.

物品 人 金額

It cost Yuki NT\$990 to buy the sunglasses.

人 金額 物品

Take

It took Yuki two hours to shop for the sunglasses.

人 時間 事(動作)

Fill in the blanks. 根據對話內容，填入cost、spend或take。

Demi: Where were you before lunch?

Dylan: I went to the new store at the corner to buy a chocolate cake. You know what? There were a lot of people waiting in line. It _____ me 90 minutes to get one.

Demi: I can't believe that. You _____ 90 minutes waiting in line to get a cake.

Dylan: And the cake wasn't even yummy.

Demi: How much did you _____ on it?

Dylan: Well, it _____ me eight hundred.

Demi: That was a lot of money.



Self Check (Units 5–6)

I. Clothes

A Write. 寫出下列衣物的名稱。



- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| ① _____ | ② _____ | ③ _____ | ④ _____ | ⑤ _____ |
| ⑥ _____ | ⑦ _____ | ⑧ _____ | ⑨ _____ | ⑩ _____ |
| ⑪ _____ | ⑫ _____ | ⑬ _____ | ⑭ _____ | ⑮ _____ |

B Write. 根據下方Carter與Alice的需求，利用 A 大題的衣物，幫兩人決定合適的穿搭。

- It is spring. Carter is going on a hike with friends later. He will wear _____
_____ for it.
- Alice is going to a dinner party. It'll be very cold tonight. She will wear _____

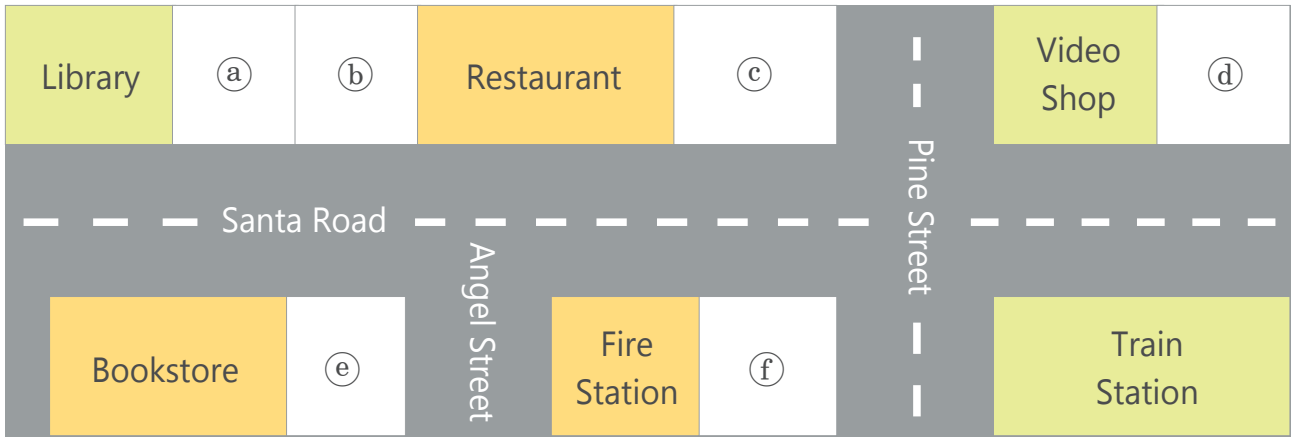
_____ to the party.



II. Locations

Write. 根據敘述，寫出建築物的名稱。

- 1. The bank and the video shop are across from the train station.
- 2. The fire station is on the corner of Santa Road and Angel Street, and the post office is next to it.
- 3. The temple is between the library and the supermarket.
- 4. There is a restaurant next to the movie theater.
- 5. The hospital is not across from the bookstore; it's next to it.



(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

(d) _____

(e) _____

(f) _____

I can... 我能夠...

① talk about clothes 描述衣物服飾

Yes

☐

Need Practice

☐

② talk about the neighborhood 討論鄰近街坊

☐☐



HALLOWEEN

A Listen and repeat. CD3: 48-49

Halloween falls on October 31. It is a holiday with lots of fun activities for **children** in the US.

1

Kids like to go trick-or-treating with friends. They put on a **mask** or a costume and go door to door to ask for candy.



2

Making jack-o'-lanterns is fun, too. Just get a **pumpkin** and **cut out** eyes, a nose, and a mouth. People like to put jack-o'-lanterns at the front door.



3

Going to a haunted house is also a popular activity. Some people just enjoy those scary **moments** inside.



B Think and share. 分享你的經驗。

1. Do you ever dress up for Halloween or any activities?
2. Do you know other activities for Halloween?

► **ever** 從來；曾經

應用字彙 ▶ CD3: 50

Halloween 萬聖夜

children 兒童（單數為child）

mask 面具

pumpkin 南瓜

cut out 割出；切出

moment 時刻

認識字彙 go trick-or-treating 不給糖就搗蛋

costume 道具服

jack-o'-lantern 南瓜燈

haunted house 鬼屋

scary 嚇人的

Halloween

Children, guess what?

It's Halloween. (Ahh!)

Hm, so what?

What does that mean?

Witches, ghosts, scary monsters! (Growl!)

Costumes, masks, and jack-o'-lanterns!

*Knock-knock, ring-a-ding, it's Halloween!

Give us something yummy and sweet!

We'll ring your doorbell and say, "Trick or treat!"

Give us something good to eat!

We'll carve a pumpkin—oh so scary!

Go trick-or-treating and get lots of candy! (Yay!)

So put on your costume and join the fun

Cause tonight we're scaring everyone. (Boo!)

(repeat *)

▶ guess 猜測
growl 低吼
doorbell 門鈴

witch 女巫
knock 敲
carve 雕刻

ghost 鬼
ring-a-ding 歡鬧
cause 因為

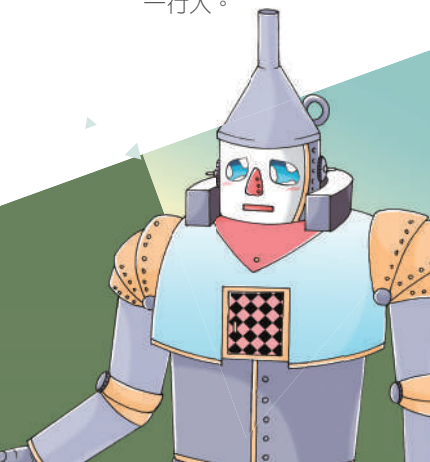
monster 怪物
ring 按鈴
boo 哇



Tin Man

多愁善感的錫人

原本是個居住在奧茲國的人類，被善妒的東方壞女巫所害，漸漸變成了「無心」的錫人。某日在伐木時因為一場大雨而全身生鏽、無法動彈。在桃樂絲與稻草人的幫助下恢復了行動力。為了得到「心」，加入了桃樂絲等一行人。



Dorothy

正直善良的桃樂絲

原與亨利叔叔和艾姆嬌嬌居住在美國堪薩斯州的農場上，卻因為某日突如其來的龍捲風，連同房子與愛狗托托一起被吹到了奧茲國。不小心壓死了東方壞女巫的桃樂絲得到了一雙魔法鞋。為了回家，桃樂絲踏上了一段奇幻的旅程。



Scarecrow

足智多謀的稻草人

生活在奧茲國的稻草人，有著豐富知識的他，卻連農作物都保護不了。苦於沒有「腦袋」，在遇見桃樂絲後，決定成為桃樂絲的夥伴，與桃樂絲一同前往奧茲大帝的宮殿——翡翠城尋求協助。



Lion

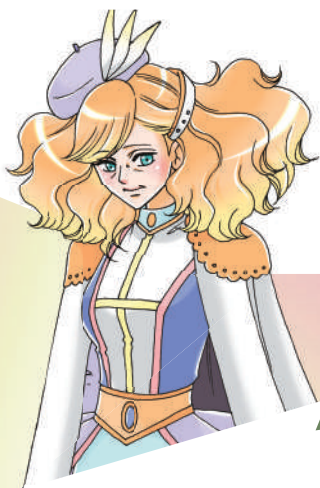
勇猛果敢的獅子

生活在奧茲國森林中，外表剽悍的獅子，本應是萬獸之王，但容易受到驚嚇、又常緊張結巴的他被大家認為膽小無比。想經由奧茲大帝的幫忙得到「膽」的獅子也加入了桃樂絲展開一段冒險。

漫畫篇 Comics

綠野仙蹤

The Wonderful Wizard of Oz



Good Witch of the North

心慈面軟的北方好女巫

統治奧茲國北方的好女巫身邊跟了一群逗趣的矮人，雖想幫助桃樂絲回家，礙於魔法能力的不足，無法實現桃樂絲的願望。但溫柔的她仍指點了桃樂絲到翡翠城向奧茲大王求助。

Wicked Witch of the West

奸邪凶惡的西方壞女巫

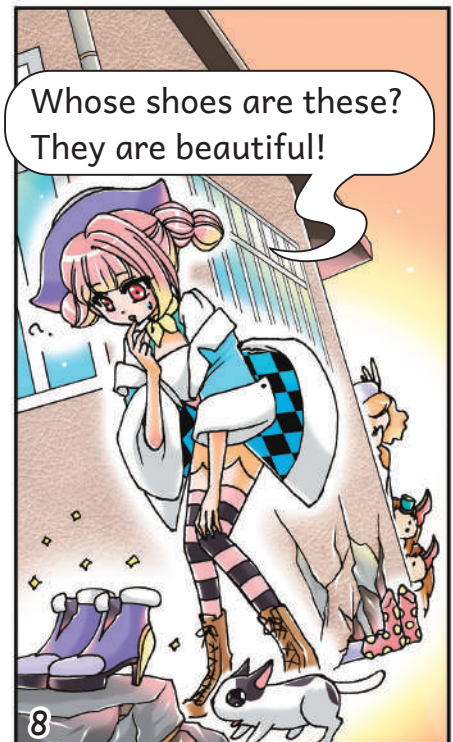
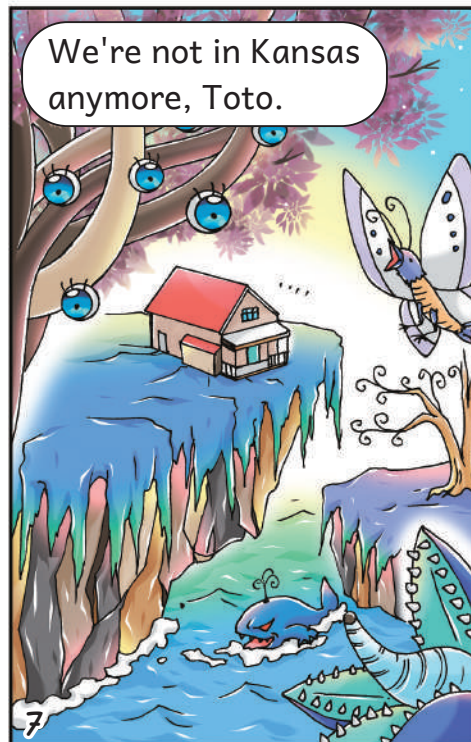
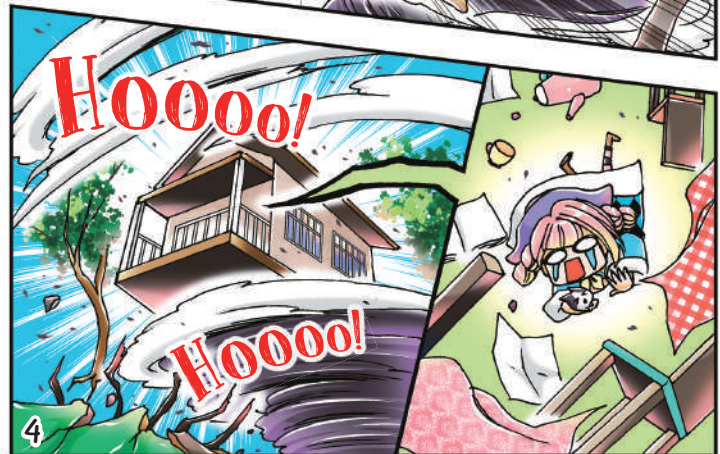
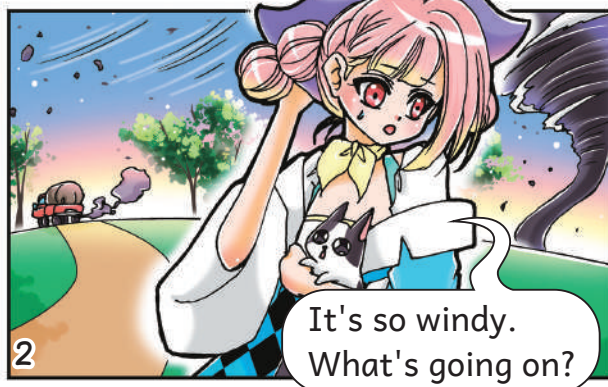
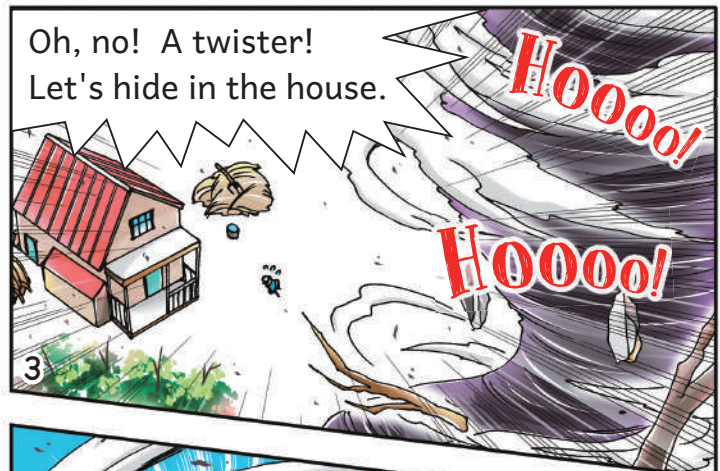
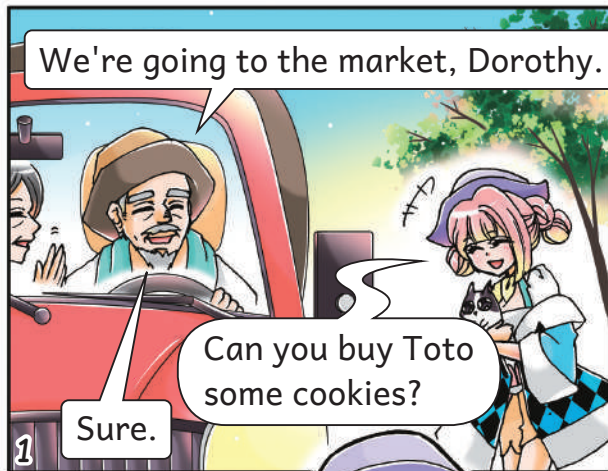
統治奧茲國西方的壞女巫與桃樂絲意外殺死的東方壞女巫為姊妹，為了替自己的姊妹報仇並討回魔法鞋，邪惡的西方壞女巫與她的爪牙——飛天猴們正對著桃樂絲一行人虎視眈眈...



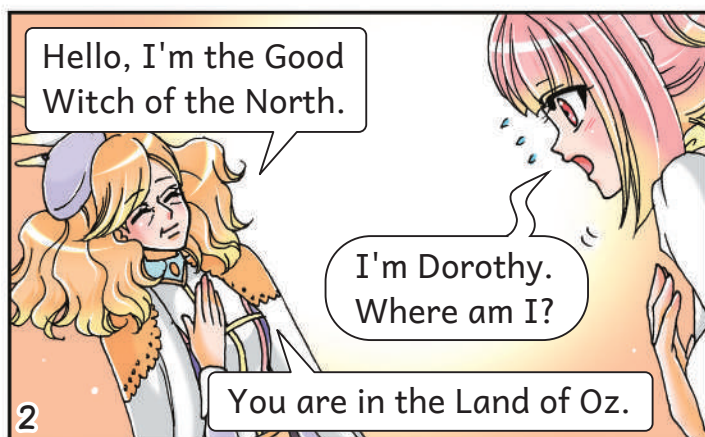
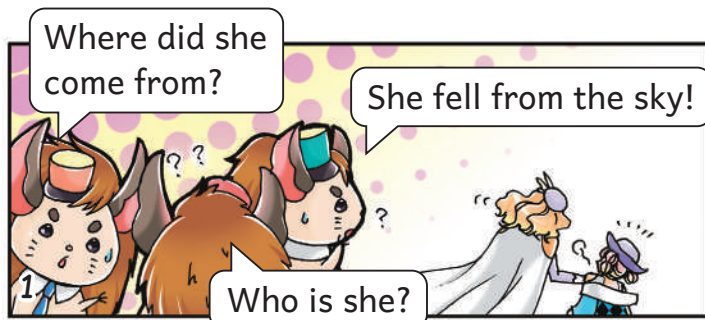
Wizard of Oz

聰明睿智的奧茲大帝

有著「法力無邊」名聲的奧茲大帝統治著翡翠城。衆人所不知的是，其實他並無魔法，他只是個善用科技的老頭。但憑著他智慧與超常的觀察力，洞悉人性的奧茲大帝還是替不少人解決了煩惱與困惑。



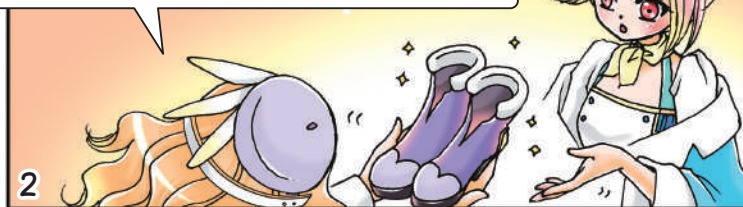
• twister 龍捲風 Kansas 堪薩斯州 not... anymore 不再...



Follow the Yellow Road. The Wizard's castle is at the end.



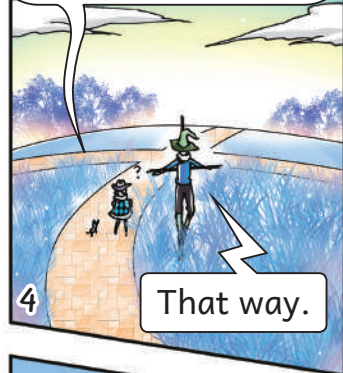
Before you go, put on these shoes. The witch's shoes have magic.



Goodbye, dear.



Which is the way to the castle, Toto?



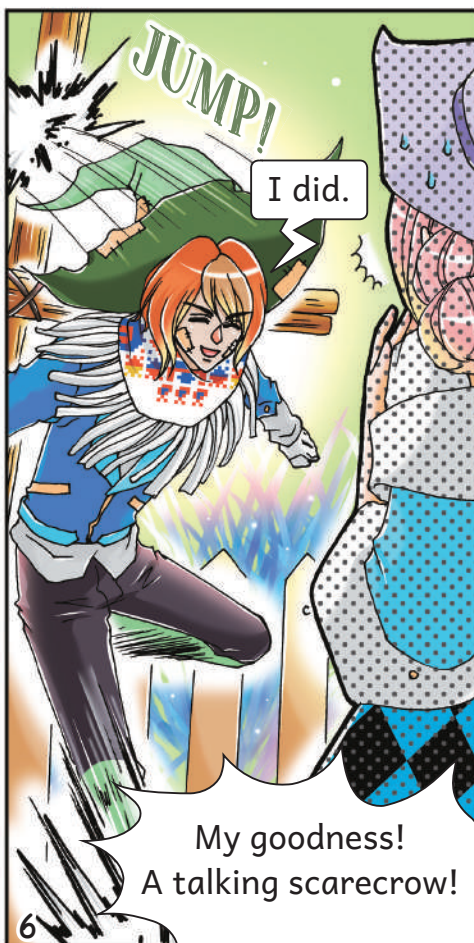
That way.



Who said that?

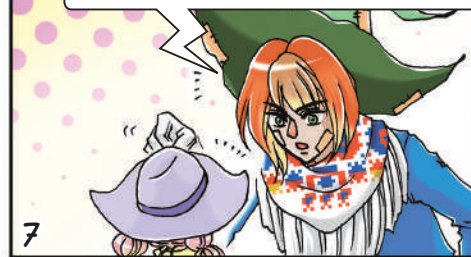
JUMP!

I did.

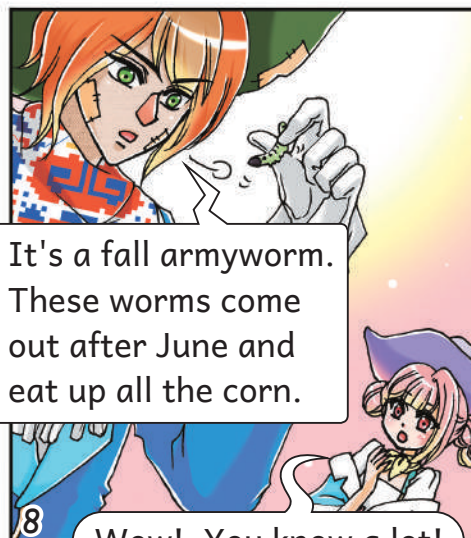


My goodness!
A talking scarecrow!

Hey! There's a worm on your hat. Let me get it.



It's a fall armyworm.
These worms come out after June and eat up all the corn.



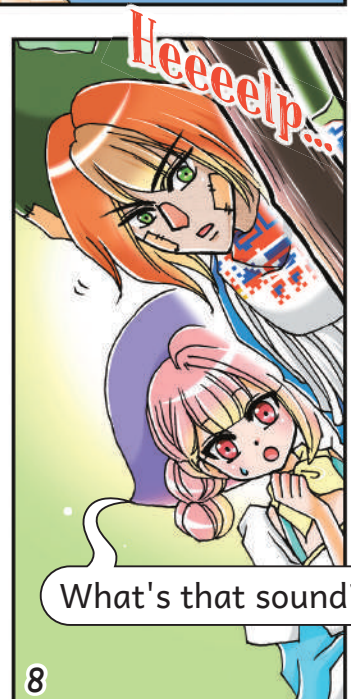
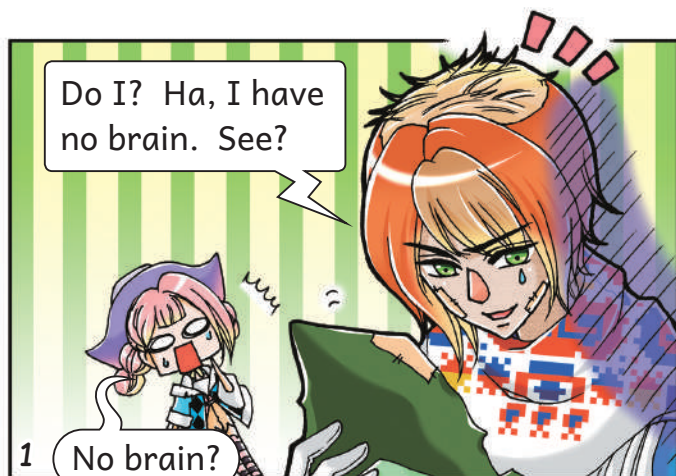
Wow! You know a lot!

• castle 城堡

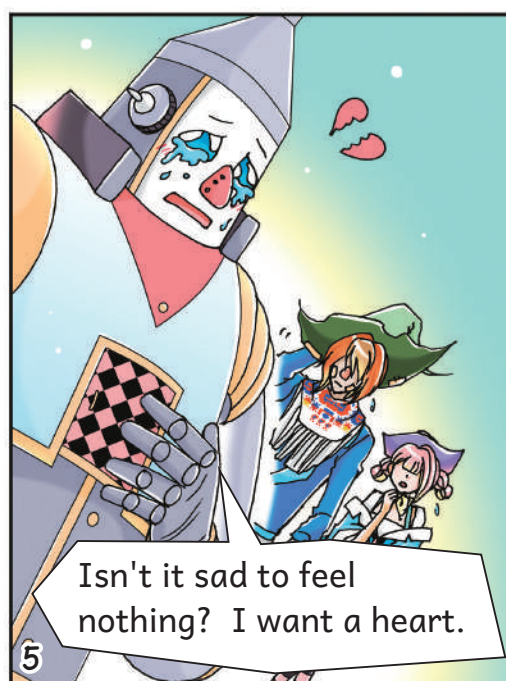
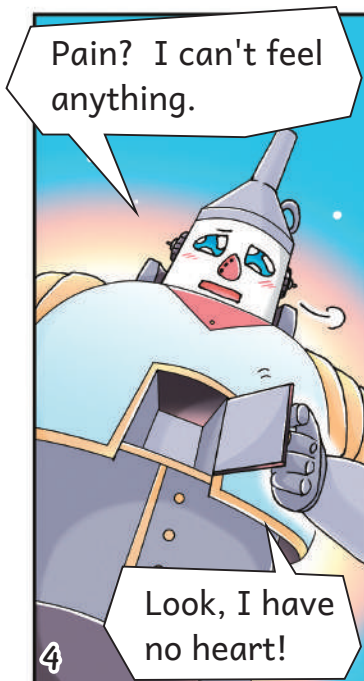
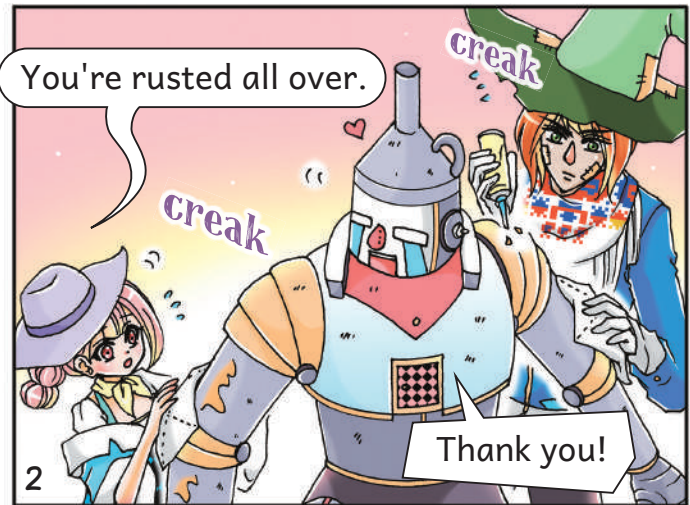
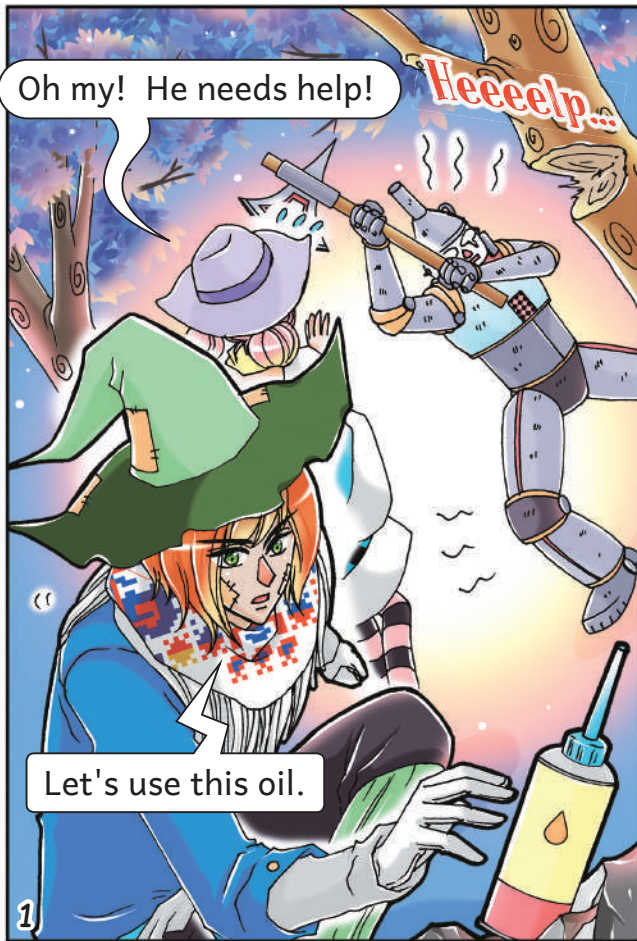
worm 蟲

fall armyworm 秋行軍蟲

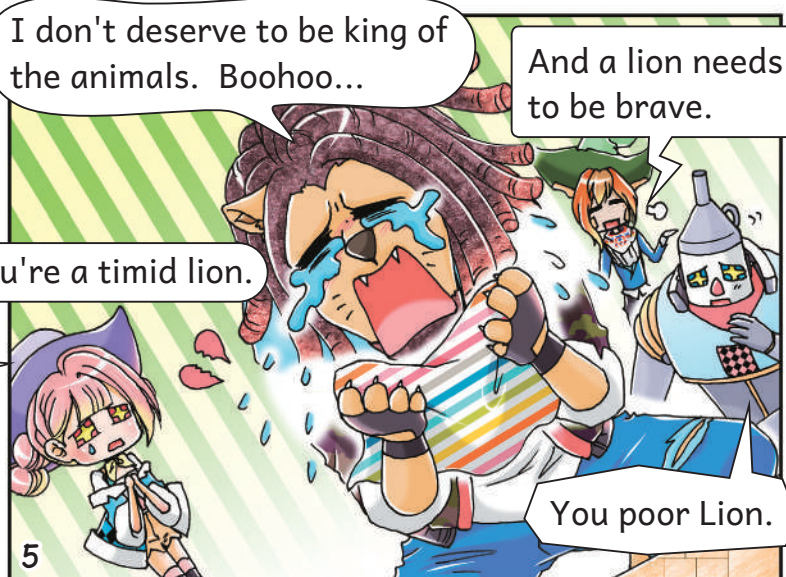
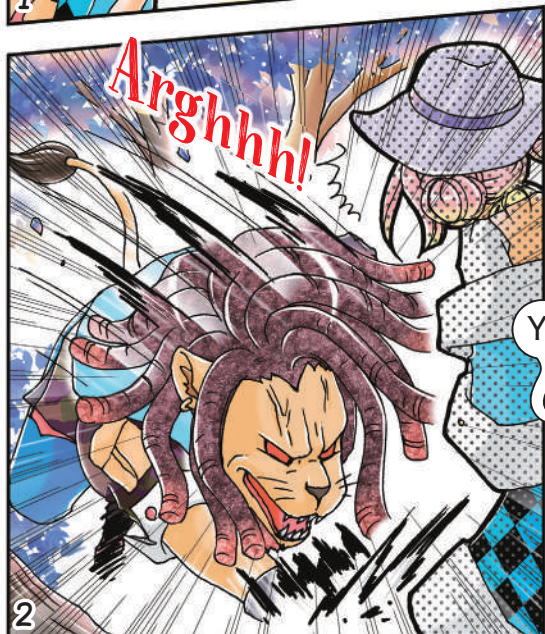
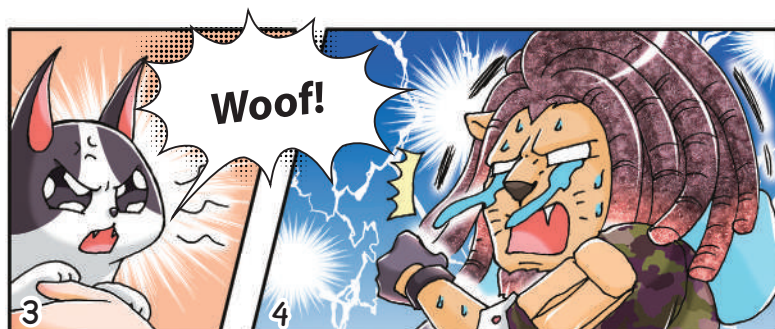
corn 玉米



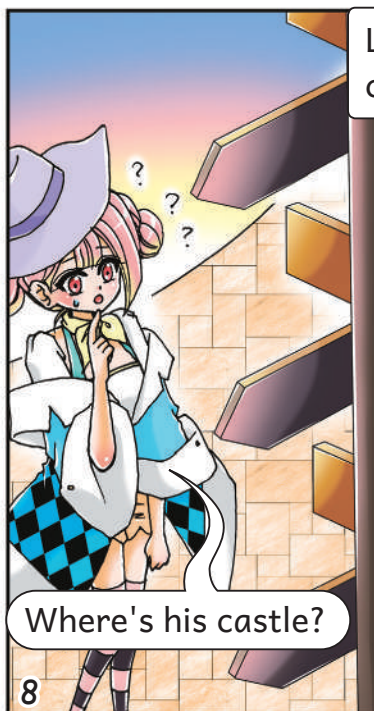
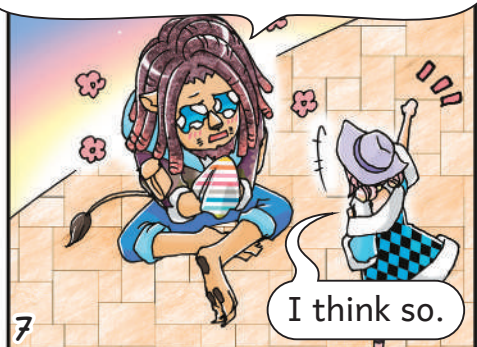
• brain 腦 crow 烏鴉 I'm in! 算我一份!



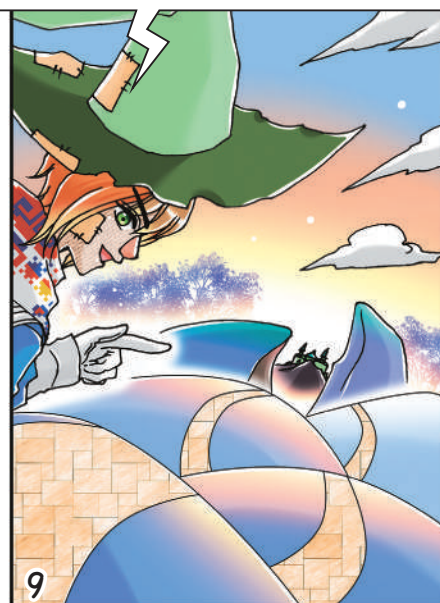
• rusted 生鏽的 chop 砍 pain 疼痛 feel 感覺 heart 心 nothing 沒有東西



C-c-c-can he give me courage?



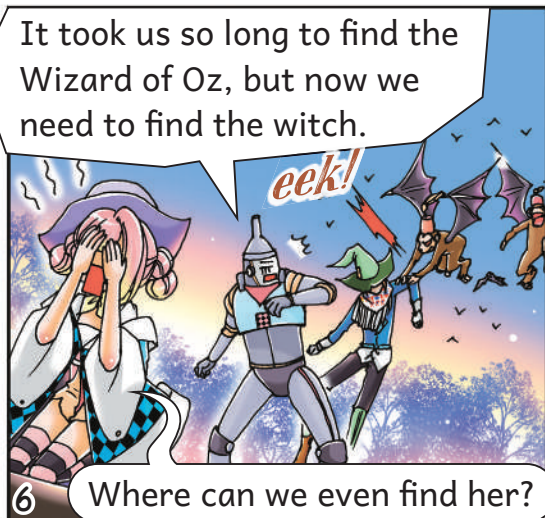
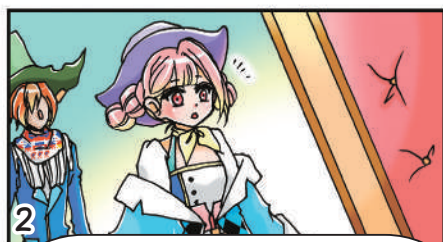
Let's keep going straight. The castle is right over those hills.



• deserve 應得 brave 勇敢的 timid 膽小的 courage 膽量



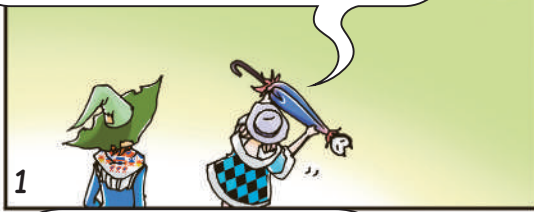
HELLO! I am the great Wizard of Oz. What brings you to my castle?



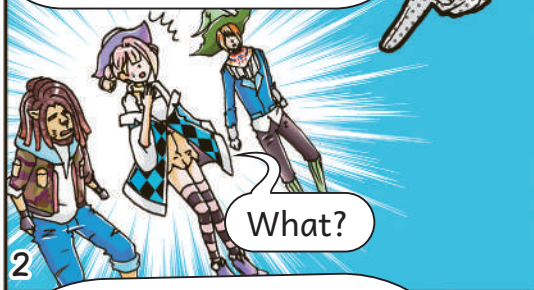


• no way 不可能 accident 意外 liar 騙子 destroy 摧毀 You wish! 你想得美! allergic 過敏的

Wizard, here's the umbrella.
Now please help us.



You don't need my
help. Your magic shoes
can take you home.



What?

How about my brain?



And my heart?

And I want courage!



Poof!

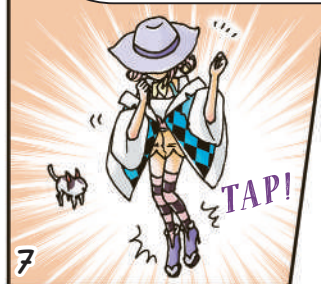
gasp!

Scarecrow, you *are* smart.
Tin Man, you *have* a heart.
You cried when Lion cried.
And Lion, you *are* brave.
You killed the witch.

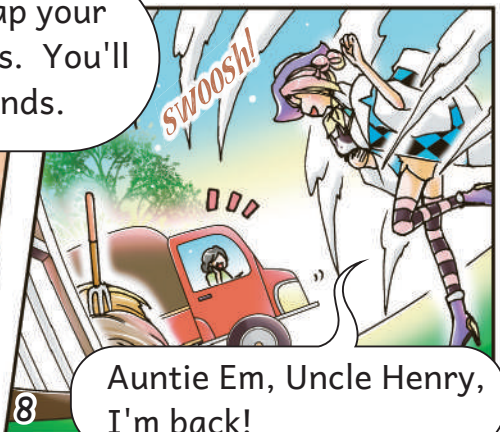


clunk

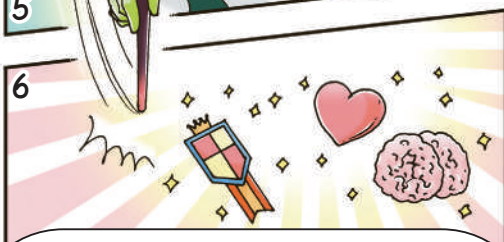
Now, Dorothy, tap your
shoes three times. You'll
get home in seconds.



TAP!



Auntie Em, Uncle Henry,
I'm back!



I don't need to give you a brain,
a heart, or courage because you
already have those things.



• already 已經 tap 輕叩

WORD

WORD BANK

各課單字表

BANK

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 summer vacation n. 暑假 [ˌsʌməˈ vɛːkeʃən]	I went to Australia during summer vacation in August.
2 weather n. 天氣 [ˈwɛðə]	The weather in Africa is usually hot.
3 Taiwan n. 臺灣 [ˈtaɪˈwɑːn]	Taiwan is an island with a lot of yummy food.
4 fun n.; adj. 樂趣；有趣的 [fʌn]	A: Was it fun at the park last Sunday? B: No. It was rainy all day.
5 cold adj. 冷的 [kɒld]	A: How is the weather today? B: It's very cold .
6 snow v.; n. 下雪；雪 [sno]	A: Does it snow in Taiwan? B: Yes, but it only snows in the mountains.
7 send v. 寄；送 [sɛnd]	Did you send your mom a Christmas card?
8 postcard n. 明信片 [ˈpɒstˌkɑːd]	I sent my brother a postcard from Poland.
9 lovely adj. 可愛的；美好的 [ˈlʌvli]	Mark is a lovely person, so he has many friends.
10 whose pron. 誰的（東西） [huz]	Whose birthday cake is that?
11 mine pron. 我的（東西） [maɪn]	A: Kevin, is that book yours? B: Yes, it's mine .
12 jacket n. 夾克 [ˈdʒækɪt]	Tyler, can I borrow your jacket , please? I am cold.
13 hate v. 討厭 [het]	I hate milk; I never drink it.
14 give v. 給予 [gɪv]	It's Jenny's birthday today. What can I give her as a gift?
15 heavy adj. 厚重的；大量的 [ˈhevi]	We had heavy snow last week.

16 **kind** *adj.* 親切的；有同情心的
[kaind]

Theme Words

17 **season** *n.* 季節
[ˈsi:zn]

Michelle is a **kind** teacher. Her students like her very much.

Many people visit the island during the holiday **season**.

18 **sun** *n.* 太陽
[sʌn]

Don't sit in the **sun**; it's too hot.

19 **wind** *n.* 風
[wɪnd]

The **winds** are so strong today.

20 **autumn** *n.* 秋天 (= **fall** [fɔl])
[ˈɒtəm]

Autumn is the season between summer and winter.

21 **winter** *n.* 冬天
[ˈwɪntə]

Mom doesn't like **winter** because the weather is too cold for her.

22 **cloud** *n.* 雲
[klaʊd]

It's a beautiful day. There's not a **cloud** in the sky.

23 **spring** *n.* 春天
[sprɪŋ]

I like **spring** because the weather is warm.

24 **sunny** *adj.* 陽光普照的
[ˈsʌni]

It's **sunny** today. Let's take a walk in the park.

25 **snowy** *adj.* 有雪的；下雪的
[ˈsnoi]

We had a **snowy** winter last year.

26 **rainy** *adj.* 有雨的；下雨的
[ˈreɪni]

A: Oh no! It's **rainy** today.
B: Don't you have an umbrella with you?

27 **cloudy** *adj.* 多雲的
[ˈklaʊdi]

A: Is it warm and sunny in Taipei now?
B: No. It's **cloudy**.

28 **windy** *adj.* 風大的
[ˈwɪndi]

It's very **windy**. Please go inside the house.

cool *adj.* 涼爽的
[ku:l]

I took my dog to the beach on a **cool** evening.

Reading

29	speak v. 講話 [spi:k]	Many people in Taiwan can speak English.
30	mad adj. 生氣的 [mæd]	I was late for school again today, so my teacher was mad .
31	in fact 事實上 [ɪn ˈfækt]	In fact , she's sad these days because her cat died last week.
32	mean v. 意指 [mi:n]	A: What does the sign mean ? B: It means "We can't swim here."
33	order v.; n. 點餐；訂購 [ˈɔrdə]	Tim ordered a pizza and a milkshake.
34	strange adj. 奇怪的；陌生的 [streɪndʒ]	A: There's a strange man at the door. B: Don't open the door! Let's get some help.
35	soon adv. 很快地 [su:n]	Good-bye, everybody. See you soon .
36	Rd. n. 路 (Road 的縮寫) [rɒd]	On a postcard, " Rd. " stands for "Road."
37	ROC n. 中華民國 (= Republic of China) [ˌɑr ˌoʊ ˈsi] [rɪˌpʌblɪk əv ˈtʃaɪnə]	ROC is another name for Taiwan.



Dialogue

1 club n. 社團 [kɹʌb]	I can practice English with my friends at the English club .
2 make up one's mind 下定決心 [ˌmeɪk ʌp wʌnz ˈmaɪnd]	A: What do you want for a snack, cookies or ice cream? B: I can't make up my mind . Can I have them both?
3 interesting adj. 有趣的 [ˈɪnt(ə)rɪstɪŋ]	Our English class is always fun and interesting . We enjoy it very much.
4 think v. 想；認為 [θɪŋk]	A: Does Betty like chocolate ice cream? B: I think so.
5 science n. 科學 [ˈsaɪəns]	My father is a science teacher at a junior high school.
6 subject n. 學科；主題 [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt]	A: What's your favorite subject ? B: English, of course.
7 hear v. 聽見 [hɪr]	I heard many stories about the Taj Mahal when I was in India.
8 same adj. 相同的 [sem]	My cousin and I go to the same school, and we have the same math teacher.
9 call v.; n. 打電話；呼叫 [kɔl]	Sorry. My dad is not at home. Please call back later.
10 tell v. 告訴 [tel]	Rebecca told me an interesting story today.
11 pull one's leg 開玩笑 [ˌpʊl wʌnz ˈleɪg]	A: Let's buy this car. It's nice and beautiful. B: Are you pulling my leg ? We don't have that much money.
12 poor adj. 不佳的；貧窮的 [puːr]	Jason is poor at English. He needs more practice.
13 end n.; v. 結尾；結束 [ɛnd]	The K-pop concert ended at 9 p.m.
14 camera n. 相機 [ˈkæməɹə]	I can take a picture of you with my camera .

when conj. 當… [(h)wɛn]	I gave John the gift when I saw him at the party yesterday.
back adv. 返回 [bæk]	My grandparents come back to Taiwan from the USA every year.
sign up 報名參加 [ˌsaɪn ʻʌp]	Cathy signed up for the computer club.
just adv. 剛才 [dʒʌst]	Look! I just bought a new jacket for you. Do you like it?

Theme Words

15 wrong adj. 錯誤的 [rɔŋ]	My sister took the wrong umbrella this morning.
16 hold on 稍候 [ˌhɒld ʻɒn]	A: This is Karen. May I speak to Danny, please? B: Sure. Hold on , please.
17 math n. 數學 (= mathematics) [mæθ] [ˌmæθəˈmætɪks]	Ken doesn't like math because he hates numbers.
18 magic n.; adj. 魔術；神奇的 [ˈmædʒɪk]	Sally is a big fan of magic .
19 soccer n. 足球 [ˈsɒkə]	A: Which do you like, soccer or baseball? B: I like baseball because I'm very bad at soccer .
20 Chinese adj.; n. 中國的；中國人 [tʃaɪˈniːz]	We always have a big dinner on Chinese New Year's Eve.
21 history n. 歷史 [ˈhɪst(ə)rɪ]	India has a long and interesting history .
22 violin n. 小提琴 [ˌvaɪəˈlɪn]	A: Can you play the violin ? B: Yes, and I can play the piano, too.
23 robot n. 機器人 [ˈrɒbɒt]	Willy has a robot dog; he plays with it every day.
24 health n. 健康 [helθ]	Apples are good for your health .
25 PE n. 體育 (= physical education) [ˈpi ɪ] [ˈfɪzɪkəl ˌedʒʊˈkeɪʃən]	Leo likes PE class because he is good at sports.

look for 尋找 [ˈlʊk fɔː]	A: What are you looking for ? B: My notebook. It was on the desk this morning.
Reading	
26 Ms. n. 女士 [mɪz]	Ms. Yang is a kind person. She sends food to the poor.
27 engineer n. 工程師 [ˌendʒəˈnɪr]	My brother is an engineer at a computer company.
28 learn v. 學習 [lɜːn]	Now I can cook because I learned a lot from my grandpa.
29 lesson n. 課；課程 [ˈlesn̩]	I have an English lesson every Monday and Thursday.
30 difficult adj. 困難的 [ˈdɪfəˌkəlt]	I cannot do my math homework; it is too difficult for me.
31 teach v. 教導 [tiːʃ]	Mr. Bill is a teacher. He teaches science at my school.
32 own adj.; v. 自己的；擁有 [oʊn]	Joe owns a really nice bicycle.
33 finish v. 完成；結束 [ˈfɪnɪʃ]	A: What time does the basketball game finish ? B: At 7 p.m.
34 festival n. 節慶 [ˈfestɪvəl]	There is a K-pop festival in spring.
35 start v.; n. 開始 [stɑːrt]	Our summer vacation starts in late June.
not... at all 一點也不... [ˌnɒt ət ɔːl]	That movie was not interesting at all . Don't go see it.
free adj. 免費的 [fri]	I bought a computer, and the man offered me free computer lessons.
show n. 表演；節目 [ʃoʊ]	My brother watches game shows in his free time.



Dialogue

1 **someone** pron. 某人 (= **somebody**)
[ˈsʌm.wʌn] [ˈsʌm.bɒdi]

Did you hear that? **Someone** is calling your name.

2 **break** v. 打破；損壞
[breɪk]

She **broke** the cookie into halves.

3 **do the dishes** 洗碗盤
[ˌdu ðə ˈdɪʃɪz]

I was **doing the dishes** when you called.

4 **half** n. 一半；二分之一
[hæf]

Patty wasn't hungry; she only ate **half** of her rice.

5 **past** prep.; adv.; adj.; n. 經過；過去（的）
[pæst]

A: What time is it?
B: It's five **past** twelve. It's time for lunch.

6 **leave** v. 離開
[li:v]

The train **leaves** at six o'clock every morning.

7 **quarter** n. 十五分鐘；四分之一
[ˈkwɔrtə]

We were studying at the library at a **quarter** past ten.

8 **even** adv. 甚至
[ˈi:vən]

A: Do you like Alice?
B: Alice? I don't **even** know her.

9 **remember** v. 記得
[rɪˈmembə]

A: Your pen is nice. How much was it?
B: I can't **remember**.

take it easy 放輕鬆
[ˌteɪk ɪt ˈi:zi]

A: My math homework is difficult. I can't do it.
B: **Take it easy**. I can help you.

cool down 冷靜一下
[ˌku:l ˈdaʊn]

A: Someone broke my favorite pen.
B: **Cool down**. Here, you can use mine.

close adj. 靠近的
[kloʊs]

The park is **close**. We can walk there.

Theme Words

10 **feed** v. 餵養
[fi:d]

When I am not at home, my sister walks and **feeds** our dog.

11 **pet** n. 寵物
[pet]

A: Do you have a **pet**?
B: Yes, I have a cute little cat.

12 **sweep** v. 掃
[swi:p]

The students **sweep** the floor after class.

13	floor n. 地板；樓層 [flɔːr]	Who placed my books on the floor ?
14	fix v. 修理；解決 [fiks]	A: Can you fix my computer? B: Sure thing.
15	drawer n. 抽屜 [ˈdrɔːər]	There are some pencils and markers in the drawer .
16	mop v.; n. 拖地；拖把 [mɒp]	A: What is Susan doing in the living room? B: She is mopping the floor.
17	stairs n. 樓梯 [steəz]	There is a small bathroom just by the stairs .
18	wipe v. 擦拭 [waɪp]	I wiped the dining table after dinner.
19	window n. 窗戶 [ˈwɪndəʊ]	It is hot here. Please open the windows .
20	dry v.; adj. (使) 乾燥；乾的 [draɪ]	A: Are you ready for school? B: No. I'm drying my hair.
21	hang v. 吊；掛 [hæŋ]	Let's not hang our umbrellas on the chairs.
22	clothes n. 衣服 [kloʊz]	We always buy new clothes for Chinese New Year.
Reading		
23	terrible adj. 糟糕的；可怕的 [ˈterəbəl]	It's a terrible movie. I don't like it.
24	however adv. 然而 [haʊˈevər]	You can borrow my guitar. However , please be careful with it.
25	fall asleep 睡著 [ˌfɔːl əˈslɪp]	Yuki didn't sleep last night, so she fell asleep in class.
26	try v.; n. 嘗試 [traɪ]	Penny tried the salad, but she didn't like it.
27	thing n. 東西；事情 [θɪŋ]	Can you move these things inside for me?

28 **move** v.; n. 移動
[mʊv]

Let's **move** the small table to my bedroom.

29 **find** v. 找到；發現
[faɪnd]

A: Did you **find** your history book?
B: Yes. It was in my drawer.

30 **comfortable** adj. 舒適的；自在的
[ˈkʌmfərtəbəl]

This sofa is really **comfortable**. Let's buy it.

31 **count** v. 數；計算
[kaʊnt]

The little boy can **count** from one to one hundred in English.

32 **sheep** n. 綿羊
[ʃi:p]

Mr. Walker has 20 **sheep** on his farm.

33 **nature calls** 想上廁所
[ˈneɪtʃəˈkɔ:lz]

A: Hey, Kate! Where are you going?
B: Sorry! **Nature calls**. Please wait for me here.

34 **finally** adv. 終於；最後
[ˈfaɪnəli]

Frank looked for his favorite notebook for an hour and **finally** found it in his bag.

35 **voice** n. 聲音
[vɔɪs]

The singer is popular because she has a good **voice**.

give up 放棄
[ˌɡɪv ˈʌp]

Life was never easy for Helen, but she never **gave up**.



Dialogue

1 hope v.; n. 希望 [hɒp]	It is Grandpa's birthday this Friday. I hope to be with him.
2 future n.; adj. 未來 (的) [ˈfjuːtʃər]	Annie wants to be a doctor in the future .
3 plan v.; n. 規劃 ; 計畫 [plæn]	What do you plan to do during winter vacation?
4 lawyer n. 律師 [ˈlɔːjər]	Henry is studying to be a lawyer .
5 dream adj.; n.; v. 夢想 (的) ; 做夢 [driːm]	Mr. and Mrs. Hall found their dream house. It was big and comfortable.
6 job n. 工作 [dʒɒb]	Jason has a job at the coffee shop.
7 get butterflies in one's stomach [get ˈbʌtəˌflaɪz ɪn wʌnz ˌstʌmək] 感到緊張	I'm not good at singing. When I sing in front of people, I get butterflies in my stomach .
8 worry v.; n. 擔心 [ˈwɜːri]	A: Doing science homework is not always easy for me. B: Don't worry . I can help you.
9 keep v. 持續 ; 保持 [kiːp]	A: Tom, don't keep playing computer games. Go study now. B: Oh, OK.
10 idea n. 主意 ; 想法 [aɪˈdiə]	Going to the beach on a rainy day is a bad idea .
right n. 權利 [raɪt]	You have the right to get a lawyer.
put on 穿上 [ˌpʊt ˈɒn]	A: Hurry up, Cindy. We're late. B: Wait. I am putting on my jacket.

Theme Words

11 reporter n. 記者 [rɪˈpɔːtər]	There are many reporters at the man's house. What happened?
12 interview v.; n. 採訪 ; 面試 [ˈɪntəˌvjuː]	The reporter is interviewing the K-pop boy band.

13	mail carrier n. 郵差 (= mailman) [ˈmeɪ ˌkæriə] [ˈmeɪlmæn]	Mail carriers do not deliver mail on weekends.
14	dentist n. 牙醫 [ˈdentɪst]	A: Mom, I have a bad tooth. B: You need to go to the dentist then.
15	factory n. 工廠 [ˈfækt(ə)rɪ]	Mary just got a job in a car factory .
16	fisherman n. 漁夫 [ˈfɪʃəmən]	Rick's uncle is a fisherman . He needs to get up early to catch fish.
17	catch v. 捉；接 [kætʃ]	The cat ran after the rat and then caught it.
18	secretary n. 祕書 [ˈsekɹəˌteri]	The secretary made an important call for the boss this morning.
19	boss n. 老闆 [bɒs]	The boss of that company gave me a job.
20	salesman n. 銷售員；業務員 [ˈselzmən]	Sam is a salesman at that computer shop.
21	farmer n. 農夫 [ˈfɑrmə]	Lisa was a teacher before she became a farmer .
22	grow v. 種植；成長 [grəʊ]	Uncle Ted grows apples and oranges on his farm.
23	soldier n. 士兵 [ˈsɒldʒə]	Mrs. Miller's son is a soldier , not a police officer.
24	country n. 國家 [ˈkʌntri]	Which country is Sharon from, Australia or the USA?
25	truck driver n. 卡車司機 [ˈtrʌk ˌdraɪvə]	Truck drivers often need to work long hours.
Reading		
26	successful adj. 成功的 [səkˈsesfəl]	The meet-and-greet was successful . The singer and her fans were very happy.
27	decide v. 決定 [dɪˈsaɪd]	Ann and I decided to join the science club.

28 **become** v. 成為
[bɪˈkʌm]

I want to **become** a successful salesman like my father.

29 **believe** v. 相信
[bɪˈli:v]

A: I sang with my favorite singer last night.
B: I don't **believe** you. Maybe you were dreaming.

make fun of 取笑
[ˌmeɪk ˈfʌn əv]

Ben's classmates always **make fun of** him because he is fat.

looks n. 相貌
[lʊks]

The singer gets her good **looks** from her mother.

all over 遍及
[ˈɔl ˈovə]

The band is famous **all over** the country.



Dialogue

1 metro n. 捷運 [ˈmɛtro]	You can go there by bus or metro .
2 lost adj. 迷路的 [lɒst]	I got lost on the way to the train station.
3 map n. 地圖 [mæp]	We are lost. We need a map now.
4 ask v. 請求；詢問 [æsk]	Can you ask her for a fork, please?
5 Excuse me. (對不起) 請問...。 [ɪkˈskʊz ˌmi]	Excuse me. Where is the bathroom?
6 straight adv.; adj. 直地；直的 [streɪt]	Turn right at the hospital and keep going straight .
7 turn left 向左轉 [ˌtɜn ˈleft]	Turn left on First Street, and the shop is on the corner.
8 along prep. 沿著 [əˈlɒŋ]	There are many flowers along the river.
9 block n. 街區 [blɒk]	My good friend and I live on the same block .
10 supermarket n. 超市 [ˌsupəˈmɑːkɪt]	Gina goes to the supermarket every Saturday.
11 corner n. 轉角；角落 [ˈkɔːnə]	Jackie's house is on the corner of Apple Street and Cherry Road.
12 across from 在...的對面 [əˈkrɒs frəm]	Stacy is sitting across from Justin and Alex.
13 ground n. 地面 [graʊnd]	Be careful! There is a bug on the ground .
14 on foot 步行 [ɒn ˈfʊt]	The flower shop is close. Let's go there on foot .
take v. 搭乘 (交通工具) [teɪk]	We can take a taxi or a bus, but not the metro.

by prep. 搭乘；藉由…方式 [baɪ]	Let's go to Indonesia by ship.
get off 下（車、飛機等） [ˌɡet ˈɒf]	We need to get off the bus at Berkeley Library.
get v. 到達 [ɡet]	How can we get to the museum?
right n.; adj.; adv. 右邊（的） [raɪt]	In the picture, the girl on my right is my sister.

Theme Words

15 ship n. 輪船 [ʃɪp]	They took a ship to the USA and took a plane home.
16 taxi n. 計程車 [ˈtæksi]	Can we take a taxi home?
17 motorcycle n. 機車；摩托車 [ˈmɒtəˌsaɪkl]	He is only 17 years old. He can't ride a motorcycle .
18 scooter n. 機車 [ˈskuːtə]	Is a motorcycle different from a scooter ?
19 city n. 城市 [ˈsɪti]	Life in a big city is very busy.
20 bank n. 銀行；河岸 [bæŋk]	Claire plans to go to the bank later.
21 toy n. 玩具 [tɔɪ]	My little brother got some toy cars for his birthday this year.
22 post office n. 郵局 [ˈpɒst ˌɒfɪs]	The post office is to the left of the library.
23 hospital n. 醫院 [ˈhɒspɪtl]	Lily is a nurse; she works at a hospital .
24 pool n. 水池 [puːl]	The weather is hot, so we want to go to the pool today.
25 go jogging 慢跑 [ɡoʊ ˈdʒɔːɡɪŋ]	He goes jogging in the morning before he goes to work.

26 **go sailing** 玩帆船；航行
[go `seɪlɪŋ]

Let's **go sailing** in August during summer vacation.

27 **go surfing** 衝浪
[go `sɜːfɪŋ]

Did you often **go surfing** with your friend?

fly v. 飛行；駕駛
[flaɪ]

My uncle can **fly** a plane.

bus stop n. 公車站
[ˈbʌs ˌstɒp]

Let's wait for Alice at the **bus stop**.

go biking 騎單車
[go `baɪkɪŋ]

Many people like to **go biking** at the park.

go shopping 購物
[go `ʃɒpɪŋ]

They want to **go shopping** for clothes this afternoon.

Reading

28 **hit** v.; n. 碰撞；打擊
[hɪt]

The man was using his phone when his car **hit** the tree.

29 **sound** n. 聲音
[saʊnd]

A: Hey, listen! What's that strange **sound**?
B: Oh, it's our dog, Willy.

30 **bell** n. 鐘；鈴
[bɛl]

Do you have a **bell** on your bicycle?

31 **experience** n.; v. 經歷；經驗
[ɪk`spɪriəns]

People learn from their past **experience**.

32 **wonderful** adj. 美好的
[ˈwʌndəfʊl]

I had a **wonderful** time at the party yesterday.

play n. 戲劇
[pleɪ]

How many **plays** did William Shakespeare write?

around adv. 大約
[ə`raʊnd]

Brandon got home **around** 9:30 last night.



Dialogue

1 will aux. 將 [wɪl]	I will be late for class today.
2 ugly adj. 醜的 [ˈʌɡli]	This pair of shoes is ugly .
3 sweater n. 毛衣 [ˈswetə]	My favorite sweater is the pink one.
4 tomorrow adv.; n. 明天 [təˈmɒro]	Bella is coming to my house tomorrow .
5 funny adj. 滑稽的 [ˈfʌni]	Ted made a funny face.
6 wear v. 穿；戴 [weɪ]	Andy likes to wear a cap when he dances.
7 cost v. 價錢為；花費 [kɒst]	The belt cost me 500 NT dollars.
8 expensive adj. 昂貴的 [ɪkˈspensɪv]	The guitar is too expensive . I don't have that much money.
9 spend v. 花費（時間、金錢） [spend]	I spend a lot of time at home.
10 glove n. 手套 [ɡlʌv]	It's cold today. Remember to put on your gloves .
11 on sale 特價中 [ɒn `sel]	These notebooks are on sale now. They are only 10 dollars each.
12 pair n. （一）雙；（一）對 [peɪ]	Evans wants to buy a new pair of running shoes.
13 total n.; adj. 總計（的）；全部（的） [ˈtɒtl]	The total number of horses on the farm is 12.
14 pay v. 付費 [peɪ]	Can you lend me one hundred dollars? I will pay you back tomorrow.
15 thousand n. 千 [ˈθauznd]	There are about two thousand students in the school.

save v. 節省 [seɪv]	Let's not walk there. We can save time by taking the bus.
would like 想要 [wʊd ˈlaɪk]	I would like to have some cookies with tea.
change n. 找零 [tʃeɪndʒ]	A: The total is eight hundred dollars. B: Here is one thousand dollars. A: Thanks. And here is your change .

Theme Words

16 dress v.; n. 打扮；洋裝 [dres]	Tina is going to wear that red dress to the party.
17 cap n. (前有遮簷的) 帽子 [kæp]	Todd's baseball cap is black, and mine is blue.
18 shirt n. 襯衫 [ʃɜ:t]	A: Do you wear the same white shirt every day? B: No. I have five of them.
19 belt n. 腰帶 [belt]	A: Where is my belt ? B: Isn't it on your bed?
20 jeans n. 牛仔褲 [dʒi:nz]	Theresa seldom wears jeans to work.
21 sock n. 襪子 [sɒk]	Many students in Japan wear a skirt with long socks to school.
22 tie n. 領帶 [taɪ]	Hannah bought her dad a tie for Father's Day.
23 pants n. 長褲 [pænts]	John was wearing gray pants and a white shirt at that time.
24 shoe n. 鞋 [ʃu]	Where did you get this pair of shoes ? They're beautiful.
25 T-shirt n. T恤 [ˈti:ʃɜ:t]	I like to wear T-shirts on hot summer days.
26 shorts n. 短褲 [ʃɔ:ts]	The men's shorts in the store are on sale now.
27 hat n. 帽子 [hæt]	You need a hat because it is sunny and hot today.

28 **coat** n. 外套
[kɒt]

A: Son, put on your **coat** before you leave. It's cold now.
B: OK, Mom.

29 **skirt** n. 裙子
[skɜːt]

The yellow **skirt** is too big for you.

30 **glasses** n. 眼鏡
[ˈglæsɪz]

You are handsome in your new **glasses**.

31 **ring** n. 戒指；環（狀物）
[rɪŋ]

Sherry's boyfriend gave her a **ring** for her birthday.

take off 脫下
[ˌteɪk ˈɒf]

Please **take off** your shoes before you go into the house.

Reading

32 **fast** adj.; adv. 快的；快地
[fæst]

Thomas is a **fast** swimmer.

33 **low** adj. 低的
[loʊ]

You can buy many things at a **low** price at the night market.

34 **price** n. 價格
[praɪs]

A: What is the **price** of the popcorn?
B: It is 90 dollars.

35 **still** adv. 仍然
[stɪl]

Nick ate two pizzas, but he is **still** hungry.

36 **anything** pron. 任何事物
[ˈeniθɪŋ]

Do you know **anything** about growing rice?

37 **cheap** adj. 便宜的
[tʃiːp]

The shop sells **cheap** bags. Let's take a look.

38 **most** adj. 大部分的
[moʊst]

Most people in the country love watching soccer games.

move v. 搬遷
[muːv]

They will **move** into their new house before November.

pay n. 工資
[peɪ]

The **pay** for the job is not so good.

come off 從...脫落
[ˌkʌm ˈɒf]

Polyester **comes off** your clothes when you wash them.

cost n. 代價；成本

[kɒst]

We will save those people's lives at any **cost**.

high adj. 高的

[haɪ]

What animals live in **high** mountains?

second n. 秒

[ˈsekənd]

Can you please give me a **second**?



1 Halloween n. 萬聖夜 [ˌhæloʊɪn]	There will be a Halloween party at our school next Sunday.
2 children n. 兒童 (單數為 child [tʃaɪld]) [ˈtʃɪldrən]	Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children : two boys and a girl.
3 mask n. 面具 [mæsk]	Doctors and nurses wear masks in the hospital.
4 pumpkin n. 南瓜 [ˈpʌmpkɪn]	A: Would you like to have some pumpkin soup for dinner? B: Sure.
5 cut out 割出 : 切出 [kʌt ˈaʊt]	Get a pumpkin, and then cut out eyes, a nose, and a mouth.
6 moment n. 時刻 [ˈmomənt]	The boy stopped and thought for a moment before he jumped down the stairs.

認識字彙

Unit 1

CD1: 44

snowboard [ˈsnəʊˌbɔːrd] n. 滑雪板

anyway [ˈeniˌweɪ] adv. 無論如何

Unit 2

CD1: 46

design [dɪˈzaɪn] n.; v. 設計

swimmer [ˈswɪmər] n. 泳者

underwater [ˌʌndəˈwɔːtər] adj.; adv. 水下的

winner [ˈwɪnər] n. 獲勝者

contest [ˈkɒntest] n. 競賽

guest [ɡest] adj.; n. 客座的；賓客

offer [ˈɒfər] v. 提供

Unit 3

CD2: 40

monitor [ˈmɒnɪtər] n. 監視器

sleepwalk [ˈslɪpˌwɔːk] v. 夢遊

position [pəˈzɪʃən] n. 姿勢

Unit 4

CD2: 42

channel [ˈtʃænl] n. 頻道

wig [wɪɡ] n. 假髮

career [kəˈrɪr] n. 職業

deliver [dɪˈlɪvər] v. 投遞；運送

goods [ɡʊdz] n. 貨物

success [səkˈses] n. 成功

record [ˈrekərd] n. 唱片；單曲

ordinary [ˈɔːrdənəri] adj. 平凡的

perform [pəˈfɔːrm] v. 表演

lady [ˈledi] n. 女士

Unit 5

CD3: 62

go sightseeing [ɡoʊ ˈsaɪtˌsiːɪŋ] 觀光；遊覽

Unit 6

CD3: 64

mall [mɔːl] n. 購物中心

checkout [ˈtʃekˌaʊt] n. 結帳處

cash [kæʃ] n. 現金

fashion [ˈfæʃən] n. 時尚

truth [truθ] n. 真相

what's more [(h)wɒts ˈmɔːr] 而且

environment [ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt] n. 環境

Culture & Festival Unit

CD3: 66

go trick-or-treating [ɡoʊ ˌtrɪkˌərˈtriːtɪŋ]
不給糖就搗蛋

costume [ˈkɒstjʊm] n. 道具服

jack-o'-lantern [ˈdʒækəˌlæntərən] n. 南瓜燈

haunted house [ˈhɒntɪd ˈhaʊs] n. 鬼屋

scary [ˈskəri] adj. 嚇人的

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

across from	在…的對面	5
all over	遍及	4
along	沿著	5
anything	任何事物	6
around	大約	5
ask	請求；詢問	5
autumn	秋天 (= fall)	1

anyway	無論如何	1
--------	------	---

B

back	返回	2
bank	銀行；河岸	5
become	成為	4
believe	相信	4
bell	鐘；鈴	5
belt	腰帶	6
block	街區	5
boss	老闆	4
break	打破；損壞	3
bus stop	公車站	5
by	搭乘；藉由…方式	5

C

call	打電話；呼叫	2
camera	相機	2
cap	(前有遮簷的) 帽子	6

catch	捉；接	4
change	找零	6
cheap	便宜的	6
children	兒童(單數為child)	節慶
Chinese	中國的；中國人	2
city	城市	5
close	靠近的	3
clothes	衣服	3
cloud	雲	1
cloudy	多雲的	1
club	社團	2
coat	外套	6
cold	冷的	1
come off	從…脫落	6
comfortable	舒適的；自在的	3
cool	涼爽的	1
cool down	冷靜一下	3
corner	轉角；角落	5
cost	價錢為；花費；代價；成本	6
country	國家	4
cut out	割出；切出	節慶

career	職業	4
cash	現金	6
channel	頻道	4
checkout	結帳處	6
contest	競賽	2
costume	道具服	節慶

D

decide	決定	4
dentist	牙醫	4
difficult	困難的	2
do the dishes	洗碗盤	3
drawer	抽屜	3
dream	夢想(的); 做夢	4
dress	打扮; 洋裝	6
dry	(使) 乾燥; 乾的	3

deliver	投遞; 運送	4
design	設計	2

E

end	結尾; 結束	2
engineer	工程師	2
even	甚至	3
Excuse me.	(對不起) 請問...	5
expensive	昂貴的	6
experience	經歷; 經驗	5

environment	環境	6
-------------	----	---

F

factory	工廠	4
fall asleep	睡著	3
farmer	農夫	4
fast	快的; 快地	6
feed	餵養	3

festival	節慶	2
finally	終於; 最後	3
find	找到; 發現	3
finish	完成; 結束	2
fisherman	漁夫	4
fix	修理; 解決	3
floor	地板; 樓層	3
fly	飛行; 駕駛	5
free	免費的	2
fun	樂趣; 有趣的	1
funny	滑稽的	6
future	未來(的)	4

fashion	時尚	6
---------	----	---

G

get butterflies in one's stomach	感到緊張	4
get	到達	5
get off	下(車、飛機等)	5
give	給予	1
give up	放棄	3
glasses	眼鏡	6
glove	手套	6
go biking	騎單車	5
go jogging	慢跑	5
go sailing	玩帆船; 航行	5
go shopping	購物	5
go surfing	衝浪	5
ground	地面	5

grow	種植；成長	4
------	-------	---

go sightseeing	觀光；遊覽	5
----------------	-------	---

go trick-or-treating	不給糖就搗蛋	節慶
----------------------	--------	----

goods	貨物	4
-------	----	---

guest	客座的；賓客	2
-------	--------	---

H

half	一半；二分之一	3
------	---------	---

Halloween	萬聖夜	節慶
-----------	-----	----

hang	吊；掛	3
------	-----	---

hat	帽子	6
-----	----	---

hate	討厭	1
------	----	---

health	健康	2
--------	----	---

hear	聽見	2
------	----	---

heavy	厚重的；大量的	1
-------	---------	---

high	高的	6
------	----	---

history	歷史	2
---------	----	---

hit	碰撞；打擊	5
-----	-------	---

hold on	稍候	2
---------	----	---

hope	希望	4
------	----	---

hospital	醫院	5
----------	----	---

however	然而	3
---------	----	---

haunted house	鬼屋	節慶
---------------	----	----

I

idea	主意；想法	4
------	-------	---

in fact	事實上	1
---------	-----	---

interesting	有趣的	2
-------------	-----	---

interview	採訪；面試	4
-----------	-------	---

J

jacket	夾克	1
--------	----	---

jeans	牛仔褲	6
-------	-----	---

job	工作	4
-----	----	---

just	剛才	2
------	----	---

jack-o'-lantern	南瓜燈	節慶
-----------------	-----	----

K

keep	持續；保持	4
------	-------	---

kind	親切的；有同情心的	1
------	-----------	---

L

lawyer	律師	4
--------	----	---

learn	學習	2
-------	----	---

leave	離開	3
-------	----	---

lesson	課；課程	2
--------	------	---

look for	尋找	2
----------	----	---

looks	相貌	4
-------	----	---

lost	迷路的	5
------	-----	---

lovely	可愛的；美好的	1
--------	---------	---

low	低的	6
-----	----	---

lady	女士	4
------	----	---

M

mad	生氣的	1
magic	魔術；神奇的	2
mail carrier	郵差 (= mailman)	4
make fun of	取笑	4
make up one's mind	下定決心	2
map	地圖	5
mask	面具	節慶
math	數學 (= mathematics)	2
mean	意指	1
metro	捷運	5
mine	我的 (東西)	1
moment	時刻	節慶
mop	拖地；拖把	3
most	大部分的	6
motorcycle	機車；摩托車	5
move	移動；搬遷	3, 6
Ms.	女士	2

mall	購物中心	6
monitor	監視器	3

N

nature calls	想上廁所	3
not... at all	一點也不...	2

O

on foot	步行	5
on sale	特價中	6
order	點餐；訂購	1
own	自己的；擁有	2

offer	提供	2
ordinary	平凡的	4

P

pair	(一) 雙；(一) 對	6
pants	長褲	6
past	經過；過去 (的)	3
pay	付費；工資	6
PE	體育 (= physical education)	2
pet	寵物	3
plan	規劃；計畫	4
play	戲劇	5
pool	水池	5
poor	不佳的；貧窮的	2
post office	郵局	5
postcard	明信片	1
price	價格	6
pull one's leg	開玩笑	2
pumpkin	南瓜	節慶
put on	穿上	4

perform	表演	4
position	姿勢	3

Q

quarter 十五分鐘；四分之一 3

R

Rd. 路 (Road的縮寫) 1

ROC 中華民國 (= Republic of China) 1

rainy 有雨的；下雨的 1

remember 記得 3

reporter 記者 4

right 權利；右邊 (的) 4, 5

ring 戒指；環 (狀物) 6

robot 機器人 2

record 唱片；單曲 4

S

salesman 銷售員；業務員 4

same 相同的 2

save 節省 6

science 科學 2

scooter 機車 5

season 季節 1

second 秒 6

secretary 祕書 4

send 寄；送 1

sheep 綿羊 3

shirt 襯衫 6

ship 輪船 5

shoe 鞋 6

shorts 短褲 6

show 表演；節目 2

sign up 報名參加 2

skirt 裙子 6

snow 下雪；雪 1

snowy 有雪的；下雪的 1

soccer 足球 2

sock 襪子 6

soldier 士兵 4

someone 某人 (= somebody) 3

soon 很快地 1

sound 聲音 5

speak 講話 1

spend 花費 (時間、金錢) 6

spring 春天 1

stairs 樓梯 3

start 開始 2

still 仍然 6

straight 直地；直的 5

strange 奇怪的；陌生的 1

subject 學科；主題 2

successful 成功的 4

summer vacation 暑假 1

sun 太陽 1

sunny 陽光普照的 1

supermarket 超市 5

sweater 毛衣 6

sweep 掃 3

scary	嚇人的	節慶
sleepwalk	夢遊	3
snowboard	滑雪板	1
success	成功	4
swimmer	泳者	2

T

Taiwan	臺灣	1
take	搭乘（交通工具）	5
take it easy	放輕鬆	3
take off	脫下	6
taxi	計程車	5
teach	教導	2
tell	告訴	2
terrible	糟糕的；可怕的	3
thing	東西；事情	3
think	想；認為	2
thousand	千	6
tie	領帶	6
tomorrow	明天	6
total	總計（的）；全部（的）	6
toy	玩具	5
truck driver	卡車司機	4
try	嘗試	3
T-shirt	T恤	6
turn left	向左轉	5
truth	真相	6

U

ugly	醜的	6
underwater	水下的	2

V

violin	小提琴	2
voice	聲音	3

W

wear	穿；戴	6
weather	天氣	1
when	當…	2
whose	誰的（東西）	1
will	將	6
wind	風	1
window	窗戶	3
windy	風大的	1
winter	冬天	1
wipe	擦拭	3
wonderful	美好的	5
worry	擔心	4
would like	想要	6
wrong	錯誤的	2
what's more	而且	6
wig	假髮	4
winner	獲勝者	2

第一～三冊不規則動詞過去式變化表

CD3: 67

be動詞

原形	過去式	字義
am / is	was	是
are	were	是

助動詞

原形	過去式	字義
can	could	可以；會
may	might	可以；可能
will	would	將

一般動詞（藍字者，原形和過去式同形）

原形	過去式	字義
become	became	成為
break	broke	打破；損壞
build	built	建造
buy	bought	購買
catch	caught	捉；接
come	came	來
cost	cost	價錢為；花費
cut	cut	割；切；剪
do	did	做
draw	drew	畫畫
drink	drank	喝
drive	drove	開（車）；駕駛

eat	ate	吃
fall	fell	掉落
feed	fed	餵養
fight	fought	吵架；打架；對抗
find	found	找到；發現
fly	flew	飛行；駕駛
get	got	得到；到達
give	gave	給予
go	went	去
grow	grew	種植；成長
hang	hung	吊；掛
have	had	擁有；吃喝
hear	heard	聽見
hide	hid	躲藏
hit	hit	碰撞；打擊
hold	held	握著
hurt	hurt	傷害
keep	kept	持續；保持
know	knew	知道
leave	left	離開
lend	lent	借（出）
let	let	讓
lose	lost	失去
make	made	製作
mean	meant	意指
meet	met	遇見；認識

pay	paid	付費
put	put	放
read	read [rɛd]	閱讀；唸
ride	rode	騎；乘
run	ran	跑
say	said	說
see	saw	看見
sell	sold	賣
send	sent	寄；送
shake	shook	握手；搖動
sing	sang	唱（歌）
sit	sat	坐
sleep	slept	睡覺
speak	spoke	講話
spend	spent	花費
stand	stood	站
sweep	swept	掃
swim	swam	游泳
take	took	帶；搭乘（交通工具）；花費（時間）
teach	taught	教導
tell	told	告訴
think	thought	想；認為
wake	woke	醒
wear	wore	穿；戴
write	wrote	寫

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教育部審定國審字第109001號

國家教育研究院教研書字第1111400249號函准予修訂

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影像圖片 達志正片·Shutterstock·Freepik

出版者 佳音事業股份有限公司 (joy.com.tw)
106427臺北市信義路四段306號15樓
電話 (02) 2701-6769 / 傳真 (02) 2701-2827

印刷者 翰林出版事業股份有限公司

營業總部 702008臺南市南區新樂路76號 (安平工業區)

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