

教學計畫

教學計畫

Lesson 1

課程名稱		I Had a Great 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. 能聽說讀及拼寫假期活動的英文。5. 能以簡易英文介紹臺灣的辦桌文化。6. 能以簡易英文介紹臺東或鹿港。7. 能分辨並正確念出含 /W/ 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)

教學計畫

教學計畫

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-3
		(二) 語言能力(說)	2-IV-6 2-IV-7 2-IV-9 2-IV-14
		(三) 語言能力(讀)	3-IV-6 3-IV-7 3-IV-12
		(四) 語言能力(寫)	
		(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)	
		(六) 學習興趣與態度	
		(七) 學習方法與策略	
		(八) 文化理解	
		(九) 邏輯思考、判斷與創造力	

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 Vacation

Word Bank

Vocabulary

vacation

science

camp

art

music

festival

swim / swam

beach

computer

comic

surf the Internet (Net)

假期

科學

營隊; 露營

藝術; 美術

音樂

節日; 節慶

游泳

海灘

電腦

漫畫

上網

join a **science camp**

play **computer** games

Vocabulary Skills

n. + n. = 複合名詞

art + museum = art museum

comic + book = comic book

music + festival = _____

science + camp = _____

學習目標

想想看，還學過哪些複合名詞？

birthday gift

birthday gift

birthday gift


1. 能聽說讀及拼寫假期活動的字彙。
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)：

 computer game、music box

2. 多字相連 (第五課會介紹)：

 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。

可搭配習作讀寫篇 p. 1、聽力篇 p. 28

解答

Vocabulary Skills

n. + n. = 複合名詞

art + museum = art museum

comic + book = comic book

music + festival = music festival

science + camp = science camp

想想看，還學過哪些
複合名詞？

birthday gift

basketball court

group chat

video game

birthday gift

birthday gift

P.2



swim at a
beach

surf the Internet

補充影片

【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.

插頁補充1

教學提示

英語放大鏡

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	(非在電影院)看電影
see a movie	watch a movie
go to a movie	watch movies
go to the movies	

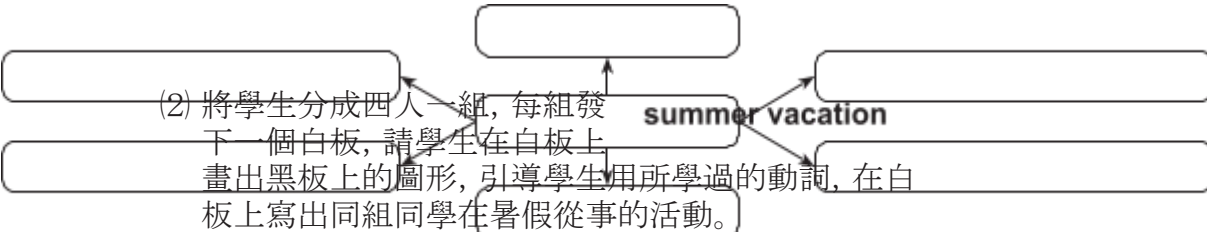
Word Bank教學活動

教學提示

Word Bank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。
- 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。
- 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。

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 | | |

解答

Cooked breakfast、washed the dishes、studied hard、played soccer、helped my grandma

P.3

Dialogue

(Robert is ① **telling** Rita about his weekend.)

Robert: Hi, Rita. I went to my first ban-doh last weekend.

Rita: Oh, ② I **just** saw your Instagram. Was it at a **wedding**?

Robert: Yes, it was.

Rita: How was the wedding?

Robert: ③ It was fun, and the ban-doh was **interesting**, too. There were lots of people, and we sat at big round tables on the street.

Rita: What things **caught your eye**?

Robert: First, there was a lot of food. There were around twelve different dishes. They also had a karaoke **machine**, and **anyone** could get up and **sing**.

* ban-doh [(bQn)dO] (閩南語) 辦桌

* Instagram [(InstW)grQm]
分享照片和影片的社群網路

* karaoke [kQrl(ok)] 卡拉 OK

Vocabulary

tell / told 講; 告訴

catch / caught one's eye 吸引……的目光

sing / sang 唱歌

just 剛剛; 只是; 僅僅

wedding 婚禮

dish (一道) 菜

machine 機器

interesting 有趣的

anyone (anybody) 任何人



情境說明

Robert is telling Rita about his weekend. He went to his first ban-doh and had a great time there.

課文翻譯

(Robert 正告訴 Rita 關於他的週末。)

Robert: 嗨, Rita。上個週末我去了我的第一次辦桌。

Rita: 喔, 我剛剛看到你的 Instagram。它是在一個婚禮嗎?

Robert: 是的。它是。

Rita: 婚禮如何?

Robert: 它很好玩, 而辦桌也很有趣。有許多人, 而且我們坐在街上的大圓桌。

Rita: 有什麼事情吸引你的目光?

Robert: 首先, 有許多食物。大約有十二道不同的菜。他們也有卡拉 OK 機, 而且任何人都可以上臺唱歌。

插頁補充1 教學提示

Pre-listening Questions

參考答案

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | How was your weekend? What did you do? | It was great. I visited my grandparents in Taitung. |
| 2 | Look at the picture on page 3. What is Robert doing? | He is eating with some people at a big round table. |
| 3 | Have you ever gone to a ban-doh? | Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. |

對話解析

① telling

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	常用搭配詞
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.

② I just saw your Instagram.

1. just 為副詞，表「剛剛」。

例 I just saw Tina in the library ten minutes ago.

2. 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

③ 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 and had a lot of fun.

一字多義 just

詞性	字義	例句
副詞	剛剛	I just saw her in the gym five minutes ago.
	只是;僅僅	It was just a joke.
	就	You look just like your father.

插頁補充4

教學提示

④ What else was interesting to you?

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) They aren't in the classroom. Where else can they go?

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

B: OK. Anything else?

A: No, that's all.

Post-listening Questions

參考答案

I. 擷取與檢索		
1	What did Robert tell Rita?	He told her about his weekend.
2	Where did Rita see Robert's photo?	She saw it on his Instagram.
3	What did Robert do last weekend?	He went to his first ban-doh. / He went to a wedding.
4	Why didn't Robert sing at the wedding?	Because there weren't any English songs.
II. 統整與解釋		
1	How did Robert feel about his first ban-doh?	It was interesting.
2	What else was interesting to Robert?	At the end of the ban-doh, he even took some leftover dishes home in a doggie bag.
3	What's Rita's favorite part of a ban-doh?	Taking some leftover dishes home in a doggie bag.
III. 省思與評鑑		
1	What do you think about ban-dohs?	I like them because I can have a lot of food. / I don't like them because it's always too hot or too cold there.



P.4

Rita: Did you sing?

Robert: No, I didn't. They didn't have any English **songs**.

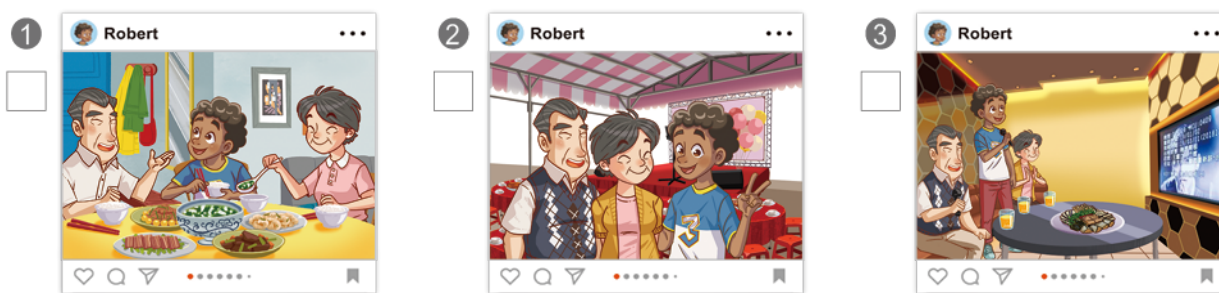
Rita: ④ What else was interesting to you?

Robert: **At the end of** the ban-doh, I even took some **leftover** dishes home in a doggie bag. I really enjoyed the food at home.

Rita: Ha. That's my favorite **part** of a ban-doh, too!

* doggie bag [(dOg!)bQg] 打包袋

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



Vocabulary

song 歌曲

leftover 剩下的

else 其他

part 部分

at the end of 在……結束時

課文翻譯

Rita: 你有唱歌嗎？

Robert: 不，我沒有。他們沒有任何英文歌曲。

Rita: 還有什麼對你來說是有趣的？

Robert: 在辦桌的最後，我甚至用打包袋帶了一些剩下的菜回家。我真地很享受在家吃這些食物。

Rita: 哈。那也是我最喜愛辦桌的部分！

文化放大鏡

doggie bag / doggy bag

doggie bag / doggy bag 可能是保麗龍盒、紙餐盒或塑膠盒，亦可能是袋子。此用法源自二次世界大戰期間的美國，由於物資緊縮，許多人往往會在晚餐後將剩菜剩飯 (leftovers) 和骨頭帶回家給狗吃。隨著時間的推移，美國餐廳晚餐的份量都多到幾乎無法一餐就全部吃完，於是 doggie bag / doggy bag 也演變成可以讓顧客將吃剩的食物打包回家的容器。

補充影片

Taiwan's Funeral Feasts: Taiwanese Culinary Tradition



Chefs struggle to keep roadside banquets alive in Neimen



解答

②



對話教學活動

教學提示

對話教學活動

Warm up:

What type of banquet do you like most?

1. 教師事先準備各種宴會型態的照片，並將照片投影在白板上。

		
buffet	restaurant	ban-doh

教師請學生四人一組，然後問學生以下問題：

Have you ever gone to a banquet?

What type of banquet do you like most? Why?

What do you know about ban-dohs?

2. 教師在白板上造出兩個描述 ban-doh 的句子，例如：

I can have different kinds of dishes.

It's not comfortable for guests to eat outdoors in summer.

3. 請小組討論並將答案寫在小白板上，五分鐘後教師將各組小白板貼在黑板上，請小組派人上臺分享。

對話教學活動

教學提示

Presentation:

1. What do you know about ban-dohs?

(1) 教師先播放影片 (<https://reurl.cc/82DY2X>)，請學生觀看時留意外國人對 ban-doh 的感受。

(2) 觀看完請小組討論以下問題，派一位同學上臺報告他們的討論結果(可用中、英文)。

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(可事先將題目做成簡報一頁一題播放)。

(2) 教師提問前先解釋遊戲規則：請學生兩人一組，一人負責拿小白板和白板筆，另一人負責回答題目，將答案寫在小白板上後，經教師確認回答正確後才能坐下。若課堂時間不足，則要求每組學生用口語搶答教師提問的以下問題即可。

(3) 教師提問 Dialogue 的問題：

Q1. Where did Rita see Robert's photo? (She saw it on his Instagram.)

Q2. What did Robert do last weekend? (He went to his first ban-doh. / He went to a wedding.)

Q3. How did Robert feel about his first ban-doh? (It was interesting.)

Q4. What things caught Robert's eye? (First, there was a lot of food. There were around twelve different dishes. They also had a karaoke machine, and anyone could get up and sing.)

Q5. Why didn't Robert sing at the wedding? (Because there weren't any English songs.)

Q6. What else was interesting to Robert? (At the end of the ban-doh, he even took some leftover dishes home in a doggie bag.)

Q7. What's Rita's favorite part of a ban-doh? (Taking some leftover dishes home in a doggie bag.)

Wrap up:

請同學兩人一組，挑選角色朗讀對話。

Grammar

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 → help <u>ed</u> play → play <u>ed</u> visit → _____	close → close <u>d</u> love → love <u>d</u> practice → _____	jog → jog <u>ed</u> mop → mop <u>ed</u> chat → _____	hurry → hurri <u>ed</u> study → studi <u>ed</u> cry → _____

2. 規則動詞過去式的字尾發音

/ d /	/ t /	/ Id /
joined [dʒO <u>Id</u>] played [ple <u>d</u>]	cooked [kU <u>t</u>] washed [wA <u>st</u>]	needed [(nId) <u>Id</u>] visited [(vIzIt) <u>Id</u>]

3. 不規則動詞過去式變化表



目前學過的不規則動詞過去式變化表

let → let	draw → drew	lose → lost	sit → sat
put → put	drink → drank	make → made	sleep → slept
read → read [r <u>Ed</u>]	eat → ate	mean → meant	stand → stood
set → set	fall → fell	meet → met	steal → stole
	feel → felt	ride → rode	swim → _____
break → broke	get → got	rise → rose	take → took
buy → bought	give → gave	run → ran	teach → taught
catch → _____	go → _____	say → said	tell → _____
_____ choose	have → had	see → saw	wake → woke
→ chose	hold → held	shine → shone	win → won
come → came	know → knew	sing → _____	write → wrote
do → did			

第一～三冊完整的不規則動詞與助動詞過去式，請見課本 pp. 138-140。

重點提示

能熟記規則及不規則過去式動詞的變化及發音。

解答

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

目前學過的不規則動詞過去式變化表			
let → let put → put read → read [r <u>Ed</u>] set → set	draw → drew drink → drank eat → ate fall → fell feel → felt get → got give → gave go → <u>went</u> have → had hold → held know → knew	lose → lost make → made mean → meant meet → met ride → rode rise → rose run → ran say → said see → saw shine → shone sing →	sit → sat sleep → slept stand → stood steal → stole swim → <u>swam</u> take → took teach → taught tell → <u>told</u> wake → woke win → won write → wrote

可搭配習作讀寫篇 p. 2

插頁補充5

教學提示

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 → clean <u>ed</u> heat → heat <u>ed</u> join → join <u>ed</u>
字尾是 e, 加 -d	like → like <u>d</u> love → love <u>d</u> prepare → prepar <u>ed</u>
字尾是「短母音 + 子音」, 重複字尾再加 -ed	chat → chat <u>ted</u> jog → jog <u>ged</u> mop → mop <u>ped</u>
字尾是「子音 + y」, 去 y 再加 -ied	hurry → hurri <u>ed</u> study → studi <u>ed</u> worry → worri <u>ed</u>

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(d)ʒɔɪd]、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

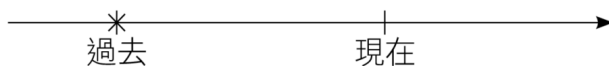
插頁補充6

教學提示

文法解析

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)

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

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

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 _____ a shower _____.



② brush my teeth / three minutes ago

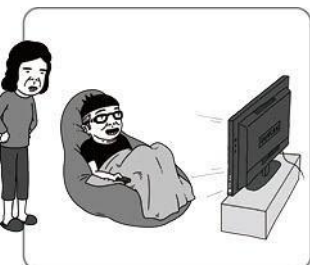
Oh, no. I just _____.



③ buy any toys / last Sunday

A: _____ Duncan's mom _____
_____ last Sunday?

B: _____, she _____. She _____
_____ any toys (last Sunday).



④ go to the music festival / yesterday

A: _____ Duncan _____
_____ with his friends yesterday?

B: _____, he _____. He _____

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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。

解答

- ① took / this / afternoon
- ② brushed my teeth three minutes ago
- ③ Did / buy / any / toys
No / didn't / didn't / buy
- ③ Did / go / to / the / music / festival



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 _____ Duncan _____ yesterday evening?

B: He _____ (yesterday evening).



② study math / this morning

A: What _____ Duncan _____
_____?

B: He _____ math (this morning).



③ listen to music / yesterday afternoon

A: What _____ she _____
_____?

B: She _____.



④ have dinner at home / last night

A: What _____ Duncan and his friend _____
_____?

B: _____

重點提示

1. 能以 What 開頭的疑問句詢問過去發生的事情並回答。
2. 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

1. 助動詞過去式 did 不會隨著主詞單複數而變化。
2. 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。

可搭配習作讀寫篇 pp. 2-3

解答

- ① did / do / exercised
- ② did / do / this / morning / studied
- ③ did / do / yesterday / afternoon
- ④ did / do / last / night
They had dinner at home (last night).

插頁補充7

教學提示

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。

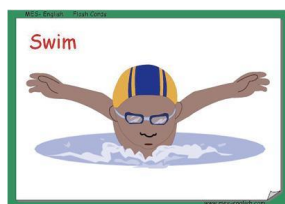
例 (1) What did they do yesterday?

(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.

插頁補充8

教學提示

進階教學專區

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. _____ (be)
always with me when I was
little.

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



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



Grandma is an
important person in my
life.



Hmm... How 6. _____ (be)
Grandma doing?



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



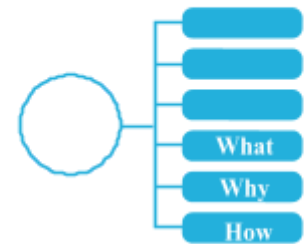
解答

1. was
2. took
3. bought
4. stood
5. helped
6. is
7. am

Reading Skills

5W1H

藉由提問，可幫助你理解文本。



P.9

Reading

5W1H

My Summer Vacation



文化放大鏡

臺東三仙台—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

插頁補充9

教學提示

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 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:

在哪裡 (地點)

誰是人物?

何時 (時間、日期)?

什麼事 (事情)?

為什麼 (原因)?

如何 (過程、結果)?

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. And I play it 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。



Rex

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.

插頁補充10

教學提示

Pre-reading Questions

參考答案

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Do you like summer vacations? Why or why not? | No, I don't because there is a lot of homework to do. |
| 2 | What do you usually do on summer vacations? | I usually surf the Internet. |
| 3 | What do you think about your hometown? | It's a small town, and there is a lot of delicious food. |

閱讀解析

① The camp lasted for a week.

- 「for＋一段時間」表示「動作、事件持續多久」。
例 Ivy played the guitar for two hours last night.
- 此句的 for 跟第8-9行 We stayed there for three days. 中的 for 為相同意思。

② We took a hot air balloon ride.

- 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.
- ride 也可當動詞, 表示「騎;乘」, 第六課會教授動詞用法。

③ At first, I was afraid

- 「感到害怕」用 be / feel afraid. 例 She can't do anything now. She is / feels afraid.
- 「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.
- 「害怕去做某事」用「afraid to＋原形動詞」。
例 Ivy was afraid to stay in the room alone.

④ 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」。

Post-reading Questions

參考答案

I. 擷取與檢索		
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	What did Rita do in Taitung?	She took a hot air balloon ride.
II. 統整與解釋		
1	How did Robert feel about the camp?	It was a great experience.
2	How did Rita feel at the end of the hot air balloon ride?	She felt safe.

3	What's the reading mainly about?	It's about Robert's and Rita's summer vacations.
III. 省思與評鑑		
1	What can you do for your hometown?	I can make a website for my hometown to let more people know.

*閱讀組織架構分析請見 p. 11。

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?



Robert
Lukang

...

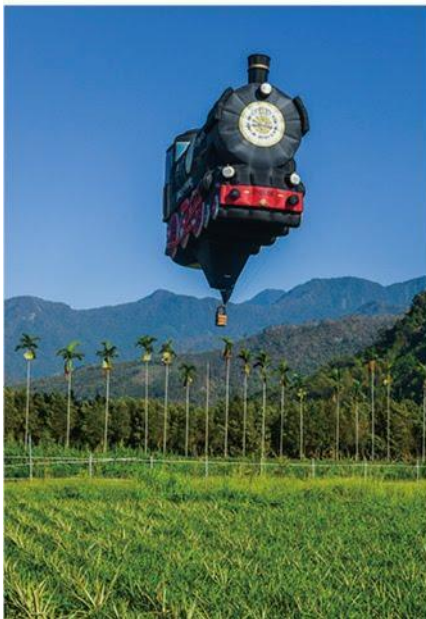
I joined a camp in Lukang this summer. It was a great **experience**. My friends and I studied the history of the old temples. Then we shared stories with visitors and answered their **questions** about the temples. **Maybe** I can do the same thing in my hometown.

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



I visited my uncle in Taitung with my family. We ~~stayed there~~ **stayed there** for three days. We took a hot air balloon ride. ~~At first, I was~~ **At first, I was** afraid, and I almost **cried**. Then my mom **held** my **hand**, and I **felt safe**. I opened my eyes and looked around. The basket was **strong**, and the **view** was **wonderful**!

[#Taitung](#) [#hotairballoonfestival](#)



126 個讚



Vocabulary

experience 經驗; 經歷
maybe 也許
afraid 害怕的
safe 安全的
for 達; 計

history 歷史
through 透過
cry 哭泣
strong 堅固的; 強壯的
take 搭乘

temple 寺廟
stay 停留
hold / held 握住; 拿

question 問題

balloon 氣球 ride / rode 搭乘; 騎(車; 馬)
hand 手 feel / felt 感覺
view 景色 wonderful 美好的

情境說明

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

閱讀翻譯

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

Rita

臺東

我跟我的家人拜訪我在臺東的叔叔。我們在那裡停留了三天。我們搭乘了熱氣球。起初，我很害怕，而且我幾乎快哭了。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 #熱氣球節

延伸資源

TIME FOR TAIWAN - Lugang Mazu Temples



Discover Taiwan – Hot Air Balloon



How Do Hot Air Balloons Work?





Robert's

Summer Vacation

Who went there?

Robert and his _____.

Where did Robert go?

He went to _____.

When did Robert go there?

This summer vacation.

What did Robert do there?

He studied the _____ 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 _____ there.



Rita's

Summer Vacation

Who went there?

Rita and her _____.

Where did Rita go?

She went to _____.

When did Rita go there?

This summer vacation.

What did Rita do there?

She took _____.

Why did Rita go there?

She visited her uncle there.

How was Rita's summer vacation?

It was great. The view there was _____.

閱讀組織架構分析 Reading Graphic Organizer

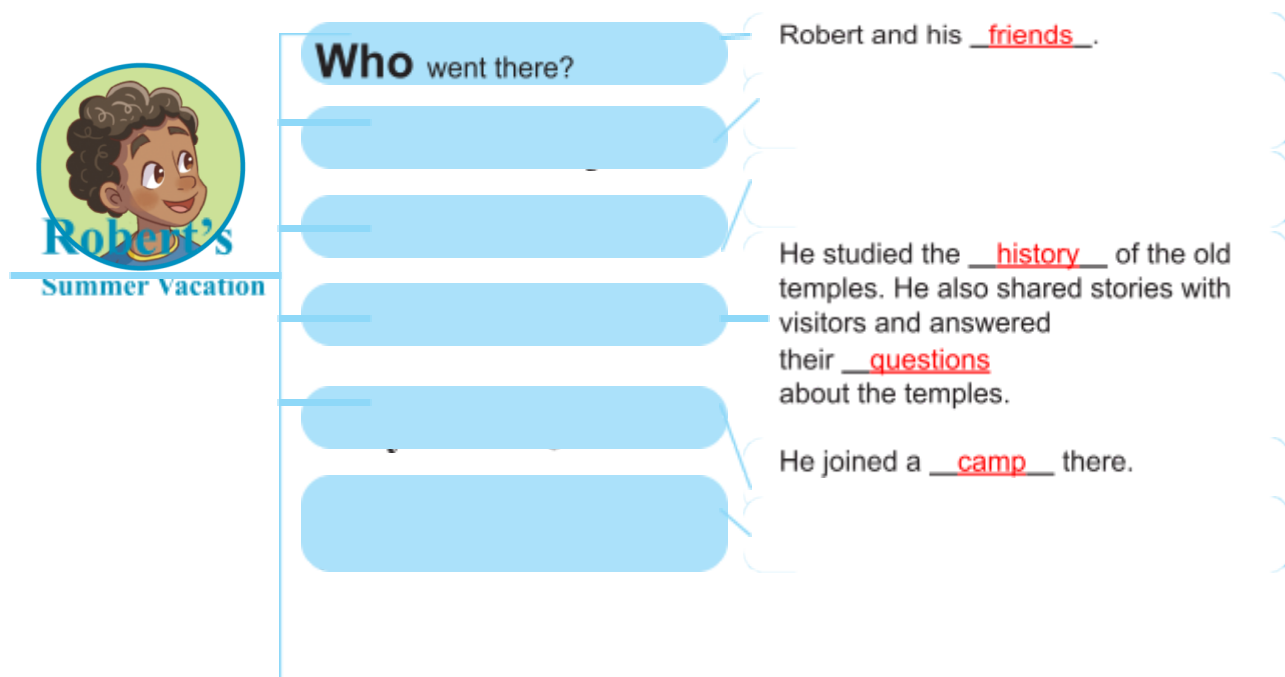
Q1. Where did Robert and Rita go this summer vacation?

Q2. What did Robert and Rita do there?

Q3. How did Robert and Rita feel about their summer vacations?



解答





Summer Vacation



She went to Taitung.

I his summer vacation.

P.12

Reading Comprehension

Using Context Clues 上下文線索

- () 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.

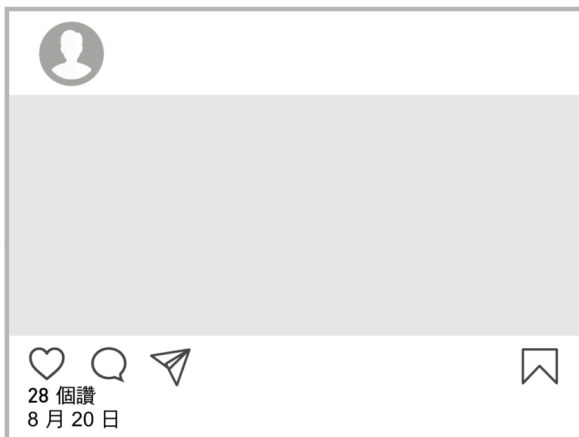
Scanning 細節掃描

- () 2. How did Rita feel at the end of the hot air balloon ride?
- (A) She felt safe.
- (B) She was afraid.
- (C) She felt terrible.
- (D) She didn't like the view there.

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?

試題解析

1. 由文章第 3-4 行「然後我們和遊客分享故事並回答他們對於寺廟的問題。」可知, the same thing 指「跟人們分享家鄉的故事」, 故選 (D)。
2. 由文章第 10-11 行「起初, 我很害怕, 而且我幾乎快哭了。然後我媽媽握住我的手, 我感到安全。」可知, Rita 在搭乘熱氣球時, 從剛開始害怕到最後是「感到安全的」, 故選 (A)。

解答

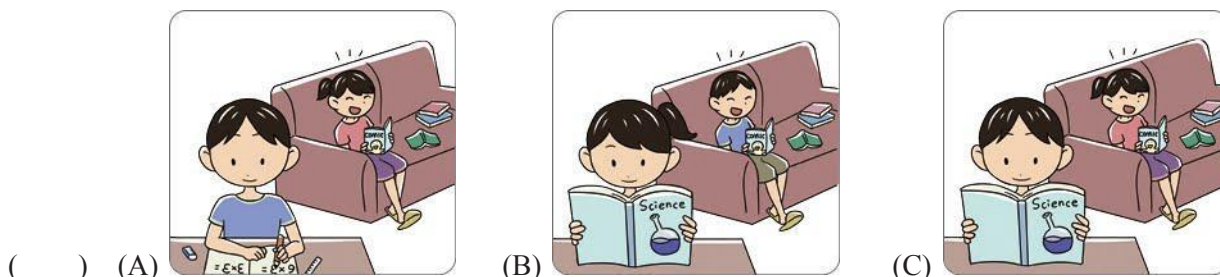
Reading Comprehension

1. D
2. A



Listening Strategy

Example



Step 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 聽 CD
人與動作的搭配。

，特別留意上方圖片中

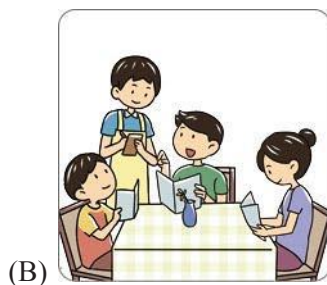
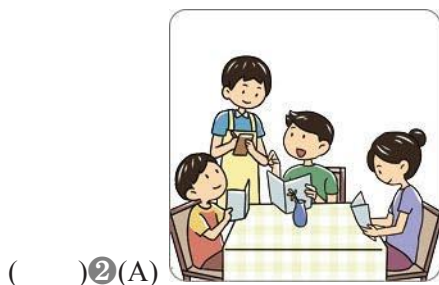
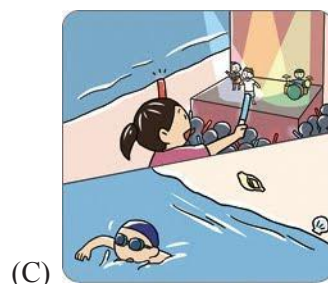
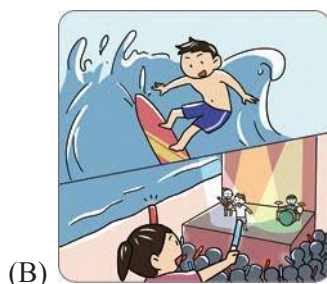
🔊 My brother and I stayed at home yesterday. He studied science, and I read comic books.

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

可搭配習作聽力篇 pp. 29-31

P.14

Listen and Choose the Correct Picture 辨識句意



Pronunciation

A. Listen and Repeat 聽 CD, 並跟著念。



a
/ ' /
so a
ba na na
husb a nd

e
/ ' /
ope n
differe n t
elepha n t

i
/ ' /
fami l y
ani m al
beauti f ul

o
/ ' /
to d ay
favo r ite
hands o m
e

u
/ ' /
autu m n
difficu l t
supo r t

B. Listen and Repeat 聽 CD, 在 /w/ 發音的字母下方畫底線。

Example lion

① parent

② balloon

③ wonderful

④ festival

⑤ history

⑥ science

發音技巧

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

聽力內容

1. Betty and Henry had a lot of fun last weekend. **Betty went to a music festival**, and **Henry swam at a beach**.
2. Jimmy didn't come to the party. He **visited a history museum** with his parents.

聽力內容

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. parent | 2. balloon | 3. wonderful |
| 4. festival | 5. history | 6. science |

解答

Listen and Choose the Correct Picture

- ① C
② B

B.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|
| ① parent | ② balloon | ③ wonderful |
| ④ festival | ⑤ history | ⑥ science |

Read Up (optional)

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.



pineapple 鳳梨 live 居住 so 所以 get to 到達 laugh 笑 smell 氣味



Who went there?

When did the writer go there?
When did the writer go?

What did the writer do there?

This summer vacation.

Sequence of Events 排序

() 1. The family did a lot of things in Tainan. What

- 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.

(A) b→d→a→c.

(C) b→a→d→c.

How was the writer's

(B)

summer vacation?

(D)

It was great.

Making Inferences 推論

() 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.

試題解析

- 綜觀全文可知，正確順序應為 (b) 他們到爺爺家並一起吃午餐 → (a) 他們參訪一些寺廟 → (d) 爺爺跟他們分享關於小鎮的故事 → (c) 鳳梨的味道伴隨著他們回家，故選 (C)。
- 由文章第13-14行「鳳梨的香甜味道一路伴隨著我們回家。爺爺愛我們，而我們也愛他。」可知，the pineapples 代表「爺爺對家人的愛」，故選 (D)。

解答



Who went there?

When did the writer go there?
When did the writer go?

What did the writer do there?

This summer vacation.

Why did the writer go there?

1. C
2. D

Lesson 1 Worksheet I — Dialogue

Class: _____ Number: _____ Name: _____

Pre-listening

Ask two of your classmates about the following questions.

	Classmate 1 _____	Classmate 2 _____
1. Have you ever gone to a ban-doh?	(學生自行回答)	(學生自行回答)
2. Do you like ban-dohs? Why or why not?	(學生自行回答)	(學生自行回答)

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.

1. What did Robert tell Rita?

He told her about his weekend.

2. Where did Rita see Robert's photo?

She saw it on his Instagram.

3. What did Robert do last weekend?

He went to his first ban-doh. / He went to a wedding.

4. How did Robert feel about his first ban-doh?

It was interesting.

5. Why didn't Robert sing at the wedding?

Because there weren't any English songs.

6. What else was interesting to Robert?

At the end of the ban-doh, he even took some leftover dishes home in a doggie bag.

7. What's Rita's favorite part of a ban-doh?

Taking some leftover dishes home in a doggie bag.

Activity

Work in a group of four and discuss the following questions.

Do you think ban-dohs will disappear in Taiwan? Why or why not?		
Think about:		
food safety	the change of lifestyle	lack of young cooks
different dining choices	a fun atmosphere	the spirit of sharing



disappear 消失 lifestyle 生活型態 lack 缺乏 atmosphere 氣氛 spirit 精神

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

After reading the reading on p. 10, read it out loud with your partner(s). Find out the answers and underline them in the reading.

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?
It was a great experience.
3. What did Rita do in Taitung?
She took a hot air balloon ride.
4. How did Rita feel about her summer vacation?
It was great. The view there was wonderful.
5. What's the reading mainly about?
It's about Robert's and Rita's summer vacations.

Activity

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

(學生自行回答)



2. Answer the questions below.

- (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)

各課字詞例句表

n. 名詞	v. 動詞	adj. 形容詞	adv. 副詞	pron. 代名詞	art. 冠詞
int. 感嘆詞	prep. 介系詞	aux. 助動詞	conj. 連接詞	det. 限定詞	

☆黑色字為應用字彙, 棕色字為認識字彙。

Lesson 1 I Had a Great Vacation

Word Bank

1	vacation n. 假期 [ve(keSWn)]	The Lin family went on a vacation last month.
2	science n. 科學 [(s3Wns)]	I visited a science museum this Wednesday.
3	camp n. 營隊; v. 露營 [kQmp]	Peter joined a basketball camp last summer.
4	art n. 藝術; 美術 [Art]	Students draw pictures in art class.
5	music n. 音樂 [(mjuzlk)]	Please be quiet. I'm listening to music.
6	festival n. 節日; 節慶 [(fEstWv6)]	Many people went to the movie festival last night.
7	swim / swam v. 游泳 [swlm] / [swQm]	We swam in the river yesterday.
8	beach n. 海灘 [bi1]	Rachel went to the beach with her friends this afternoon.
9	computer n. 電腦 [kWm(pjut0)]	There are thirty computers in this classroom.
10	comic n. 漫畫 [(kAmIk)]	Willy reads comic books every night.
11	surf the Internet (Net) 上網 [s9f Di (Int0)nEt] ([s9f DW (nEt)]	Ben only surfs the Internet on weekends.

P.116**Dialogue**

12	tell / told v. 講; 告訴 [tEɪ] / [tɒld]	Linda told us the story about the old temple.
13	just adv. 剛剛; 只是; 僅僅 [2Vst]	Tom just told an interesting story.
14	wedding n. 婚禮 [(wEdɪn]	I went to my friend's wedding in Lukang yesterday.
15	interesting adj. 有趣的 [(IntWristɪn]	The movie is interesting . I like it a lot.
16	catch / caught one's eye [kQ1 / kOt wVnz (3] 吸引.....的目光	Helen's red T-shirt and green hat caught my eye .
17	machine n. 機器 [mW(Sin]	The karaoke machine didn't work this morning.
18	anyone (anybody) pron. 任何人 [(Enɪ)wVn] ([Enɪ)bAdɪ]	I went to the classroom, but there wasn't anyone there.
19	sing / sang v. 唱歌 [sɪn] / [sQn]	Violet's little sister sang lots of songs at the party.
20	song n. 歌曲 [sON]	The song is beautiful. Many people love it.
21	else adv. 其他 [Eɪs]	The library is closed. Where else can we study?
22	at the end of 在.....結束時 [Qt Di (End Wv]	Almost everyone cried at the end of the movie.
23	leftover adj. 剩下的 [(left)ov0]	There are some leftover dishes on the dining table.
24	part n. 部分 [pArt]	Jerry: What's your favorite part of this song? Gina: The last minute.
25	dish n. (一道) 菜 [dɪs]	I prepared ten dishes for my father's birthday party.

Reading

26	experience n. 經驗; v. 經歷 [ɪk(spɪrɪWns]	I took a trip to the USA last month. It was a great experience for me.
27	history n. 歷史 [(hɪstWri]	The beautiful temple has a long history .

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28	temple n. 寺廟 [(tEmp6]	My grandmother goes to the temple every week.
----	--------------------------	--

29	question n. 問題 [(kwEs1Wn]	What's the answer to the question ? Please tell me.
30	maybe adv. 也許 [(mebl]	Maybe they're right, but maybe not.
31	through prep. 透過 [Tru]	Sara chatted with her friends in Singapore through LINE.
32	stay v.; n. 停留 [ste]	We stayed in Taitung for two weeks this summer.
33	balloon n. 氣球 [bW(lun]	Look! Those balloons are big and beautiful.
34	ride / rode n. 搭乘; v. 騎(車; 馬) [r3d] / [rod]	It's a fifteen-minute bus ride to my school.
35	afraid adj. 害怕的 [W(fred]	Steven is afraid of mice.
36	cry v. 哭泣 [kr3]	Jessie cried in her room this morning. Is she OK?
37	hold / held v. 握住; 拿 [hold] / [hEld]	They held hands and walked down the street.
38	hand n. 手 [hQnd]	Your hands are dirty. Go and wash them.
39	feel / felt v. 感覺 [fi] / [fElt]	Jean: How do you feel ? Kelly: Not so good.
40	safe adj. 安全的 [sef]	We are safe . Don't worry about us.
41	strong adj. 堅固的; 強壯的 [strON]	The bag is strong . You can put twenty books in it.
42	view n. 景色 [vju]	The view from the twentieth floor is wonderful.
43	wonderful adj. 美好的 [(wVndOfWI]	The show was wonderful . We had a lot of fun.
44	for prep. 達; 計 [fOr]	Our trip to the USA lasted for two weeks.
45	take v. 搭乘 [tek]	William took a hot air balloon ride in Taitung yesterday.

L1單字解析

Word Bank

1. vacation (n.) 假期

[ve(keSWn]

on vacation 和 take / have / go on a vacation 都表「度假」。

例 They went to Japan on vacation. (他們去日本度假了。)

補 1. vacation spot (n.) 度假勝地

2. holiday (n.) 假期; 假日 (另可指政府機關訂定的放假日)

例 New Year's Day is a public holiday in many countries.

(元旦在許多國家是國定假日。)

2. science (n.) 科學

[(s3Wns]

例 We have two science classes this afternoon. (我們今天下午有兩堂科學課。)

3. camp (n.) 營隊; (v.) 露營

[kQmp]

動詞變化: camps; camped; camping

例 (1) I joined a baseball camp this summer. (我這個夏天參加了棒球營隊。)

(2) We camped by the river last night. (我們昨晚在河邊露營。)

補 make / set up camp 為固定用法, 表「紮營」。

4. art (n.) 藝術; 美術

[Art]

例 Art and English were my favorite subjects at school.

(美術與英語是我學生時代最喜愛的科目。)

5. music (n.) 音樂

[(mjuzIk]

例 He doesn't like country music. (他不喜歡鄉村音樂。)

補 listen to music 聽音樂、play music 演奏音樂

6. festival (n.) 節日; 節慶

[(fEstWv6]

例 My family always has dinner together on the Moon Festival.

(我家總是在中秋節一起吃晚餐。)

7. swim / swam (v.) 游泳

[swIm] / [swQm]

動詞變化: swims; swam; swimming

例 Jack is swimming in the river now. (Jack現在正在河裡游泳。)

補 go swimming 去游泳、swimmer (n.) 泳者

8. beach (n.) 海灘

[bi1]

on the beach 表「在海灘(表面)上」; at the beach 表「在海灘(這個地方)」。

例 (1) Anna is lying on the beach and reading. (Anna 正躺在海灘上看書。)

(2) Let's go swimming at the beach. (我們去海灘游泳吧。)

9. computer (n.) 電腦

[kWm(pjʊt0]

例 This is my new computer. I can surf the Net with it.

(這是我的新電腦。我可以用它來上網。)

10. comic (n.) 漫畫

[(kAmIk]

例 I bought many comic books last month. (我上個月買了許多漫畫書。)

補 comic book (n.) 漫畫書

11. surf the Internet (Net) 上網

[s9f Di (Int0)nEt] ([s9f DW (nEt)])

1. 動詞變化: surfs; surfed; surfing
2. 表達「在網路上」用 on the Internet / Net。

例 (1) Sammy always surfs the Internet in her free time. (Sammy 總是在她閒暇時上網。)
(2) Jenny bought the camera on the Internet. (Jenny 在網路上買了這臺相機。)

Dialogue

12. tell / told (v.) 講; 告訴

[tEl] / [told]

動詞變化: tells; told; telling

例 Please tell me more stories about Grandma and Grandpa.
(請告訴我更多關於爺爺和奶奶的故事。)

13. just (adv.) 剛剛; 只是; 僅僅

[2Vst]

例 (1) Sue just told me a sad story. (Sue 剛剛告訴我一個悲傷的故事。)
(2) Don't be too hard on him. He's just four. (不要對他太嚴格。他只有四歲。)

14. wedding (n.) 婚禮

[(wEdIN)]

go to a wedding 表「參加婚禮」。

例 We went to Jason's wedding last Sunday. (我們上週日參加了 Jason 的婚禮。)

15. interesting (adj.) 有趣的

[(IntWristIN)]

例 Ben read an interesting book in the library. (Ben 在圖書館讀了一本有趣的書。)

16. catch / caught one's eye 吸引……的目光

[kQ1 / kOt wVnz (3)]

動詞變化: catches; caught; catching

例 The old photos caught my eye. (這些老相片吸引了我的目光。)

補 catch (v.) 接住

例 He caught the ball with one hand. (他用一隻手接住了球。)

補 catch a cold 感冒

17. machine (n.) 機器

[mW(Sin)]

例 Henry bought a coffee machine yesterday. (Henry 昨天買了一臺咖啡機。)

補 washing machine 洗衣機、copy machine 影印機

18. anyone (anybody) (pron.) 任何人

[(EnI)wVn] ([EnI)bAdI])

多用於否定句跟疑問句。

例 (1) Did anyone see Eric? (有任何人看到 Eric 嗎?)
(2) There wasn't anyone in the computer classroom. (電腦教室裡沒有任何人。)

19. sing / sang (v.) 唱歌

[sIN] / [sQN]

動詞變化: sings; sang; singing

例 Angela sang a song at my wedding party yesterday.
(Angela 昨天在我的婚禮派對上唱了一首歌。)

補 singer (n.) 歌手

20. song (n.) 歌曲

[sON]

例 She wrote a song to her mother. (她寫了一首歌給她媽媽。)

21. else (adv.) 其他

[ElS]

else 常與 something、someone、anything、anyone 等複合名詞連用，或出現在疑問詞 what、who、where 之後。

例 (1) Is there anything else to eat? (有其他任何東西可以吃嗎?)

(2) What else can I do? (我還可以做什麼?)

22. at the end of 在……結束時

[Qt Di (End Wv)]

例 I always have a hot bath at the end of the day. (我總是在一天結束時泡個熱水澡。)

反 at the beginning of 在……開始時

補 end (n.) 末端、結尾; (v.) 結束

動詞變化: ends; ended; ending

例 The meeting ended at 4 p.m. (會議在下午四點結束。)

補 come to an end 結束、in the end 最後

23. leftover (adj.) 剩下的

[(IEft)ov0]

例 There is some leftover rice in the bowl. (碗裡有一些剩下的飯。)

24. part (n.) 部分

[pArt]

例 I love music. It is an important part of my life.

(我愛音樂。它是我生活中重要的一部分。)

25. dish (n.) (一道) 菜

[dIS]

例 I don't eat leftover dishes. (我不吃剩菜。)

Reading

26. experience (n.) 經驗; (v.) 經歷

[Ik(splrIWns)]

動詞變化: experiences; experienced; experiencing

例 (1) Do you have any work experience? (你有任何工作經驗嗎?)

(2) Did you experience any problems with your parents?

(你跟你的父母之間有經歷過什麼問題嗎?)

110 年會考試題

(B) Edward had worked as a computer engineer for ten years. This ____ helped him a lot when he started his own computer shop.

(A) chance (B) experience (C) hobby (D) knowledge

27.history (n.) 歷史

[('hɪstWɪ)]

例 I learned about the history of the town at the camp. (我在營隊裡學習到關於這個城鎮的歷史。)

28.temple (n.) 寺廟

[(t'Emp6)]

go to temple 表「去廟裡拜拜」。

例 Every time Tina has problems, she goes to temple. (Tina 每次遇到問題時，她會去廟裡拜拜。)

29.question (n.) 問題

[(kw'Es1Wn)]

例 Do you have any questions? (你有任何問題嗎?)

補 answer a question 回答問題、answer to a question 問題的答案、ask (sb) a question 問(某人)問題

例 Can I ask you a question? (我可以問你一個問題嗎?)

辨別

question	問題(常用在對某件事有疑問, 故尋求解答時) 例 The answer to question 4 is "Yes." (第四題的答案是「Yes」。)
problem	問題(常用在遇到困難或麻煩時) 例 I can't solve this problem. Maybe you can help me. (我無法解決這個問題。也許你可以幫我。)

30.maybe (adv.) 也許

[(meɪ)]

例 Maybe he is not home. (也許他不在家。)

31.through (prep.) 透過

[(Tru)]

例 The boy walked through the door. (那個男孩走過那道門。)

補 get through 經歷; 度過

例 It wasn't an easy time for Eddie, but his friends helped him get through. (這段時間對 Eddie 來說並不容易，但是他的朋友們幫助他度過了。)

32.stay (n.; v.) 停留

[(ste)]

動詞變化: stays; stayed; staying

例 (1) I enjoyed my short stay in this town. (我很享受在這個城鎮短暫停留的時間。)

(2) Can you stay after school? I want to play baseball. (你放學後可以留下來嗎? 我想打棒球。)

33.balloon (n.) 氣球

[(bW(lun)]

例 They held a festival with 70 balloons. (他們舉辦的慶典用了 70 顆氣球。)

34.ride / rode (n.) 搭乘; (v.) 騎(車; 馬)

[(r3d)] / [(rod)]

動詞變化: rides; rode; riding

例 (1) Could you give me a ride to school? (你可以載我去學校嗎?)

(2) Gina rode her bike to the library. (Gina 騎她的腳踏車去圖書館。)

補 go for a ride 兜風

35.afraid (adj.) 害怕的

[W(fred)]

be afraid of... 表「害怕……」。

例 Ted is afraid of cats. (Ted 害怕貓。)

36.cry (v.) 哭泣

[kr3]

動詞變化: cries; cried; crying

例 David is crying in his room. Is he okay? (David 正在他的房裡哭。他還好嗎?)

37.hold / held (v.) 握住; 拿

[hold] / [hEld]

動詞變化: holds; held; holding

例 He is holding a baseball and a basketball in his hands. (他手上正拿著一顆棒球和一顆籃球。)

補 hold hands 牽手

一字多義

(v.) 舉行 (會議、派對等)

例 They will hold a meeting next Monday. (他們下週一將舉行會議。)

38.hand (n.) 手

[hQnd]

例 Go wash your hands! They are so dirty. (去洗你的手! 它們好髒。)

補 shake hands 握手、clap hands 拍手

39.feel / felt (v.) 感覺

[fi] / [fEIt]

1. 動詞變化: feels; felt; feeling

2. feel 後可接形容詞, 用來表達「感覺; 感受」。

例 I feel bad. I need some sleep. (我覺得很糟。我需要睡覺。)

40.safe (adj.) 安全的

[sef]

例 She doesn't feel safe in the house. (她在那房子裡覺得不安全。)

反 unsafe (adj.) 不安全的、dangerous (adj.) 危險的

41.strong (adj.) 堅固的; 強壯的

[strON]

例 (1) Watch out for the basket. It's not very strong. (小心那個籃子。它沒有很堅固。)

(2) My brother is tall and strong. (我哥哥又高又壯。)

一字多義

(adj.) 強烈的

例 This cup of tea has a strong smell. (這杯茶有很強烈的味道。)

42.view (n.) 景色

[vju]

例 I enjoyed the great view of the city from the mountain. (我在山上享受這城市的美好景色。)

一字多義

(n.) 觀點；看法

例 His view of this problem is different from mine. (他對這個問題的看法和我的不同。)

43.wonderful (adj.) 美好的

[(wVnd0fWl)]

例 I had a wonderful dinner with William last night. (昨晚我跟 William 有頓美好的晚餐。)

44.for (prep.) 達；計

[f0r]

例 The snow lasted for a few days. (這場雪持續了好幾天。)

45.take (v.) 搭乘

[tek]

動詞變化: takes; took; taking

例 I take a bus to school every day. (我每天都搭公車上學。)