

二上第一課教學計畫

課程名稱		Lesson 1 I Had a Great Summer Vacation
學習目標		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 能熟悉過去式動詞的規則及不規則變化。 2. 能使用過去簡單式詢問並回答過去時間發生的動作。 3. 能使用助動詞 Did 或疑問詞 What 開頭的問答句。 4. 能認識臺東或鹿港的當地文化，並以簡易英文介紹。 5. 能分辨並正確念出含 /ə/ 的單字。
核心素養	總綱	A2 系統思考與解決問題
	領綱	英-J-A2：具備系統性理解與推演的能力，能釐清文本訊息間的關係進行推論，並能經由訊息的比較，對國內外文化的異同有初步的了解。
議題融入		戶外教育
與其他領域／科目的連結		社會領域（地理、歷史）

各單元學習重點詮釋與轉化

學習表現	九大類別	(一) 語言能力(聽)	1-IV-1 1-IV-3	1-IV-4 1-IV-7	
		(二) 語言能力(說)	2-IV-1 2-IV-9	2-IV-12 2-IV-13	
		(三) 語言能力(讀)	3-IV-2 3-IV-6	3-IV-7 3-IV-11	3-IV-12
		(四) 語言能力(寫)	4-IV-1	4-IV-2	4-IV-5
		(五) 語言能力(聽說讀寫綜合應用能力，涵蓋兩種以上語文技能)	5-IV-1 5-IV-2	5-IV-3 5-IV-5	5-IV-7
		(六) 學習興趣與態度	6-IV-1 6-IV-2	6-IV-4 6-IV-5	
		(七) 學習方法與策略	7-IV-1 7-IV-2	7-IV-3 7-IV-4	
		(八) 文化理解		8-IV-5	
		(九) 邏輯思考、判斷與創造力		9-IV-2	

教學建議時間

節次	教學單元	預估時間
1	Word Bank	45 分鐘
2	Dialogue	45 分鐘
3	Dialogue	45 分鐘
4	Grammar	45 分鐘
5	Grammar	45 分鐘
6	Reading	45 分鐘
7	Reading	45 分鐘
8	Listening Strategy、Pronunciation	45 分鐘

I Had a Great Summer Vacation

Word Bank

Vocabulary

CD1: 2 CD: 2

computer	電腦
music	音樂
festival	節日；節慶
movie	電影
science	科學
camp — 一字多義	營隊；露營
comic	漫畫
art	藝術；美術
swim / swam	游泳
beach	海灘
surf the Internet (Net)	上網

一字多義

Vocabulary Skills

n. + n. = 複合名詞

art	+ museum	= art museum
comic	+ book	= comic book
music	+ festival	= <u>music festival</u>
science	+ camp	= <u>science camp</u>

想想看，還學過哪些複合名詞？

birthday gift

basketball court

group chat

video game



1 play computer games



5 read comic books

學習目標

1. 能聽說讀及拼寫暑假活動的字彙。
2. 能學會並應用複合名詞。

單字策略：

複合名詞 (Compound Nouns)

複合名詞是由兩個或兩個以上的字所組成，形成方式有兩種：

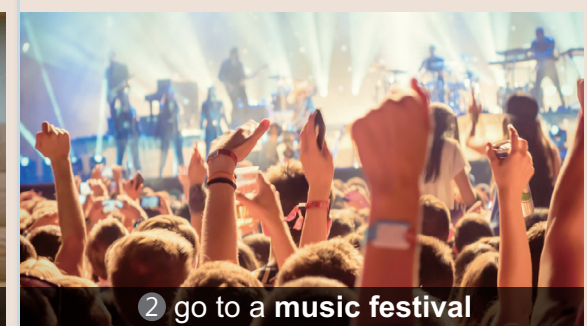
1. 空白分開（如本課介紹）：

例 computer game、music box

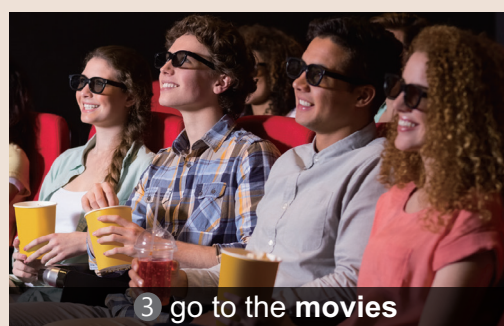
2. 多字相連（第五課會介紹）：

例 bookstore、housewife

複合名詞以空白分開或多字相連完全是習慣用法，並無一定規則。應勤查字典，找出正確拼法。



2 go to a music festival



3 go to the movies



4 join a science camp



6 visit an art museum



7 swim at a beach



8 surf the Internet

一字多義

camp

詞性	字義	例句
名詞	營隊	Patrick joined a science camp this summer.
動詞	露營	They camped by the river yesterday.

surf

詞性	字義	例句
動詞	上網	My sister surfs the Net for five hours every day.
	衝浪	Clark surfed at the beach yesterday afternoon.

延伸資源

【好想講英文】好想去玩水！香蕉船、浮潛、水上摩托車每樣都想玩！



阿滴英文 | 我宅我驕傲！五種宅法讓你暑假足不出戶！





一、假期活動的說法：

參加營隊	join a camp	學習語言	learn a language
打工	work part-time	旅行	go on / take / have a trip
當實習生	be an intern	出國旅行	travel abroad
當志工	be a volunteer	運動	play / do sports

二、節慶相關詞彙：

參加節慶	go to a festival	電影節	a movie / film festival
舉行節慶	have / hold a festival	藝術節	an arts festival

三、音樂相關詞彙：

聽音樂	listen to music	流行音樂	pop music
播放音樂	play music	搖滾音樂	rock music
創作音樂	compose / write music	鄉村音樂	country music

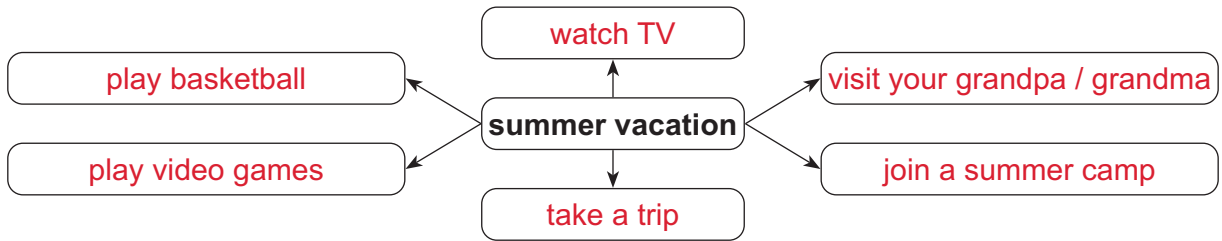
四、看電影相關詞彙：

去電影院看電影	在室內看電影
see a movie	watch a movie
go to a movie	watch movies
go to the movies	

教學活動

What do you usually do on your summer vacation?

(1) 教師在黑板畫出以下圖形，詢問學生：What do you usually do on your summer vacation?。



(2) 將學生分成四人一組，每組發下一個白板，請學生在白板上畫出黑板上的圖形，引導學生用所學過的動詞，在白板上寫出同組同學在暑假從事的活動。

(3) 小組討論三分鐘後，將白板貼到黑板上，小組派人上臺說明同組同學在暑假從事的活動，可同時用中英文發表。

(4) 教師歸納各組字彙，帶著全班一起念讀。

What did you hear?

(1) 請學生四人一組，教師發下學習單。因為學生尚未學習過去式規則動詞，在此只對學習單內的動詞變化做簡單說明，不要過度解釋，著重在聽力的語意理解。

Worksheet	Learn More Action Verbs	Name:
Task: Listen to the video and check the action verbs you heard.		
<input type="checkbox"/> joined a camp	<input type="checkbox"/> cooked breakfast	<input type="checkbox"/> washed the dishes
<input type="checkbox"/> watched a movie	<input type="checkbox"/> studied science	<input type="checkbox"/> studied hard
<input type="checkbox"/> played computer games	<input type="checkbox"/> played soccer	<input type="checkbox"/> helped my grandma
<input type="checkbox"/> visited an art museum		

(2) 播放影片 What Did You Do Song (<https://bit.ly/2E23zCg>) 第一遍，不讓學生看畫面，但要仔細聆聽影片中提到的過去式動作，然後在學習單上將聽到的過去式動作打勾。

Worksheet	Learn More Action Verbs	Name:
Task: Listen to the video and check the action verbs you heard.		
<input type="checkbox"/> joined a camp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cooked breakfast	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> washed the dishes
<input type="checkbox"/> watched a movie	<input type="checkbox"/> studied science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> studied hard
<input type="checkbox"/> played computer games	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> played soccer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> helped my grandma
<input type="checkbox"/> visited an art museum		

(3) 播放影片第二遍，讓學生觀看影片並再次檢視自己的答案與聽到的內容，相符程度有多少。



Robert: 嘿, Rita。我剛剛去查看你的 Instagram。
這個暑假你去了臺東嗎?

Rita: 是的, 我去了。我和我的家人去那裡拜訪我的叔叔。

Robert: 真酷! 你們有去海邊嗎?

Rita: 是的, 我們有去。那裡的海水又藍又乾淨。
我們幾乎每天去海邊。

Robert: 你們在那裡還做了什麼其他事?

Rita: 我們去了熱氣球嘉年華。它很好玩。

Robert: 真好。

Robert: Hey, Rita. I just checked your ¹Instagram.

Did you go to Taitung this summer ²vacation?

Rita: Yes, I did. My family and I visited my uncle there.

Robert: Cool! Did you go to the beach?

Rita: Yes, we did. The water there was blue and clean.

³We went to the beach **almost** every day.

Robert: ⁴What **else** did you do there?

Rita: We went to a hot air **balloon** festival. ⁵It was fun.

Robert: Nice.

* Instagram [ˈɪnstəˌɡræm] 分享照片和影片的社群網路

* Taitung [taɪˈdoŋ] 臺東

Vocabulary CD1: 5 CD: 4

vacation 假期

almost 幾乎

else 其他

balloon 氣球

情境說明

Rita 跟 Robert 正在談論他們的暑假。Rita 去了臺東, 在那裡玩得很開心。Robert 參加了在鹿港的營隊, 並學到許多關於這個小鎮的事。

Rita and Robert are talking about their summer vacations. Rita went to Taitung and had great fun there. Robert joined a camp in Lukang and learned a lot about the town.

文化放大鏡

臺灣國際熱氣球嘉年華

每年暑假在臺東鹿野高臺舉辦, 展期約 50 天, 是全世界活動最久的熱氣球活動。除了欣賞熱氣球及光雕球展演, 遊客還可親自體驗搭乘熱氣球。

資料來源:

<https://balloontaiwan.taitung.gov.tw/zh-tw>

Pre-listening Questions

①	How was your summer vacation? What did you do?	(學生自行作答)
②	Look at the picture on p. 3. What are Rita and her parents doing?	Rita's father is taking a picture of Rita and her mother.
③	Look at the picture on p. 4. Where is Robert? What is he doing there?	He is in front of a temple. He is talking to the girl(s).

對話解析

1 Instagram

Instagram (簡稱 IG), 是 Facebook 公司旗下一款免費提供線上圖片及視訊分享的社群應用軟體, 於 2010 年 10 月發布。它可以讓用戶用智慧型手機拍下相片後再將不同的濾鏡效果添加到相片上, 然後分享到 Facebook、Twitter、Tumblr 及 Flickr 等社群網路服務, 或是 Instagram 的伺服器上。Instagram 目前尚無官方的中文譯名, 較廣泛的稱呼為即時電報, 取自「即時」(instant) 與「電報」(telegram) 兩個單詞的結合。

資料來源: 維基百科

2 vacation

辨別

	用法	常用搭配詞
vacation	較常用於美式英文。	on vacation、take / have a vacation 例 George is on vacation in Taitung.
holiday	較常用於英式英文, 可指假期(=vacation), 也可指政府機關訂定的放假日, 不用上班或上學的日子。	on holiday、take / have a holiday 例 Joan seldom takes a holiday.

3 We went to the beach almost every day.

1. almost 可用來修飾動詞、形容詞或副詞。本課即是修飾時間副詞 every day。

例 (1) Mandy almost cried.

(2) Dinner is almost ready.

2. almost 也常跟 every / everything 連用。

例 (1) David visits his parents almost every month.

(2) I'm hungry. I can eat almost everything.

4 What else did you do there?

else 為副詞, 表「其他」, 常放在疑問詞 (who、what、where) 或不定代名詞 (any-、every-、no-、some-) 的後面。

例 (1) Where else can they go?

(2) A: A cup of black tea, please.

B: Anything else?

A: No, thanks.

5 It was fun.

1. fun 在此指「好玩」。例 The computer game is fun.

2. fun 也可指「樂趣」, have fun 表「玩得開心」。

例 I went to Sam's birthday party last night. We had a lot of fun.

6 learned

	用法	例句
learn	透過練習或經驗而習得某種知識或技能	I learned an important lesson.
study	去研讀、研究某種學科或問題	I study English every day.

7 told

1. tell 為及物動詞，受詞為人時，用「主詞 + tell + 人 + (not) to + 原形動詞....」。

例 Mrs. White told her students not to run in the classroom.

2. 辨別

	用法	例句
tell	告訴；講述（較傾向單向的說話動作）	Please tell me your cellphone number.
talk	談論；聊天（強調說話者雙邊的互動）	I talked with Emma about my trip to the USA yesterday.
say	1. 表達「說」最普遍的用字 2. 表達書信或告示牌等所寫內容	I say good night to my parents every night. The sign says "Back in 20 minutes."
speak	1. 正式場合的談話 2. 講……語言	The king spoke to his people. He can speak Chinese.

Post-listening Questions

①	What did Rita do this summer vacation?	She visited her uncle in Taitung. She went to the beach and went to a hot air balloon festival.
②	How did Rita feel about the hot air balloon festival?	It was fun.
③	What did Robert do at the camp?	He learned about the history of the town and shared old stories about it with visitors at the temples.
④	What did Rita think about Robert's camp?	It was really interesting.

一字多義

learn

詞性	字義	例句
動詞	學習	The students learn drawing at the art college.
	得知	We learned a lot about the temple from Mr. Green.

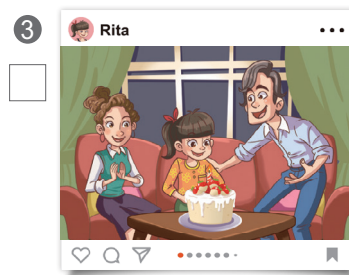
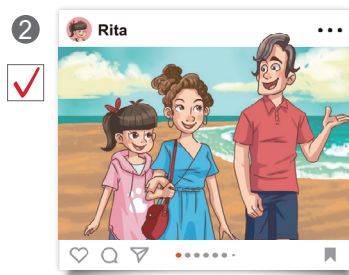
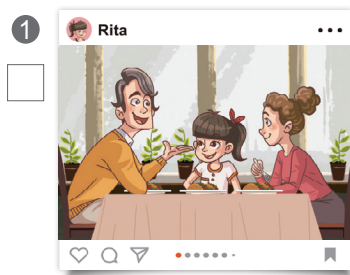
Rita: 那你呢? 你享受你的假期嗎?
 Robert: 是的。我去了鹿港, 且很享受在那裡的時光。
 Rita: 鹿港? 你在那裡做了什麼?
 Robert: 我參加了夏令營, 並學習關於那個小鎮的歷史。我在寺廟裡和遊客分享關於小鎮的古老故事。
 Rita: 你講關於小鎮的故事? 那真是有趣。



Rita: What about you? Did you enjoy your vacation?
 Robert: Yes. I went to Lukang and enjoyed my **stay** there.
 Rita: Lukang? What did you do there?
 Robert: I joined a summer camp and **learned** about the **history** of the town. I shared old **stories** about the town with visitors at the **temples**.
 Rita: You **told** stories about the town? That's really **interesting**.

* Lukang [luˈgɑŋ] 鹿港

Look and Check Which photo did Robert see on Rita's Instagram?



Vocabulary CD1: 6 CD: 5

stay 停留

learn 學習; 得知

history 歷史

story 故事

temple 寺廟

tell / told 講; 告訴

interesting 有趣的

延伸資源

Discover Taiwan – Hot Air Balloon



TIME FOR TAIWAN - Lukang Mazu Temples



Warm up:

What do you know about Taitung and Lukang?

1. 教師請學生四人一組，連線到以下網站 (<https://bit.ly/2GQEnQC>)，投影臺灣地圖，並指出臺東 (Taitung) 及鹿港 (Lukang) 兩個地名，然後詢問學生以下問題，建立對這兩個地點的基本認知。



Where is Taitung?

Where is Lukang?

What do you know about Taitung and Lukang?

2. 請每組學生在小白板上造出兩個對這兩個地名有正確認知的句子。例如：

Taitung is famous for its natural scenery.

There are many temples in Lukang.

3. 小組討論三分鐘後進行發表，將小白板貼至黑板上，請小組派人上臺念出句子。
4. 教師歸納各組的正確句子，帶著全班一起念讀。

Presentation:

1. What can people do in Taitung and Lukang?

(1) 教師發下學習單，看學生是否知道人們可以在臺東及鹿港從事哪些活動。

Worksheet		Name:	
	Taitung	Lukang	
go to the beach			
go to a hot air balloon festival			
visit old streets			
visit temples			
have delicious food			

(2) 小組討論完之後，派一位同學用以下句型說出他們的討論結果：

People can _____ in Taitung.

People can _____ in Lukang.

2. 快問快答：

(1) 教師請學生翻到對話，介紹人物及情境，接著播放教學 CD 或動畫一遍後，開始進行提問。

(2) 教師提問前先解釋遊戲規則：一組四人中，學生須兩人一組，一人負責回答，一人拿小白板和白板筆，將答案寫在小白板上，經教師確認回答正確後才能坐下。若課堂時間不足，可請每組學生以口頭搶答即可。

(3) 教師提問 Dialogue 的問題：

Q1: Where did Rita go? (She went to Taitung.)

Q2: Who went there with Rita? (Her family.)

Q3: What did Rita do in Taitung? (She went to the beach and went to a hot air balloon festival.)

Q4: How did Rita feel about the hot air balloon festival? (It was fun.)

Q5: Where did Robert go? (He went to Lukang.)

Q6: Why did Robert go there? (Because he joined a camp there.)

Q7: What did Robert do at the camp? (He learned about the history of the town.)

Q8: What else did Robert do at the camp? (He shared old stories about the town with visitors at the temples.)

(4) 請同學兩人一組，挑選角色朗讀對話。

Read and Fill In 說說看，寫寫看。

1. 規則動詞過去式變化表

加 -ed	加 -d	重複字尾再加 -ed	「子音+y」時， 去 -y 再加 -ied
help → helped	close → closed	jog → jogged	hurry → hurried
play → played	love → loved	mop → mopped	study → studied
visit → <u>visited</u>	practice → <u>practiced</u>	chat → <u>chatted</u>	cry → <u>cried</u>

2. 規則動詞過去式的字尾發音 CD1: 7

/ d /	/ t /	/ ɪd /
joined [dʒɔɪnd]	cooked [kʊkt]	needed [ˈniːɪd]
played [pleɪd]	washed [wɑʃt]	visited [ˈvɪzɪtɪd]

3. 不規則動詞過去式變化表



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目前學過的不規則動詞過去式變化表

let → let	drink → drank	know → knew	sit → sat
put → put	eat → ate	lose → lost	sleep → slept
read → read [red]	fall → fell	make → made	stand → stood
break → broke	feel → felt	mean → meant	swim → <u>swam</u>
buy → bought	get → got	meet → met	take → took
come → came	give → gave	ride → rode	teach → taught
do → did	go → <u>went</u>	run → ran	tell → <u>told</u>
draw → drew	have → had	say → said	win → won
	hold → held	see → saw	write → wrote

第一~三冊完整的不規則動詞與助動詞過去式，請見課本 pp. 134-136。

重點提示

能熟記規則及不規則過去式動詞的變化及發音。

延伸資源

「文法動畫」、「文法 PPT」，請參閱電子書 p. 5。

文法解析

一、規則動詞過去式的變化

規則變化	例字
直接加 -ed	clean → cleaned heat → heated join → joined
字尾是 e，加 -d	like → liked love → loved prepare → prepared
字尾是「短母音 + 子音」，重複字尾再加 -ed	chat → chatted jog → jogged mop → mopped
字尾是「子音 + y」，去 y 再加 -ied	hurry → hurried study → studied worry → worried

二、規則動詞過去式的字尾發音規則

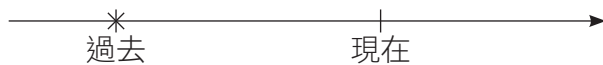
規則	ed 的發音	例字
字尾為母音或有聲子音	[d]	enjoy <u>ed</u> [ɪn'dʒɔɪd]、learn <u>ed</u> [lɜːnd]
字尾為無聲子音	[t]	look <u>ed</u> [lʊkt]、wash <u>ed</u> [wɒʃt]
字尾為 d 或 t	[ɪd]	need <u>ed</u> [niːdɪd]、shout <u>ed</u> [ʃaʊtɪd]

三、不規則動詞過去式的變化

母音變化	字首子音不變， 字尾（與母音）皆變化	全部變化	與原形完全相同
come → came	buy → bought	eat → ate	let → let
hold → held	see → saw	go → went	cut → cut
ride → rode	teach → taught		put → put
swim → swam	tell → told		read → read

過去簡單式

一、定義：表示過去時間發生的動作或狀態。



二、句型：

	句型	例句
肯定句	主詞 + 動詞過去式 + ... + 過去時間副詞.	Emma went to Taitung yesterday.
否定句	主詞 + did not (didn't) + 原形動詞 + ... + 過去時間副詞.	Emma didn't go to Taitung yesterday.
疑問句	Did + 主詞 + 原形動詞 + ... + 過去時間副詞?	Did Emma go to Taitung yesterday?
肯定答句	簡答 Yes, 主詞 (代名詞) + did. 詳答 Yes, 主詞 + did. 主詞 + 動詞過去式 + ... (+ 過去時間副詞).	Yes, she did. Yes, she did. She went to Taitung (yesterday).
否定答句	簡答 No, 主詞 (代名詞) + didn't. 詳答 No, 主詞 + did not (didn't). 主詞 + did not (didn't) + 原形動詞 + ... (+ 過去時間副詞).	No, she didn't. No, she didn't. She didn't go to Taitung (yesterday).

三、常搭配的過去時間副詞：

時間副詞	中文
before	以前
yesterday	昨天
yesterday morning / afternoon / evening	昨天早上 / 下午 / 傍晚
last night	昨晚
last + 時間點	上一個
一段時間 + ago	……之前
in + 過去年分	某一年
then	當時
其他 (例如 today、this morning / afternoon / evening、tonight)	(須依上下文意判斷)

A They **joined / won** the running race **last weekend**.

They **didn't join / win** the running race **last weekend**.

B Did they **join / win** the running race **last weekend**?

Yes, they **did**.

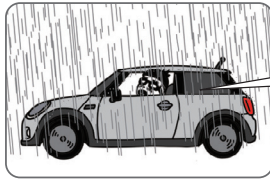
They **joined / won** the running race (last weekend).

No, they **didn't**.

They **didn't join / win** the running race (last weekend).

didn't = did not

Say and Write 說說看，寫寫看。



Example **wash my car / yesterday**

Oh, no. I just **washed** my car **yesterday**.



1 **take a shower / this afternoon**

Oh, no. I just **took** a shower **this afternoon**.



2 **brush my teeth / three minutes ago**

Oh, no. I just **brushed my teeth three minutes ago**.



3 **buy any toys / last Sunday**

A: **Did** Duncan's mom **buy any toys** last Sunday?

B: **No**, she **didn't**. She **didn't buy any toys** (last Sunday).



4 **go to the music festival / yesterday**

A: **Did** Duncan **go to the music festival** with his friends yesterday?

B: **No**, he **didn't**. He **didn't go to the music festival with his friends** (yesterday).

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重點提示

1. 能將過去式動詞運用於句型中，表達過去發生的事。
2. 能以助動詞 **Did** 開頭的疑問句詢問過去發生的事情並回答。

易犯錯誤

Did 疑問句中，其後的動詞應還原成原形動詞。

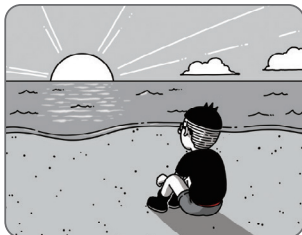
Tips

today、this morning / afternoon / evening 和 tonight 等時間副詞，其時態要依動作發生及說話時間的先後次序而定。

C What **did** you **do** this evening?

I **read** comic books (this evening).

Say and Write 說說看，寫寫看。



Example **go to the beach / today**

A: What **did** Duncan **do** today?

B: He **went** to the beach (today).



① **exercise / yesterday evening**

A: What **did** Duncan **do** yesterday evening?

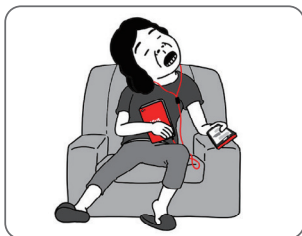
B: He **exercised** (yesterday evening).



② **study math / this morning**

A: What **did** Duncan **do** **this morning** ?

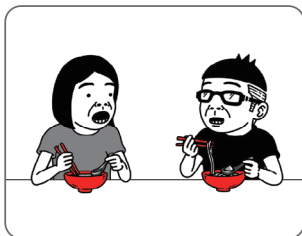
B: He **studied** math (this morning).



③ **listen to music / yesterday afternoon**

A: What **did** she **do** **yesterday afternoon** ?

B: She **listened to music** (yesterday afternoon).



④ **have dinner at home / last night**

A: What **did** Duncan and his friend **do** **last night** ?

B: **They had dinner at home** (last night).

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重點提示

- 能以 What 開頭的疑問句詢問過去發生的事情並回答。
- 可請學生回憶一般動詞現在式造 wh- 問句的規則，過去式僅將 do / does 改成 did。

易犯錯誤

- 助動詞過去式 did 不會隨著主詞單複數而變化。
- today、this morning / afternoon / evening 和 tonight 等時間副詞，其時態要依動作發生及說話時間的先後次序而定。

文法解析

以 What 開頭的過去式問答句

一、使用時機：詢問與回答過去時間所做的事。

二、句型：

問句：What + did + 主詞 + 原形動詞 + 過去時間副詞？

答句：主詞 + 動詞過去式（+ 過去時間副詞）。

例 (1) A: What did your classmates do yesterday morning?

B: They cleaned the classroom (yesterday morning).

(2) A: What did Cindy do this afternoon?

B: She read comic books (this afternoon).

注意 1. 除了 What，也可將其他 Wh- 疑問詞套用於過去式中，如 Where、How、When、Who 等。

例 (1) A: Where did Kelly work before?

B: She worked at a car factory (before).

(2) A: When did they go to the beach?

B: They went to the beach yesterday morning.

2. 助動詞過去式 did 不隨主詞單複數而變化。

例 (1) What did they do yesterday?

(2) What did Terry do last night?

教學活動

What did you do?

- 教師從 Verbs Flashcards 網站 (<https://bit.ly/2YGpdD8>) 下載動詞 Set 1-3 三組動詞的投影片，選擇適合本課動詞的投影片。
- 請學生四人一組，接著播放投影片，請學生根據圖片詳答教師的問題，正確回答的學生可為自己的組別加分。例如：



T: What did the man do yesterday morning?

S: He swam yesterday morning.

1. 助動詞 **did** 可用來代替前面敘述過的過去式動詞。

例 (1) My sister played computer games yesterday afternoon, and I did, too.

→ **did** 代替 **played computer games**

(2) Jeff watched a movie this evening, but Larry didn't.

→ **didn't** 代替 **didn't watch a movie**

2. 過去簡單式常用來表示「過去如此，現在不再是如此」。

例 (1) I **thought** this was an easy question. (我曾認為這是個簡單的問題。)

→ 現在不這麼認為了

(2) She **thought** I was an American. (她以為我是美國人。)

→ 現在知道我不是

3. **today** (今天) 和 **this** (這個) 形成的時間副詞，時態可能是「過去式」、「現在式」或「未來式」，其時態要依動作發生的時間而定。

例 (1) I **wanted** to eat a hamburger this morning, but my mom already prepared some bread for me.

→ 過去式

(2) I **want** to eat a hamburger this morning. → 現在式

(3) I **will eat** a hamburger this morning. What about you? → 未來式

(4) I **met** Leo in a coffee shop today. → 過去式

(5) I **will meet** Leo in a coffee shop today. → 未來式

(6) Ken **jogs** every day. → 現在式

(7) Ken **jogged** every day last week. → 過去式

Practice

Read and Fill In 看圖填入正確的動詞形式。



Grandma ¹ was (be)
always with me when I was little.

She always ² took (take) me
with her and ³ bought (buy)
toys for me.



She ⁴ stood (stand) up for me
and ⁵ helped (help) me a lot.



Grandma is an important
person in my life.



Hmm.... How ⁶ is (be)
Grandma doing?



I ⁷ am (be) free today.
I can go visit Grandma.



when 當……時 stand up for 維護 important 重要的

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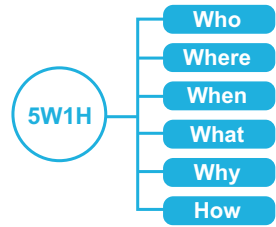


My Summer Vacation

Reading Skills

5W1H

藉由提問，可幫助你理解文本。



文化放大鏡

臺東三仙台一跨海拱橋

三仙台為臺灣臺東縣知名旅遊景點，位於成功鎮市區東北方約三公里處，由離岸小島、珊瑚礁海岸及碎石海岸所構成，面積約 22 公頃。因人為干擾較少，也是研究海岸植物生態的重要據點，並列為自然保護區。阿美語 *nuwalian* 意為「最東之地」、*Pisirian* 意為「牧羊之地」。為方便遊客登島，1987 年興建一座八拱跨海人行步道橋。因造型優美，已成為當地地標。

資料來源：維基百科

閱讀策略

5W1H 提問

定義：5W1H 常運用在閱讀上，閱讀文章時從 who、where、when、what、why、how 這六個方面提出問題進行思考，有助了解事情的全貌。

方法：先分析人、事、時、地、物後，再找出事情發生的原因，最後串連事情發生的過程與結果。



範例：

Hi! My name is Rex, and I am fourteen years old. My favorite activity is to play basketball. I like doing this activity because it is fun, and I love spending time outdoors. I play basketball with my friend, Kevin. I usually play in the morning on weekends. I play at a basketball court under a bridge. When I play basketball, I feel really happy and relaxed.



📖 spend 花費(時間) outdoors 在室外 bridge 橋 when 當……時 relaxed 放鬆的

完成以下提問。



Who does Rex like doing this activity with?

His friend, Kevin.

Where does Rex do this activity?

At a basketball court under a bridge.

When does Rex do this activity?

In the morning on weekends.

What is Rex's favorite activity?

Playing basketball.

Why does Rex like this activity?

Because it is fun, and he loves spending time outdoors.

How does Rex feel when he does this activity?

He feels really happy and relaxed.

Pre-reading Questions

①	Do you like summer vacations? Why or why not?	No, I don't because there is a lot of homework to do. (參考答案)
②	What do you usually do on summer vacations?	(學生自行作答)
③	What do you think about your hometown?	(學生自行作答)

閱讀解析

1 The camp lasted for a week.

1. 「for + 一段時間」表示「動作、事件持續多久」。

例 Angela played the guitar for two hours last night.

2. 此句的 for 跟下段第 1-2 行 We stayed there for three days. 中的 for 為相同意思。

2 Through

中文	例句
透過	I bought the car through my brother.
通過	Kevin just walked through the door.

3 We took a hot air balloon ride.

1. take a (bus / train...) ride 指「搭乘(交通工具)去旅行」。

例 You can take a bus ride around the city.

2. ride 也可當動詞，表示「騎；乘」，第六課會教授動詞用法。

4 At first, I was afraid.

1. 「感到害怕」用 be / feel afraid。 **例** She can't do anything now. She is / feels afraid.

2. 「害怕某人／事物」用「afraid of + 名詞／V-ing」。

例 (1) Steve is afraid of mice.

(2) They aren't afraid of losing the game.

3. 「害怕去做某事」用「afraid to + 原形動詞」。 **例** Ivy was afraid to stay in the room alone.

5 I opened my eyes and looked around.

around 為副詞，指「四處；周圍」。look around 在此指「四處張望」，表示 Rita 起初很緊張，後來張開眼睛放眼望去才發現景色是如此美好。

Post-reading Questions

①	What did Robert do at the camp?	He studied the history of the old temples, shared stories with visitors, and answered their questions about the temples.
②	How did Robert feel about the camp?	He felt great.
③	Why did Rita close her eyes when she took a hot air balloon ride?	Because she was afraid.

Pre-reading Questions

1. Do you like summer vacations? What do you usually do on summer vacations?
2. What did you do this summer vacation?

我的暑假
Robert
鹿港

這個夏天，我參加了一個在鹿港的營隊。這是個很棒的經驗。我和我的朋友們研讀古老寺廟的歷史。然後我們和遊客分享故事並回答他們對於寺廟的問題。也許在我的家鄉，我也可以做一樣的事情。

這營隊持續一週。透過它，我學到很多關於小鎮的事情。我和我的朋友們非常喜歡這個營隊。

#鹿港 #寺廟 #夏令營



Robert
Lukang

I joined a camp in Lukang this summer. It was a great **experience**. My friends and I studied the history of the old temples. Then we shared stories with visitors and answered their **questions** about the temples. **Maybe** I can do the **same** thing in my hometown.

The camp lasted for a week. **Through** it, I learned a lot about the town. My friends and I liked the camp a lot.

#Lukang #temple #summercamp



167 個讚



Rita
臺東

我跟我的家人去了臺東。我們在那裡停留了三天。我們搭乘了熱氣球。起初，我很害怕。我甚至閉上了我的雙眼。然後我媽媽握住我的手，我感到很安全。我張開眼睛並四處張望。籃子是如此堅固，而且景色真是美好！

#臺東 #熱氣球嘉年華



Rita
Taitung

I went to Taitung with my family. We stayed there for three days. We took a hot air balloon **ride**. At first, I was **afraid**. I even closed my eyes. Then my mom **held** my **hand**, and I **felt** **safe**. I opened my eyes and looked around. The **basket** was so **strong**, and the **view** was **wonderful**!

#Taitung #hotairballoonfestival



126 個讚



Vocabulary

CD1: 10 CD: 7

experience 經驗；經歷

question 問題

maybe 也許

same 一樣的

through 透過

ride / rode 搭乘；騎(車；馬)

afraid 害怕的

hold / held 握住；拿

hand 手

feel / felt 感覺

safe 安全的

basket 籃子

strong 堅固的；強壯的

view 景色

wonderful 美好的

last 持續

for 達；計

take 搭乘

情境說明

Robert 在鹿港的營隊學到許多東西。Rita 在臺東搭乘了熱氣球。

Robert learned a lot at the camp in Lukang.
Rita took a hot air balloon ride in Taitung.

延伸資源

How Do Hot Air Balloons Work?



臺灣寺廟多有趣——美籍旅遊作家 Huffman 的保安宮巡禮





Robert's
Summer Vacation

Who went there?

Robert and his friends .

Where did Robert go?

He went to Lukang .

When did Robert go there?

This summer vacation.

What did Robert do there?

He studied the history of the old temples. He also shared stories with visitors and answered their questions about the temples.

Why did Robert go there?

He joined a camp there.

How was Robert's summer vacation?

It was a great experience for him.



Rita's
Summer Vacation

Who went there?

Rita and her family .

Where did Rita go?

She went to Taitung .

When did Rita go there?

This summer vacation.

What did Rita do there?

She took a hot air balloon ride .

Why did Rita go there?

She visited her uncle there.

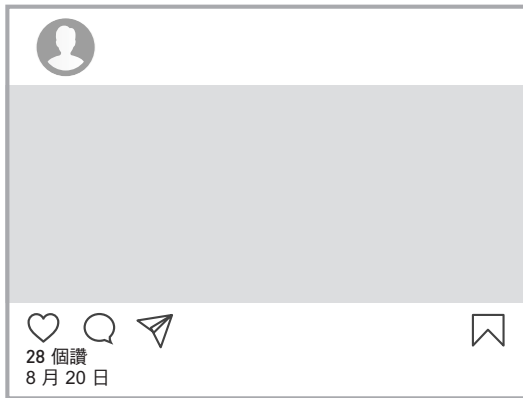
How was Rita's summer vacation?

It was great. The view there was wonderful .

Activity

秀出你的夏日美照，並用英語簡單敘述照片內容。

Choose a photo and talk about your summer vacation.



- (1) Who did you go with?
- (2) Where did you go?
- (3) When did you go there?
- (4) What did you do there?
- (5) Why did you go there?
- (6) How was your summer vacation?


Reading Comprehension

Using Context Clues

上下文線索

(D) 1. In the reading, Robert says, “Maybe I can do the same thing in my hometown.” What does “the same thing” refer to?

 refer to 意指

- (A) He can visit Lukang again.
- (B) He can live and work in Lukang.  live 居住
- (C) He can join the camp in Lukang next time.
- (D) He can share stories about his hometown with people.

Making Inferences

推論

(C) 2. Why did Rita close her eyes when she took a hot air balloon ride?

 when 當……時

- (A) The air was dirty.
- (B) The wind was strong.
- (C) The ride was scary to her.
- (D) She didn't like the view there.

Example

() (A)



(B)



(C)



Step 1 看選項的三張圖片，預測可能會聽到的「字詞」。

Notes

- | | | |
|---------|---|------------------|
| (A) boy | → | study math |
| girl | → | read comic books |
| (B) boy | → | read comic books |
| girl | → | study science |
| (C) boy | → | study science |
| girl | → | read comic books |



Step 2 聽 CD，特別留意上方圖片中人與動作的搭配。

CD1: 11

Listening Strategy

My brother and I stayed at home yesterday. **He studied science,** and **I read comic books.**

Step 3 根據關鍵字詞 **He studied science.** 與 **I read comic books.**，判斷正確圖片為 (C)。



Listen and Choose the Correct Picture 辨識句意 CD1: 12 Listen and Choose

(C) ① (A)

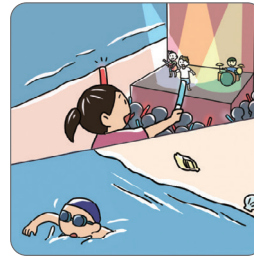
CD: Betty and Henry had a lot of fun last weekend. **Betty went to a music festival, and Henry swam at a beach.**



(B)



(C)



(B) ② (A)

CD: Jimmy didn't come to the party. He **visited a history museum** with his parents.



(B)



(C)



Pronunciation

A. Listen and Repeat 聽 CD，並跟著念。 CD1: 13 Pronunciation A



a	e	i	o	u
/ə/	/ə/	/ə/	/ə/	/ə/
sofa	open	family	today	autumn
banana	different	animal	favorite	difficult
husband	elephant	beautiful	handsome	support

B. Listen and Write 聽 CD，在 /ə/ 發音的字母下方畫底線。 CD1: 14 Pronunciation B



Example lion

① parent

② balloon

③ wonderful

④ festival

⑤ history

⑥ science

CD: 1. parent 2. balloon 3. wonderful 4. festival 5. history 6. science

發音技巧說明


- 發 /ə/ 時，雙唇微張大，舌頭高度位於口腔中央。
- /ə/ 只出現在非重音節。

Grandpa's Pineapples

My grandpa lives in Tainan, so we visit him every month. This summer vacation, my parents, my sister, and I visited him and stayed there for one week.

We got to Grandpa's place at twelve. He welcomed us at the gate. Then we sat down and had lunch in the living room. Grandpa made lots of dishes for us. He also bought pineapples, my favorite fruit. We talked and laughed with Grandpa. We enjoyed Grandpa's dishes. Grandpa was very happy. We had a great afternoon together.

In the following days, we visited some old temples. Grandpa told us many old stories about the town. On the last day, we had to say goodbye. Grandpa put a basket of pineapples in our car. The sweet smell of the pineapples went all the way home with us. Grandpa loves us, and we love him, too.

 live 居住 so 所以 get to 到達 laugh 笑 smell 氣味



5W1H 提問。



Who went there?

The writer and his family.

Where did the writer go?

He went to Tainan.

When did the writer go there?

This summer vacation.

What did the writer do there?

He talked and laughed with his grandpa. He enjoyed his grandpa's dishes. He also visited some old temples with his grandpa.

Why did the writer go there?

He visited his grandpa there.

How was the writer's summer vacation?

It was great.

writer 作者

Sequence of Events 排序

(**C**) ① The family did a lot of things in Tainan. What's the correct order?

- a. They visited some old temples.
- b. They got to Grandpa's place and had lunch together.
- c. They went home with the smell of the pineapples.
- d. Grandpa shared stories about the town with them.

correct 正確的 order 順序

(A) b→d→a→c.

(B) a→b→c→d.

(C) b→a→d→c.

(D) d→a→c→b.

Making Inferences 推論

(**D**) ② What might the pineapples stand for in the reading?

stand for 代表

(A) Grandpa's dishes.

(B) Grandpa's old stories.

(C) Grandpa's favorite fruit.

(D) Grandpa's love for the family.

Lesson 1 Worksheet 1 — Dialogue

Class: _____ Number: _____ Name: _____

Pre-listening

Please interview three of your classmates the following question.

	Classmate 1	Classmate 2	Classmate 3
	_____	_____	_____
Q: What do you usually do on summer vacations?	<input type="checkbox"/> play sports <input type="checkbox"/> play video games <input type="checkbox"/> join a summer camp <input type="checkbox"/> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> play sports <input type="checkbox"/> play video games <input type="checkbox"/> join a summer camp <input type="checkbox"/> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> play sports <input type="checkbox"/> play video games <input type="checkbox"/> join a summer camp <input type="checkbox"/> _____

Post-listening

After listening to the dialogue on pp. 3-4, read it out loud with your partner(s). Find out the answers and underline them in the dialogue.

- Where did Rita go? She went to Taitung.
- Who went there with Rita? Her family.
- What did Rita do there? She went to the beach and went to a hot air balloon festival.
- How did Rita feel about the hot air balloon festival? It was fun.
- Where did Robert go? He went to Lukang.
- Why did Robert go there? Because he joined a camp there.
- What did Robert do at the camp? He learned about the history of the town and shared old stories about it with visitors at the temples.

Activity

Look for the information about the three tourist sites in Lukang on the Internet. Then write down three sentences about them in English.

📖 tourist site 旅遊景點

Mazu Temple	Jiuqu Lane	Longshan Temple
		
It is one of the oldest Mazu temples in Taiwan.	(學生自行回答)	(學生自行回答)
Mazu is the Goddess of the sea.	(學生自行回答)	(學生自行回答)
Mazu has a black face.	(學生自行回答)	(學生自行回答)

Lesson 1 Worksheet II — Reading

Class: _____ Number: _____ Name: _____

Pre-reading

Answer the questions and share them with the class or your partner(s).

1. Do you like summer vacations? Why or why not? (學生自行回答) _____
2. What did you do this summer vacation? (學生自行回答) _____

Post-reading

Please finish the mind map of the reading.



Robert's
Summer Vacation

- Who** went there? Robert and his friends.
- Where** did Robert go? He went to Lukang.
- When** did Robert go there? This summer vacation.
- What** did Robert do there? He studied the history of the old temples. He also shared stories with visitors and answered their questions about the temples.
- Why** did Robert go there? He joined a camp there.
- How** was Robert's summer vacation? It was a great experience for him.



Rita's
Summer Vacation

- Who** went there? Rita and her family.
- Where** did Rita go? She went to Taitung.
- When** did Rita go there? This summer vacation.
- What** did Rita do there? She took a hot air balloon ride.
- Why** did Rita go there? She visited her uncle there.
- How** was Rita's summer vacation? It was great. The view there was wonderful.

Activity

1. Draw one interesting thing you did during your summer vacation.

(學生自行回答)

2. Answer the questions about the thing:

- (1) Who did you go with? (學生自行回答) _____
- (2) Where did you go? (學生自行回答) _____
- (3) When did you go there? (學生自行回答) _____
- (4) What did you do there? (學生自行回答) _____
- (5) How long did you stay there?
(學生自行回答) _____