

Word Bank

P.1

▶ **vacation**

[ve`keʃən]

(n.) 假期



林氏一家人 go
The Lin family went on a vacation last month.

▶ science

[ˈsaɪəns]

(n.) 科學

science lab

science – fiction novel

science – fiction movies

sci-fi novel / movie

Word Bank



全面啟動

夢境與佛洛伊德



A FREUDIAN ANALYSIS OF
INCEPTION

▶ **science**

[ˈsaɪəns]

(n.) 科學

science camp

I visited a science museum
this Wednesday.



我這週三造訪了一間科學博物館。

▶ **camp**
[kæmp]

(n.) 營隊；(v.) 露營



Peter joined **ed** a basketball camp
last summer.

Peter 去年夏天參加了一個籃球營。



去露營

go + V^{ing}

從事...



go camp^{ing}

build / set up camp 表「紮營」。
They **are holding** a **campfire party**.



▶ **art** [art]

(n.) 藝術；美術



Students **draw** pictures in art class.

學生們在美術課畫畫。



▶ **music**

[`mjuzik]

(n.) 音樂



Please be quiet. I'm listening to music.

請安靜。我正在聽音樂。

pop music

rock music

listen to music 聽音樂、

play music 演奏音樂



▶ festival

[ˈfɛstəvəl]

(n.) 節日；節慶

Many people **went** to the

昨天晚上許多人去了

3



go to a music festival

▶ **swim / swam**

[swɪm] / [swæm]

(v.) 游泳



We **swam** in the swimming
pool yesterday.

They are swim**ming**



swimming cap

swimmer (n.) 泳者

swim at a beach

I go camping today.



我今天去露營。

I went swimming yesterday.



我昨天去游泳。

beach

[bɪtʃ]

(n.) 海灘



went to the beach

去了海灘/邊。



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

我們去海灘游泳吧。

▶ **computer**

[kəˈmˌpjʊtə]



玩電腦

use a computer



C
]

comic books



▶ surf th
[ˌsɜf ði ˈɪ
(v.) 上網



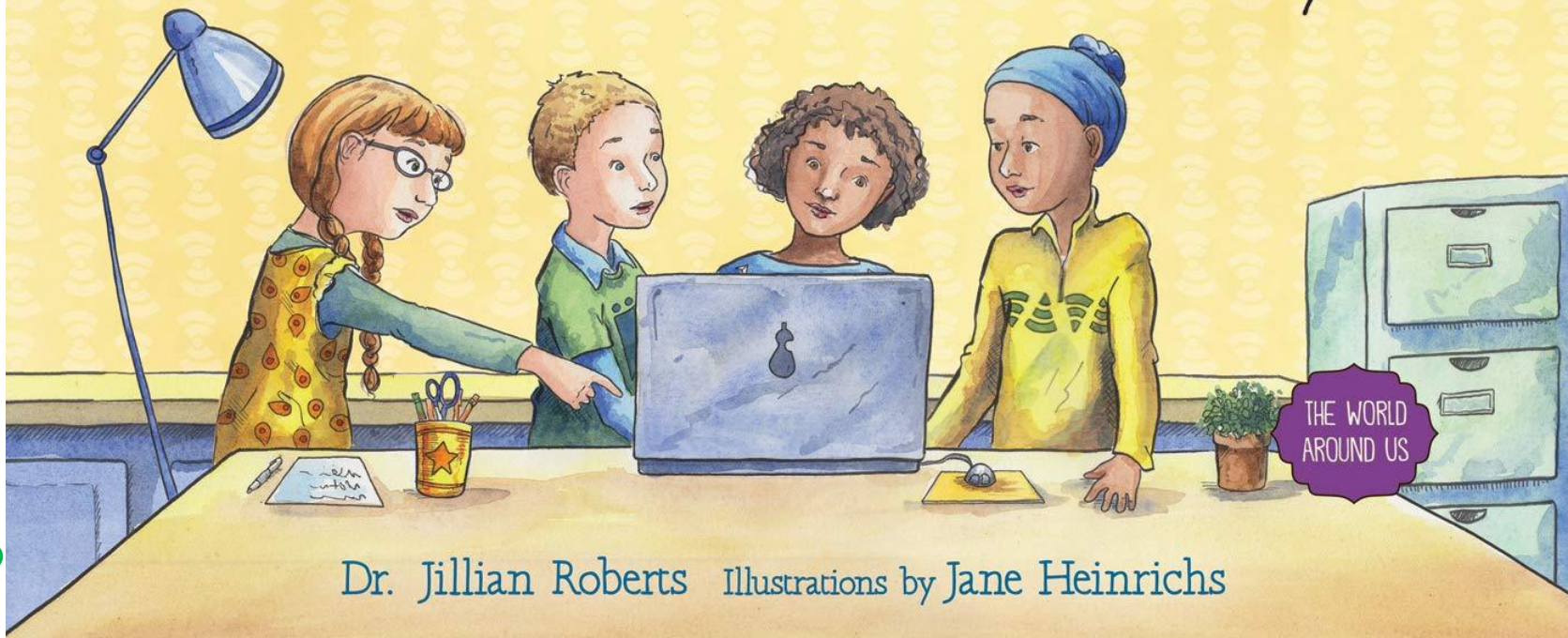
Mom only surf^s the Internet on weekends.

Word Bank



ON THE INTERNET

Our First Talk About Online Safety



Wo

Dr. Jillian Roberts Illustrations by Jane Heinrichs



▶ surf the Internet (Net)

[ˌsɜːf ðɪ ˈɪntəˌnɛt] ([ˌsɜːf ðə ˈnɛt])

(v.) 上網

例

(1) Ben only surfs the Internet on weekends.

Ben 僅在週末上網。

▶ surf the Internet (Net)

[ˌsɜːf ðɪ ˈɪntəˌnɛt] ([ˌsɜːf ðə ˈnɛt])

(v.) 上網

例

(2) Jenny bought the camera on the Internet.

Jenny 在網路上買了這臺相機。





go surfing



go camping

▶ tell / told

[tɛl] / [told]

(v.) 講；告訴



例

▶ Linda told us the story about the old temple.

Linda 跟我們講了關於這間古老寺廟的故事。

Dialogue



▶ **tell / told**

[tɛl] / [told]

(v.) 講；告訴

動詞變化：tells；told；telling



▶ **tell / told**

[tɛl] / [told]

(v.) 講；告訴

例

Linda told us the story about the old temple.

Linda 跟我們講了關於這間古老寺廟的故事。



▶ **just**

[dʒʌst]

(adv.) 剛剛；只是；僅僅

例

▶ Tom just told an interesting story.

Tom 剛剛說了一個有趣的故事。



▶ **just**

[dʒʌst]

(adv.) 剛剛；只是；僅僅

例

(1) Tom just told an interesting story.

Tom 剛剛說了一個有趣的故事。



▶ just

[dʒʌst]

(adv.) 剛剛；只是；僅僅

例

(2) Don't be too hard on him. He's just four.

不要對他太嚴格。他只有四歲。



▶ wedding

[ˈwɛdɪŋ]

(n.) 婚禮



例

▶ I went to my friend's wedding in Lukang yesterday.

我昨天參加了我朋友在鹿港的婚禮。



▶ wedding

[ˈwɛdɪŋ]

(n.) 婚禮

go to a wedding 表「參加婚禮」。



▶ wedding

[ˈwɛdɪŋ]

(n.) 婚禮

例

I went to my friend's wedding in Lukang yesterday.

我昨天參加了我朋友在鹿港的婚禮。



▶ interesting

[`**int**ə**rist**ɪŋ]

(adj.) 有趣的

例

▶ The movie is interesting. I like it a lot.

這部電影很有趣。我非常喜歡它。



▶ interesting

[`ɪntəˈrɪstɪŋ]

(adj.) 有趣的

例

The movie is interesting. I like it a lot.

這部電影很有趣。我非常喜歡它。



▶ **catch / caught one's**

eye [kæts / kɒt wʌnz `aɪ]

吸引……的目光

例



▶ Helen's red T-shirt and green hat caught my eye.

Helen 的紅色 T 恤與綠色帽子吸引了我的目光。

Dialogue



▶ **catch / caught one's**

eye [kæts / kɒt wʌnz `aɪ]

吸引……的目光

動詞變化：catches；caught；
catching



▶ **catch / caught one's**

eye [kæts / kɒt wʌnz `aɪ]

吸引……的目光

例

Helen's red T-shirt and green hat
caught my eye.

Helen 的紅色 T 恤與綠色帽子吸引了
我的目光。

Dialogue



▶ **catch / caught one's**

eye [kæts / kɒt wʌnz `aɪ]

吸引……的目光

補

catch (v.) 接住



▶ **catch / caught one's**

eye [kætʃ / kɒt wʌnz `aɪ]

吸引……的目光

例

He caught the ball with one hand.

他用一隻手接住了球。



▶ **catch / caught one's**

eye [kæts / kɒt wʌnz `aɪ]

吸引……的目光

補

catch a cold 感冒



▶ machine

[məˈʃɪn]

(n.) 機器



例

▶ The karaoke machine didn't work this morning.

這臺卡拉 OK 機器今天早上不能運作。

▶ machine

[məˈʃɪn]

(n.) 機器

例

The karaoke machine didn't work this morning.

這臺卡拉 OK 機器今天早上不能運作。

▶ machine

[mə`ʃɪn]

(n.) 機器

補

washing machine 洗衣機、

copy machine 影印機



▶ anyone (anybody)

[`ɛnɪ,wʌn] ([`ɛnɪ,bʌdi])

(pron.) 任何人

例

▶ I went to the classroom, but there wasn't anyone there.

我去了教室，但是那裡沒有任何人。



▶ anyone (anybody)

[`ɛnɪ,wʌn] ([`ɛnɪ,bɒdɪ])

(pron.) 任何人

多用於否定句跟疑問句。

▶ anyone (anybody)

[`ɛnɪ,wʌn] ([`ɛnɪ,bɑdi])

(pron.) 任何人

例

I went to the classroom, but there wasn't anyone there.

我去了教室，但是那裡沒有任何人。



▶ sing / sang

[sɪŋ] / [sæŋ]

(v.) 唱歌



例

▶ Violet's little sister sang lots of songs at the party.

Violet 的妹妹在派對上唱了很多首歌曲。



▶ sing / sang

[sɪŋ] / [sæŋ]

(v.) 唱歌

動詞變化：sings；sang；singing



▶ sing / sang

[sɪŋ] / [sæŋ]

(v.) 唱歌

例

Violet's little sister sang lots of songs at the party.

Violet 的妹妹在派對上唱了很多首歌曲。



▶ sing / sang

[sɪŋ] / [sæŋ]

(v.) 唱歌

補

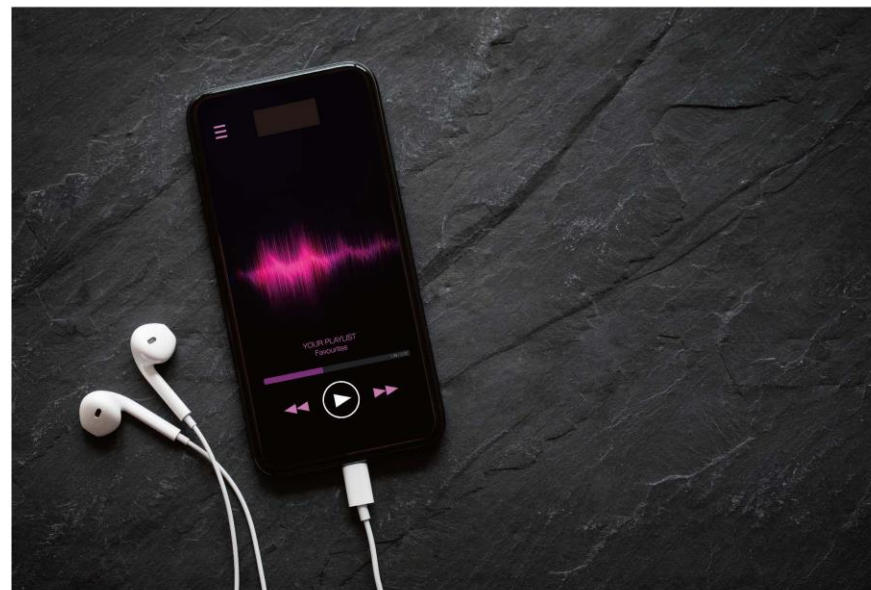
singer (n.) 歌手



▶ **song**

[sɒŋ]

(n.) 歌曲



例

▶ The song is beautiful. Many people love it.

這首歌曲很優美。許多人喜愛它。

Dialogue



▶ **song**

[sɒŋ]

(n.) 歌曲

例

The song is beautiful. Many people love it.

這首歌曲很優美。許多人喜愛它。



▶ else

[ɛls]

(adv.) 其他

例

▶ The library is closed. Where else can we study?

那間圖書館關了。我們還可以在哪裡念書？



▶ else

[ɛls]

(adv.) 其他

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。



▶ else

[ɛls]

(adv.) 其他

例

(1) The library is closed. Where else can we study?

那間圖書館關了。我們還可以在哪裡念書？

▶ else

[ɛls]

(adv.) 其他

例

(2) Is there anything else to eat?

有任何其他東西可以吃嗎？



▶ at the end of

[æ t ð i `ɛ n d ə v]

在……結束時

例

▶ Almost everyone cried at the end of the movie.

幾乎每個人在電影結束時都哭了。



▶ at the end of

[æt ði `end əv]

在……結束時

例

Almost everyone cried at the end of the movie.

幾乎每個人在電影尾聲都哭了。



▶ **at the end of**

[æ t ð i `ɛ n d ə v]

在……結束時

反

at the beginning of 在……開始時



▶ at the end of

[æ t ð i `ɛ n d ə v]

在……結束時

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。



▶ at the end of

[æ t ð i `ɛ n d ə v]

在……結束時

補

come to an end 結束、

in the end 最後



▶ leftover

[ˈleft,ovə]

(adj.) 剩下的



例

▶ There are some leftover dishes on the dining table.

餐桌上有一些剩菜。

▶ leftover

[ˈleft,ovə]

(adj.) 剩下的

例

(1) There are some leftover dishes
on the dining table.

餐桌上有一些剩菜。

▶ leftover

[ˈleft,ovə]

(adj.) 剩下的

例

(2) There is some leftover rice in the bowl.

碗裡有一些剩下的飯。



▶ part

[pɑːt]

(n.) 部分

例

▶ Jerry: What's your favorite part of this song?

Gina: The last minute.

Jerry : 你最喜愛這首歌的哪個部分？

Gina : 最後一分鐘。

Dialogue



part

[part]

(n.) 部分

例

Jerry: What's your favorite part of this song?

Gina: The last minute.

Jerry：你最喜愛這首歌的哪個部分？

Gina：最後一分鐘。

Dialogue



▶ dish

[dɪʃ]

(n.) (一道) 菜



例

▶ I prepared ten dishes for my father's birthday party.

我為了我父親的生日派對準備了十道菜。



dish

[dɪʃ]

(n.) (一道) 菜

例

I prepared ten dishes for my father's birthday party.

我為了我父親的生日派對準備了十道菜。



▶ experience

[ɪkˈspɪəriəns]

(n.) 經驗；(v.) 經歷

例

- ▶ I took a trip to the USA last month.
It was a great experience for me.

我上個月去美國旅行。那對我來說是個
很棒的經驗。

▶ experience

[ɪkˈspɪəriəns]

(n.) 經驗；(v.) 經歷

動詞變化： experiences；
experienced；
experiencing



▶ experience

[ɪkˈspɪəriəns]

(n.) 經驗；(v.) 經歷

例

(1) I took a trip to the USA last month. It was a great experience for me.

我上個月去美國旅行。那對我來說
是個很棒的經驗。

Reading



▶ experience

[ɪkˈspɪəriəns]

(n.) 經驗；(v.) 經歷

例

(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？



▶ experience [ɪkˈspɪriəns]

(n.) 經驗；(v.) 經歷

110 年會考試題

- ④ (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

▶ history

[ˈhɪstəri]

(n.) 歷史

例

▶ The beautiful temple has a long history.

這座美麗的寺廟有悠久的歷史。



▶ history

[ˈhɪstəri]

(n.) 歷史

例

The beautiful temple has a long history.

這座美麗的寺廟有悠久的歷史。



▶ **temple**

[ˈtɛmpəl]

(n.) 寺廟



例

▶ My grandmother goes to the temple every week.

我奶奶每週去那間寺廟。



▶ temple

[ˈtɛmpəl]

(n.) 寺廟

go to temple 表「去廟裡拜拜」。

例

(1) My grandmother goes to the temple every week.

我奶奶每週去那間寺廟。



▶ temple

[ˈtɛmpəl]

(n.) 寺廟

例

(2) Every time Tina has problems,
she goes to temple.

Tina 每次遇到問題時，她會去廟裡
拜拜。



▶ question

[ˈkwɛstʃən]

(n.) 問題



例

▶ What's the answer to the question?
Please tell me.

那個問題的答案是什麼？請告訴我。



▶ question

[ˈkwɛstʃən]

(n.) 問題

例

What's the answer to the question?
Please tell me.

那個問題的答案是什麼？請告訴我。



▶ question

[ˈkwɛstʃən]

(n.) 問題

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

question

[ˈkwɛstʃən]

(n.) 問題

例

Can I ask you a question?

我可以問你一個問題嗎？



▶ question

[ˈkwɛstʃən]

(n.) 問題

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」。）



▶ question

[ˈkwɛstʃən]

(n.) 問題

辨別

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。）
---------	---



▶ maybe

[`meɪbɪ]

(adv.) 也許

例

▶ Maybe they're right, but maybe not.

也許他們是對的，但也許不是。



▶ through

[θru]

(prep.) 透過

例

▶ Sara chatted with her friends in Singapore through LINE.

Sara 透過 LINE 與她的新加坡朋友聊天。



▶ through

[θru]

(prep.) 透過

例

Sara chatted with her friends in Singapore through LINE.

Sara 透過 LINE 與她的新加坡朋友聊天。



▶ through

[θru]

(prep.) 透過

補

get through 經歷；度過



▶ through

[θru]

(prep.) 透過

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。



▶ stay

[ste]

(v.; n.) 停留

例

▶ We stayed in Taitung for two weeks this summer.

我們這個夏天在臺東待了兩個星期。



▶ stay

[ste]

(v.; n.) 停留

動詞變化： stays ; stayed ;
staying



▶ stay

[ste]

(v.; n.) 停留

例

(1) We stayed in Taitung for two weeks this summer.

我們這個夏天在臺東待了兩個星期。



▶ stay

[ste]

(v.; n.) 停留

例

(2) I enjoyed my short stay in this town.

我很享受在這個城鎮短暫停留的時間。



▶ **balloon**

[bəˈluːn]

(n.) 氣球



例

▶ Look! Those balloons are big and beautiful.

你看！那些氣球又大又美麗。

▶ balloon

[bəˈluːn]

(n.) 氣球

例

Look! Those balloons are big and beautiful.

你看！那些氣球又大又美麗。



▶ ride / rode

[raɪd] / [roʊd]

(n.) 搭乘；(v.) 騎（車；馬）

例

▶ It's a fifteen-minute bus ride to my school.

到我的學校要十五分鐘的公車車程。



▶ ride / rode

[raɪd] / [roʊd]

(n.) 搭乘；(v.) 騎（車；馬）

動詞變化：rides；rode；riding



▶ ride / rode

[raɪd] / [roʊd]

(n.) 搭乘；(v.) 騎（車；馬）

例

(1) It's a fifteen-minute bus ride to my school.

到我的學校要十五分鐘的公車車程。



▶ ride / rode

[raɪd] / [roʊd]

(n.) 搭乘；(v.) 騎（車；馬）

例

(2) Gina rode her bike to the library.

Gina 騎她的腳踏車去圖書館。



▶ ride / rode

[raɪd] / [rod]

(n.) 搭乘；(v.) 騎（車；馬）

補

go for a ride 兜風



▶ **afraid**

[ə`fred]

(adj.) 害怕的



例

▶ Steven is afraid of mice.

Steven 害怕老鼠。

▶ afraid

[ə`fred]

(adj.) 害怕的

be afraid of... 表「害怕……」。



▶ afraid

[ə`fred]

(adj.) 害怕的

例

Steven is afraid of mice.

Steven 害怕老鼠。



▶ **cry**
[krai]
(v.) 哭泣



例

▶ Jessie cried in her room this morning. Is she OK?
Jessie 今天早上在她的房間裡哭泣。
她還好嗎？

▶ **cry**

[krai]

(v.) 哭泣

動詞變化：cries ; cried ; crying



▶ **cry**

[krai]

(v.) 哭泣

例

Jessie cried in her room this morning. Is she OK?

Jessie 今天早上在她的房間裡哭泣。
她還好嗎？



▶ **hold / held**

[h**o**ld] / [h**e**ld]

(v.) 握住；拿



例

▶ They held hands and walked down the street.

他們手牽著手，沿著街道走。

hold / held

[h**o**ld] / [h**ε**ld]

(v.) 握住；拿

動詞變化：holds；held；holding

▶ hold / held

[h^old] / [h^εld]

(v.) 握住；拿

例

They held hands and walked down the street.

他們手牽著手，沿著街道走。



hold / held

[h**o**ld] / [h**ε**ld]

(v.) 握住；拿

補

hold hands 牽手



▶ hold / held

[h^old] / [h^εld]

(v.) 握住；拿

一字多義

(v.) 舉行（會議、派對等）

例

They will hold a meeting next Monday.

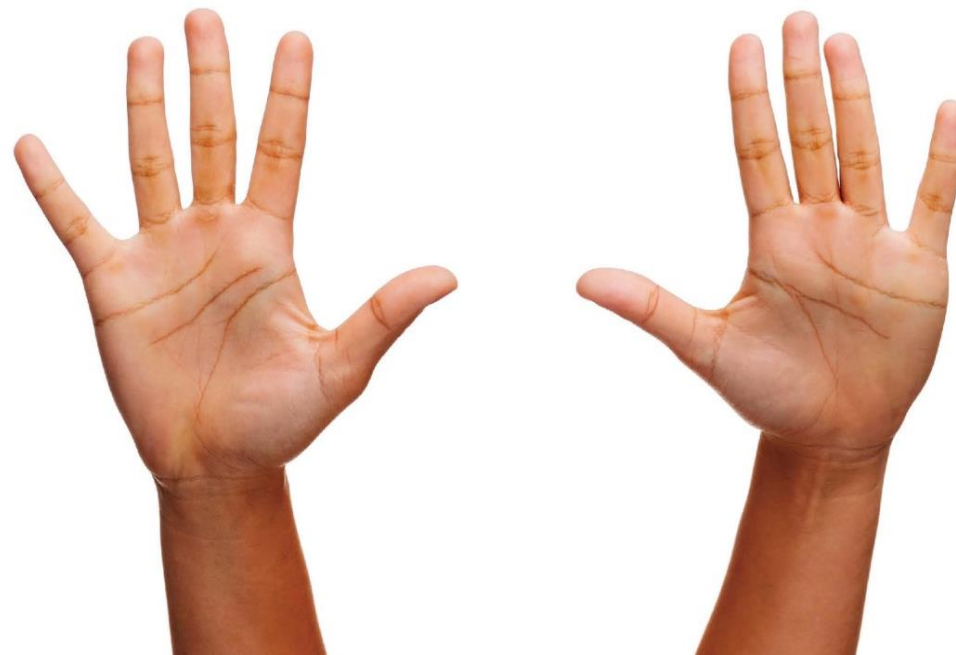
他們下週一將舉行會議。



▶ **hand**

[hænd]

(n.) 手



例

▶ Your hands are dirty.

Go and wash them.

你的手很脏。去洗手。



hand

[hænd]

(n.) 手

例

Your hands are dirty. Go and wash them.

你的手很髒。去洗手。



hand

[hænd]

(n.) 手

補

shake hands 握手、

clap hands 拍手

▶ **feel / felt**

[fⁱl] / [fɛlt]

(v.) 感覺

例

▶ Jean: How do you feel?

Kelly: Not so good.

Jean：你感覺如何？

Kelly：不是很好。



▶ **feel / felt**

[fⁱl] / [fɛlt]

(v.) 感覺

1. 動詞變化：feels ; felt ; feeling
2. feel 後可接形容詞，用來表達「感覺；感受」。



▶ feel / felt

[fɪl] / [fɛlt]

(v.) 感覺

例

Jean: How do you feel?

Kelly: Not so good.

Jean：你感覺如何？

Kelly：不是很好。



▶ **safe**

[sef]

(adj.) 安全的



例

▶ **We are safe. Don't worry about us.**

我們很安全。不用擔心我們。

▶ **safe**

[sef]

(adj.) 安全的

例

We are safe. Don't worry about us.

我們很安全。不用擔心我們。



safe

[sef]

(adj.) 安全的

反

unsafe (adj.) 不安全的、

dangerous (adj.) 危險的



▶ strong

[strɒŋ]

(adj.) 堅固的；
強壯的



例

▶ The bag is strong. You can put
twenty books in it.

這個袋子很堅固。你可以放二十本書在
裡面。

Reading



▶ strong

[strɒŋ]

(adj.) 堅固的；強壯的

例

(1) The bag is strong. You can put twenty books in it.

這個袋子很堅固。你可以放二十本書在裡面。



▶ strong

[strɒŋ]

(adj.) 堅固的；強壯的

例

(2) My brother is tall and strong.

我哥哥又高又壯。



▶ strong

[strɒŋ]

(adj.) 堅固的；強壯的

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。



▶ view

[vju]

(n.) 景色



例

▶ The view from the twentieth floor is wonderful.

從二十樓眺望的景色很美好。

view

[vju]

(n.) 景色

例

The view from the twentieth floor is wonderful.

從二十樓眺望的景色很美好。



▶ view

[vju] (n.) 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。

▶ wonderful

[ˈwʌndəfəl]

(adj.) 美好的

例

▶ The show was wonderful. We had a lot of fun.

這場表演很棒。我們很開心。



▶ wonderful

[ˈwʌndəfəl]

(adj.) 美好的

例

The show was wonderful. We had a lot of fun.

這場表演很棒。我們很開心。



▶ **for**

[fɔr]

(prep.) 達；計

例

▶ Our trip to the USA lasted for two weeks.

我們的美國之旅長達兩週。

▶ **for**

[fɔr]

(prep.) 達；計

例

Our trip to the USA lasted for
two weeks.

我們的美國之旅長達兩週。



▶ take

[te^k]

(v.) 搭乘

例

▶ William took a hot air balloon ride in Taitung yesterday.

William 昨天在臺東搭乘了熱氣球。



take

[te^k]

(v.) 搭乘

動詞變化：takes ; took ; taking



▶ take

[te^k]

(v.) 搭乘

例

William took a hot air balloon ride
in Taitung yesterday.

William 昨天在臺東搭乘了熱氣球。

