Unit 5



核心素養、學習重點、 單元目標對應表

核心素養

- ✓ A1 身心素質與自我精進
- A2 系統思考與解決問題
- A3 規劃執行與創新應變
- ✓ B1 符號運用與溝通表達
- B2 科技資訊與媒體素養
- B3 藝術涵養與美感素養
- C1 道德實踐與公民意識
- ✓ C2 人際關係與團隊合作
- ✓ C3 多元文化與國際理解

學習重點

學習内容

A 語言知識

- Ab-IV-1 句子的發音、重音及語調。
- Ac-IV-3 常見的生活用語。
- Ac-IV-4 國中階段所學字詞(能聽、讀、 說、寫最基本的1,200字詞)。
- Ad-IV-1 國中階段所學的文法句型。
- ◎ Ae-IV-2 常見的圖表。
 - Ae-IV-4 簡易賀卡、書信、電子郵件。
- * Ae-IV-5 不同體裁、不同主題之簡易文章。
- * Ae-IV-8 簡易故事及短文的大意。

B 溝通功能

- B-IV-2 國中階段所學字詞及句型的生活 溝涌。
- B-IV-4 個人的需求、意願和感受的表達。
- B-IV-5 人、事、時、地、物的描述及問答。
- ◎ B-IV-6 圖片描述。
 - B-IV-7 角色扮演。

C 文化與習俗

C-IV-4 基本的世界觀。

D 思考能力

D-IV-2 二至三項訊息的比較、歸類、排 序的方法。

學習表現

- ◎1-IV-1 能聽懂課堂中所學的字詞。
 - 1-IV-2 能聽懂常用的教室用語及日常生活用語。
 - 1-IV-3 能聽懂基本或重要句型的句子。

 - 1-IV-7 能辨識簡短說明或敘述的情境及 主旨。
- * ○1-IV-9 能辨識句子語調所表達的情緒和 態度。
 - ◎2-IV-1 能說出課堂中所學的字詞。
 - 2-IV-2 能依情境使用日常生活用語。
 - 2-IV-5 能以簡易的英語表達個人的需求、 意願和感受。
 - 2-IV-6 能依人、事、時、地、物作簡易的 描述或回答。
 - 2-IV-7 能依人、事、時、地、物作簡易的 提問。
 - 2-IV-8 能以正確的發音、適切的重音及 語調說出基本或重要句型的句子。

0)	2-IV-9	能進行簡易的角色扮演。
	2-IV-10	能以簡易的英語描述圖片。
*	2-IV-13	能依主題或情境以簡易英語進行 日常生活溝通。
0	3-IV-2	能辨識課堂中所學的字詞。
	3-IV-4	能看懂簡易的圖表。
	3-IV-5	能看懂簡易的生活用語。
	3-IV-6	能看懂基本的句型。
	3-IV-7	能了解對話的主要内容。
	3-IV-8	能了解短文、簡訊、書信的主要内容。
*	3-IV-16	能閱讀不同體裁、不同主題的簡 易文章。
	4-IV-1	能拼寫國中階段基本常用字詞。
	4-IV-2	能依圖畫、圖示書寫英文句子。
	4-IV-3	能掌握正確書寫格式寫出英文句 子。
	4-IV-5	能依提示寫出正確達意的簡單句 子。

	並使用於簡易日常溝通。
5-IV-2	能掌握國中階段所學字詞及句型 適當地使用於日常生活之溝通。
◎ 5-IV-3	能聽懂日常生活應對中常用語句 並能作適當的回應。
5-IV-4	能以正確的發音及適切的語調及 速度朗讀短文及短劇。
* 5-IV-5	能運用字母拼讀規則讀出及拼寫 英文字詞。
5-IV-7	能聽懂日常生活對話,並能以簡 單的字詞、句子記下要點。
⊚6-IV-1	樂於參與課堂中各類練習活動, 不畏犯錯。
* 6-IV-6	主動從網路或其他課外材料,搜尋相關英語文資源,並與教師及同學分享。
8-IV-5	能具有基本的世界觀。

能把二至三項訊息加以比較、歸

能聽懂、讀懂國中階段基本字詞,

單元目標

- 1. 能聽懂對話大意並重述重點。
- 2. 能讀懂文章大意並重述重點。
- 3. 能問答到達某處的交通方式為何。
- 4. 能認識常見場所的英文名稱。

5. 能詢問及指引方向。

9-IV-2

5-IV-1

6. 能認識戶外休閒活動的英文名稱。

類、排序。

- 7. 能運用掃讀策略於閱讀理解中。
- 8. 做聽力時,能預測關鍵字,以聚焦聆聽的重點。

Unit 多學建議流程表

節次	教學流程	時間	教學資源	評量方式
	 Warm-up (pp. 91–92) 討論 Warm-up 的問題,讓學生分享自己常去的地點以及交通方式。 Dialogue (pp. 93–94) 	5'		討論
	(1)利用 Pre-Listening 的提問,讓學生觀察插圖,並 預測對話的情境内容。	5'	電子書	計論
_	(2)播放CD,並利用Post-Listening的提問,提醒學生聆聽對話時要注意的資訊。	5'	CD Player	
	(3)請學生整理及分享聽到的重點。	10'		問答、口說
	(4)請學生完成 p. 94的 B 大題,教師可搭配 Google 實景地圖實際帶學生走一次路徑。	10'	Google地圖	讀寫
	(5)帶學生熟悉課文中的單字。	10'	字彙卡	口說
	1. Theme Words 1 (p. 95)			
	(1)教師配合課本圖片,讓學生熟悉常見交通工具的字 彙,並可補充其他交通工具名稱。	5'	電子書	
	(2)運用插圖,讓學生熟悉交通工具所搭配的動詞。	5'		
	(3)可利用問答的方式,讓學生回答自己去某地時所搭 乘的交通工具。	5'		問答
=	(4) 請學生完成 Listen and write.。 2. Grammar Focus 1A (p. 96)	3'	CD Player	聽、讀寫
	· (1)教師講解詢問與回答如何到某地的句型。	5'	電子書	
	(2) 請學生完成 Speak and write.,並進行問答練習。 3. Grammar Focus 1B (p. 97)	6'		讀寫、口說
	(1)教師講解表達搭乘交通工具到某地的句型,並比較不同動詞的語意差異。	5'	電子書	
	(2)請學生完成 Speak and write.,並進行問答練習。	6'		讀寫、口說
	(3)利用 Read. 統整表達交通方式的不同說法。	5'		
	1. Theme Words 2 (p. 98)			
三	(1)教師配合地圖練習字彙,並斟酌補充相關字彙。	5'	電子書	
	(2) 搭配 Say it. 練習描述場所的位置。	6'		口說

	数學流程 	時間	教學資源	評量方式
Ξ	2. Grammar Focus 2 (pp. 99–100) (1) 教師講解問路與指示方向的句型。 (2) 搭配 Speak and write. 讓學生熟悉問路和指路的用語。 (3) 利用 Activity,讓學生進行問路和指路的活動。 3. Theme Words 3 (p. 101) (1) 帶學生閱讀常見休閒活動的字彙,並教授 go + V-ing 的用法。 (2) 請學生回答 Answer the questions. 的問題。	6' 8' 8' 7' 5'	電子書電子書	讀寫、口說 口說 問答
四	Reading(pp. 102–105) (1)詢問學生的旅遊經驗,並利用 Before You Read 討論 其旅遊時從事的活動。 (2)請學生閱讀課文,並配合 While You Read 的問題, 提醒學生閱讀時要注意的資訊。 (3)詢問學生讀不懂的地方並討論。 (4)提問以確認學生對文本理解的狀況。 (5)請學生整理並說出讀到的重點。 (6)請學生完成 After You Read 的 A。 (7)帶學生利用 Scanning 技巧完成 After You Read 的 B。 (8)討論 After You Read 的 C,讓學生仿照範例描述一趟 旅遊。 (9)帶學生熟悉課本的單字。	5' 5' 5' 3' 2' 5' 10'	電子書 CD Player 字彙卡	討問口讀讀口口論論論答說寫寫說
五	 Sounds and Letters (p. 106) (1)播放CD,引導學生注意直述句和yes/no問句的語調差異。 (2)讓學生利用Read.練習語調。 Listening Strategy (p. 107) (1)用放聲思考的方式,示範預測可能聽到的關鍵字。 (2)播放CD,訓練抓關鍵字,並統整聽到的内容以選擇答案。 (3)利用Practice檢測學生學習成果。 Exercise (pp. 108–111) 請學生完成題目並檢討。 	5' 5' 2' 3' 5'	CD Player CD Player 電子書 CD Player CD Player	二說

5 How Do We Go to the Hotel?

Warm-up

Check and say it.

勾選你經常造訪的地點,並說說看,你通常使用何種交通方式到達該地。

walk ride a bike take a bus take a train





2. my favorite restaurant



教學目標

學生能分享自己常去的地點,並說出交通的方式。

設計理念

本單元主題為詢問路線及交通方式,故以分享常去的地點與其交通 方式作為暖身。

教學建議

教師可先帶讀課本上的例句,並進行 分組,讓每位學生在組內先進行一 次分享與練習,最後再利用抽籤的方 式,讓幾名同學向全班分享自己常去 的地點與交通方式。

3. the library



4. the park



5. the school





I usually take a train to my grandparents' house.

I $\underline{\text{ride a bike}}$ to $\underline{\text{the library}}$ on Saturday afternoons.



教學目標

- 1. 學生能聽懂對話 内容,並重述重 點。
- 2. 學生能使用英文 詢問交通方式和 表達所搭乘的交 通工具。
- 3. 學生能認識問路及指引方向的基本句型。
- 4. 學生能描述場所的位置。

情境介紹

The Katos can't find their hotel in London. Later, they can't find their room at the hotel.

Dialogue

CD3: 1-2

Listen and repeat.

(The Katos are at an airport in London.)

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

Dad: We can take the train or the Tube.

Yuki: What's the Tube?

Dad: It's the metro in London.

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

Yuki: Great.

(Ninety minutes later)

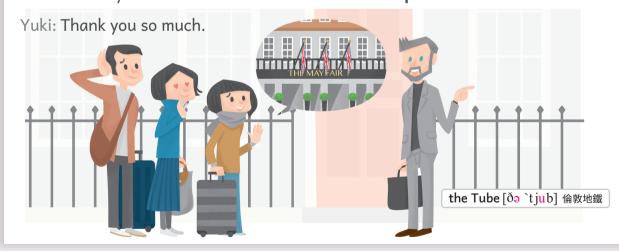
Yuki: Mom, we got off at Green Park Station half an hour ago. Now, we are back on Piccadilly Road again.

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

(They see a man.)

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

Man: Go straight and turn left on Berkeley Street. Go along the street for two blocks. Then turn left at the corner of Stratton Street and Berkeley Street. The hotel is across from a supermarket.



課文翻譯

(加藤一家在倫敦的一個機場。)

由紀:爸爸,我們要怎麼去飯店?

爸爸:我們可以搭火車或地鐵。

由紀:什麼是地鐵?

爸爸:就是倫敦的捷運。

媽媽:我們坐捷運去吧,因為我們的飯店

離綠園站很近。

由紀:太棒了。

(九十分鐘後)

由紀:媽媽,我們半小時前從綠園站下車。現在,我們又回到皮 卡迪利路了。

媽媽:我們迷路了,但是我們沒有地圖。我們向別人尋求幫助吧。 (他們看見一個男人。)

由紀:不好意思。我們要怎麼去梅費爾飯店呢?

男人:直走然後在柏克萊街左轉。沿著那條街走兩個街區。然後 在斯特拉頓街和柏克萊街的轉角處左轉。飯店就在一家超 市的對面。

由紀:非常謝謝你。



Pre-Listening Questions

參考問題		問題	參考答案	
	1	Look at the lower picture on page 93. Why is Yuki talking to the man?	She is asking him for directions to a hotel.	
	2	Why does Yuki need to ask for directions?	Because she and her family are lost.	
	3	Look at the picture on page 94. Who is Yuki's dad talking to?	He is talking to a front-desk clerk at the hotel.	

課文解析

- 1 How do we go to our hotel, Dad?
- 2 We can take the train or the Tube.
 - 本句用 How 來詢問到達某處欲使用的交通方式。而 take + 交通工具表「搭乘某交通工具」,如 take a bus \ take a taxi。搭乘交通工具的句型詳見 Theme Words 1及 Grammar Focus 1解析。
 例: A: How did Karen go to Lala Mountain?(凱倫如何去拉拉山?)
 B: She took a bus.(她坐公車。)
 - the Tube 特指倫敦的地鐵系統,而tube 本身的意思為「管子」。 (右圖為倫敦地鐵站的標誌, underground 意即「地下鐵」。)



- 3 Let's go by metro because our hotel is near Green Park Station.
 - by + 交通工具 也表「搭乘某交通工具」,這個用法中的交通工具前不加冠詞。
 例: Mark went to the church by metro. (馬克搭捷運去教堂。)
- 4 Mom, we got off at Green Park Station half an hour ago.
 - get off用在「下(火車、公車、飛機等)」。如要表達「下(汽車、計程車等)」則用 get out of。
 例:I got off the bus at the wrong stop. (我公車下錯站了。)
 Steven got out of the car in front of a restaurant. (史蒂芬在一家餐廳前下了車。)
- **5** Excuse me. How do we get to the May Fair Hotel?
 - Excuse me. 表「不好意思。」,用於禮貌性地向他人(尤其是陌生人)提問或做出請求。例: Excuse me. Where is the bathroom?(不好意思。請問洗手間在哪?) Excuse me. Could you please say it again?(不好意思。可以請你再說一次嗎?) Excuse me. I need to get through.(不好意思。我需要過去。)
 - How do I/we get to + 地點?表「我/我們要如何到…?」,為問路的基本句型。除此之外,也可用Where is + 地點?、 Is there a/an + 地點+ near/around here?、Which is the way to + 地點?、Can you show me/us the way to + 地點?等句型來問路。問路的句型詳見Grammar Focus 2解析。例: Excuse me. How do I get to Garden Night Market?

 (不好意思。請問我要怎麼到花園夜市?)
- 6 Go straight and turn left on Berkeley Street.
- **7** Then turn left at the corner of Stratton Street and Berkeley Street.
 - on...street/road 表「在某街道上」,搭配 turn left/right 表「在某街道上左/右轉」;搭配 be 動詞則表「位於某街道上」。
 - at the corner 表「在轉角處」,通常搭配 turn left/right 等動詞,用來描述動態的行為:on the corner 則表「在轉角上」,通常搭配 be 動詞,用來描述靜態的位置。
 - 例:Turn right at the corner.(在這個轉角處右轉。)
 - The station is on the corner of Park Road and First Street. (車站位於公園路和第一街的轉角。)

課文解析

8 It's on the first floor.

on the + 序數 + floor 表「在…樓」,序數前必須加the。

9 Go up the stairs, and it's the first one on the right.

- go/walk/climb up the stairs 表「上樓」, 反之, go/walk/climb down the stairs 則表「下樓」。
 例: Tommy heard a strange sound when he walked down the stairs.
 (湯米走下樓時聽到一個怪聲。)
- 代名詞 one 指的是 room,on the right/left 表「在右/左邊」,故可知上樓後,右手邊第一間即為
 Room 101。

10 This is the ground floor, sir.

• 樓層的說法分為美式和歐式。美國、日本、臺灣採美式說法,是從地面開始往上數,依序為 first floor (一樓)、second floor (二樓),以此類推;英國則是採歐式說法稱,進門第一層為 ground floor (地面樓),第二層才是 first floor,與美式說法不同。

	美式		歐式	
樓層數	名稱	樓層標示	名稱	樓層標示
1	first floor	1/L*	ground floor	0/G
2	second floor	2	first floor	1
3	third floor	3	second floor	2

^{*}L代表lobby [`labi],指「(大型建築物的)大廳」。

11 Let's go picnicking at Green Park.

go + V-ing 表「從事某活動」,通常用於戶外活動,如 go jogging、go hiking、go surfing等。
 go 搭配動名詞的介紹詳見Theme Words 3。

We can go there on foot.

- on foot 置於句尾,表「步行」; go to... on foot 表「步行前往 …」,可用 walk to... 代換。例:Polly often goes to work on foot.
 - = Polly often walks to work.(波莉常常走路上班。)

Post-Listening Questions

参考	等問題	参考答案	
1	How did the Katos go to their hotel from the airport?	They went to the hotel by metro.	
2	What problem did the Katos have on the street? How did they solve it?	They were lost, so they asked someone for help.	
3	Why couldn't the Katos find their room?	They thought they were on the first floor, but they were on the ground floor.	
4	What will the Katos do next?	They will go picnicking at Green Park.	
5	What do you usually do when you get lost?	I usually check Google Maps on my phone.	

CD3: 3-4

(At the hotel)

Dad: Excuse me. Where is Room 101?

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

it's the first one on the right.

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

Clerk: This is the ground floor, sir.

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

Yuki: Dad, what can we do later?

Dad: Let's go picnicking at Green Park.

We can go there on foot.

Yuki: Cool.



1st Floor

Check.

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









應用字彙



UK [`ju `ke] 英國

metro 捷運 lost 迷路的

straight 直地;直的 corner 轉角;角落

ground 地面 sir 先生

by 搭乘;藉由···方式

map 地圖 ask 請求;詢問

turn left 向左轉

across from 在…的對面

on foot 步行

get off 下(車、飛機等)

Excuse me. (對不起)請問…。

along 沿著 block 街區

supermarket 超市

take 搭乘(交通工具)

get 到達 right 右邊(的)

課文翻譯

(在飯店)

爸爸:不好意思。請問101號房在哪裡?

職員:它在一樓。走上樓梯,它是右手邊

的第一間。

爸爸:往上?我們不是在一樓嗎?

職員:先生,這裡是地面樓。

爸爸:喔,對喔。在英國不一樣。謝謝。

由紀:爸爸,我們等一下可以做什麼?

爸爸:我們去綠園野餐吧。我們可以走路過去。

由紀: 酷喔。

教學目標

學生能熟記常見交通工具的英文字彙。

1. 教師可運用圖卡

教學建議

- 搭配代換練習, 引導學生唸出句 子,以熟悉各交 通工具所搭配的 動詞。例如: (秀出搭公車的 圖卡) She takes a bus to school. (秀出騎腳踏車 的圖卡) She rides a bike to school.
- 2. 教師也可利用問答方式,讓學生試著回答去某地時所搭乘的交通工具。例如:
 - T: How do you go to school?
 - S: I take the metro to school.

Theme Words 1 OCD3: 6



- 2 take a boat



5 take a ship



6 take a train



7 take the metro



8 take a bus



19 take a taxi



10 drive a car



Tride a bike



12 ride a motorcycle



🔞 ride a scooter

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

car \rightarrow scooter \rightarrow bike

應用字彙

CD3: 8

ship 輪船 taxi 計程車

bike 單車 (= bicycle)

motorcycle 機車;摩托車

scooter 機車 fly 飛行;駕駛

聽力内容

Last Sunday, Brad visited his friend Thomas in Taitung. Brad didn't take a train; he drove his car to Thomas's house. He met Thomas near his house at eleven. Then Thomas took him to a nice pizza shop by scooter. After lunch, they went to a beautiful beach by bike, and they swam there. They were happy that day.

教學補給站 其他常見的大衆運輸工具

tour bus 遊覽車

mass rapid transit (MRT) 捷運

light rail transit (LRT) 輕軌

subway 地下鐵

high speed rail 高速鐵路

cable car 空中纜車

Grammar Focus 1



How do you go to school?

How did she go to the theater?

I go to school by train.

She went there on foot.

▼ Speak and write. 看圖說說看、寫寫看。



Example go home / ship

A: How do the workers go home?

B: They go home by ship.



1 go to work / motorcycle

A: How does Johnny go to work?

B: He goes to work _____by ___motorcycle



2 go to the museum / taxi

A: How did they go to the museum this morning?

B: They went to the museum _____by ____ taxi



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

A: How did you and Peter go to the bank this afternoon?

B: We went to the bank by metro.



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

A: How did she go to the library yesterday?

B: She went to the library on foot.

教學目標

學生能詢問並回答 使用何種交通方式 到某地。

教學建議

 B

He took the metro to school.

We took a plane to the island.

She rode a motorcycle to the shop.

They drove (a car) to the airport.

✓ Speak and write. 說說看,寫寫看。



Example bus / work

Mr. Song took a bus to work.



1 plane / the USA

The woman _____took ____ a ____plane to the USA.



2 car / the coffee shop

The man ____drove ___ a ___ car to the coffee shop.



3 bike / the park

The girl _____ a ____ bike ____ to the park.

Read. 讀讀看。

take a train by train the metro metro

a motorcycle	motorcycle
a bicycle	bicycle
walk	on foot

教學建議

- 1. 教師在教授完句型後,可以運用 Speak and write.讓學生做練習,並在最後請學生依照自己當天上學的情況,用 I ________to school today. 的句型造句。
- 2. 教師可運用 Read.,讓學生做兩種表達 交通方式的代換練習,例如:
 - ① They take a taxi to school.
 - → They go to school by taxi.
 - ② They take a train to school.
 - → They go to school by train.
 - ③ They take the metro to school.
 - → They go to school by metro.

文法加油站

描述交通方式

- 1. 使用交通工具的介系詞為 by,其後的交通工具須用單數,且前面不可加 a(n)、the、所有格。例:I came by car. = I came in my car. (我開車來的。)
 I came by train. = I came on a train. (我搭火車來的。)
- 2. on foot 表「步行」,介系詞為on,且要用單數foot。
- 3. 各項交通工具與介系詞的搭配:

使用in/into與out of: car、taxi、van(小貨 車)、ambulance(救護 車)、boat	I got to my uncle's place in his car. (我搭舅舅的轎車到他家。) The man jumped into a van and drove away. (那位男士跳進了一輛小貨車後就開車走了。) They got out of the taxi on First Street. (他們在第一街下計程車。)
使用 on/onto 與 off: bus、train、ship、 plane、boat	The students lined up and got on the school bus. (學生排隊上校車。) The woman walked onto the train with two kids. (那位女士帶著兩個小孩走上火車。) The captain got off the plane last.(機長是最後一個下飛機的。)
使用 on/onto 與 off: scooter、motorcycle、 bike	Ms. Wilson got on her scooter and left. (威爾森女士騎上機車離開了。) The boy fell when he got off his bike. (那個男孩下腳踏車時摔倒了。)

註1:相較於in、on, into、onto 更強調動作的方向。

註 2: boat 可泛指各種船隻,若船身較大且有船艙,屬大型交通工具,要用 get on / get off:較小型的船(如帆船、快艇、獨木舟)則用 get in / get out of。

與交通工具搭配的動詞

	動詞	交通工具	目的地	
	ride(騎)	a bike ` a motorcycle ` a scooter		
	drive (駕駛)	a car ` a truck ` a bus		
主詞是駕駛員	fly(駕駛)	a plane		
	row (划)	a boat	to + 地點	
	sail (航行)	a ship \ a sailing boat (帆船)		
主詞是乘客	take (搭乘)	a taxi ` a bus ` a train ` the metro ` a ship ` a boat ` a plane		

- 1. 在本句型中,交通工具用單數形,前面搭配冠詞 a/an,但 metro 前面只能用 the。
- 2. 若目的地是 home、here、there,這些字本身可當副詞用,前面不可再加 to。例:I usually take a bus home. (我通常搭公車回家。)
- 3. take a plane to + 地點 表示「搭飛機到某地」,也可以換成 fly to + 地點 。而 fly a plane to + 地點 表示「駕駛飛機去某地」,小心不要搞混了。
- 4. drive表示「開車去…」時,可省略不寫交通工具。 例: My mom drives to work every day. (我媽媽每天開車上班。)
- 5. ride也可表「搭乘」,常用於 ride in + 小型交通工具 (如 car) 或 ride on + 大型交通工具 (如 bus),也可省略介系詞 in/on。

教學補給站

常見場所名稱

bakery 麵包店;烘焙坊	office building 辦公大樓
bank 銀行	park 公園
bookstore 書店	parking lot 停車場
convenience store 便利商店	swimming pool 游泳池
church 教堂	post office 郵局
department store 百貨公司	restroom 廁所
factory 工廠	shop 商店
fast food restaurant 速食店	shopping mall 大型購物中心
gym 體育館;健身房	store 商店
hospital 醫院	supermarket 超市
hotel 飯店; 旅館	temple 寺廟
market 市場	theater 戲院
museum 博物館	

station和 market 的延伸詞彙

與station有關的詞彙	與 market 有關的詞彙
bus station 公車總站	farmer's market 農夫市集
fire station 消防局	fish market 魚市
gas station 加油站	flea market 跳蚤市場
metro/MRT station 捷運站	flower market 花市
police station 警察局	night market 夜市
radio station 廣播公司	
train station火車站	
TV station 電視公司	

Theme Words 2



In the City



Say it. 依例練習用介系詞描述各場所的位置。

Example

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

應用字彙



bank 銀行;河岸 fire station 消防局 toy 玩具 post office 郵局 hospital 醫院 bus stop 公車站

across from 表「在…對面」,可以指「正對面」或「斜對面」。

教學目標

- 1. 學生能認識生活 中常見場所的英 文名稱。
- 2. 學生能使用正確 的介系詞(片語) 描述場所的位 置。

教學目標

學生能熟悉問路與指示方向的句型。

教學建議

教師可在學生完成 題目後,逐題抽學 生上臺,讓他們一 邊指著地圖海報上 的路徑,一邊朗讀 各題的答案。

Grammar Focus 2

How do we get to Green Park?

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

Go straight (for two blocks).

Turn right/left (at the police station).

Turn right/left (on Station Road).

It is on the left/right.

▼ Speak and write. 看圖說說看、寫寫看。



Example Iris: How do I get to the park?

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

1 Ken: How do I get to the bank?

Lily: Turn left and walk down Third Street

It's next to the supermarket.

2 Mia: How do I get to the police station? Nick: Go straight for two blocks and turn left on Second Street. Walk along the street, and you can see it on your left. How Ι get to 3 Oliver:

Kitty's Restaurant?

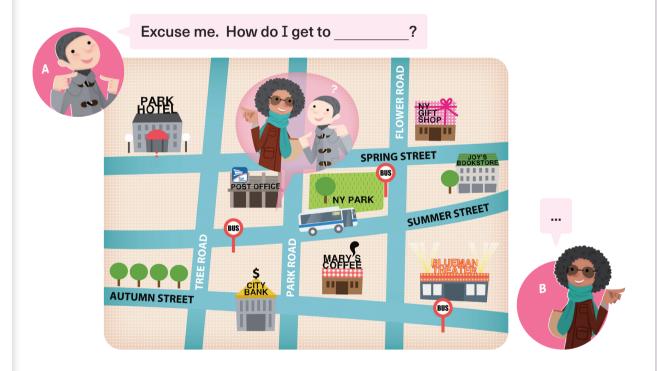
Fourth Street Patty: Walk along for one block and turn left at market . Go down the flower Station and you can see it on your left. It's across from the park.

Rita: How do I get to the flower market?

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

Activity Role play.

在下圖選出一個目的地,並依圖中主角所在的位置,請同學指示方向。



教學建議

進行 Activity 時,教 師可提醒學生除了 圖中預設的起點, 也可選擇其他起點, 來進行問路與指引 方向的練習。或請 學生找出在相同的 起點和目的地的條 件下,有幾條抵達 目的地的路線。

教學活動 How do we get to your house?

課前準備

- ① 教師準備一張簡單易讀的地圖,或是用 Google 地圖選擇學校附近的區域。
- ②將全班分組,以三至四名學生為一組,讓各組在地圖上選定一個場所為其居住地。

遊戲步驟

- ① 教師設定各組學生現在都在地圖上的某個位置,並讓各組先討論出回家的路線。
- ② 接著,讓各組學生互問 How do we get to your house?,聆聽、記錄對方的回答, 並在地圖上找出對方居住的地點。
- ③ 計分:計時五分鐘,找到最多組員居住地的組別勝出。

教學目標

學生能熟記常見休 間活動的英文名稱。

教學建議

教師帶完 Answer the questions. 的題目後,也可以藉由詢問學生 What do you do in your free time?,讓學生利用本頁單字練習回答問題。

參考答案

- 1. She likes to go swimming in her free time.
- 2. He likes to go sailing in his free time.

Theme Words 3



What Do They Do in Their Free Time?



Answer the questions. 根據上方圖示回答問題。

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

應用字彙

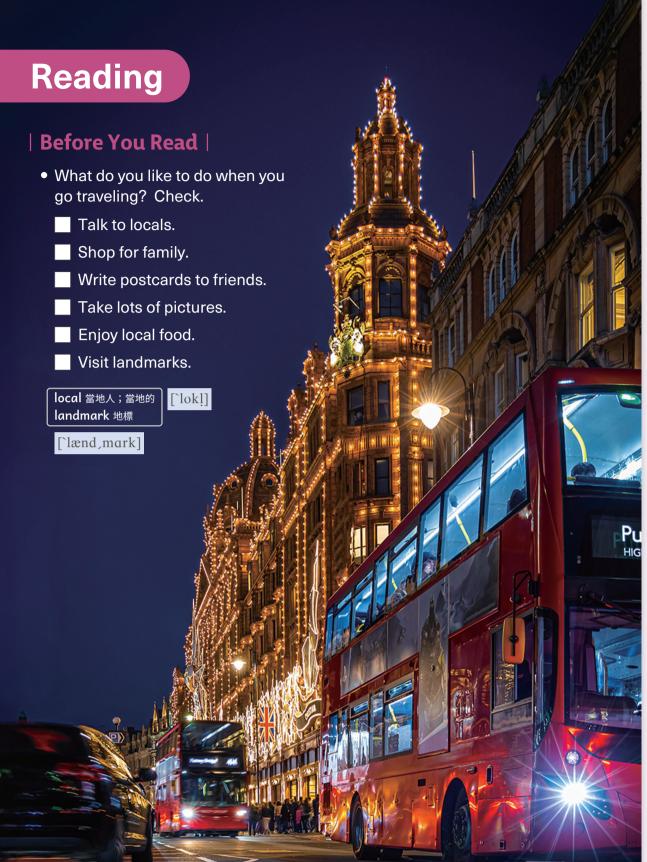
CD3: 12

pool 水池 go jogging 慢跑 go sailing 玩帆船;航行 go surfing 衝浪

go biking 騎單車 go shopping 購物

教學補給站 其他常見戶外活動

go skiing 去滑雪	go hunting 去打獵
go fishing 去釣魚	go picnicking 去野餐
go boating 去坐船	go sightseeing 去觀光
go cycling 去騎單車	go bird watching 去賞鳥
go diving 去潛水	go horseback riding 去騎馬
go snorkeling 去浮潛	go bungee jumping 去玩高空彈跳



教學目標

- 1. 學生能讀懂文章 内容,並能簡單 講述大意。
- 2. 學生能運用「掃 讀」策略,找到 特定的資訊。

本頁插圖:

- 1. 前景為倫敦街道常 見的雙層觀光巴士 (double-decker tour bus)
- 2. 背景為知名地標 哈洛德百貨公司 (Harrods)。

課文大意

The Katos went to see a play at Shakespeare's Globe and went sightseeing along the way on their second day in London.

Reading Clue

轉折語first(首 先)、then(後來)、 after that(之後) 和finally(最後)通 常用來說明一連串 事件發生的順序, 讓讀者清楚知道它 們的先後關係。如 在本文中,作者使 用這些轉折語來句 接一天的各項行程, 使文章讀起來更連 貫。

參考答案

| While You Read |

They visited Hyde Park, Big Ben, the River Thames, and Shakespeare's Globe.

What places did the Katos visit in London?

□ Reading Clue

觀察 first、then、after that、finally 前後事件的發生順序,推測這些轉折語的功能。

CD3: 13-14

A Fun Day in London

Today was our second day in London.

The plan for today was to see a play at

Shakespeare's Globe and go sightseeing along

the way. After a big breakfast at the hotel, we 指「豐盛的早餐」。 started our day.

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



Shakespeare's Globe [`ʃeksˌpɪrz ˌglob] 莎士比亞環球劇場

Big Ben [bɪg `bɛn] 大笨鐘

hit → hit

應用字彙



hit 碰撞;打擊 sound 聲音 bell 鐘;鈴 play 戲劇 ·認識字彙· go sightseeing 觀光;遊覽

課文翻譯

在倫敦度過有趣的一天

今天是我們在倫敦的第二天。今天的計畫是要去莎士比亞環球劇場看一齣戲劇以及欣 賞沿途風光。在享用完飯店豐盛的早餐後,我們展開我們的一天。

首先,我們搭公車到海德公園賞鳥。然後我們在湖的周圍散步。在那之後,我們搭地鐵去大笨鐘。當鐘敲響了十二聲時,我正忙於拍照。鐘聲悦耳,許多人停下腳步聆聽。

While You Read

Reading Task 搭配課本 p. 103 的 While You Read

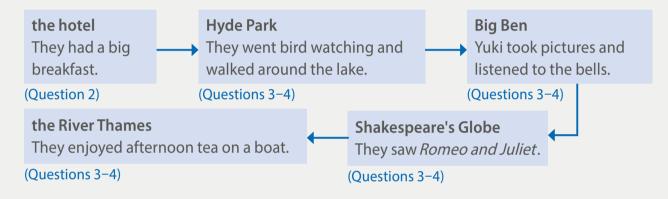
本閱讀為Yuki一家人在倫敦的遊記,遊記為旅者在旅遊時記錄下其所見所聞,並表達感想。故可以提醒學生閱讀時,注意Yuki一家人拜訪的景點,以及他們所見所聞。

Questions & Graphic Organizer

閱讀中,教師可透過以下提問,幫助學生檢視對文本的理解。另,也可以在閱讀後,利用這些提問幫助學生畫出文章的組織圖,以整理文本的架構。

- 1. Where were the Katos?
- 2. What did the Katos do before they started their day?
- 3. Where in London did the Katos visit?
- 4. What did the Katos do at those places?
- 5. How did Yuki feel about the day?

A Fun Day in London (Questions 1&5)



課文解析

1 The plan for today was to see a play at Shakespeare's Globe and go sightseeing along the way.

- 本句的主詞(the plan for today)使用單數,表示後面所說的兩件事(see a play、go sightseeing) 皆為計畫的一部分,而非兩件互不相關的事情。
- be 動詞 + 不定詞片語 可表「未來的計畫或安排」,在本句 to see... 作為主詞 the plan for today 的補語,即指出 Yuki 一家今天計劃要「去莎士比亞環球劇場看戲和欣賞沿途風光」。
- play 在本句作名詞,表「戲劇」。當表示去劇院、劇場看公開表演時,動詞通常搭配 see。

2 I was busy taking pictures when the clock hit twelve.

- be busy + V-ing 及 be busy with + N 表「忙於做某事」。
- hit 表「碰撞;打擊;(鐘)敲響」, the clock hit twelve 意為「鐘敲響了十二聲」。

3 The sound of the bells was beautiful, and many people stopped to listen.

- 本句的 the bells 指的是 the bells of the Elizabeth Tower (伊莉莎白塔的鐘),包含大笨鐘和另外四個小鐘。大笨鐘會在整點時敲鐘報時,如在十二點時敲十二聲;四小鐘則是每十五分鐘會敲響一段旋律。相關補充請見 p. 插頁補充 106。
- stop to + 原形動詞表「停下手邊正在做的事,去做另一件事」,而 stop + V-ing 則表「停止正在做的事」。

例: Mandy stopped to talk to the man. (曼蒂停下來跟那個男人說話。)
Mandy stopped talking to the man. (曼蒂停止跟那個男人說話。)

課文解析

4 There, we saw Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

- 句首 there 指的是 at the theater,也就是在莎士比亞劇場。
- Romeo and Juliet《羅密歐與茱麗葉》為 William Shakespeare (威廉·莎士比亞) 的著名戲劇作品之一,講述一對男女相戀,卻因家族仇恨而殉情的故事。

5 It was a great experience to see the famous play with my family.

- it 為虛主詞, 本句真正的主詞是後面的 to see the famous play with my family。
- the famous play 指上一句的 Romeo and Juliet。本句也可改寫成以動名詞當主詞的句子: Seeing the famous play with my family was a great experience.。

6 Finally, we went on a boat ride on the River Thames and enjoyed afternoon tea on the boat.

go on a boat ride 意為「乘船遊覽」。其中的 go on 表「進行(某活動)」; ride 為可數名詞,表「(搭乘車、船的)旅行;行程」。

例: They went on a bus ride in the city. (他們坐公車在城市裡遊覽。)

7 What a wonderful day!

• 本句的句型為 What a/an(+形容詞)+單數名詞!,用於讚嘆某人事物。

例: What a terrible dream! (多麼可怕的夢啊!) What a surprise! (真是個驚喜!)

教學補給站 afternoon tea 下午茶

下午茶是英國的傳統文化,通常在下午時段享用,它不僅是一種飲食習慣,也是一種休閒兼社交活動。下午茶常見的茶飲以紅茶為主,例如阿薩姆茶 (Assam Tea)、伯爵茶 (Earl Grey)、英式早餐茶 (English Breakfast)等,可根據個人喜好加牛奶、糖或檸檬調味。點心通常放置在三層托盤組成的架子上,由下往上享用,最底層是三明治,中間是司康 (scone) 搭配果醬和奶油,最頂層則是精緻甜點,如檸檬塔 (lemon tart)、馬卡龍 (macaron)等。三層架設計不僅實用,還增添了優雅的視覺效果。

下午茶又可以稱為low tea,名稱裡的low 其實與桌子的高度有關,因為茶點是在低矮的茶几上享用,所以稱為low tea。相對地,high tea 則是另一種飲食文化,指的是下班後填飽肚子的餐點,通常在較高的桌子上進行且食物份量充足,與low tea 的精緻茶點完全不同。在過去,low tea 是貴族或上流社會的休閒活動,high tea 則是勞工階級的晚餐。隨著英國社會結構改變,如今low tea 已普及化,high tea 則較為少見。



課文翻譯

大約十二點半,我們到了劇院。在那裡,我們看了莎士比亞的《羅密歐與茱麗葉》。能和家人一起觀看這齣著名的戲劇是一次很棒的經歷。最後,我們乘船遊覽泰晤士河,並在船上享用下午茶。多麼美好的一天!

由文章標題和第一段

前兩句可知文章主題

是倫敦之旅,包含去

故答案為(B)。

劇院看戲與沿途遊覽,

- A Choose the correct answer. 根據閱讀內容,選出正確的答案。
- (B) What is the main idea?

| After You Read |

- (A) The Katos had a long walk to Shakespeare's Globe.
- (B) The Katos visited many places and saw a play in London.
- (C) The Katos were happy to see William Shakespeare's work.



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



- (A) The May Fair Hotel
- (B) Hyde Park
- (C) Big Ben
- (D) River Thames
- (E) Shakespeare's Globe
- (E) The Katos saw a play.
- (A) The Katos had breakfast.
- (D) The Katos had afternoon tea on a boat.
- (B) The Katos went bird watching.
- (C) The Katos heard the beautiful bell sound.
- C Think and share. 選一個你喜歡的城市,並說說你想參觀的景點及想做的事。



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

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

After You Read

Reading Strategies: Scanning 搭配課本 p. VII 策略步驟教學

掃讀(Scanning)是在閱讀時快速尋找特定訊息的技巧,適用於找資料或回答文章細節的問題。掃讀策 略很重要的一個步驟是預測或回想特定資訊在文章的位置,故熟悉文章架構能幫助學生掃讀,教師可先 帶學生複習段落的組成要素和文章架構。

學生閱讀步驟	教師教學步驟
1. 找出各段落的主要概念。	1. 教師搭配課本 After You Read 的 B 做掃讀活動。
	2. 講解什麼是「掃讀」及其步驟。「掃讀」是快速地 掃描文章中的文字,用來找到特定的訊息。
2. 欲尋找文章中特定的資訊時,先回憶該資訊 在文章中的位置。	3. 請學生回憶五個地點的資訊內容,以及它們是出現在文章中的哪個部分。
3. 快速掃描文本,不必逐字閱讀,並留意欲尋 找資訊的相關字彙。	4. 請學生快速閱讀文章,以找出答案。教師可適時 利用競賽或計時等方式增加樂趣。
4. 找到相關字彙後,快速閱讀該部分句子,確認是否為目標資訊。	5. 請學生依找到的資訊,完成B大題的配對。

教學補給站 閱讀篇提到的景點介紹

Hyde Park 海德公園

海德公園位於英國倫敦西敏寺附近,是倫敦最大的皇家公園。海德公園以九曲湖分為兩部分,一為海 德公園主體,另一為肯辛頓公園。西元1536年,亨利八世解散西敏寺而得到這塊土地,因為這塊土 地的面積為一個海德(撒克遜人的土地計量單位,大約0.24到0.49平方公里),便稱作海德公園。

Big Ben 大笨鐘

大笨鐘為英國著名地標,指的是伊麗莎白塔(Elizabeth Tower)裡的「大鐘鈴(Great Bell)」,每個 整點都會敲鐘報。大笨鐘名字的由來無法確定,最有可能是取自負責監督鐘鈴裝設工程的霍爾(Sir Benjamin Hall)的名字。也有人認為大笨鐘的名稱源自重量級拳擊冠軍班·肯特(Ben Caunt),因為 他的暱稱就是 Big Ben。

除了大笨鐘外,伊麗莎白塔還有四個小鐘,十五分鐘會敲響一段旋律,三十分鐘敲兩段,以此類推。 四小鐘在整點時敲的四段旋律又稱「西敏旋律」,在臺灣常用來當作上下課的鐘聲。



Parliament



Shakespeare's Globe 莎士比亞環球劇場

最初的環球劇場由莎士比亞所在宮内大臣劇團於 1599 年建造。1613 年,該劇場在表演《亨利八世》 時意外焚毀。1614年環球劇場重建,但又於1642年關閉。1997年,一座現代仿造的環球劇場落成, 命名為「莎士比亞環球劇場」或「新環球劇場」,距離原址約205公尺遠,課文中提到的即為此劇場。

River Thames 泰晤士河

泰晤士河全長346公里,貫穿英國倫敦和沿河的十多座城市,為英國第二長河,沿岸有許多觀光勝 地,諸如伊頓、牛津、亨利和溫莎等。泰晤士河上架著衆多的橋梁,造型上各有特點,而其中最著名 的就是倫敦塔橋 (Tower Bridge),而在橋的一端就是著名的倫敦塔 (Tower of London)。

教學補給站 intonation 語調

- 1. 直述句(如A部分左欄)平鋪直述,語調通常會在最後一個字下降。另外,可以注意在 interesting、exercise、help、rainy之前,語調上揚,代表說話者強調此字。以第二句為例,被強調的是 exercise,即運動本身。若上揚處落在 some 前,則代表被強調的是「一些」運動,而非只是運動而已。
- 2. yes/no 問句(如A部分右欄)的句尾語調會上揚,用以表示詢問。

Sounds and Letters Intonation (1)

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

That's interesting. Let's do some exercise. I can help you. We don't like rainy days.

Are you sure? Do you like this hotel? Can I use your bicycle? Was it cold that day?

- Read. 唸出正確的語調。
- 1. She's a YouTuber.
- 3. That's right.
- 2. Is she popular?
- 4. Don't you know about her?

教學建議

教學目標

1. 播放課本音檔, 讓學生跟唸,練 習語調。

能正確地唸出直述 句和 yes/no 問句的

語調。

- 2. 提醒學生: 直述 句的句尾語調下 降,yes/no問句 的句尾語調則會 上揚。
- 3. 讓學生利用B大 題,練習唸出正 確的語調。

Taco & Tom

・本篇可彈性使用・

CD3: 19

(just) around the corner 即將來臨



片語 around the corner 字面上的意思是「就在轉角的 地方」,可以用來表示地點上的接近,指「附近」或指 時間上的接近,表「即將來臨」。

例: The ice cream shop is just around the corner. (冰淇淋店就在附近。)

The singing contest is around the corner. (歌唱比賽快到了。)

教學目標

學生能利用預測的 關鍵字聽出答案。

Listening Strategy Listening for Details



Example

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











1. Predict.

• 觀察三張圖片的異同,並預測可能會聽到的字。

我預測的字:

圖(A): go sailing, sea 圖(B): go jogging, river 圖(C): go hiking, mountain

2. Listen for details. CD3: 20

● 仔細聽CD內容,並留意與哪一張圖片預測的字有相符合。 Kyle likes to go jogging along the river bank. → 可知答案為(B)。

Practice)

聽聽看,選出符合描述的圖片。 ○ CD3: 21

(C) (A)









聽力内容

Kyle likes to go jogging along the river bank.

The reporter is interviewing the man.

Exercise

Listening 聽力練習

・本篇可彈性使用・



轉力練習

Listen and choose the correct picture.

根據聽到的句子,選出符合描述的圖片。 ○ CD3: 22

辨識句意

1. (C) (A)



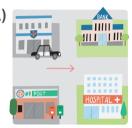
(B)



(C)



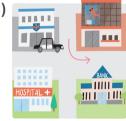
2. (A) (A)



(B)



(C)



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

基本問答

- 1. (C) (A) You can go there by train.
 - (B) We are on the ground floor.
 - (C) Turn right at the temple there. It's on your left.
- 2. (C) (A) It was a wonderful holiday.
 - (B) I go swimming every weekend.
 - (C) I went to a pool with my friend.
- Listen and choose the correct answer. 根據聽到的內容,選出最適合的答案。 D CD3: 24

言談理解

- 1. (C) (A) In a restaurant.
 - (B) In a post office.
 - (C) In a supermarket.
- 2. (A) (A) He was lost.
 - (B) He did not ask for help.
 - **(C)** He went jogging by the river last night.

聽力内容



- 1. M: Did you go to the airport by metro?
 - W: No. I took a taxi because I was in a hurry.
- 2.M: Excuse me. How do I get to the bank?
 - W: Go straight. It's across from a hospital.

- 1. Excuse me. Where is the train station?
- 2. What did you do last weekend?



- 1.W: Dear, how many apples do we need?
 - M: Hmm... how much are they?
 - W: It's sixty dollars for three.
 - M: Let's get six. We can buy some cookies, too. We can have them when we see a play later.
 - Q: Where might the woman and the man be?
- 2. M: I usually go jogging along the river bank at night, but yesterday I jogged in a big park. I got to the park around five. When I finished jogging, it was so dark in the park. I tried to find the way out, but I kept coming back to the same corner. Luckily, a guy walked past. I ran to him, and he showed me the way.
- O: What do we know about the man?

Listening Tips

A. Listen for keywords.

A1 圖片皆與交通工 具有關,由女子回 答took a taxi可知 (C) 正確。A2 圖片 皆為路線圖,由關 鍵字go straight可 知(A)正確。

B. Focus on the auestion.

B1由 Excuse me. 和 Where 為首的疑問 句可判斷說話者要 問路,故選(C)。B2 問句 What did you do...? 詢問對方過 去做了什麽,故潠 (C) °

C. Predict from the choices.

C1 選項都是場所, 可預測題目要詢 問地點,再從對 話關鍵字apples、 cookies \ buy 可 推測說話者位於超 市,故選(C)。C2 ⊞ I tried to find the way out \ he showed me the way可推測說話 者當時迷路,故選 (A) °

Exercise Reading 閱讀練習

・本篇可彈性使用・



To ± High School Friends

Subject Sammy's Birthday Party

Dear all,

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

Your friend, Jonathan



閱讀練習翻譯

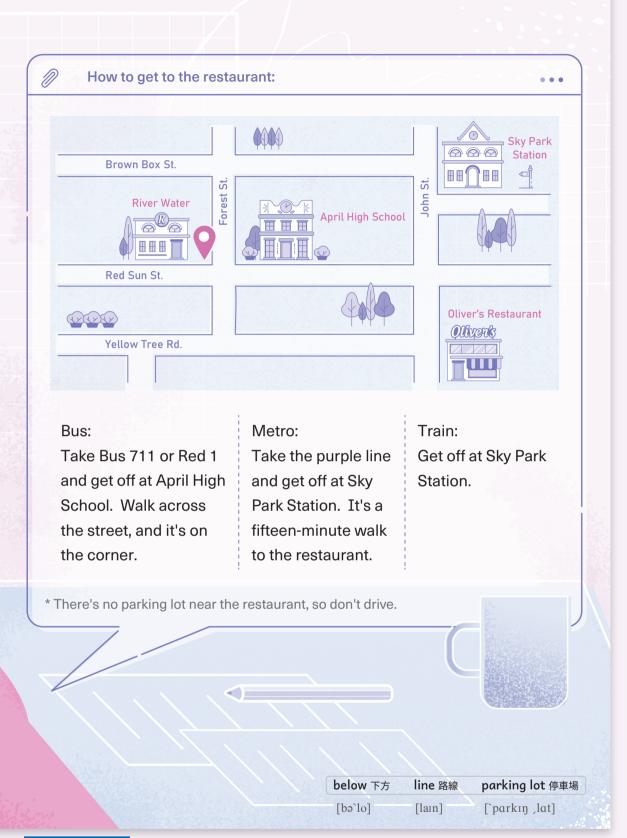
致:高中朋友

主旨: 珊米的生日派對

親愛的大家,

你們好嗎? 珊米和我為她的生日派對決定了一家不同的餐廳。奧利弗的餐廳這星期六晚上沒有十二人桌,所以我們改去河水餐廳。它離奧利弗的餐廳很近,而且也很容易到達。請看下方的地圖。派對上見,並祝大家有個愉快的一週。

你的朋友,



閱讀練習翻譯

如何去餐廳:

公車:

搭乘711或紅1巴士,並在四月高中下車。過個馬路, 餐廳就在轉角處。 捷運:

搭乘紫線,並在天空公園 站下車。步行到餐廳要 十五分鐘。 火車:

在天空公園站下車。

^{*}餐廳附近沒有停車場,所以不要開車。

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

- 1. (C) Which is true about the party?
 - (A) It's on a Sunday evening.
 - (B) It's for Jonathan's birthday.
 - (C) People can take a train there.
 - (D) Only ten people are going to the party.
- 2. (B) Kyle doesn't want to walk too much. Which is the best way for him to get to the restaurant?

best 最佳的

[best]

- (A) Drive a car.
- (B) Take Bus 711.
- (C) Take the train.
- (D) Take the metro.
- 3. (D) Sandra didn't read the e-mail, so she's now at the wrong restaurant.

 Jonathan is giving her the directions on the phone. What might he be saying?

 e-mail 電子郵件 directions 方向

(A)

(B)

[`imel]

[dı`rɛk∫ənz]

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

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

(C)

(D)

Walk along Yellow Tree Rd. for one block and turn right. You can see it when you walk past Brown Box St. Walk along John St. Turn left on Red Sun St. and keep going. It's on the corner of Forest St. and Red Sun St.



解析

- 1. (A) 派對在週六晚上。
 - (B) 是 Sammy 的生日派對, Jonathan 是寄信人。
 - (C) 可搭乘火車到天空公園站下車,故為答案。
 - (D) 由 Oliver's Restaurant doesn't have a table for twelve 這句可知,應該有十二人參加。
- 2. (A) 附近沒停車場,所以不適合開車去。
 - (B) 搭乘711 號公車下車過街,餐廳就在轉角處,不用走多少路,故為答案。
 - (C)(D) 搭捷運或火車都在天空公園站下車,下捷運要步行十五分鐘,下火車步行的時間應該也差不多,故非最佳答案。
- 3. 由地圖可知,從奧利弗的餐廳到河水餐廳的路線只有(D)正確。

Extension

・本篇可彈性使用・

Word Power

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





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

soccer	football	eraser	chips
fries	rubber	cookie	biscuit

















教學補給站 美式英文和英式英文的用字

1. 不同拼法

美式英文	英式英文			
-ed,如 dreamed、learned	-t,如 dreamt、learnt			
-o-,如 color	-ou-,如 colour			
-er,如 theater \ meter	-re,如 theatre、metre			
-el,如 traveled	-ell,如 travelled			
-ck,如 check (支票)	-que,如 cheque			

2. 不同字彙

單字	美式英文	文英 英
褲子	pants	trousers
公寓	apartment	flat
假期	vacation	holiday
薯條	French fries	chips
足球	soccer	football
餅乾	cookie	biscuit

Unit 5 單字表+單字解析



Unit 5 應用字彙量: 34

第二義字詞:11

Unit 5





單字例句

Dialog	gue
--------	-----

1	metro n. 捷運 [`mɛtro]	You can go there by bus or metro.	
2	lost adj. 迷路的 [lost]	I got lost on the way to the train station.	
3	map n. 地圖 [mæp]	We are lost. We need a map now.	
4	ask v. 請求;詢問 [æsk]	You can ask your friends to help you.	
5	Excuse me.(對不起)請問…。 [ɪk`sk juz ˌmi]	Excuse me. Where is the bathroom?	
6	straight adv.; adj. 直地;直的 [stret]	Turn right at the hospital and keep going straight.	
7	turn left 向左轉 [ˌtɜn `lɛft]	Turn left on First Street, and the shop is on the corner.	
8	along prep. 沿著 [ə`lɔŋ]	There are many flowers along the river.	
9	block n. 街區 [blak]	My good friend and I live on the same block.	
10	Corner n. 轉角;角落 [`kɔrnə̞·]	Jackie's house is on the corner of Apple Street and Cherry Road.	
11	across from 在…的對面 [ə`krəs frəm]	Stacy is sitting across from Justin and Alex.	
12	supermarket n. 超市 [`supə markıt]	Gina goes to the supermarket every Saturday.	
13	ground n. 地面 [graund]	Be careful! There is a bug on the ground.	
14	sir n. 先生 [s³]	Good morning, sir. May I help you?	
15	on foot 步行 [an `fut]	The flower shop is close. Let's go there on foot.	
16	take v. 搭乘 (交通工具) [tek]	We can take a taxi or a bus, but not the metro.	

17	by prep. 搭乘;藉由…方式 [b <mark>aɪ</mark>]	Let's go to Indonesia by ship.
18	get off 下(車、飛機等) [ˌgɛt `əf]	We need to get off the bus at Berkeley Library.
19	get v. 到達 [gɛt]	How can we get to the museum?
20	right n.; adj.; adv. 右邊(的) [r <mark>aı</mark> t]	In the picture, the girl on my right is my sister.
	Theme Words	
21	ship n. 輪船 [ʃɪp]	They took a ship to the USA and took a plane home.
22	taxi n. 計程車 [`tæksɪ]	Can we take a taxi home?
23	bike n. 單車 (= bicycle [baɪk] [`baɪsɪk!])	Tom rides a bike to work every day.
24	motorcycle n. 機車;摩托車 [`motər,saɪk!]	He is only 17 years old. He can't ride a motorcycle.
25	scooter n. 機車 [`skuta]	Is a motorcycle different from a scooter?
26	bank n. 銀行;河岸 [bæŋk]	Claire plans to go to the bank later.
27	fire station n. 消防局 [`farr _ste∫ən]	Martin works at the fire station.
28	toy n. 玩具 [t <mark>ɔi</mark>]	My little brother got some toy cars for his birthday this year.
29	post office n. 郵局 [`post _ofis]	The post office is to the left of the library.
30	hospital n. 醫院 [`haspɪt!]	Lily is a nurse; she works at a hospital.
31	pool n. 水池 [pul]	The weather is hot, so we want to go to the pool today.

32	go jogging 慢跑 [go `dʒagɪŋ]	He goes jogging in the morning before he goes to work.	
33	go sailing 玩帆船;航行 [go `selɪŋ]	Let's go sailing in August during summer vacation.	
34	go surfing 衝浪 [go `sɜfɪŋ]	Did you often go surfing with your friend?	
35	fly v. 飛行;駕駛 [fl <mark>ar</mark>]	My uncle can fly a plane.	
36	bus stop n. 公車站 [`bʌs ˌstap]	Let's wait for Alice at the bus stop.	
37	go biking 騎單車 [go `baɪkɪŋ]	Many people like to go biking at the park.	
38	go shopping 購物 [go `ʃɑpɪŋ]	They want to go shopping for clothes this afternoon.	
	Reading		
39	1 1		
00	hit v.; n. 碰撞;打擊 [hɪt]	The man was using his phone when his car hit the tree.	
40			
	[hɪt] sound n. 聲音	tree. A: Hey, listen! What's that strange sound?	
40	[hɪt] sound n. 聲音 [saʊnd] bell n. 鐘;鈴	tree. A: Hey, listen! What's that strange sound? B: Oh, it's our dog, Willy.	
40	[hɪt] sound n. 聲音 [saʊnd] bell n. 鐘;鈴 [bɛl] experience n.; v. 經歷;經驗	tree. A: Hey, listen! What's that strange sound? B: Oh, it's our dog, Willy. Do you have a bell on your bicycle?	
41 42	[hit] sound n. 聲音 [saund] bell n. 鐘;鈴 [bɛl] experience n.; v. 經歷;經驗 [ik`spiriəns] wonderful adj. 美好的	tree. A: Hey, listen! What's that strange sound? B: Oh, it's our dog, Willy. Do you have a bell on your bicycle? People learn from their past experience.	
40 41 42 43	[hit] sound n. 聲音 [saund] bell n. 鐘;鈴 [bɛl] experience n.; v. 經歷;經驗 [ɪk`spɪrɪəns] wonderful adj. 美好的 [`wʌndəˈfəl] play n. 戲劇	tree. A: Hey, listen! What's that strange sound? B: Oh, it's our dog, Willy. Do you have a bell on your bicycle? People learn from their past experience. I had a wonderful time at the party yesterday.	

認識字彙

- Unit 1
- CD1: 44
- 1 snowboard [`sno_bord] n. 滑雪板
- 2 anyway [`ɛnɪˌwe] adv. 無論如何
- Unit 2
- CD1: 46
- 1 design [dr`zarn] n.; v. 設計
- 2 swimmer[`swɪmər] n. 泳者
- 3 underwater[ˌʌndə`wɔtə] adj.; adv. 水下的
- 4 winner [`wɪnər] n. 獲勝者
- 5 contest [`kantest] n. 競賽
- 6 guest [gest] adj.; n. 客座的;賓客
- Unit 3
- CD2: 40
- 1 monitor [`manət♂] n. 監視器
- 2 sleepwalk [`slip,wok] v. 夢遊
- 3 web [web] n. 網子
- 4 hole [hol] n. 洞
- Unit 4
- CD2: 42
- 1 channel [`tʃænl] n. 頻道
- 2 wig [wɪg] n. 假髮
- 3 career [kə`rɪr] n. 職業
- 4 deliver [dɪ`lɪv♂] v. 投遞;運送
- 5 success [sək`sɛs] n. 成功
- 6 audition [ɔ`dɪ∫ən] n. 試鏡

- Unit 5
- CD3: 62
- 1 go sightseeing [go `saɪtˌsiɪŋ] 觀光;遊覽
- Unit 6
- CD3: 64
- 1 checkout [`t∫εk aut] n. 結帳處
- 2 cash [kæ∫] n. 現金
- 3 truth [truθ] n. 真相
- 4 fashion [`fæ∫ən] n. 時尚
- 5 environment [ɪn`vaɪrənmənt] n. 環境

Culture & Festival Unit

- CD3: 66
- 1 go trick-or-treating [go ˌtrɪkə `tritɪŋ] 不給糖就搗蛋
- 2 costume [`kastjum] n. 道具服
- 3 jack-o'-lantern [`dzækəˌlæntən] n. 南瓜燈
- 4 haunted house [_hontrd `haus] n. 鬼屋
- 5 scary [`skerɪ] adj. 嚇人的



- **囫** 為課本例句
- **囫** 為補充例句

以下搭配課本p. 163

Dialogue

- 1 metro n. 捷運 [metro]
 - 當名詞,指一些城市(如臺北、巴黎和洛杉 磯)的「地鐵、捷運系統」。
 - **囫** You can go there by bus or metro. (你可以搭公車或地鐵到那裡。)
 - **1** They went to the museum by metro. (他們搭地鐵去那間博物館。)
 - 補充 subway [`sʌbˌwe] 美國地鐵、the Tube/ underground [`Anda graund] 英國地鐵
- 2 lost adj. 迷路的 [lost]
 - 當形容詞,表「迷路的; 走失的; 失蹤的」。
 - 囫 I got lost on the way to the train station. (我在去火重站的路上迷路了。)
 - **囫** The little boy was lost in the forest. (小男孩在森林裡迷路了。)

一字多義

- 也表「不知所措的;迷惘的」。
- **囫** People sometimes feel lost in life. (人們在生活中有時會感到迷惘。)
- 3 **map** n. 地圖 [mæp]
 - **囫** We are lost. We need a map now. (我們迷路了。我們現在需要一張地圖。)
 - **囫** Can you find your school on the map? (你可以在地圖上找到你的學校嗎?)
- 4 **ask** v. 請求;詢問

[æsk]

- •表「請求;要求」,常見用法:
- (1) ask + 人 + for + 物 表 「向某人要求…」。
- (2) ask + 人 + to V 表「要求某人做 ···」。
- **囫** You can ask your friends to help you. (你可以請求你的朋友們幫你。)
- Many asked the clerk for a glass of water. (艾咪向店員要了一杯水。)

- **囫** The teacher asked the students to stand up.(老師要求學生們起立。)
- 補充 ask for trouble 自找麻煩;自討苦吃
- 囫 Don't fight with that big guy. You're just asking for trouble. (別和那個大個兒打 架。你只是在自找麻煩而已。)
- 也表「詢問」。
- M Andy kept asking Linda about the party. (安油一直在問琳達關於派對的事。)

114年會考

- (A) Before she _____ about it, you should tell Daphne you broke her favorite cup.
 - (A) asks
- (B) asked
- (C) was asking (D) will ask

93年基測

- (A) Good learners are not afraid of _. In fact, they learn more from looking for the answers.
 - (A) asking questions
 - (B) avoiding problems
 - (C) copying ideas
 - (D) criticizing others
- 5 Excuse me. (對不起) 請問…。 [ik`skjuz mi]
 - •用來向他人提問或做出請求的禮貌用語,中 文也常翻譯為「不好意思」。
 - **囫 Excuse me.** Where is the bathroom? (不好意思。請問洗手間在哪裡?)
 - **囫** Excuse me for a second. I need to use the bathroom.

(不好意思我離開一下。我得去洗手間。)

- excuse 當動詞時,表「原諒;寬恕」;當名詞 時,表「(辯解的)理由;藉口」。
- **囫** Please excuse me for being late. (請原諒我遲到。)
- **囫** Don't make excuses for your mistake. (不要為你的錯誤找藉口。)

112年會考(大陸考區)

- (B) I think Sophie won't travel with us because Josh is going. "Too busy" and "no money" are just her ____
 - (A) angles
- (B) excuses
- (C) problems
- (D) reasons

108年會考

(B) Ben always uses his birthday as a(n) _____ to ask Dad to buy him something expensive.

(A) action

(B) excuse

(C) prize

(D) rule

98年基測

(A) Ted: Why didn't Andy do his homework?

Joe: He said he lost his workbook last night.

Ted: Do you believe him? I think it's just a(n) _____.

(A) excuse

(B) interest

(C) program

(D) question

6 **straight** adv.; adj. 直地:直的 [stret]

- •可當副詞或形容詞,表「直地;直的」。
- Turn right at the hospital and keep going straight.

(在醫院右轉,然後一直直走。)

囫 The girl's hair is long and straight. (那個女孩的頭髮又長又直。)

7 turn left 向左轉

[tsn \left]

- turn left/right/around 表「向左/右/後轉」。
- ☑ Turn left on First Street, and the shop is on the corner.

(在第一街左轉,商店就在轉角。)

M Turn left at the supermarket and go straight for one block.

(在超市左轉,然後直走一個街區。)

8 **along** prep. 沿著 [ə`lɔŋ]

- •當介系詞時,表「沿著;順著」。
- M There are many flowers along the river. (河流沿岸有很多花。)
- **囫** The workers planted trees along the street. (工人們沿著這條街種樹。)

一字多義

- 當副詞時,表「向前」。
- Ben walked along and turned left on Park Road.

(班向前走,然後在公園路左轉。)

9 **block** n. 街區 [blak]

- •當名詞時,表「街區」。
- My good friend and I live on the same block. (我的好友跟我住在同一個街區。)
- **囫** You need to go along the street for two blocks to get to the hotel. (你需要沿著 這條街走兩個街區才能抵達飯店。)

10 **corner** n. 轉角;角落 [`kɔrnə]

M Jackie's house is on the corner of Apple Street and Cherry Road.

(傑克的家在蘋果街跟櫻桃路的轉角。)

• corner 與不同介系詞搭配:

at the corner 在轉角處,常搭配 turn left/right 等動詞,描述動態的行為

I met Tom at the corner of the two streets.

(我在這兩條街的轉角遇到湯姆。)

on the corner 在轉角上,常搭配 be 動詞,描述靜態的位置

My school is on the corner of Park Road and Rock Street.

(我的學校位於公園路和石頭街的轉角。)

in the corner 在某空間内的角落

囫 The old sofa is in the corner of the living room. (那張舊沙發在客廳角落。)

(just) around the corner 就在附近;即將來臨

- **M** The metro station is just around the corner. (地鐵站就在附近。)
- **囫** Summer vacation is around the corner. (暑假快到了。)

11 across from 在···的對面

[a`kros from]

• 為介系詞片語,表「在…的對面」,可以指正對面或斜對面。

Stacy is sitting across from Justin and Alex.

(史黛西坐在賈斯汀跟艾力克斯的對面。)

- **囫** The theater is across from the market. (戲院在市場的對面。)
- · across 作介系詞,表「橫越;穿過」。
- **囫** The man swam across the river. (那個男人游過這條河。)
- across 和 through 表「穿越」之比較:

across

穿越一個平面到達對面,如過馬路到對面。

M Mary walked across the street. (瑪麗走路過街。)

through

穿越立體的空間,如穿過隧道、公園等。

囫 The train went through the mountain. (火車穿過了這座山。)

12 supermarket n. 超市

[\supa_markit]

Gina goes to the supermarket every Saturday.

(吉娜每個星期六都去超市。)

囫 Does the supermarket sell dog food? (這間超市有賣狗食嗎?)

95年基測

(A) Judy: I'm thirsty. Can we get something to drink?

Terry: Sure. There's a _____ just one block away from here. Let's go there and buy some juice.

- (A) supermarket
- (B) restroom
- (C) post office
- (D) fire station

13 **ground** n. 地面 [gravnd]

- 當名詞,表「地面」,通常指無建築物的天然地面。第三課學過的floor則是指建築物内部的地面。
- M Be careful! There is a bug on the ground. (小心! 地上有隻蟲。)
- M The car fell into the big hole in the ground.

(那輛車子掉進了地上的大坑洞裡。)

14 **Sir** n. 先生

[S3]

- •在口語中用來稱呼男性,稱呼女性則要用ma'am[mæm]。
- **囫** Good morning, sir. May I help you? (先生,早安。我可以為您服務嗎?)
- **囫** Excuse me, sir. Is this your umbrella? (不好意思,先生。這是你的雨傘嗎?)

15 on foot 步行

[an `fut]

- on foot 為「步行;徒步」的意思。
- **囫** The flower shop is close. Let's go there on foot. (花店很近。我們用走的去。)
- **囫** Are you going by bike or on foot? (你要騎腳踏車去還是走路去?)
- foot 為名詞,意思是「腳」,複數形為 feet。
- **囫** Please wipe your feet when you leave the bathroom. (離開廁所時請擦乾腳。)

16 **take** v. 搭乘(交通工具) [tek]

- •動詞三態: take took taken
- •當動詞,表「搭乘;乘坐」,後接交通工具。
- Me can take a taxi or a bus, but not the metro. (我們可以搭計程車或公車,但不能搭地鐵。)
- Did you take a bus to work this morning?

(你今天早上是搭公車去上班的嗎?)

以下搭配課本p. 164

- 17 **by** prep. 搭乘;藉由…方式 [bar]
 - 當介系詞,後接交通工具,表「搭乘;藉由 …方式」。
 - Let's go to Indonesia by ship.(我們搭船去印尼吧。)
 - **囫** I went to the island by boat. (我搭船去了那座島嶼。)

18 **get off** 下(車、飛機等)

[get `of]

- get off表「下(公車、火車、船、飛機等大型 交通工具)」: get on則表「上」。若是乘坐 汽車,則要用 get into表「上」、get out of 表「下」。
- We need to get off the bus at Berkeley Library.

(我們需要在柏克萊圖書館下公車。)

- **囫** Lucas got off the train ten minutes ago. (盧卡斯十分鐘前下了火車。)
- 19 **get** v. 到達

[get]

- •當動詞,表「到達;抵達」,常與to連用。
- M How can we get to the museum? (我們要如何到博物館?)
- **囫** We got to Taipei at about 8 a.m. (我們大約早上八點抵達臺北。)
- 20 **right** n.; adj.; adv. 右邊 (的)

[rait]

- 可作名詞、形容詞或副詞,意思為「右邊 (的)、向右邊」。常搭配介系詞 to 或 on,但 意思不同:
- (2) on the left/right of...: 位於某物的左 / 右半邊。
- (3) to the left/right of...: 位於某物的旁邊, 在其左 / 右側。
- M In the picture, the girl on my right is my sister. (照片裡,在我右邊的是我妹妹。)
- **囫** The bathroom is on your right. (廁所在你的右手邊。)
- **M** The park is to the right of the school. (公園在學校的左邊。)
- **M** Most people write with their right hand. (大多數人用右手寫字。)
- Please turn right here.(請在這裡右轉。)

Theme Words

- 21 **ship** n. 輪船 [∫**ɪ**p]
 - 當名詞,表「大船;輪船;船艦」。
 - They took a ship to the USA and took a plane home.

(他們搭船到美國,再搭飛機回家。)

囫 The ship is traveling across the sea. (這艘船正在穿越大海。)

一字多義

- 也可當動詞,表「運輸;運送」。
- M They ship fruit to Japan every week. (他們每週都運送水果到日本。)
- 22 **taxi** n. 計程車

[`tæksɪ]

- **囫** Can we take a taxi home? (我們可以搭計程車回家嗎?)
- **M** Grace went to the restaurant by taxi. (葛瑞絲搭計程車到餐廳。)
- 補充 taxi driver 計程車司機
- 23 **bike** n. 單車 (= bicycle [bark] [`barsɪk!])
 - •當名詞,表「單車;腳踏車」,意同bicycle。
 - M Tom rides a bike to work every day. (湯姆每天騎單車上班。)
 - Mary often goes to school by bike. (瑪莉時常騎腳踏車上學。)

一字多義

- •也可當動詞,表「騎單車」。
- **囫** Do you want to walk or bike to the park? (你想走路或騎單車去公園?)
- 24 **motorcycle** n. 機車: 摩托車 「`mota sarkl]
 - •當名詞,指「機車;摩托車」。
 - He is only 17 years old. He can't ride a motorcycle.

(他只有十七歲。他不能騎摩托車。)

- **M** My aunt rode a motorcycle to the park. (我阿姨騎摩托車去公園。)
- 補充 heavy motorcycle 重型機車

25 scooter n. 機車

[`skuta]

- •當名詞,指「機車」。
- **囫** Is a motorcycle different from a scooter? (壓托車跟機車不一樣嗎?)
- **M** Many people go to work by scooter in Taiwan. (在臺灣,許多人騎機車上班。)
- motorcycle 和 scooter 兩者主要的差異在於 前者須跨坐,後者則有腳踏板,不須跨坐。 此外,scooter也可指「滑板車」。

motorcycle	scooter	

26 **bank** n. 銀行:河岸 [bæηk]

- •當名詞,表「銀行」。
- **囫** Claire plans to go to the bank later. (克萊兒計劃待會去銀行。)
- **ID** The bank is next to a fast food restaurant. (銀行在一間速食餐廳旁邊。)
- 也表「河岸;河堤」。
- **M** There is a dog walking along the bank. (有一隻狗沿著河堤走著。)

27 **fire station** n. 消防局 [`faɪr ˌste∫ən]

- •由 fire (火災) 和 station (局) 組成,表「消防局」。
- Martin works at the fire station. (馬丁在消防局工作。)
- M The fire station is next to the police station. (那間消防局在警察局的旁邊。)
- 補充 firefighter 消防員、fire truck 消防車
- fire 當不可數名詞時,表「火」;當可數名詞時,表「火災」。
- Many houses burned down in the big fire. (許多房屋在那場大火中燒毀。)

28 **toy** n. 玩具

[tol]

- My little brother got some toy cars for his birthday this year.(我的小弟今年生日得到了一些玩具車。)
- **M** When I was a kid, I liked playing with toys. (我小時候喜歡玩玩具。)

29 post office n. 郵局

[post of is]

- •由post(郵政:郵遞)和office(辦公室)組成,表「郵局」。
- M The post office is to the left of the library. (郵局在圖書館的左邊。)
- **囫** Post offices in Taiwan close at 5 p.m. (臺灣的郵局下午五點關門。)

一字多義

- · post 也可作動詞,表「張貼;公布」。
- **囫** Fiona posted a picture on Facebook. (費歐娜在臉書上貼了一張照片。)

30 hospital n. 醫院

[`haspitl]

- **M** Lily is a nurse; she works at a hospital. (莉莉是位護理師;她在醫院工作。)
- **囫** Jack is in the hospital because he is sick. (傑克因為生病而住院了。)

31 **pool** n. 水池

[pul]

- •表「水池;游泳池」。
 - The weather is hot, so we want to go to the pool today.

(天氣很熱,所以我們今天想去游泳池。)

囫 They have a large pool behind their house.

(他們房子後面有一座很大的泳池。)

以下搭配課本p. 165

32 go jogging 慢跑

[go `dzagɪŋ]

- go + V-ing(動名詞)表「從事某活動」。
- ·動詞jog表「慢跑」。
- M He goes jogging in the morning before he goes to work.

 (他早上上班前會去慢跑。)

(川姆有時下班後會繞著公園慢跑。)

33 go sailing 玩帆船; 航行

[go `selɪŋ]

- •動詞 sail 表「航行;行駛」。
- M Let's go sailing in August during summer vacation.

(我們八月暑假時去玩帆船吧。)

- **囫** We went sailing at the beach near the hotel. (我們去飯店附近的海邊玩帆船。)
- **囫** The ship sailed from London. (這艘船從倫敦啓航。)

114年會考

- (C) Lena doesn't want to go _____ with John because she is afraid of water.
 - (A) dancing
- (B) hiking
- (C) sailing
- (D) shopping

34 go surfing 衝浪

[go `ssfin]

- •動詞surf表「衝浪」。
- **囫** Did you often go surfing with your friend? (你之前常跟朋友衝浪嗎?)
- Jenny loves to go surfing on hot summer days.

(珍妮非常喜歡在炎炎夏日時去衝浪。)

- 補充 surf the Internet 上網
- **囫** James likes surfing the Internet in his free time. (詹姆斯在空閒時喜歡上網。)

35 **fly** v. 飛行;駕駛 [fl<mark>aɪ</mark>]

- 動詞三態: fly flew flown
- •當動詞,表「駕駛;飛行;搭飛機」。
- My uncle can fly a plane. (我舅舅會開飛機。)
- **囫** The bird is flying in the sky. (那隻鳥正在空中飛行。)
- **囫** They flew to New York three days ago. (他們三天前搭飛機去了紐約。)
- 36 **bus stop** n. 公車站 [`bas ,stap]
 - M Let's wait for Alice at the bus stop. (我們在公車站等艾莉絲吧。)
 - **囫** There's a bus stop near my school. (我學校附近有個公車站牌。)

37 **go biking** 騎單車

[go `baikin]

- •bike當動詞時,表「騎單車」。
- Many people like to go biking at the park.

(許多人喜歡在公園騎腳踏車。)

M Let's go biking along the river bank. (我們沿著河岸騎腳踏車吧。)

38 go shopping 購物

 $[go \ \ go]$

- ·shop當動詞時,表「購物;逛街」。
- They want to go shopping for clothes this afternoon.

(他們今天下午想去逛街買衣服。)

Many people go shopping at the department store on weekends.

(許多人在週末到這家百貨公司購物。)

Reading

- 39 **hit** v.; n. 碰撞;打擊 [h**r**t]
 - шц
 - 動詞三態: hit hit hit
 - •可當動詞或名詞,表「碰撞;打擊」。
 - ⑦ The man was using his phone when his car hit the tree. (那個男子的車撞到樹的 時候,他正在用手機。)
 - **囫** She fell and hit her head on the ground. (她跌倒,頭撞到地面。)
 - **囫** Mary hit the man with her umbrella. (瑪莉用雨傘打了那個男子。)

106年會考

- (A) The little girl was _____ by a truck on her way home and was badly hurt.
 - (A) hit

(B) led

(C) lost

(D) paid

100年基測

(B) John: What's wrong with Wendy?

Jean: Her knees hurt. She was

_____ by a motorcycle this

afternoon.

John: Oh, that's too bad!

- (A) caught
- (B) hit
- (C) killed
- (D) saved

40 sound n. 聲音

[saund]

- •指「聲音;聲響」。
- **囫** A: Hey, listen! What's that strange sound?

B: Oh, it's our dog, Willy.

(A:嘿,你聽!那奇怪的聲音是什麽?)

(B:喔,是我們的狗,威利。)

囫 I heard a sound from the box. (我聽到一個聲音從箱子裡傳出來。)

一字多義

- 也可指「音量」,可搭配turn up/down,表 「調大 / 小音量」。
- **Please turn down the sound on vour** phone. (請把你手機的音量調小一點。)

41 **bell** n. 鐘; 鈴

[bel]

- •當名詞,表「鐘;鈴」。
- 囫 Do you have a bell on your bicycle? (你的腳踏車有裝車鈴嗎?)
- **囫** The students went back to their classrooms after they heard the bell. (學生們聽到鐘聲後回到了他們的教室。)

補充 doorbell 門鈴

91年基測

(C) Daisy: Are you sure Mr. Johnson is home? He might still be in his office.

Helen: Let's ring the _____.

(A) voice

(B) watch

(C) doorbell

(D) answer

42 experience n.; v. 經歷;經驗 [ik`spirians]

- 當不可數名詞時,表「經驗」,常搭配介系詞 in或 of;當可數名詞時,表「一段經歷」。
- M People learn from their past experience. (人們從過去的經驗學習。)
- **囫** Ms. Jones has a lot of experience in teaching.(瓊斯老師有豐富的教學經驗。)
- **囫** My trip to the US was a great experience. (我的美國之旅是一段很棒的經歷。)
- 也可當動詞,表「經歷;體驗」。
- **囫** Those city kids can't wait to experience life on the farm.

(那些城市小孩等不及要體驗農場生活。)

110年會考

- (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

43 wonderful adi. 美好的

[wandofol]

- **囫** I had a wonderful time at the party yesterday.(我昨天在派對上度過了一段 美好的時光。)
- **囫** We had a wonderful weekend at the beach.

(我們在海灘度過了一個美好的週末。)

44 play n. 戲劇

[ple]

- •當名詞時,有「戲劇;劇本」的意思。
- M How many plays did William Shakespeare write? (威廉・莎士比亞寫了幾齣戲劇?)
- **囫** Lisa signed up for the school play. (麗莎報名參加學校的戲劇演出。)

45 around adv. 大約

[ə`raund]

- •表「大約」,後接數字。意同about。
- · around 搭配時間時,前面可不加介系詞 at, 但 about 則要加 at,例如 (at) around 9:30 = at about 9:30 °
- M Brandon got home around 9:30 last night.(布蘭登昨晚大約九點半到家。)
- **囫** There are around 500 students at the school.

(這間學校大約有五百名學生。)

一字多義

- 也表「圍繞;在…附近」。
- **囫** The people danced around the fire. (那些人圍繞著火堆跳舞。)

以下搭配課本p. 170

認識字彙

Reading

- 1 **go sightseeing** 觀光;遊覽 [go `saɪtˌsiɪŋ]
 - •動詞 sightsee 表「觀光」,是 sight (景點) + see (看) 組成的複合字,但使用頻率較低,動名詞形式 sightseeing 較常見。
 - **囫** We can't wait to go sightseeing in the city. (我們等不及要遊覽這座城市。)