

## Unit 1 Have You Had Breakfast Yet?





1. <b>yet</b> [jεt](副詞)還(沒)	
(1) 用於否定句·表「還(沒)」·常置於句尾或 not 的後面。	
例:I haven't started preparing for the test $_{-\!-\!-\!-\!-\!-}$ .	(我還沒開始準備考試。)
例:I haven't finished my homework. (我	え えい ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (
(2) 也用於疑問句,表「迄今」。	
例:Have you talked to your group members about the p (你已經和你的組員討論過這問題了嗎?)	oroblem?
(3)除了現在完成式,美式英文中 yet 也用在過去簡單式。	
例: Did Cathy call? (凱茜打電話過來沒?)	
2. already [ɔl`rɛdɪ](副詞)已經	
(1) 可放句尾或一般動詞前、be 動詞或助動詞後。	
例:You told me that. (你已經告訴過	∃我了。)
例:Ted is here. We can start the me	eeting.
(泰德已經在這了。我們可以開始開會。)	
例: $I$ have seen the new movie. (我	已經看過這部新電影了。)
3. <b>diet</b> [`daɪət](名詞)節食;飲食	
	on a diet 为「推行符合」が
(1) 為可數名詞,指為了減重或醫療目的而限制飲食。go/be 意思。	OII a UIEL 荷 连门即艮」的
	2.2
例: To make her healthier, the doctor asked her to go or	ıa
(為了讓她更健康,醫生要求她進行節食。)	
(2) 也表「(日常)飲食」。	oon a baalthy
例:You should eat at least five kinds of vegetables to ke (要維持健康飲食,你每日應該要吃至少五種蔬菜。	-
(女維付健康臥良,小母口應該女心主少丑俚疏来。	)
4. <b>since</b> [sɪns] ( 連接詞、介系詞 ) 自從	
(1)表「自從」,常與完成式搭配。	
例:Jim has worked in that company he	was twenty.
(吉姆從他二十歲開始就在那間公司工作了。)	,
· (2) 也可當介系詞,後接過去時間點。	
例:I have been a teacher 1995. (多	战從 <b>1995</b> 年開始當老師。)
(3) 一字多義:也作從屬連接詞,指「因為;既然」。	, ,
例:Mary went out by herself since her husband hates s	hopping.
(因為瑪莉的先生很討厭逛街,所以她就自己出門了	•

5. <b>photo</b> [`foto] (名詞)照片
(1) ph-的發音為[f]。
(2) 由 photograph [`fotəˌgræf]簡化而來,常搭配動詞 take,表「照相」。
例:Thomas took some with those pretty girls. (湯瑪士跟那些漂亮的女孩們一起拍了些照片。)
(3) photo 和 picture 的比較:
photo
指由相機拍出的「照片;相片」。
例:Can you take a of me and the building? (你可以幫我跟這棟建築拍張照嗎?)
picture
泛指「圖像」・可以是相機拍的「照片」、手繪的「繪畫;圖
畫;畫作」,或是電視、電影的「畫面」。
例:Let's draw a of our family .
(我們來畫一幅我們家庭的圖畫。)
6. <b>crazy</b> [`krezɪ](形容詞)荒唐的;瘋狂的
(1) crazy 在意思上有兩個層面,一是形容某人或某事是「荒唐的;愚蠢的」·另一種則為
「精神失常的;惱怒的;瘋狂的」。
例:To walk from Taipei to Kaohsiung is a idea.
(從臺北走到高雄是個荒唐的想法。)
例:Daisy just won't stop talking. I'm going
(黛西不停講話。我要抓狂了。)
(2) 補充:be crazy about 為而狂熱、著迷
例:My dad and I are crazy about basketball. (我跟我爸爸都很瘋籃球。)
7. as as possible [æz æz`pɑsəb!] 盡可能的
(1) as as possible 中間可加形容詞、副詞,或「形容詞+名詞」。
例:Please be quiet
(請盡可能地保持安靜。)
例:We're late. We must move quickly
(我們遲到了。我們必須盡快動作。)
例:Let's drink much juice It's free today.
(我們盡可能喝多點果汁。今天免費。)
(2) possible 為形容詞·表「可能的;有可能做到或發生的」。
例:It's not to finish the report before Friday.
(在星期五前完成這份報告是不可能的。)
(3) 補充:anything's possible 萬事皆可能發生
例:A: $I$ don't think $I$ can be successful.
B: Anything's possible if you work hard.
(A:我不認為我會成功。)
(B:只要你努力,任何事都可能發生。)

8. <b>slim</b> [slɪm] ( 形容詞 ) 苗條的 ; 微小的
(1) 表「苗條的」。
例:The girl over there is my cousin. (那邊那個苗條的女孩是我表妹。)
(2) 也可表「微小的」。
例:There is a chance that we will go to Australia next month. (我們下個月去澳洲的機會渺茫。)
9. <b>tip</b> [tɪp](名詞)訣竅
(1) 表做某件事的「訣竅;指點」· 常與介系詞 on 和 for 搭配。
例:What are your for growing these beautiful flowers?
(你種植這些美麗花朵的訣竅為何?)
(2)一字多義:也可以指「小費」。
例:He gave the waiter a tip before he left the restaurant.
(他離開餐廳前‧給了服務生小費。)
10. <b>type</b> [taɪp](名詞)類型
(1) 與 kind (種類)同義·為可數名詞。
例:There are many of cakes in the cake shop.
(那間蛋糕店裡有很多種類的蛋糕。)
(2) 補充:blood type 血型
11. ever [`εν](副詞)曾經
(1)表「曾經;從來;在任何時候」·常用於疑問句或否定句中。
例:A: Have you tried thousand-year-old eggs?
B: I don't think I've tried those.
(A:你曾經有吃過皮蛋嗎?)
(B:我不覺得我有吃過。)
(2) 也常用在 if 子句或比較級中。
例:If you're in Taipei, I can show you around.
(只要你人在臺北,我可以帶你到處逛逛。)
例:Life has been great lately. I'm happier than
(最近生活很不錯。我比往常來得快樂。)
(3) 補充:ever since 從那之後一直、forever(或 for ever)永遠、happily ever after 從
此幸福美滿
例:He has been unhappy ever since his father died.
(自從他爸爸過世後,他一直不開心。)
例:Kate, I need to use the bathroom. You've been in there forever.
(凱特,我需要用廁所。你已經在裡面超級久了。)
例:Everyone wants to find the right person and live happily ever after.
(每個人都想找到對的人,然後從此過著幸福快樂的日子。)

12. <b>habit</b> [`hæbɪt](名詞)習慣
(1) 表「習慣」· 為可數名詞。make/have a habit of V-ing 表「養成/有的習慣」。
例:You should make a of exercising. (你應該要養成運動的習慣。)
例:She has the of drinking two cups of coffee in the morning.
(她習慣早上喝兩杯咖啡。)
(2) 補充:kick/break a habit 戒除惡習
例:Staying up late is bad for you. You should kick the habit.
(熬夜對你不好。你應該改掉這習慣。)
13. <b>take action</b> [ˌtek`ækʃən] 採取行動
(1) take 的動詞三態:take — took — taken
(2)表「採取行動」。action在此表「行動」,為不可數名詞。
例:We need to to help our friend.
(我們必須採取行動來幫助我們的朋友。)
(3) action 單指「行為;動作」時,則為可數。
例:You will be sorry for your today.
(你會為你今天的所作所為感到抱歉的。)
(4) 補充:action movie 動作片、be all talk and no action 光說不做
例:Annie and I went to see the new action movie last night.
(安妮和我昨晚去看了那部新的動作片。)
例:Don't listen to her. She's all talk and no action.
(別聽她說的。她總是空口說白話。)
14. <b>choice</b> [tʃɔɪs](名詞)選擇
(1)表「選擇;挑選」‧通常為可數名詞。
例:The company is losing money. The boss has some difficult
to make.
(公司在虧損。老闆有些艱難的抉擇要做。)
(2) 補充:have no choice (but to do something) 沒有選擇的餘地(只能去做某事) 、by choice 自願選擇
例:He needed money, so he had no choice but to take that terrible job.
(他需要錢‧所以他沒有選擇的餘地‧只能接下那份糟糕的工作。)
例:Sara lives in the forest by choice. (莎拉是自己選擇住在那森林中的。)
15. <b>gym</b> [dʒɪm](名詞)健身房;體育館
(1) 由 gymnasium [dʒɪm`nezɪəm] 簡化而來,表「健身房;體育館」。
例: Rob goes to the four times a week. (羅伯一個禮拜去健身房四次。)
(2) 一字多義:也可以指「體育課」,為不可數名詞。
例:We have gym today, but I forgot to bring my gym clothes.
(我們今天有體育課‧但我忘記帶我的體育服了。)

16. <b>abroad</b> [ə`brɔd](副詞)到國外
例:Amanda has lived before. (亞曼達曾經在國外生活過。)
17. <b>cheat</b> [tʃit] (動詞)作弊;欺騙 (1) 表「作弊;欺騙」·常搭配介系詞 at、in 或 on。 例:Ethan has at cards. (伊森玩牌時曾經作弊過。) 例:The girl in the video game. (那個女孩在電玩遊戲中作弊。) 例:The famous singer on his wife. (那位知名歌手對他的老婆不忠。)
18. <b>copy</b> [`kɑpɪ](動詞)抄襲;複製
(1)表「複製;抄寫」·後常接介系詞 from。
例:It's clear that you the answers from Jack's homework.
(很顯然你抄了傑克作業裡的答案。)
(2) 補充:copy machine 影印機、copyright 版權
(3) 一字多義:當動詞時,也表「模仿、仿效」。 例:Children often learn by copying their parents. (小孩常透過模仿父母來學習。)
(4) 作名詞時,表「副本;仿製品」。
例:The painting is just a copy. The real one hangs in the Tate Modern. (這幅畫僅為摹本。原作在泰特現代美術館裡。)
19. <b>race</b> [res](名詞)速度競賽
(1) 指比較速度的「競賽」,如 swimming race,為可數名詞。
例:Our class lost the relay to Class 902.
(我們班接力賽輸給了九年三班。)
(2) 一字多義:也可以表「競爭;爭奪」。
例:Alicia and Cary are in a race for the job. (艾莉西亞和凱莉在爭奪那份工作。)
20. <b>letter</b> [`lɛtə-](名詞)信
(1) 表「信件」。
例:I got a from my best friend. (我收到了一封我摯友的信。)
(2) 補充:Dear John letter 分手信、love letter 情書 (2) 一字名義:也可書「字母 、為可數名詞 。
(3) 一字多義:也可表「字母」,為可數名詞。 例:Let's practice writing the letter G. (讓我們來練習書寫字母 G。)
21. <b>teenager</b> [`tinˌedʒə](名詞)青少年
(1) 指「13 到 19 歲的青少年」·在美式口語中也稱 teen。
例:Although I am a, I can still help a lot of people.
(雖然我是個青少年,但我還是可以幫助很多人。)

22. <b>se</b>	enior high school [`sinjə `haɪ ˌskul](名詞)高中	
(1)	)口語可以簡稱為 high school 或 senior high。	
	例:My mom is a Eng	glish teacher.
	(我的媽媽是一個高中英文老師。)	
(2)	senior 作形容詞有「級別高的;較年長的」的意思。	
	例:He works as a writer in that company.	
	(他在那家公司當資深寫作者。)	
23. <b>ur</b>	nderstand [ˌʌndə·`stænd](動詞)瞭解	
(1)	)動詞三態:understand – understood - understood。	
(2)	)表「瞭解」・指對某個事物有相當程度的認識・理解其概念、來	龍去脈和運作方式。
	例:If you don't something, you can ask me	e after class.
	(如果你有什麼地方不瞭解,下課的時候可以來問我。)	
24 dr	r <b>um</b> [drʌm](名詞)鼓	
	)為可數名詞。「打鼓」時通常會有好幾個鼓,所以會用複數 play	the drums •
(',	例:Phoebe's son is good at playing the (菲比	
	. ( )FDE	
25. <b>jo</b>	<b>y</b> [dʒɔɪ](名詞)樂趣;喜悅	
(1)	)表「樂趣;喜悅」.為不可數名詞。	
	例: I find in reading storybooks. (我透過閱讀故事書	找到樂趣。)
(2)	)也可作可數名詞·表「使人高興的人(或物); 樂事 」·	
	例: It was a to watch her dance. (看她跳舞是件樂事	∍ ° )
06 ma	are [nam] (夕刊)汝仁辛鄉	
_	pp [pap](名詞)流行音樂 A A nanular music 的口語說法,為不可數名詞。	
(1,	)為 popular music 的口語說法,為不可數名詞。	四夕的'太仁驹'子, )
	例:Lady Gaga is a famous singer. (女神卡卡是位统	如石的流11 献于。)
27. <b>la</b>	t <b>ely</b> [`letlɪ](副詞)最近	
(1)	表「最近」。通常會與完成式一起使用・指最近這段時間的狀況。	或持續發生的事件。
	例: She hasn't been well (最近她身體不是很好	. )
28 ar	n <b>gry</b> [`æŋɡrɪ](形容詞)生氣的	
	)與不同介系詞搭配整理:	
( )	be angry with/at sb 生某人的氣	
	例:Don't be with Gary. He didn't know.	
	(別生蓋瑞的氣。他並不知情。)	
	be angry about/at sth 因某件事情或情况生氣	
	例:Earl was about not being able to use the	
	computer yesterday.	
	(昨天厄爾為了沒辦法用電腦而生氣。)	

(1) 表「嚴重的」。
例:Don't worry. Your cold is not (不用擔心。你的感冒不嚴重。)
(2) 一字多義:也可表「嚴肅的;認真的」 <sup>。</sup>
例:I don't want to talk to the new girl. She looks serious all the time. (我不想跟那個新來的女生講話。她總是看起來很嚴肅。)
30. interest [`ɪnt(ə)rɪst](名詞;動詞)興趣;使感興趣
(1) 表「興趣」· 指對某事的關注· 常搭配介系詞 in。
例:John has had an in taking photos since he was a child.
(約翰從小就對攝影有興趣。)
(2) 當動詞時,表「使…感興趣」。
例:Going trick-or-treating doesn't really me.
(「不給糖就搗蛋」並不真的令我感興趣。)
31. <b>garbage</b> [`gɑrbɪdʒ](名詞)垃圾
(1) 為不可數名詞·意思與 trash 相同。
例:You can't throw your here. (你不能把垃圾丟在這裡。)
例. Tou cant tillow your nere. ( 例外版记址教公正定性 )
32. <b>unhappy</b> [ʌn`hæpɪ](形容詞)不快樂的
(1) 由 un- ( 表「不 ; 無」的字首)+ happy 組成。 be unhappy about + N/V-ing 表「對
某事感到不快樂」。
例:My mother is about my decision to work abroad.
(我媽媽對我決定去國外工作感到不高興。)
33. <b>wish</b> [wɪʃ](名詞;動詞)祝福
(1) 當名詞時·表「願望」·常搭配動詞 make。
例:A: Happy birthday, Bentley! Don't forget to make a .
B: Thanks a lot.
(A:班特利·生日快樂!別忘了許願喔。 B:多謝。)
(2) 補充:wish list 願望清單
(3) 當動詞時,表「祝福」· 用法為 wish + 人 + 名詞。
例:He me a safe trip and waved goodbye.
(他祝我旅途平安並揮手道別。)
34. <b>envelope</b> [`εnvə͵lop](名詞)信封
例:You forgot to write the recipient's name on the
(你忘了在信封上寫收件人的名字了。)
35. <b>stamp</b> [stæmp](名詞)郵票
例:I need a for the letter. (我的信需要一張郵票。)
1 ( )

29. **serious** [`sɪrɪəs] ( 形容詞 ) 嚴重的