

金鼎獎入圍

「最佳語言學習類雜誌獎」



AMC 空中美語

好康報你知，速見 p. 74!



AMC

March 2025

# 空中美語

空中美語APP  
限時免費下載



雜誌選文涵蓋  
108 課綱  
核心素養！

111 會考閱讀素養題型

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The History of  
Taiwanese Street Food

從滷肉飯到牛肉麵：

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Dealing with  
Appearance  
Anxiety

擁抱獨一無二  
拒絕容貌焦慮

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ISSN 1605-8097

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# 2025 從智慧閱讀 開始探索世界

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## Letter to Readers

Dear Readers,

寒假期間，你有沒有出去旅遊呢？本期國際城市單元要帶你探索與臺灣一樣擁有殖民色彩的城市——越南峴港！你知道越南的咖啡有特別的喝法嗎？峴港還有哪些迷人的文化和景點呢？千萬別錯過 U8 的精彩內容！說到殖民歷史，臺灣街頭小吃的演變與殖民也息息相關，在 U10，我們為你介紹 4 種臺灣經典小吃的歷史故事。此外，提到觀光勝地，人潮就等於錢潮，但如今許多城市卻深受「觀光公害」所苦，這是怎麼回事呢？讓《A+ English》在 U11 為你解答。

歡樂時光總是過得飛快，開學後的你收心了嗎？志工服務時數是不是還差最後一哩路？別擔心，U7 為你精選了 4 種志工工作，從室內到室外應有盡有，讓你輕鬆完成目標！對了！Evelyn 和 Ethan 好像說 3 月 14 號會有「血月」耶！月亮怎麼會變成紅色的？快來看 U5，讓天文知識王 Ethan 為你科普吧！

Cindy

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## 看情境學英文

週末時，你跟同學 Caleb 和 Aurora 相約在圖書館討論分組報告，但到了約定時間，Caleb 卻遲遲未出現，於是你與 Aurora 的對話如下：

You: Do you think Caleb forgot about our meeting today?

Aurora: **Ten to one.**

Aurora 這句話是什麼意思呢？



「ten to one」字面上是「10 比 1」的意思。這個英文俚語最初來自賭注中的賠率概念，意味著 10 比 1 的賠率——表示某事件發生的可能性是不發生的 10 倍。後來「ten to one」也就被引申為「很有可能」、「十之八九」的意思。因此，Aurora 的意思是她認為 Caleb 很有可能忘了他們的約定。

我們來看看怎麼使用這個俚語吧！

It's the weekend and there's a popular event nearby. So, I'd say it's **ten to one** that the restaurant will be crowded tonight.

今天是週末，而且附近有個熱門的活動。所以，我敢說今晚這家餐廳十之八九會很多人。

掃 QRcode 看更多  
有趣的英文內容！



f AMC 空中美語



f A+ English 空中美語



yt A+ English 空中美語

2025



課程選單  
內附數位單字卡

3

A+ English

週測驗範圍

第一週 Unit 1~2 (Mar. 03-07)

第二週 Unit 3~5 (Mar. 10-14)

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第四週 Unit 8~11 (Mar. 24-31)

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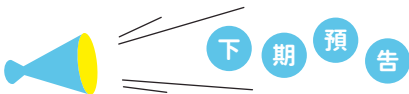
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社會觀察家

你心累了嗎？認識「烤吐司症候群」

有線電視公播  
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請翻閱 p. 40



★ Low ★★ Medium ★★★ High

MON

3 UNIT 1  
故事館 ★

Miss Rumphius  
《花婆婆》



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社會觀察家 ★

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《花婆婆》



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Making Your Search  
Easier with Simple  
Keywords

關鍵字搜尋撇步大公開！  
找資料不再如大海撈針

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### WED

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擁抱獨一無二 拒絕容貌焦慮

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#### Evelyn and Ethan Learn about Lunar Eclipses

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- 連綴動詞
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圖片來源：  
Netflix



# 雜誌使用說明

108 課網特色活動

111 會考閱讀素養題型

克漏字練習

針對主題進行延伸閱讀、實作或小遊戲，加深學習深度與廣度。

## 課別、難易程度

- ★ 七年級文法
- ★★ 八年級文法
- ★★★ 九年級文法

## 讀之前想想看

課前提供一個與當天內容相關之開放式題目供學生思考及討論，為進入課程暖身一下！

## 108 課網核心素養項目

配合 108 課網，將學生必備的 9 項素養融入各式主題中。

## Word Power

單字囊括「國中小常用 1200 & 2000 字」。三顆星單元中亦囊括少量銜接高中之實用進階單字。

111 會考閱讀素養題型


**UNIT 4**  
Mar. 11-12  
★★

**素養 Ready Go!**

[ˈki:wɔ:d] [n.] 關鍵字

### Making Your Search Easier with Simple Keywords

關鍵字搜尋撇步大公開！找資料不再如大海撈針

**11**  **讀之前想想看** What did you last search for online?

Maybe you use "How can I write school reports?" to get good answers. In fact, this isn't **specific enough** to get good answers. You need keywords. They help us find the right answers quickly.

Here are some tips for using keywords:

- Use short words or sentences. For example, "Give me English report examples for junior high students" is too long. Try "junior high English report examples."
- Put different keywords **together**, like **formats** and **subjects**. "World War II English report" is one example.
- Use **quotation marks**. These help the search engine find the same **results** as your keywords.

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988 閱讀核心素養

### Word Power

◎ 高 1200 字 ◎ 高 2000 字 ◎ 高級單字

- report** [rɪˈpɔ:t] n. 報告  
Stacy read books about dinosaurs. Then, she gave a **report** about them.  
Stacy 讀了關於恐龍的書籍後，做了一場相關口頭報告。
- search** [sɜ:tʃ] v. (在網路上) 搜尋  
**search engine** [sɜ:tʃ][ˈɛndʒɪn] n. 搜尋引擎  
My friends love to **search** the internet for new stores to go to.  
我的朋友們喜歡在網路上尋找最新的新店家。
- subject** [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt] n. 主題  
The **subject** of my talk today is ways to teach music to children.  
我今天演講的主題是教導孩童音樂的方式。
- result** [rɪˈzʌlt] n. (經查詢或研究取得的) 結果  
Linda searched the library computer for the writer's name and found a few **results**.  
Linda 在圖書館電腦上搜尋了作者的名字，然後找到了一些結果。

**認識字彙** (交際中應備單字)

- specific [spəˈsɪfɪk] adj. 明確的；具體的
- format [ˈfɔ:mət] n. 檔案格式
- quotation marks [ˈkwəʊtɪən] [n. pl.] 上下引號

★ Magic Box ★

**★ enough 的用法**

adj./adv. + enough (adv.)	Matt is tall <b>enough</b> to reach the top shelf of the closet. Matt 的身高夠高，足以摸到櫃子的頂層。
enough + N (det.)	I already have <b>enough</b> winter clothes. I don't need any more of them. 我已經有足夠的冬衣，我不需要更多了。

**★ 授與動詞的用法**

授與動詞與受詞關係受詞，分別為直接受詞和間接受詞，句型如下：

S + 授與動詞 + 間接受詞 (人) + 直接受詞 (物)

授與動詞 + 直接受詞 (物) + for/to + 間接受詞 (人)

常見授與動詞：  
授與：buy, pick, choose, save, get, ... 等。  
授與：write, give, lend, send, read, ... 等。

Doris **sent** her friend a postcard from Italy.  
= Doris **sent** a postcard to her friend from Italy.  
Doris 從義大利寄了一張明信片給她朋友。

**★ put sth together (phr.) 組合；搭配**

put 的動詞三態為 put, put, put

I'm trying to **put** some clothes **together** to make a fun look.  
我正試著把一些衣物搭配成有趣的樣貌。

**換你試試看** (CEPT 寫作能力測驗核心素養)

請依據提示用介系詞改寫句子。

- Meredith read her son stories before he went to bed. (to)

句子重組：將下列詞組排列成正確的句子。

- study / didn't pass / for the exam, / so he / John didn't / enough

解答請參閱 p. 70

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## 本日課程選單

掃描 QR code 即可觀看當日課程！

## 認識字彙

國中小基本 2000 字彙以外的生難字詞。

## 換你試試看 / 圖像筆記

各式閱讀與聽力題型，讀完課程內容馬上複習。

- 用圖表整理文章內容、梳理文章資訊。
- 學會如何用筆記幫助知識理解與聚焦。

## Magic Box

囊括實用句型、一字多義、必考文法、難句解析。

## 如何在 YouTube 找到我們！

### 1 YouTube 搜尋



### 2 進入頻道



### 3 選取「播放清單」



### 4 選取月份及內容



記得訂閱、開啓小鈴鐺，就可以收到最新的影片通知喔！

## 數位單字卡已上線 用手機背單字超方便！

### 1 掃描 QR code，本月單字卡及音檔帶著走！



### 2 點選單字卡



### 3 發音、例句應有盡有！



好禮等你來抽！

抽 keshi 精美海報



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4月1日公布得獎名單！





# keshi

★ 生日：11 月 4 日

★ 星座：天蠍座

★ 代表歌曲：〈Say〉、  
〈Dream〉、〈Texas〉、  
〈SOMEBODY〉、  
〈War With Heaven〉……等

The singer keshi will perform at Linkou Arena on March 28 and 29! His real name is Casey Thai Luong. He is a Vietnamese American from Texas. When he was 12, his grandfather gave him a guitar. This started his music journey.

He debuted as a musician seven years ago. Then, he quickly became famous with his charm and unique music style. In 2022, keshi's first album, *GABRIEL*, came out. It was named a "must-hear" by *Billboard*. In 2024, he followed up with his second album, *Requiem*. He was inspired by the British band Queen and folk singer Nick Drake. The album is also in honor of a friend who passed away.

His live show is sure to be unforgettable. Let's look forward to it together!

歌手 keshi 即將在 3 月 28 日和 29 日於林口體育館演出啦！他的本名是 Casey Thai Luong，是一位出生於德州的越南裔美國人。12 歲時，他的祖父給他一把吉他，從此開啟了他的音樂旅程。

7 年前，keshi 以音樂人身份正式出道，並憑藉其魅力與獨特的音樂風格迅速走紅。2022 年，他推出了首張專輯《GABRIEL》，並被美國告示牌評為「必聽之作」。2024 年，他發行了第 2 張專輯《Requiem》。這張專輯的靈感來自英國皇后合唱團和民謠才子 Nick Drake，同時也是獻給一位已故朋友的作品。

他的現場演出一定會令人難忘，讓我們一起期待吧！

- journey [ˈdʒɜːni] n. 旅程
- debut [ˈdeɪbu] v. 出道；首次亮相
- charm [tʃɑːm] n. 魅力
- folk [fɒk] n. 民歌；民謠
- in honor of sb [ɪn][ˈɑːnə][əv] phr. 對某人表示尊敬
- unforgettable [ˌʌnfəˈɡetəbl̩] adj. 難忘的

**keshi 精美海報等你來抽！**

現在就追蹤空中美語臉書粉絲團，了解抽獎詳情！  
4 月 1 日公布得獎名單！





# Miss Rumphius

《花婆婆》

by Barbara Cooney  
as told by Rebecca Miller  
illustrated by Shiuannie



3

本日課程選單



讀之前  
想想看

What kind of life do you want when you grow up?

**M**y great-aunt, Alice Rumphius, is an old **lady**<sup>1</sup>. She lives in a small house by the sea. Some people **call** her “The Lupine Lady” or even “That Crazy Old Lady.”

As a girl, Alice **also** lived by the sea. She saw ships all the time. Many years ago, her grandfather came to the US on a **large**<sup>2</sup> ship. He was an artist and often told her stories of faraway places. Alice said, “When I **grow up**<sup>3</sup>, I will go to faraway places. When I grow old, I’ll live by the sea.”

“You have to do another thing, **too**,” said her grandfather. “You have to make the world **more beautiful**.” Alice **agreed**<sup>4</sup>. ▶





4



本日課程選單

讀之前  
想想看

Where in the world would you like to visit? Why?

Alice grew up, and people called her Miss Rumphius. She worked in a library and **dreamed of** traveling. Finally, she went to an island. There, she met the king of a fishing town and his wife. They gave her a gift. It said, “You will always remain in my heart.”

After that, Miss Rumphius traveled to many places and made many friends. She climbed tall, **snowy**<sup>1</sup> mountains. She **crossed**<sup>2</sup> jungles and **deserts**<sup>3</sup> and saw many kinds of animals. However, she hurt her back when she **was riding** a camel. “That was **foolish**<sup>4</sup>,” she said. “Maybe **it is time to** live by the sea.” ▶



5

本日課程選單



讀之前  
想想看

Do you think you would like gardening as a hobby? Why or why not?

Miss Rumphius started a **garden**<sup>1</sup> by her new house. She **planted**<sup>2</sup> blue, purple, and pink lupine flowers. However, her back often hurt, so she **mainly**<sup>3</sup> stayed in bed.

The next spring, Miss Rumphius **got better**. She could **take walks** again. Soon, she **discovered**<sup>4</sup> something. The wind brought lupine seeds from her garden to a hill. Now, beautiful lupines were growing there. This gave her an idea to make the world more beautiful. She planted lupine seeds all over town!

Now, Great-aunt Alice is very old. I want a life like **hers**. I'll visit faraway places, live by the sea, and make the world more beautiful. **A+**



3

**Word Power** ◇ 為1200字 ◇ 為2000字 ◇ 為進階單字

◆ 1. **lady** [ 'ledi ] *n.* 女士

The **lady** wore a beautiful dress to the party.

這位女士穿了一件漂亮的洋裝去參加派對。

◇ 2. **large** [ la:dʒ ] *adj.* 大的

Eric bought a **large** house because his dogs need more space to move around.

Eric 買了一間大房子，因為他的狗狗們需要更多活動的空間。

◇ 3. **grow up** [ gro ][ ʌp ] *phr.* 長大

(grow-grew-grown)

The little girl wants to be a doctor when she **grows up**.

這個小女孩長大後想成為一名醫生。

◇ 4. **agree** [ ə'gri ] *v.* 同意；贊成

Kevin wanted to eat at that Japanese restaurant, and I **agreed** with him.

Kevin 想要在那間日式餐館用餐，而我贊同他。

認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- great-aunt [ 'gret'ænt ] *n.* 姑婆；姨婆
- lupine [ 'lupɪn ] *n.* 魯冰花
- faraway [ 'fara'we ] *adj.* 遠方的；遙遠的

**換你試試看**

請圈選出正確答案。

1. Archer and Carl grew **a. out** / **b. up** together, and they're still close after all these years.
2. My dog is **a. friendlier** / **b. friendly** than my cat. My cat always ignores me!
3. Selena wanted to paint the room yellow, but her husband didn't **a. agree** / **b. call**. He liked blue.

解答請參閱 p. 70

★ **Magic Box** ★

★ **call A B (phr.)** 將 A 稱作 B

My name is Samantha, but my friends **call** me Sam.

我的名字是 Samantha，但我朋友都叫我 Sam。

★ 「也；此外」的用法：**also, too, as well**

also	置於 beV、助動詞後或一般 V 前
too	置於句尾，前面通常加上逗號
as well	置於句尾

A: I feel so thirsty after I play basketball.

B: I **also** feel thirsty.

= I feel thirsty, **too**.

= I feel thirsty **as well**.

A: 打完籃球後我覺得非常口渴。

B: 我也覺得口渴。

★ **形容詞比較級的變化規則**

規則變化	單音節副詞 → adj. + er	fresh → fresher
	形容詞字尾為 e → adj. + r	cute → cuter
	形容詞字尾為「子音 + y」 → adj. 去 y + ier	pretty → prettier
	形容詞字尾為 「子音 + 短母音 + 子音」 → adj. 重複子音字尾 + er	hot → hotter
	多音節形容詞 → more + adj.	difficult → more difficult
不規則變化	many/much → more	good → better bad → worse

Olivia and Melinda were the same height before. Now, Olivia is **taller**.

Olivia 和 Melinda 之前一樣高，現在 Olivia 比較高。

## Word Power

◇ 為1200字 ◇ 為2000字 ◇ 為進階單字

- ◇ 1. **snowy** [ snoʊ ] *adj.* 下雪的；多雪的  
During **snowy** winters, the government closes the road through the forest.  
在多雪的冬天，政府會封閉穿越森林的道路。
- ◇ 2. **cross** [ krɒs ] *v.* 跨越；橫越  
You have to **cross** the street to get to that library over there.  
你必須要穿過這條街才能到達那邊那座圖書館。
- ◇ 3. **desert** [ 'dezət ] *n.* 沙漠  
There are **deserts** all over this country because the weather is hot and dry.  
這個國家遍布著沙漠，因為氣候炎熱又乾燥。
- ◇ 4. **foolish** [ 'fu:lɪʃ ] *adj.* 傻的；愚蠢的  
Don't look at your phone when you're driving a car. That's a **foolish** thing to do.  
開車時不要盯著你的手機。那是個愚蠢的行為。

### 認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- remain [ rɪ'meɪn ] *v.* 停留；繼續存在
- jungle [ 'dʒʌŋɡl ] *n.* 熱帶叢林
- camel [ 'kæm ] *n.* 駱駝

## 換你試試看



短句聽寫：聽完句子之後，請寫出正確的答案。

1. Reese \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Nicholas \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

解答請參閱 p. 70

## ★ Magic Box ★

★ **dream of + V-ing/N...** (phr.) 夢想；嚮往  
Eve **dreams of** a peaceful world and hopes wars will end one day.  
Eve 夢想著一個和平的世界，並希望戰爭有朝一日能結束。

### ★ 過去進行式的用法

\* 表示在過去某一特定時間的當下在「進行」或「持續」的動作。  
\* 過去進行式常與 when 引導的子句或其他過去時間副詞同時出現，以表明在「過去某一特定時間點」。

疑問句 * 為 yes/no 問句	Was/Were + S + V-ing...? <b>Were</b> you <b>doing</b> your math homework when the phone rang? 電話響時你正在寫數學作業嗎？
肯定句 * 本課用法	S + was/were + V-ing... We <b>were having</b> a meeting from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 早上 10 點到 12 點間我們正在開會。
否定句	S + was/were + not + V-ing... * was not 可縮寫為 wasn't; were not 可縮寫為 weren't。 Francis <b>was not listening</b> to his teacher because he felt bored. Francis 剛剛沒有在聽老師說話，因為他覺得無聊。

### ★ It is time to V... 該是做...的時候

It's already 7:30 a.m.! **It is time to** pack your bag and get ready for school.  
已經 7 點半了！是時候收拾書包準備上學了。

5

**Word Power** ◇ 為1200字 ◇ 為2000字 ◇ 為進階單字

- ◇ 1. **garden** [ 'gɑ:dn̩ ] *n.* 花園  
There are many roses in Emma's **garden**, so bees and butterflies often visit it.  
Emma 的花園裡種著許多玫瑰花，因此蜜蜂和蝴蝶常常到訪。
- ◇ 2. **plant** [ plænt ] *v.* 種植；栽種  
The city wants to **plant** more trees because they help clean the air.  
這座城市想要種植更多樹，因為它們有助於淨化空氣。
- ◇ 3. **mainly** [ 'menli ] *adv.* 通常地；主要地  
Avery **mainly** goes abroad for work, but he sometimes takes vacations for fun.  
Avery 大多為了工作而出國，但他偶爾是去度假玩樂的。
- ◆ 4. **discover** [ dɪ'skʌvə ] *v.* 發現  
On the first day of school, I **discovered** something. My new teacher is my friend's aunt!  
在開學的那天，我發現了一件事：我的新老師是我朋友的姑姑！

★ **Magic Box** ★

★ **get better** (phr.) 病況好轉；康復  
\* get 的動詞三態為 get-got-gotten。  
Billy stayed in bed all day to **get better** from his cold.  
Billy 為了讓感冒好轉，待在床上休息了一整天。

★ **take a walk** (phr.) 散步  
\* take 的動詞三態為 take-took-taken。  
After dinner, my family and I like to **take a walk** around the park.  
我們家喜歡在晚餐後到公園裡散步。

★ **所有格代名詞的用法**  
\* 用來取代「所有格 + (前方出現過的) 名詞」。

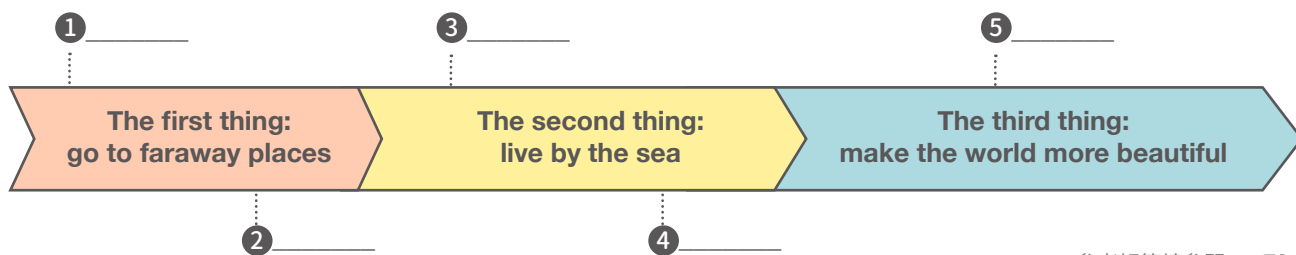
所有格	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
所有格代名詞	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs

“That’s not your toy! It’s **mine!**” the little boy shouted.  
「那不是你的玩具！是我的！」那個小男孩吼道。  
(mine 用來取代前方出現過的名詞 my toy。)

圖像筆記

本課當中提到 Miss Rumphius 人生中的要完成的 3 件事，請按照正確的時間順序，將發生的事件填入下列時間軸。

- a. She started a garden by her new house.  
b. She planted lupine seeds all over town.  
c. She went to an island and met the king of a fishing town.  
d. She mainly stayed in bed because her back often hurt.  
e. She traveled to snowy mountains, jungles, and deserts.



參考解答請參閱 p. 70



讀之前  
想想看

How do you feel about your face, body, and hair?

(Cathy and Helen are trying on clothes in a store.)

Cathy: Ugh. My skin is **terrible**<sup>1</sup>, and I'm fat. It makes me sad. I worry about my appearance all the time.

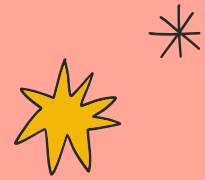
Helen: It's not that bad. You're thinking too much about it.

Cathy: Look! All these beautiful people on social media have **perfect**<sup>2</sup> hair, faces, and bodies.

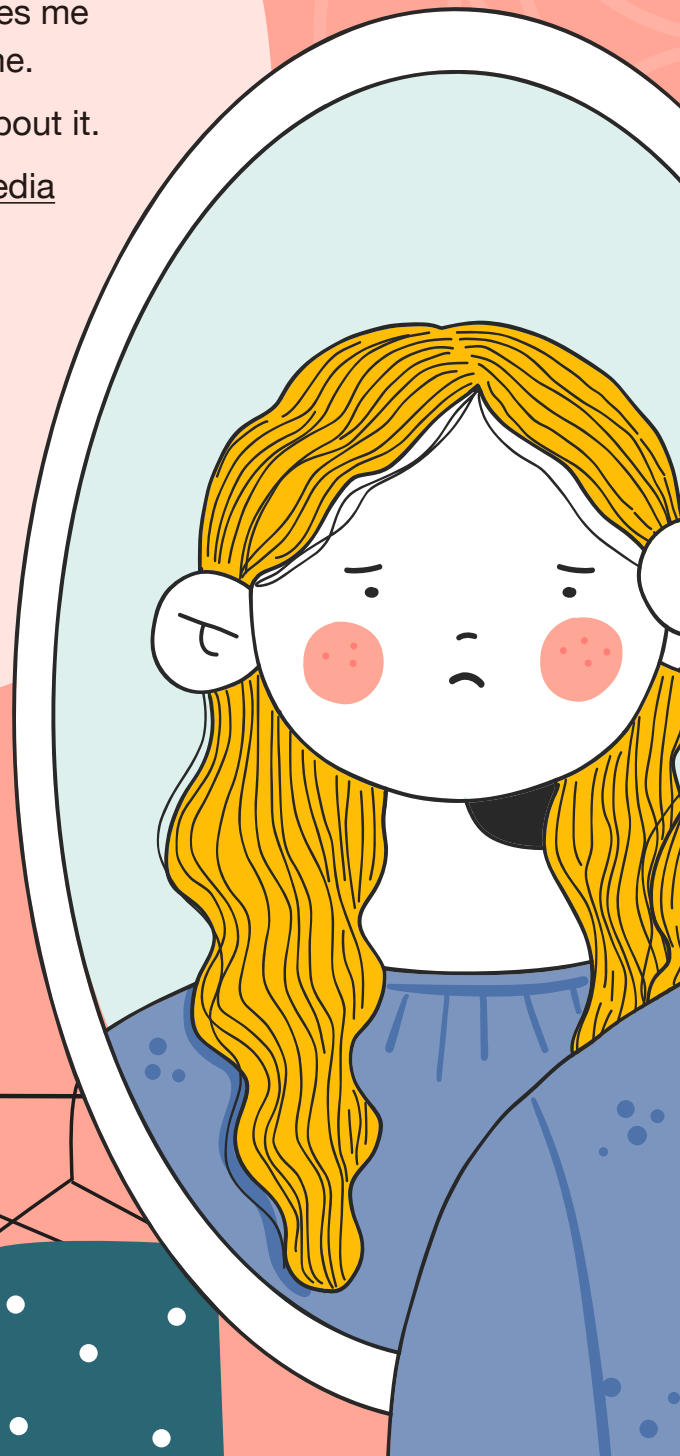
Helen: Maybe they use photo editing apps. Those photos could be fake!

Cathy: Hmm, that's true. But **even**<sup>3</sup> **the other** girls at our school are really pretty.

Helen: You might have appearance anxiety. It can become a **serious**<sup>4</sup> problem. **How about** trying to make some changes, like exercising and eating healthily? You could also learn about **taking care of** your skin. ▶



D  
Appea



# Dealing with Appearance Anxiety

[ə'pɪrəns][æŋ'zaɪəti] (n.) 容貌焦慮

\* 擁抱獨一無二  
拒絕容貌焦慮 \*

by Rebecca Miller



讀之前  
想想看

What are some ways to feel good about your appearance?

**A**pppearance anxiety is a **negative**<sup>1</sup> **focus** on your appearance. It may happen because of past bad **experiences**<sup>2</sup>.

For example, maybe classmates at school bullied you by laughing at your appearance. This might lead you to **question yourself** and feel bad about your appearance.

Anyone can get appearance anxiety, but it's more common in young people. They may **focus** too much **on** their bodies in pursuit of a perfect appearance. Also, they may **compare**<sup>3</sup> themselves with **others** a lot.

However, try to start thinking **positively**<sup>4</sup> and learn to appreciate yourself. You could also get help from a doctor if you're really struggling. Remember: your appearance is only one part of you. **A+**



## Word Power

◆ 為1200字 ◆ 為2000字 ◆ 為進階單字

◇ 1. **terrible** [ 'terəbl̩ ] *adj.* 糟糕的

The weather was **terrible** today because of the heavy rain and strong winds.

今天的天氣很糟糕，因為有豪雨跟強風。

◇ 2. **perfect** [ 'pɜːfɛkt ] *adj.* 完美的

Molly felt proud when she got a **perfect** grade on her English test.

Molly 在英文考試得到極佳的成績時感到很驕傲。

◇ 3. **even** [ 'ivən ] *adv.* 甚至

I was so busy today. I didn't **even** eat lunch!

我今天真的很忙，我甚至沒有吃午餐。

◇ 4. **serious** [ 'sɪriəs ] *adj.* 嚴重的

Kevin made some **serious** mistakes, so he failed the test.

Kevin 犯了一些嚴重的錯誤，所以他考試不及格。

## 認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- social media [ 'soʃəl ] [ 'mɪdiə ] *n.* 社群媒體
- photo editing app [ 'fotə ] [ 'ɛdɪtɪŋ ] [ æp ] *n.* 修圖軟體
- fake [ feɪk ] *adj.* 假的



你知道嗎？審美觀會因為文化、年齡、經歷等因素的影響而有所不同，是一種流動的概念。了解這點可以幫助我們接納自己、擺脫對容貌的過度焦慮，發現內在獨特的美 ♥

## ★ Magic Box ★

## ★ 本課「other」的用法比較

<b>the other + Ns</b> * 有限制範圍，指「一群體中剩下來的人或物」 * 第一天用法	<b>The other</b> classmates cheered loudly when Andy's team won the basketball game. 當 Andy 的隊伍贏得籃球比賽時，班上其他同學大聲歡呼。
<b>others (pron.) = other + Ns</b> * 未限制範圍，指「任何其他的人或物」 * 第二天用法	It's important to treat <b>others</b> politely. 有禮貌地對待別人是很重要的。 (此處 others 代指 other people)

## ★ How about ...? 表示提議

\* How about ...? 可在向他人提議或徵求對方意見時使用，語氣較為委婉。

How about + **N/V-ing**?

A: What are we doing this weekend?

B: **How about going** for a hike in the mountains?

A: 我們這週末要做什么？

B: 去山上健行如何？

## ★ take care of (phr.) 照顧

\* take 的動詞三態為 take-took-taken。

Valeria has to **take care of** her dad because he is sick.

Valeria 得照顧她爸爸，因為她爸爸生病了。

## 換你試試看

請圈選出正確答案。

1. A: What's our plan for this weekend?  
B: How about **a. go** / **b. going** to the beach for a picnic?
2. Ellis finished his work, but **a. the other** / **b. others** are still busy.
3. There was a **a. serious** / **b. perfect** earthquake last night. Many people lost their homes and families.

解答請參閱 p. 70

7

Word Power

◇ 為1200字 ◆ 為2000字 ◊ 為進階單字

- ◆ 1. **negative** [ 'nɛɡətɪv ] *adj.* 負面的  
We have **negative** memories of that hotel.  
The room was very dirty.  
我們對那間旅館有很不好的回憶，它的房間非常髒。
- ◆ 2. **experience** [ ɪk'spɪrɪəns ] *n.* 經歷  
Going on vacation to Guam was a fun **experience!** I want to go back.  
去關島度假是個有趣的體驗，我好想再去。
- ◆ 3. **compare** [ kəm'peɪ ] *v.* 比較  
Jessica and James **compared** their notes from class and saw lots of differences.  
Jessica 和 James 比較了他們的課堂筆記，看到了許多不同之處。
- ◆ 4. **positively** [ 'pɒzətɪvli ] *adv.* 正面地；積極地  
Although Jenny had a hard time last year, she kept seeing everything **positively**.  
雖然 Jenny 去年過得很不好，但是她依然正面地看待所有事情。

認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- bully [ 'bʊli ] *v.* 霸凌；欺負
- in pursuit of sth [ ɪn ] [ pə'sʊt ] [ əv ] *phr.* 追求...
- struggling [ 'strʌɡlɪŋ ] *adj.* 掙扎的；苦惱的

換你試試看

以下畫底線的母音，哪些跟 about 的 a 有相同 [ə] 的發音？

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| ser <u>u</u> ious | ex <u>u</u> perience |
| ev <u>e</u> n     | neg <u>a</u> tive    |
| per <u>e</u> ct   | ter <u>r</u> ible    |

解答請參閱 p. 70

★ Magic Box ★

★ focus 的字義辨異

(n.) 關注； 注意 *第一次用法	The <b>focus</b> of yesterday's talk was a healthy diet. We learned about the six food groups. 昨天演講的焦點是健康飲食，我們學到了 6 大食物分類。
(v.) 集中 (注意力) *第二次用法	* <b>focus on sth (phr.)</b> 專注於某事物 Winnie <b>focuses on</b> her work well when she is in a quiet room. 當 Winnie 身處在安靜的房間裡時，她就會非常專注於她的工作。

★ question (v.) 懷疑

Joanna began to **question** the safety of the plan. It seemed like a bad idea.  
Joanna 開始懷疑這個計畫的安全性。這似乎不是個好主意。

★ 反身代名詞的用法

	主詞	反身代名詞
單數	I	myself
	you	yourself
	he	himself
	she	herself
	it	itself
複數	we	ourselves
	you	yourselves
	they	themselves

- (1) -self 或 -selves 表示「...自己」。
- (2) 主詞及受詞相同時，要用反身代名詞當受詞。
- (3) 「by + 反身代名詞」表「獨自；無他人的協助」；  
by oneself = on one's own。

- I hurt **myself** when I cut vegetables, but I feel better now.  
我在切菜時弄傷了自己，但我現在好多了。
- Sarah's five years old. She can tie her shoes **by herself/on her own**.  
Sarah 5 歲了。她可以自己綁鞋帶。



\* 你有「容貌焦慮 (Appearance anxiety)」嗎？  
透過以下的小遊戲來檢視看看吧！ \*  
\*



	Agree 同意	Sometimes 有時候	Disagree 不同意
1 I usually look in the mirror to check on my appearance.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 I think my appearance is ugly and unattractive.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 My appearance causes me a lot of pressure and bad emotions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 I feel my appearance affects my ability to make friends.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 I don't want to go to school because of my appearance.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

unattractive (adj.) 難看的；不吸引人的 / ability (n.) 能力



如果以上 5 個問題有其中 3 個或以上的答案是「同意」或「有時候」，那你可能對於自己的外貌有感到焦慮的跡象。此外，若某一問題讓你特別困擾，也請多加留意。在自己能力範圍內加以改善，並且學會欣賞自己不那麼完美的地方，慢慢試著克服它吧。



# Think Before You Speak: Microaggressions Can Hurt

## 什麼是微歧視？當心成為無心的加害者

**microaggression**

[ˈmaɪkroʊəˈɡreɪʃən]

(n.) 微歧視

**micro** 表示

「微小的；輕微的」

**aggression** 表示

「侵犯；攻擊」

常用來表示「看似出自無意，卻隱藏著刻板印象或偏見，對特定族群造成傷害的言語或舉動」。



10

本日課程選單



讀之前  
想想看

Do you think twice before you say something?  
Why or why not?

What do you think about this idea: boys should not cry? When you say this to someone, it could be a microaggression. This means showing prejudice or stereotypes about ① \_\_\_\_\_ groups through actions or words. These can be about gender, race, age, looks, and more. ② \_\_\_\_\_: “She always gets good grades on tests. She must be poor at sports.”

Microaggressions can hurt people. So, we should ③ \_\_\_\_\_ before we say or do anything. Also, we should be ④ \_\_\_\_\_ to differences and other cultures. This can help us build empathy and be kind. **A+**

認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- prejudice [ˈpreɪdʒədɪs] *n.* 偏見；歧視
- stereotype [ˈstɛrɪəˌtaɪp] *n.* 刻板印象

- gender [ˈdʒɛndə] *n.* 性別
- empathy [ˈɛmpəθi] *n.* 同理心

- ① (A) all (B) few (C) every (D) certain
- ② (A) For example (B) To begin with (C) However (D) Besides
- ③ (A) avoid talking with children (B) ask someone's age  
(C) check our words and actions (D) look at our test scores
- ④ (A) mean (B) rude (C) honest (D) open

答案與解析請參閱 p. 22

# 答案與解析

## 1 正確答案為：(D) certain

本題四個選項的意思分別是：

- (A) all (det.) 全部的…；所有的…
- (B) few (det.) 很少的…
- (C) most (det.) 最多的…
- (D) certain (det.) 特定的…

依敘述可判斷出僅 (D) certain 符合文意。句子意思為「微歧視指的是透過行為或言語，對特定群體表現出偏見或刻板印象。」

## 2 正確答案為：(A) For example

本題測驗的是根據文意選擇正確的轉折詞。轉折詞用於連接前後兩個句子，能使前後文更具連貫性或形成對比。依前一句提到微歧視涉及的面向，正解 (A) For example 舉例來說 則可帶出實際例子。句子意思為 例如：「她考試總是拿高分，那麼她一定不擅長運動。」

本題其他選項也是常見的轉折詞，它們的意思如下：

- (B) To begin with 首先  
用於條列式陳述內容，會搭配「second 第二、next 接著……」等轉折詞使用。
- (C) However 然而  
用於表達轉折語氣。
- (D) Besides 除…之外還有  
用於補充資訊，以強化前述內容。

## 3 正確答案為： (C) check our words and actions

本題測驗的是能否從句中所提供的線索來推敲出答案。句子意思為「因此，我們在說任何話、做任何事之前，應該…」，從這句的「說或者做任何事情」可以判斷空格處要填的內容就是檢視自己的言行，因此答案為 (C)。

第 2 與 3 題為會考克漏字常見題型。  
作答小撇步：從空格上下句或者前後來找線索就對囉！

## 4 正確答案為：(D) open

本題四個選項的意思分別是：

- (A) mean (adj.) 刻薄的
  - (B) rude (adj.) 粗魯的
  - (C) honest (adj.) 誠實的
  - (D) open (adj.) 開放的；沒有限制的
- 依敘述可判斷出僅 (D) open 符合文意。句子意思為「我們也應該對差異和其他文化保持開放的態度。」



## 延伸選讀 | Hot News

環境教育

# A Green Solution for Coastal Protection

## 海沙通電防侵蝕 天然防波堤取代消波塊



Climate change is causing sea levels to rise, which leads to **coastal erosion**<sup>1</sup>. Many places use **tetrapods** to stop erosion. However, this might not be the best solution. Scientists are now looking for better ways to protect coasts and the environment.

In the US, a new method was inspired by sea creatures like **clams**<sup>2</sup>. These animals use **minerals**<sup>3</sup> from seawater to form shells. The new method works by applying electrical energy to wet sand. This causes the minerals in the water to form natural **cement**<sup>4</sup>.

The new method of using electricity to create natural cement costs less than using tetrapods. It also causes less harm to the **ecosystem**<sup>5</sup>. Moreover, the solid sand can be **dissolved**<sup>6</sup> at any time if needed. These benefits make it a promising solution for future coastal protection.

氣候變遷正造成海平面上升，進而導致海岸侵蝕。許多地區會使用消波塊來減緩侵蝕，但這可能不是最好的方法。科學家正在尋找更好的方案以保護海岸和環境。

在美國，一項新技術以蛤蜊等海洋生物為靈感而誕生。這些生物會利用海水中的礦物質形成外殼。這項新技術的原理為對浸濕的沙子通電，以促使水中的礦物質形成天然水泥。

這種透過電力製造天然水泥的新技術比傳統使用消波塊的成本來得低。它對生態系統造成的傷害也更小。此外，固化的沙子在必要時可以隨時解體。這些優勢使它有望成為未來保護海岸的解方。



tetrapod [ˈtɛtrəˌpɒd] (n.) 消波塊能吸收並減弱海浪的衝擊，保護海岸不受侵蝕。

## Reading Comprehension

- What is a likely problem with using tetrapods to protect coastlines?
  - They are not easy to move.
  - They might damage the ocean environment.
  - They cannot stop sea levels from rising.
  - They only work on certain shores.
- What is the word "it" in the third paragraph talking about?
  - The method of using tetrapods.
  - The sea creatures' mineral-forming method.
  - The rising sea levels caused by climate change.
  - The new natural cement method.

解答請參閱 p. 70

1. **coastal erosion** [ˈkɒstl̩][ˈrɔːʒən] *n.* 海岸侵蝕

2. **clam** [klæm] *n.* 蛤蜊；蚌

3. **mineral** [ˈmɪnərəl] *n.* 礦物；礦物質

4. **cement** [səˈment] *n.* 水泥

5. **ecosystem** [ˈɪkəʊsɪstəm] *n.* 生態系統

6. **dissolve** [dɪˈzɒlv] *v.* (使) 溶解；(使) 解體

素養

Ready  
Go!

[ 'ki,wɜd ] (n.) 關鍵字

# Making Your Search Easier with Simple Keywords

關鍵字搜尋撇步大公開！找資料不再如大海撈針

11



本日課程選單

讀之前  
想想看

What did you last search for online?

Maybe you use “How can I write school **reports**<sup>1</sup>?” to **search**<sup>2</sup> the internet. In fact, this isn't specific enough to get good answers. You need keywords. They help us find the right answers quickly.



Here are some tips for using keywords:

1

Use short words or sentences. For example, “**Give** me English report examples for junior high students” is too long. Try “junior high English report examples.”

2

Put different keywords **together**, like formats and **subjects**<sup>3</sup>. “World War II English report” is one example.

3

Use quotation marks. These help the search engine find the same **results**<sup>4</sup> as your keywords. **A+**



## Word Power

◇ 為1200字 ◇ 為2000字 ◇ 為進階單字

### 1. report [rɪ'pɔ:t] n. 報告

Stacy read books about dinosaurs. Then, she gave a **report** about them.

Stacy 讀了關於恐龍的書籍後，做了一場相關口頭報告。

### 2. search [sɜ:tʃ] v. (在網路上) 搜尋

**search engine** [sɜ:tʃ][ 'endʒən] n. 搜尋引擎

My friends love to **search** the internet for new stores to go to.

我的朋友們喜歡在網路上尋找要逛的新店家。

### 3. subject ['sʌbdʒekt] n. 主題

The **subject** of my talk today is ways to teach music to children.

我今天演講的主題是教導孩童音樂的方式。

### 4. result [rɪ'zʌlt] n. (經查詢或研究取得的) 結果

Linda searched the library computer for the writer's name and found a few **results**.

Linda 在圖書館電腦上搜尋了作者的名字，然後找到了一些結果。

#### 認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- specific [spə'sɪfɪk] *adj.* 明確的；具體的
- format ['fɔ:mæt] *n.* 檔案格式
- quotation marks [kwɔ:'teɪʃən][ marks] *n. pl.* 上下引號



## ★ Magic Box ★

### ★ enough 的用法

(adv.)	adj./adv. + enough *表某特性「程度夠...」 *本課用法	Matt is <b>tall enough</b> to reach the top shelf of the closet. Matt 的身高夠高，足以搆到櫃子的頂層。
(det.)	enough + N *後面可加複數或不可數名詞，表「足夠的...」	I already have <b>enough winter clothes</b> . I don't need any more of them. 我已經有足夠的冬衣，我不需要更多了。

### ★ 授與動詞的用法

\*授與動詞需要兩個受詞，分別為直接受詞和間接受詞，句型如下：

S + 授與動詞 +	間接受詞 (人) + 直接受詞 (物)
	直接受詞 (物) + for/to + 間接受詞 (人)

\*常見的授與動詞：

後面接 for: buy、pick、choose、save、get……等。  
後面接 to: write、give、lend、send、read……等。

Doris **sent her friend a postcard** from Italy.  
= Doris **sent a postcard to her friend** from Italy.

Doris 從義大利寄了一張明信片給她朋友。

### ★ put sth together (phr.) 組合；搭配

\*put 的動詞三態為 put-put-put。

I'm trying to **put some clothes together** to make a fun look.

我正試著把一些衣物搭配成有趣的樣貌。

## 換你試試看

GEPT 寫作能力測驗必考題型

請依提示用介系詞改寫句子。

1. Meredith read her son stories before he went to bed. (to)

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

句子重組：將下列詞組排列成正確的句子。

2. study / didn't pass / for the exam, / so he / John didn't / enough

\_\_\_\_\_

解答請參閱 p. 70



12

本日課程選單

影片內附實用 AI 指令整理!

學會了如何使用關鍵字在搜尋引擎上快速找到想要的資訊，現在來試試看如何利用 AI 工具來幫助你找到需要的內容吧！

The screenshot shows a chat window with a black title bar and three colored window control buttons (pink, yellow, green) on the left. The chat interface has a white background with alternating yellow and light blue speech bubbles. On the right side, there are circular profile icons for Isaac and ChatGPT. Isaac's messages are in yellow bubbles, and ChatGPT's responses are in light blue bubbles. The conversation starts with Isaac asking for help, followed by ChatGPT's prompt for a question. Isaac then asks about writing a school English report, and ChatGPT provides a general structure. Isaac requests a specific example about K-pop music, and ChatGPT explains the importance of being direct and provides a detailed example with introduction, body, and conclusion sections. Isaac asks for more details on each part, and ChatGPT begins to provide a new report.

Isaac: Hello, ChatGPT! Can you help me with something?

ChatGPT: Sure! Please tell me your question.

Isaac: How do I write a school English report?

ChatGPT: A school English report usually has a title, introduction, body, and conclusion. The introduction should explain your topic. The body gives more information. In the conclusion, repeat your main idea. Do you need more?

Isaac: Hmm, I actually want a school report example about K-pop music.

ChatGPT: Oh, now I understand! Your first prompt was too extensive. You can give me your orders directly. For example, "Give me a K-pop music English report example."  
Here's an example for you:  
Introduction: What is K-pop music, and what are its influences?  
Body: Talk about K-pop's history, famous singers, and music style.  
Conclusion: K-pop's influences on the music business and give your ideas.

Isaac: Got it! Tell me more for each part.

ChatGPT: Sure, here is the new report ...

## 重點字彙

- title (n.) 標題
- explain (v.) 解釋；說明
- information (n.) 資訊
- influence (n.) 影響

## 延伸字彙

- introduction (n.) 前言；緒論
- conclusion (n.) 結論
- prompt (n.) 指令；文字提示

1

Why did Isaac talk with ChatGPT?

- A To ask for advice on buying a K-pop album.
- B To help solve ChatGPT's question.
- C To learn more about keywords.
- D To ask for a school report example.

2

What is true about this talk?

- A Isaac gave ChatGPT a clear order in the end.
- B Isaac didn't get the right report example during the whole talk.
- C Isaac asked ChatGPT to give him direct orders.
- D Isaac taught ChatGPT tips for giving prompts.

3

What might the word "extensive" mean in the talk?

- A Clear.
- B Broad.
- C Strong.
- D Excellent.



4

ChatGPT gave Isaac another result. What prompt did Isaac enter?



K-pop music and Western music aren't the same. K-pop has fun songs, cool dances, and colorful looks. Western music, like pop and rock, mainly focuses on the music and singing. Also, K-pop groups usually have more people in them.

- A "Give me some famous K-pop and Western singers."
- B "Tell me the differences between K-pop and Western music."
- C "When and where did K-pop and Western music start?"
- D "Besides K-pop and Western music, what are some other music styles?"

Western 西方的

解答請參閱 p. 70

大家好！  
我是 Ethan，我和 Evelyn 是雙胞胎兄妹，現在是一名物理系大一學生。除了物理學外，天文學也是我的最愛，觀星和想像宇宙之外的世界很有趣喔！伽利略是我喜歡的科學家。



# Evelyn & Ethan

## Learn about

### 天文奇景血月傳說

written by  
illustrated

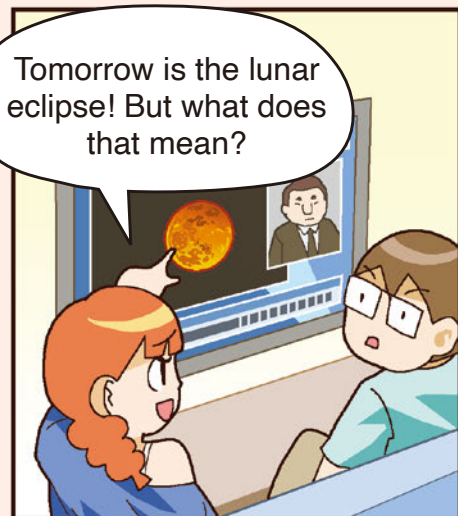
13



本日課程選單

讀之前想想看

What do you think about when you look at the moon?



Tomorrow is the lunar eclipse! But what does that mean?

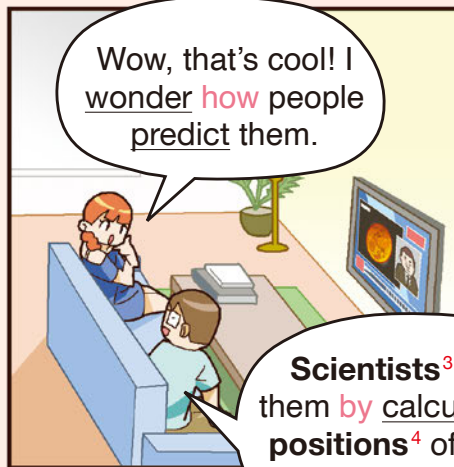


It happens when the sun, Earth, and the moon are in a **straight<sup>1</sup>** line.



So, Earth's **shadow<sup>2</sup>** blocks the whole moon?

Right! This only happens during a full moon.

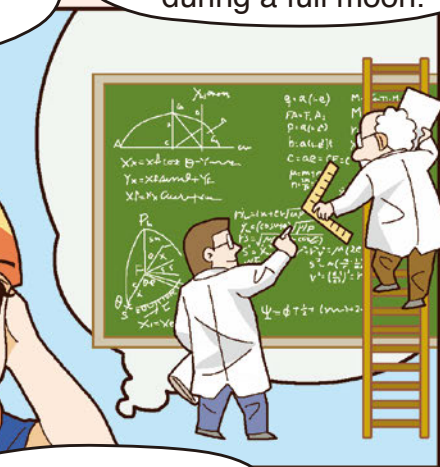


Wow, that's cool! I wonder **how** people predict them.



They can really do that?

**Scientists<sup>3</sup>** predict them **by calculating** the **positions<sup>4</sup>** of the sun, Earth, and the moon.



Yes, and ancient eclipses even helped people **learn about** Earth's shape. They learned about the sizes of the sun and moon, too!



Can we look at the lunar eclipse with just our eyes?



Yes. We don't need special glasses like for a **solar eclipse**.

# And Ethan Lunar Eclipses

[ 'lunə ] [ r'klɪps ] (n.) 月食

## — 揭祕「月食」之謎

Rebecca Miller  
by Weily



嗨！我是 Evelyn，  
是社會系大一生，我熱衷於  
探索和觀察人類與動物的行為。  
是擁有 3 隻貓咪的貓奴，對動物  
學也很感興趣。雖然我和哥哥  
的專業不同，但我們都熱愛  
新知，經常互相發問與  
討論。

14



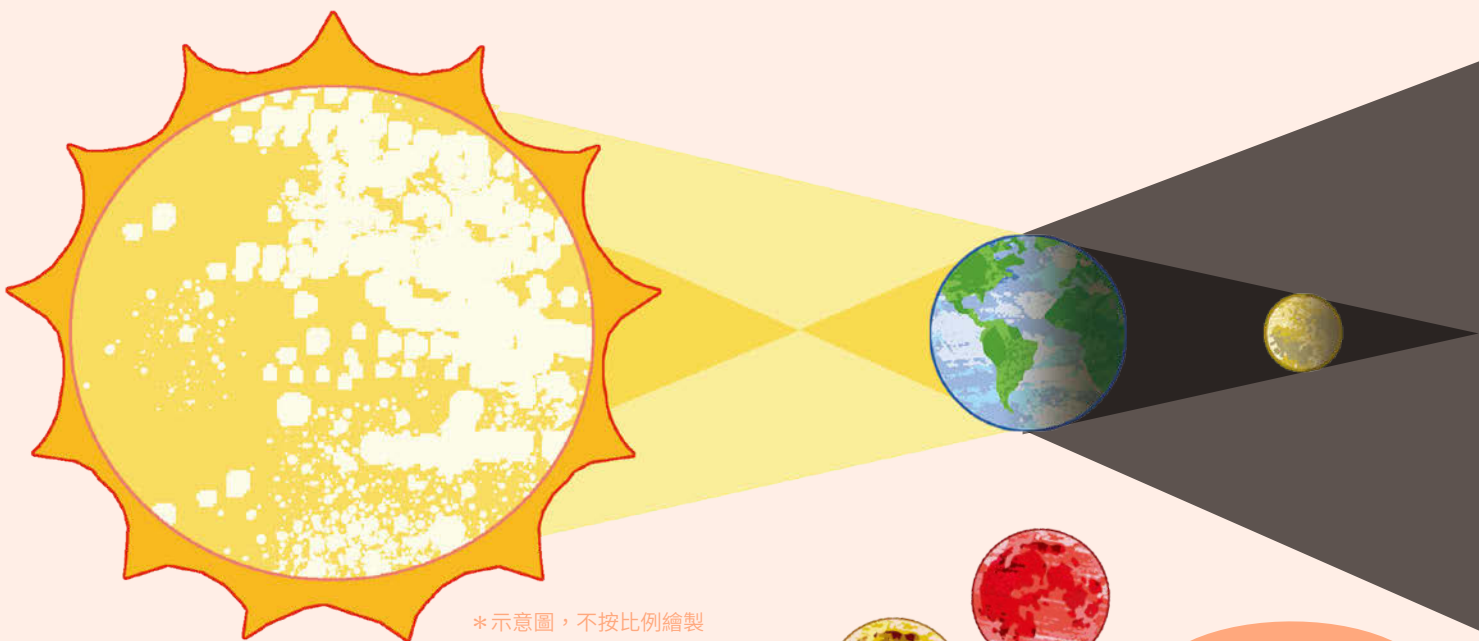
本日課  
程選單

讀之前  
想想看

What are some famous stories about the moon?

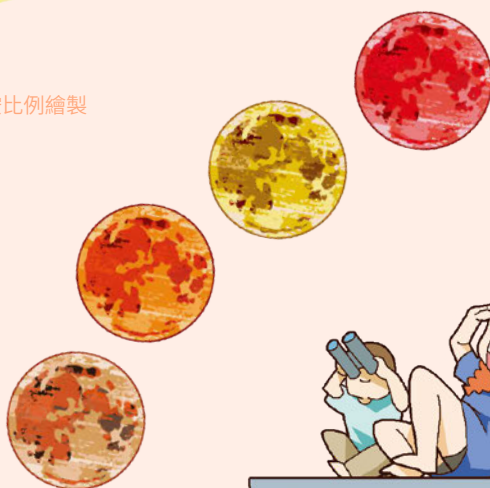
Lunar eclipses happen about twice a year. Some years have **none**<sup>1</sup>, one, or even a **maximum**<sup>2</sup> of five! However, only 29% of lunar eclipses are total lunar eclipses. A lunar eclipse can last **up to** two hours.

The moon usually appears red during a total lunar eclipse. This is because Earth's atmosphere scatters other colors of **light**<sup>3</sup>. So, only red light passes through the atmosphere and **shows up** on the moon.

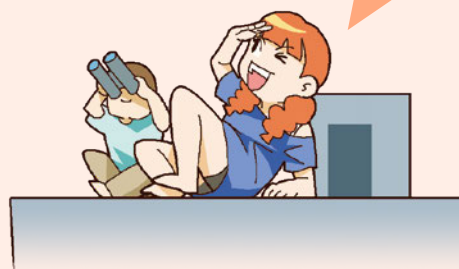


\*示意圖，不按比例繪製

Dust and clouds in Earth's atmosphere can also **affect**<sup>4</sup> how the moon looks. They make the moon appear different colors during an eclipse. These colors are usually yellow, orange, or brown. **A+**



Lunar eclipses  
happen once in  
a blue moon ... I  
mean red moon!



## Word Power

◇ 為1200字 ◆ 為2000字 ◁ 為進階單字

- ◇ 1. **straight** [stret] *adj.* 直的  
This is a **straight** road. You can see the end of it from here.  
這是一條筆直的道路，你從這裡就可以看到路的盡頭。
- ◆ 2. **shadow** [ˈʃædo] *n.* 影子；陰影  
We sat under the tree's **shadow** to keep cool during our picnic.  
野餐時我們坐在樹蔭下乘涼。
- ◆ 3. **scientist** [ˈsaɪəntɪst] *n.* 科學家  
**Scientists** are trying to make new machines to help people stay healthy.  
科學家正在嘗試製作新的機器來幫助人們保持健康。
- ◆ 4. **position** [pəˈzɪʃən] *n.* 位置  
Can you show me my current **position** on the map? I can't find my way to the school.  
你可以在地圖上指出我現在的位置嗎？我找不到去學校的路。

### 認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- wonder [ˈwʌndə] *v.* 想知道；疑惑
- predict [prɪˈdɪkt] *v.* 預測
- calculate [ˈkælkjə,leɪt] *v.* 計算
- solar eclipse [ˈsɒlə] *n.* 日食  
solar *adj.* 太陽的

## 換你試試看

### 1. 請合併以下兩句，並將其改寫為間接問句：

- Maggie doesn't know it.
- Why didn't her friend show up to the party?

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 2. 句子重組：將下列詞組排列成正確的句子。

learned about / was surprised / death / when he / the famous singer's / Frank

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

解答請參閱 p. 70

## ★ Magic Box ★

### ★ wh- 名詞子句當作間接問句

\* wh- 疑問詞可形成**直接問句**，句型如下：

Wh- 疑問詞 + beV/aux. + S...?

須倒裝

How do people predict them?

人們是怎麼預測月食的？

\* wh- 疑問詞亦可形成**間接問句**，併入主要子句使用，此時亦稱為 wh- 名詞子句，在此作為句子的受詞使用。

\* 含間接問句的句子，其句尾需加句點或問號視主要子句決定。句型如下：

主要子句 + wh- 疑問詞 + S  
+ (aux.) + beV/V...

不倒裝

→ 利用上方的直接問句即可改為本課句子：

主要子句                      間接問句

I wonder how people predict them.

我很想知道人們是怎麼預測月食的。(how 所引導的名詞子句當動詞 wonder 的受詞，使語意完整。)

### ★ by + V-ing/N... 表示「藉由...」

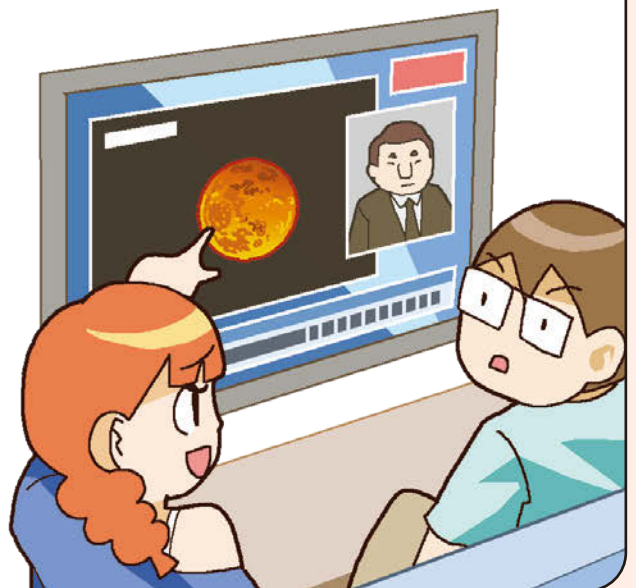
\* 介系詞 by 有「藉由，透過 (某種方法)」的意思，後面加動名詞或是名詞帶出達成目的的手段。

- Jerry helps his mom clean the house **by mopping** the floor.  
Jerry 藉由拖地來幫媽媽打掃家裡。
- My father goes to work **by car** every day.  
我爸爸每天開車上班。

### ★ learn about (phr.) 得知

The typhoon is coming! I **learned about** it from the news on TV.

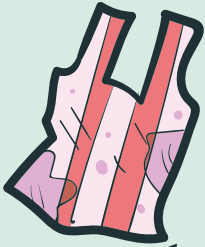
颱風要來了！我從電視新聞得知這個消息。







\*以下單字皆為名詞



# Garbage or Recycling?

## A Helping Guide



### 牙膏、收據怎麼丟？ 回收實用指南

written by Rebecca Miller illustrated by 鹿先生

#### 🎧 情境實用句

(底線處可自行依實際狀況替換成其他文字。)

##### Where does ... go? ...要丟哪裡？

• **The plastic bottles go in the plastic bin/ recycling bin.**

塑膠瓶丟進塑膠回收桶／  
回收桶。  
\* recycling bin [ rɪ'saɪklɪŋ ] [ bɪn ]  
(n.) 回收箱；回收桶

• **The receipts go in the garbage.**

發票丟進垃圾桶。  
\* receipt [ rɪ'si:t ] (n.) 發票；收據  
• **I'll throw it in the garbage bin.**  
我會把它丟進垃圾桶。

##### Can we recycle ...? 我們可以回收...嗎？

• **They are recyclable because they're simple plastic. They have a lot of reuse value!**

它們可以回收，因為它們的材質只有塑膠。它們再利用的價值很高！  
\* recyclable [ rɪ'saɪkləbəl ] (adj.) 可回收的  
\* reuse value [ ri'ju:z ] [ 'vælju ] (n.) 再利用價值

• **They're not easy to collect and have little reuse value.**

它們不易收集，而且再利用價值很低。  
• **They are general waste.**  
它們是一般垃圾。





讀之前  
想想看

Which of the following is recyclable?

① Toothbrushes. / ② Toothpaste tubes. / ③ Plastic tooth floss picks.

(Adam is going to brush his teeth.)

Adam: Do we have any more toothpaste? This **tube**<sup>1</sup> is almost out.

Elsie: We do, but there should be more inside. Cut the tube open and use your toothbrush to get it out. Then, you can wash the empty tube and **recycle**<sup>2</sup> it.

Adam: Really? I always **throw** it **out**<sup>3</sup> as garbage.

Elsie: They are recyclable because they're simple plastic. They have a lot of reuse value!

Adam: OK, I'll remember that for the future. What about toothbrushes or plastic tooth floss picks? Can we also recycle them?

Elsie: No. They're not easy to **collect**<sup>4</sup> and have little reuse value. ▶

## Word Power

◇ 為1200字 ◇ 為2000字 ◇ 為進階單字

◆ 1. **tube** [ tjuːb ] *n.* 軟管狀容器

The artist used a **tube** of paint to add color to the painting.

這名藝術家使用了一條顏料為這幅畫作上色。

◆ 2. **recycle** [ ,riːsaɪkəl ] *v.* 回收

It's important to **recycle** old paper. It can become new paper!

回收廢紙很重要，它們可以變成新的紙張！

◆ 3. **throw out** [ θrəʊ ][ aʊt ] *phr.* 扔掉；丟棄  
(throw-threw-thrown)

You should **throw out** those old clothes. They take up too much space in the dresser.

你應該把那些舊衣物丟掉，它們佔衣櫃太多空間了。

◆ 4. **collect** [ kəˈlɛkt ] *v.* (使) 聚集，集中

We **collect** red and orange leaves in the park during the fall.

秋天時，我們會在公園將紅色和橘色的落葉聚集成堆。

認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

• toothpaste [ 'tuθ,pest ] *n.* 牙膏

• tooth floss pick [ tuθ ][ flɒs ][ pɪk ] *n.* 牙線棒

18

本日課程選單

讀之前  
想想看

Are paper receipts recyclable? What do you think?

Adam: I'm **back**<sup>1</sup>! I got some drinks to go with our movie!

Elsie: I'm coming!

(Elsie sees a receipt in the recycling bin in the kitchen.)

Elsie: Did you throw this receipt in the recycling bin?

Adam: Yes. I never collect receipts.

Elsie: **In that case**<sup>2</sup>, the receipts go in the garbage.

Adam: Really? Aren't they just paper?

Elsie: No. They have unrecyclable ink<sup>3</sup> on them. That makes them "dirty," so they don't have much recycle value. They are general waste.

Adam: That sounds cool. I'll take it out and throw it in the garbage bin.

Elsie: When we **finish**<sup>4</sup> our drinks, we can recycle the bottles and cans, though! **A+**

為本月攻略文法島的文法點，詳見 p. 37。

## Word Power

◇ 為1200字 ◇ 為2000字 ◇ 為進階單字

### ◇ 1. **back** [ bæk ] *adv.* 返回

Ivy took the wrong book from the library. She brought it **back** right away.  
Ivy 從圖書館拿錯了書，所以她立即把它還回去。

### ◇ 2. **in that case** [ ɪn ] [ ðæt ] [ kes ] *phr.* 既然如此；那樣的話

Did you forget your keys? **In that case**, you'll have to wait outside until your mom comes home.  
你忘了帶鑰匙嗎？那樣的話，你要在外頭等到你媽媽回家。

### ◇ 3. **ink** [ ɪŋk ] *n.* 墨水

Jason couldn't finish his test because his pen ran out of **ink**.  
Jason 沒辦法寫完考卷，因為他的原子筆沒水了。

### ◇ 4. **finish** [ 'fɪnɪʃ ] *v.* 吃完；喝完

I **finished** my dinner quickly so I could go outside and play.  
我快快吃完了晚餐，這樣我才能出去玩。

認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- unrecyclable [ ,ʌnrɪ'saɪkləbəl ] *adj.* 不可回收的

閱讀完本課的文章後，

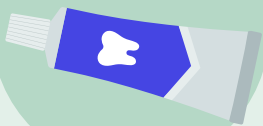
相信你對於可回收與不可回收的物品有了基本的概念。

現在，試試看將以下已經整理或清洗乾淨的物品丟進正確的垃圾桶吧！

raincoat



toothpaste tube



mirror



plastic bag



plastic tooth floss pick



sneakers



receipt



contact lenses



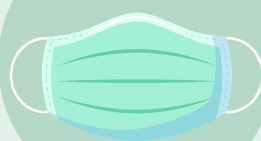
earphones



plastic cup



face mask



toothbrush



paper cup



foam fruit wrapper



paper bag



newspaper



**Trash can**

**Recycling bin**



掃 QR code 進入「回收大百科」，了解更多回收相關知識。

解答請參閱 p. 70



### 連綴動詞

### 感官動詞

#### 連綴動詞

連綴動詞用於連接主詞和補語，後面常接形容詞或名詞作為補語，以說明主詞的狀態、特徵或身份，例如 be 就屬連綴動詞的一種。

#### I. 具感官性質的連綴動詞：

look (看起來)、sound (聽起來)、smell (聞起來)、taste (嘗起來)、feel (感覺起來)，句型如下：

S + 連綴動詞 + adj.

例 The sky **looks beautiful** with orange and pink colors.

天空中橘色和粉色交織在一起，看起來很美。

例 Jane **felt tired** because she stayed up late last night.

Jane 因為昨晚熬夜而感到很累。

S + 連綴動詞 + like + N

例 Look at the mountains, rivers, and forests. The scenery **looks like a postcard!**

你看那山脈、河流和森林！這裡的景色看起來像張明信片！

例 Paul **sounded like a real singer** when he hit that high note.

當 Paul 唱出那個高音時，聽起來就像一位真正的歌手。

#### II. 表示狀態持續或改變的連綴動詞：

表狀態持續：keep、stay

常用於表示「負面」改變

表狀態改變：become、get、grow、turn、go

常用於表示「顏色」改變

句型如下：

S + 連綴動詞 + adj.

例 Teddy couldn't **stay calm** when he went to the dentist because he was afraid.

Teddy 去看牙醫時無法保持冷靜，因為他很害怕。

例 Weber **grew distant** after he fought with his best friend.

Weber 在和他最好的朋友吵架後變得疏遠。

例 Katy **turned pale** after she heard the bad news.

Katy 在聽到壞消息後臉色變得蒼白。

- 例 The milk **went bad** because Sam forgot to put it back in the fridge.  
牛奶壞掉了，因為 Sam 忘了把它放回冰箱。

### 補充用法

become 後面除了可以接形容詞外，也可接名詞，表示「變成；成為」的意思。

S + become + adj.

- 例 The baby **became quiet** after his mother picked him up.  
在媽媽抱起寶寶後，他變得安靜。

S + become + N

- 例 Annie **became an English teacher** after she left the company.  
Annie 離開那間公司後成了一名英文老師。

### 換你試試看

請選出正確答案。

- The room \_\_\_\_\_ fresh grass after the rain.  
(A) smells (B) is smelling (C) smells like (D) smelling
- Though things don't go as Ella planned, she \_\_\_\_\_ positive.  
(A) grows (B) stays (C) turns (D) goes
- The old building \_\_\_\_\_ a popular coffee shop after the new owners took over.  
(A) becoming (B) became (C) became like (D) became to

解答請參閱 p. 70

### 感官動詞

感官動詞用來描述五官感覺，通常後面接上原形動詞或現在分詞。常見的感官動詞：

- 表視覺：see、watch、look at
- 表聽覺：hear、listen to
- 表嗅覺：smell
- 表整體感覺：feel、notice

1. 後接原形動詞（表示完整、瞬間的動作或結果），句型如下：

S + 感官動詞 + O + 原形 V...

- 例 The manager **noticed** Nick **leave** the office early.  
經理注意到 Nick 早早離開了辦公室。

## II. 後接 V-ing (表示進行中或片段的動作)，句型如下：

S + 感官動詞 + O + V-ing...

- 例 At the beach, Tina **felt** the wind **blowing** through her hair.  
在海灘上，Tina 感覺到風正輕輕拂過她的頭髮。

!

### 文意比較：後接原形 V vs. 後接 V-ing

#### • 後接原形 V：

- 例 Bill saw an old lady **cross** the road.  
Bill 看到一個老太太走過了馬路。

→ 看著老太太從馬路一邊走到另一邊的過程。

#### • 後接 V-ing：

- 例 Bill saw an old lady **crossing** the road, so he went over to help.  
Bill 看到有個老太太正在過馬路，所以他上前幫忙。

→ 看到老太太時，她正在過馬路。

## 易混淆用法

### 感官動詞 vs. 具感官性質的連綴動詞

- 感官動詞：用於表示主詞感受到受詞所做的動作。

- 例 I can **smell** Mom **cooking** steak in the kitchen.  
我能聞到媽媽在廚房煮牛排的味道。

- 具感官性質的連綴動詞：用於表示主詞本身的性質或狀態。

- 例 The steak **smells** **really good**.  
這牛排聞起來很香。

## 換你試試看

引導式翻譯：將正確的連綴動詞或感官動詞用法填入空格中。

1. Angela 看到一隻貓跳過圍欄，跑到她鄰居的家裡。

Angela \_\_\_\_\_ a cat \_\_\_\_\_ over the fence to her neighbor's house.

2. Nicholas 聽見有人正在敲門。

Nicholas \_\_\_\_\_ someone \_\_\_\_\_ on the door.

3. 那是什麼聲音？聽起來像是有寶寶在哭。

What's that? It \_\_\_\_\_ a crying baby.

解答請參閱 p. 70

# 電視節目播放時間表

縣市	頻道名稱	播放頻道台	播放時間	查詢電話
台北市	陽明山有線電視股份有限公司 新台北數位有線電視 金頻道數位有線電視 大安文山數位有線電視	第 3 頻道	週一至週日 05:00~05:30 16:30~17:00	(02)6635-6885#110
		第 4 頻道	週一至週五 00:00~00:30 09:30~10:00	
新北市	天外天有線電視有限公司	第 3 頻道	週一至週日 06:30~07:00 11:00~11:30 17:30~18:00	(02)2974-5511
	全聯有線電視有限公司 新唐城有線電視有限公司	第 3 頻道	週一至週日 05:00~05:30 16:30~17:00	(02)6635-6885#110
		第 4 頻道	週一至週五 00:00~00:30 09:30~10:00	
台中市	大台中數位有線電視頻道	第 3 頻道	週一至週日，三不播 14:30~15:00 19:30~20:00	(04)2407-6789
	豐盟有線電視股份有限公司	第 3 頻道	週一至週日 02:30~03:00 09:30~10:00	(04)3602-1189
	大屯有線電視股份有限公司 台灣佳光電訊股份有限公司	第 3 頻道	週一至週日 14:30~15:00	(04)2483-0606#8500 (04)4055-6688
彰化縣	彰化縣公益頻道基金會	第 3 頻道	週一至週日 07:00~07:30 13:00~13:30 16:00~16:30 21:00~21:30 (如有議會會播議會畫面) 02:00~02:30	(04)728-5311
台南市	新永安有線電視頻道	第 3 頻道	週一至週日 12:30~13:00 21:30~22:00	(06)271-8958
	雙子星有線電視頻道			(06)412-8812
	三冠王有線電視頻道			(06)412-8833
	南天有線電視頻道			(06)602-6568
高雄市	港都有線電視	第 3 頻道	週一至週日 16:00~16:30 21:00~21:30	(07)340-1998
	慶聯有線電視			(07)340-1001
	鳳信有線電視	第 4 頻道	週一至週五 00:00~00:30 05:30~06:00 15:30~16:00 20:00~20:30	(07)969-7011
	南國有線電視	第 39 頻道	週一至週五 07:30~08:00	(07)622-7737
	新高雄有線電視	第 4 頻道	週一至週五 03:00~03:30 07:00~07:30 17:00~17:30	(07)225-6999

※詳細播出時間請見該頻道官網或空美臉書

## 延伸選讀 II Hot News

品德教育

# Makeup at Ten: The Sephora Kids Trend and Its Impact

## 美妝小網紅崛起：Sephora Kids 風潮背後的隱憂



掃描聽朗讀

In recent years, a new trend called “Sephora kids” has emerged<sup>1</sup>. Many girls aged eight to 12 visit beauty stores like Sephora wearing full makeup<sup>2</sup>. Some parents even help them create makeup tutorial<sup>3</sup> videos, which gain attention online.

Many people are worried about these young influencers<sup>4</sup>. Sephora customers complain about them running around stores and leaving products in the wrong place. Skin doctors argue that children’s skin is naturally healthy and doesn’t need skincare<sup>5</sup> products. Others believe parents should pay more attention to their children’s behavior. They are concerned this trend could affect the kids’ physical and mental health.

Despite<sup>6</sup> the concerns, the Sephora kids trend has opened up new business opportunities. More companies are creating skincare and beauty products specifically for young children.

近年來，一項被稱為「Sephora kids」的新趨勢浮現。許多年齡介於 8 到 12 歲的女孩化著濃妝前往 Sephora 等美妝店。其中有些父母甚至幫她們製作化妝教學影片。此舉在網路上引起了關注。

許多人對這些小網紅感到擔心。Sephora 的顧客抱怨她們在店裡奔跑，且試用完產品後未物歸原位。皮膚科醫生表示兒童擁有天然健康的皮膚，不需再使用護膚產品。更有些人認為父母應該多加注意孩子的行為。他們擔心這種趨勢會影響兒童的身心健康。

儘管有這些擔憂，Sephora kids 的風潮仍帶來了新商機。越來越多公司開始打造專為幼童設計的護膚品和化妝品。

1. **emerge** [ ɪˈmɜːdʒ ] *v.* 出現；浮現

2. **makeup** [ ˈmeɪkʌp ] *n.* 化妝品

3. **tutorial** [ tuˈtɔːriəl ] *n.* 教學



### Reading Comprehension

- According to the article, what do some of these Sephora kids’ parents think?
  - They think it’s unnecessary for children to wear makeup at an early age.
  - They want their children to make their own beauty products.
  - They agree with the skin doctors’ opinions.
  - They support their kids and help them create makeup tutorial videos.
- What may happen in the future because of the rise of the Sephora kids?
  - There will be fewer followers of these Sephora kids.
  - Stores that sell young kids’ products will not let kids in.
  - More and more products for young kids may appear on the market.
  - Skin experts will continue to support children who are using beauty products.

解答請參閱 p. 70

4. **influencer** [ ˈɪnfluːənsə ] *n.*

(網路上) 有影響力的人；網紅

5. **skincare** [ ˈskɪnˌkeɪ ] *n.* 肌膚護理；肌膚保養

6. **despite** [ dɪˈspaɪt ] *prep.* 儘管；無論



# Volunteer Learn Four Popular Jobs for 助人助己：從志

Are you looking for<sup>1</sup> volunteer work? Check out these popular choices!

volunteer  
[ˌvɒləntɪr]  
(v.) 自願做... /  
無償做... /  
(n.) 志工

## 1 Library Helper

圖書館志工  
[ˈhelpə]

You will:

Put books back on the correct **shelves**<sup>2</sup>.

Help people find books and information.

Organize library resources like DVDs and newspapers.

You'll learn about **keeping** things **in order**. You'll also learn some ways to **manage** a lot of information well.

## 2 Exhibition Assistant

[ˌɛksəˈbɪʃən]

展場志工

You will:

Show visitors **around**<sup>3</sup> exhibitions.

Help **set up** **events**<sup>4</sup>.

Keep the area **clear** and safe for visitors to walk through.

You'll learn to speak **clearly** to make others understand you. You can also learn about different topics, like animals and history. This experience teaches you to plan and organize events. ▶



讀之前  
想想看

Would you like helping people, animals, or nature more? Why?

# nteer, , Grow: ar Volunteer - Students

工服務探索職涯



## Animal Shelter Volunteer

[ˈfɛltə]

動物收容所志工

~~~~~



You will:



## Beach Cleaner

[ˈkliːnə]

淨灘志工

~~~~~

You will:



Collect **trash**<sup>1</sup> on the beach and sort it for recycling.



Join events about **caring for** nature.

You'll understand the **importance**<sup>2</sup> of caring for nature.  
You'll learn about teamwork by working with others.



**Feed**<sup>3</sup> animals and keep their spaces clean.



Play with and train animals to help them feel comfortable around people.



Help animals find new homes.

You'll learn about **basic**<sup>4</sup> animal care, like feeding and cleaning them.  
Through this work, you **may** learn about animal care careers.



These volunteer jobs **let** you experience different kinds of work. Join one! Maybe you'll find your dream job! **A+**

## Word Power

◇ 為1200字 ◆ 為2000字 ◀ 為進階單字

◆ 1. **look for** [ lʊk ] [ fɔː ] *phr.* 尋找

Ken **looked for** his toy around the house, but he couldn't find it.

Ken 在房子裡到處找他的玩具，但他找不到。

◆ 2. **shelf** [ ʃɛlf ] *n.* 架子；書架

The naughty cat jumped up on the **shelf** and knocked down books and toys.

頑皮的貓咪跳上層架，把書和玩具都弄倒了。

◆ 3. **show sb around...** [ ʃə ] [ ə'raʊnd ]

*phr.* 帶某人參觀... (show-showed-shown)

The teacher **showed** the students **around** the school on the first day.

老師在開學第一天帶著學生參觀校園。

◆ 4. **event** [ ɪ'vent ] *n.* 活動

Our class will take part in several special **events** for our school's birthday.

我們班會參加好幾場校慶特別活動。

## 換你試試看

引導式翻譯：請依本課的 Word Power 和 Magic Box 內容填入翻譯。

## 1. Katy 在她的日曆上標記了音樂活動的日期。

Katy marked the date of the music \_\_\_\_\_ on her calendar.

## 2. Leo 僱了一名導遊來帶他參觀城市並介紹歷史。

Leo hired a guide to \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ the city and explain its history.

## 3. David 每天打掃，保持房子井然有序。

David always keeps the house \_\_\_\_\_ by cleaning every day.

解答請參閱 p. 70

## 認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- organize [ 'ɔːɡən,aɪz ] *v.* 整理；安排
- resource [ 'rɪsɔːs ] *n.* 資源
- manage [ 'mænɪdʒ ] *v.* 管理

## ★ Magic Box ★

★ **keep sth in order** (*phr.*) 使某事物井然有序

\* **keep** 的動詞三態為 **keep-kept-kept**。

Mom asked me to **keep** my books **in order**. I arranged them by title.

媽媽要我把書本排齊。我照著書名來排序。

★ **set up** (*phr.*) 安排；布置

\* **set** 的動詞三態為 **set-set-set**。

We **set up** some tables and chairs for people to use during the party.

我們擺放了一些桌椅，供人們在派對時使用。

★ **clear** 的字義辨異

(adj.) 暢通的；無阻礙的 * 第一次用法	The river was <b>clear</b> , so the boats could pass easily. 河道暢通，所以船隻可以輕鬆通過。
(adj.) 清楚的	The teacher's voice was <b>clear</b> , and everyone could hear her. 老師的聲音很清楚，大家都聽得到她說話。  * <b>clearly</b> ( <i>adv.</i> ) 清楚地 (第二次用法) The book showed each step <b>clearly</b> for making the gloves. 這本書清楚地展示做手套的步驟。

★ **不定詞用於表示行動的目的**

\* 此句型表示「為了...」的意思。

S + V1... + to/in order to + V2...  
= To/in order to + V2..., S + V1...

以本課課文為例：

You'll learn to speak clearly **to/in order to** make others understand you.

= **To/in order to** make others understand you, you'll learn to speak clearly.

你將學習如何清楚地表達，讓他人理解你的說明。

21

**Word Power** ◆ 為1200字 ◆ 為2000字 ◆ 為進階單字

◆ 1. **trash** [ træʃ ] *n.* 垃圾

I need to clean up my room and throw out all of this **trash**.

我得打掃我的房間，把這全部的垃圾都丟掉。

◆ 2. **importance** [ ɪm'pɔ:təns ] *n.* 重要性

The doctor told me about the **importance** of good food for a healthy body.

醫生告訴我吃對食物對於維持身體健康的重要性。

◆ 3. **feed** [ fid ] *v.* 餵食；餵養 (feed-fed-fed)

Can you **feed** my cat when I go on my vacation next week? I don't want him to be hungry.

我下週去度假時你可以幫我餵貓嗎？我不想要他餓肚子。

◆ 4. **basic** [ 'beɪk ] *adj.* 基本的；基礎的

Students learned the numbers in kindergarten and **basic** math in first grade.

學生在幼稚園時學習數字的概念，在小一時學習基本的數學運算。

認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- sort [ sɔ:t ] *v.* 分類；整理
- teamwork [ 'ti:m'wɜ:k ] *n.* 團隊合作
- career [ kə'ri: ] *n.* 職業；職涯



★ **Magic Box** ★

★ **care for sth** (phr.) 保護；維護

You can **care for** this plant by watering it once a week.

你可以每週澆水一次來照顧這個植物。

★ **may/might** 的用法

S + may/might + V...

\* 情態助動詞 **may** 與其過去式 **might** 都可用在現在式句子當中表達可能性。

\* **might** 表達的可能性較 **may** 低。

• You **may** need an umbrella because the sky looks very cloudy.

你可能需要帶把傘，天空看起來烏雲密布。

• The cat **might** hide under the bed when it hears loud noises.

當貓聽到大聲的噪音時可能會躲到床下。

★ **使役動詞** 的用法

\* **let / make / have** 屬使役動詞，表示「使／讓／令...做某事」。

S +	let	+ O + 原形 V...
	make	
	have	

Bonny's dad **had** her **wash** the dishes last night.

Bonny 的爸爸昨晚叫她洗碗。

換你試試看

短句聽寫：聽完句子之後，請寫出正確的答案。

1. The \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_.

解答請參閱 p. 70

Free

# 憑名片 首期學費全免

## 上班族千萬別錯過

即日起至2/28，報名成爲空中美語空中家教正式學員時，出示服務單位之名片／工作證，即享首期學費0元大優惠！



掃碼看詳細  
→立刻填單來試聽

- ✓ 英文 Email 教你寫
- ✓ 辦公室對話大解析
- ✓ 全英教學密集訓練

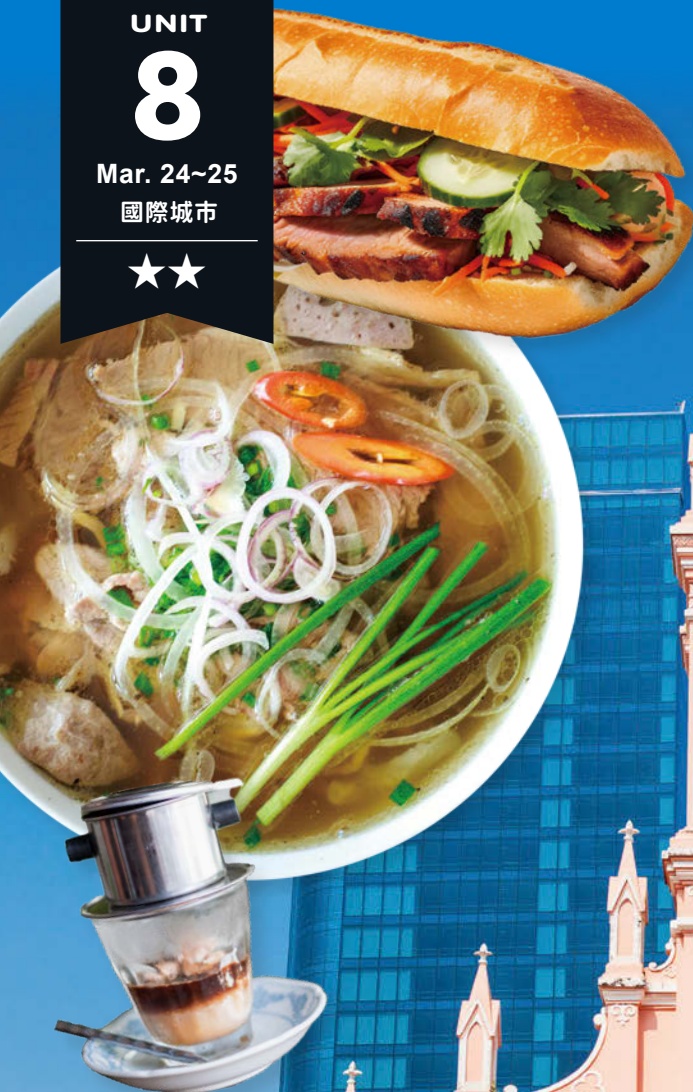


UNIT

8

Mar. 24~25  
國際城市

★★



# Discovering Da Nang: The Hawaii of the East

## 越南峴港之旅

——殖民色彩、古鎮與美食

◀ 峴港大教堂 (Da Nang Cathedral [kə'ti:drəl]) 因其粉紅色的外觀，又被稱為「粉紅大教堂」。教堂的尖塔上有一個象徵法國殖民時期的公雞風向標，因此也被稱為「公雞教堂」。



### 峴港 Da Nang [da][nɑŋ] 小檔案

- ◆ 所屬國家：越南 (Vietnam [vi'eɪtnəm])
- ◆ 地理位置：位在越南中部東岸，東臨南海 (South China Sea)。
- ◆ 氣候：熱帶季風氣候，全年溫度適中，雨季為每年 3 月至 9 月。
- ◆ 人口數：約 113 萬人
- ◆ 貨幣：越南盾
- ◆ 官方語言：越南語
- ◆ 小知識：全球垂直落差最大的單纜吊車位於峴港的「巴拿山纜車」，其垂直落差約 1,380 公尺，全長約 5.8 公里。搭乘纜車至山頂約 20 分鐘，沿途可參觀「佛手橋」和「法國村」等著名景點。



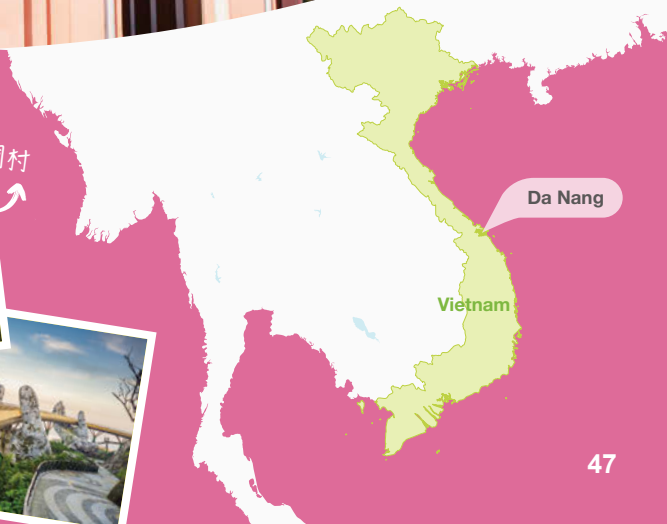
巴拿山纜車



法國村



佛手橋



Da Nang

Vietnam



讀之前  
想想看

What do you know about Vietnam?

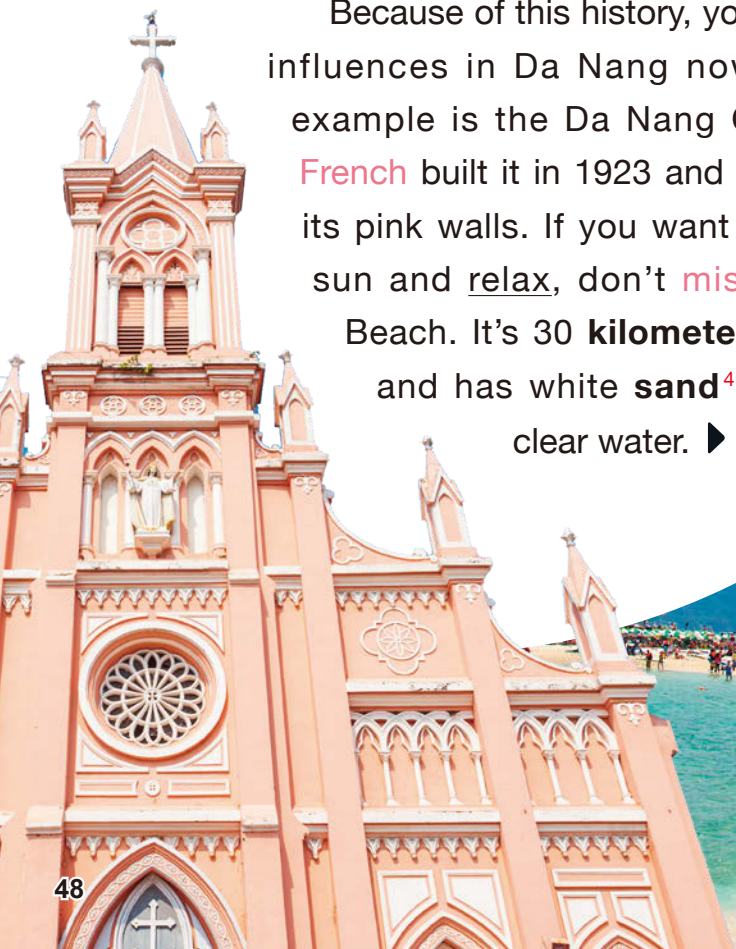
Welcome to Da Nang, **Vietnam**. It's in the middle of the **country**<sup>1</sup>. People call it “the Hawaii of the East.” The **history**<sup>2</sup> of Da Nang goes back to the year 192 AD. It was a port of the **Champa Kingdom**. In the **mid-1800s**, France started to colonize Vietnam.

Because of this history, you can see **French** influences in Da Nang now. One famous example is the Da Nang Cathedral. The **French** built it in 1923 and it's famous for its pink walls. If you want to enjoy the sun and relax, don't **miss** My Khe Beach. It's 30 **kilometers**<sup>3</sup> long and has white **sand**<sup>4</sup> and clear water. ▶

占婆王國  
Champa Kingdom  
[ˈkɪŋdəm]

為東南亞於公元 2 世紀到 19 世紀初的一個強權國家，主要發展於越南中南部地區。在此時期，峴港因處重要的港口位置而發展繁榮。

▼ 美溪沙灘 (My Khe Beach) 全長約 30 公里，並於 2005 年被聯合國教科文組織評選為全世界 6 大美麗沙灘之一。



## Word Power

◇ 為1200字 ◆ 為2000字 ◆ 為進階單字

### ◇ 1. country [ 'kʌntri ] n. 國家

Erin left Canada and moved to the **country** of Taiwan.

Erin 離開了加拿大，然後搬到臺灣這個國家。

### ◇ 2. history [ 'hɪstri ] n. 歷史

This violin has a long **history**. It's more than 400 years old now.

這把小提琴歷史悠久，琴齡已經超過 400 年了。

### ◇ 3. kilometer [ 'kɪlə,mɪtə ]/[ kə'lɪmɪtə ] n. 公里

I walk to school every day. It's only a **kilometer** away from my house.

我每天都走路上學，學校距離我家只有一公里遠。

### ◇ 4. sand [ sænd ] n. 沙子

Allie went to the beach yesterday, and now there's **sand** in her shoes.

Allie 昨天去海邊，現在她的鞋子裡都是沙子。

#### 認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- port [ port ] n. 港；港口
- colonize [ 'kɒlənaɪz ] v. 將...建為殖民地
- relax [ rɪ'læks ] v. (使) 放鬆

## 換你試試看



短句聽寫：聽完句子之後，請寫出正確的答案。

1. Cathy \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The children \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

解答請參閱 p. 70

## ★ Magic Box ★

### ★ 描述國籍與民族的說法

\* 英文中，國籍的形容詞及名詞由國家名稱變化而來，但並不是所有變化規則皆一致。此處的形容詞有時也可以指該國語言或人民，作為名詞使用。如本日課文第二段第一句中的「French」語意為「(adj.) 法國的」；而同段第三句「French」指的則是「(n.) 法國人」。

國家名稱	形容詞	人民／語言
Vietnam (越南)	Vietnamese	Vietnamese
France (法國)	French	French
Taiwan (臺灣)	Taiwanese	Taiwanese
Canada (加拿大)	Canadian	Canadian

### ★ 年代的說法

① in + the + 年份 s

\* 表示「年代」，一個「年代」涵蓋 10 年，例如 1950 年代指的是 1950-1959 這 10 年。

\* 年代的讀法直接將年份字尾加 s 即可，例如 1950s 讀作 nineteen fifties。

Pop music started to become very popular **in the 1960s**. Most young people were listening to it.

流行音樂在 1960 年代開始變得非常熱門。當時許多年輕人都在聽這類型的歌。

② in the early/middle/late + 年份 s

\* 表示「某年代早／中／晚期」。

\* 其中「middle + 年份 s」又可以簡化為「mid-年份 s」，是更廣泛的用法。

Most people started using the internet **in the mid-1990s**.

大多數人在 1990 年代中期開始使用網路。

### ★ miss (v.) 錯過

Don't **miss** the chance to study abroad. You'll learn a lot.

不要錯過出國留學的機會，你會學到很多東西。



▼ 會安古鎮 (Hoi An Ancient Town) 是一座保存良好的古老貿易城市，融合了多種文化和建築風格。聯合國教科文組織於 1999 年將其列為世界遺產。



讀之前想想看 Which do you like more, an ancient town or a modern one? Why?

From Da Nang, you can go to Hoi An Ancient Town. It's about an hour's drive. Hoi An was a busy **trade**<sup>1</sup> port from the 16th to the 19th **centuries**<sup>2</sup>. Many people from China, Japan, and Europe **did business**<sup>3</sup> there. They brought **not only goods, but also** their cultures. So, Hoi An has many old buildings with different styles. Walking through the town is just like **going back in time**.

Vietnam has a lot of **delicious**<sup>4</sup> food. For example, Vietnamese noodles and **Vietnamese-style** baguettes are famous. After you're **done with** your meal, try Vietnamese coffee. It has a rich taste and goes well with **condensed milk**. **A+**

◀ 越南河粉 (Vietnamese noodles) 以清淡的湯頭和滑嫩的米製河粉為特色，常搭配牛肉、雞肉片和特色佐料。又稱為「pho [fə]」，是越南的代表料理之一。

▼ 越式長棍麵包 (Vietnamese-style baguette [bæ'get]) 與傳統法國麵包相比較短小，常加入不同餡料並搭配辣椒醬調味。

## Word Power

◇ 為1200字 ◇ 為2000字 ◇ 為進階單字

◆ 1. **trade** [ tred ] *n.* 貿易；交易

The two companies signed a **trade** contract. They will work together for one year.

這兩間公司簽署了一份貿易合約，將展開為期一年的合作。

◆ 2. **century** [ 'sɛntʃəri ] *n.* 世紀

My grandfather moved to the US in the early 20th **century**, in 1918.

我的祖父在 20 世紀早期——1918 年——移居美國。

◇ 3. **business** [ 'biznis ] *n.* 買賣（貨品或服務）

**do business** [ du ] [ 'biznis ] *phr.* 做生意 (do-did-done)

The coffee shop's **business** grew because many people liked their drinks.

這家咖啡廳的生意變好，因為許多人喜歡他們的飲品。

◇ 4. **delicious** [ di'liʃəs ] *adj.* 美味的

At lunch, Anita ate a **delicious** hamburger and some French fries.

午餐時，Anita 吃了一個美味的漢堡和一些薯條。

## 認識字彙（文章中畫底線字詞）

- goods [ gudz ] *n. pl.* 商品
- condensed milk [ kən'dɛnst ] [ milk ] *n.* 煉乳

◀ 越式咖啡 (Vietnamese coffee) 風味強烈且苦澀，通常會加入煉乳來平衡。



## ★ Magic Box ★

★ **not only... but (also)...** 不僅...還...

\* 「not only A but (also) B」句型用來連接語意不衝突的兩事物，表示「不僅...還...」。其中 B 為特別想強調的元素。

\* 句型中 A、B 結構須一致。舉例來說，若 A 為名詞，則 B 也須為名詞。

以本課課文為例：

They brought **not only goods, but (also) their cultures.**

→ 使用 not only... but also... 來連接兩個名詞。

他們不僅帶來了商品，還帶來了他們的文化。

★ **go back in time (phr.)** 回到過去

\* go 的動詞三態為 go-went-gone。

Jeremy wants to **go back in time** and meet famous scientists. He would like to shake Albert Einstein's hand.

Jeremy 想回到過去並與著名的科學家見面。他想和愛因斯坦握手。

★ **adj.-style (adj.)** ...風格的；...式的

\* adj.-style (adj.) 用於形容某事物帶有文化或地域上的特色，常用來描述食物、服裝、建築等。

We enjoyed **Korean-style** barbecue at the popular new restaurant.

我們在那家受歡迎的新餐廳享用了韓式燒烤。

★ **beV done with...** (phr.) 結束...

\* done (adj.) 完成的；做完的

George went to Steven's house after he **was done with** his homework.

George 完成他的作業後去了 Steven 家。

## 換你試試看

## True (T) or False (F)

T / F 1. People can only see Vietnamese-style buildings in Hoi An.

T / F 2. Da Nang is far from the sea.

T / F 3. French culture still influences Vietnam to this day.

T / F 4. The Da Nang Cathedral is famous for its pink walls.

解答請參閱 p. 70

# A Look into Hospital Life: Why We Love Medical Dramas

['mɛdɪkəl] (adj.) 醫療的

熬夜也要追！

「醫療劇」讓人欲罷不能的祕密

26

本日課程  
選單



《機智醫生生活》  
Hospital Playlist



讀之前  
想想看

Which TV shows about hospitals  
have you watched?

**M**edical **dramas**<sup>1</sup> like *Hospital Playlist* and *Doctor Cha* have always drawn people in. Have you ever wondered why? They **open a window into** hospitals. People are **curious**<sup>2</sup>, yet afraid about what happens there. These shows answer people's questions about what doctors and nurses do every day. This includes **patient**<sup>3</sup> care and surgeries that most people may never see or experience.

These shows often talk about deep topics like life and death. They **bring out** sadness and happiness and often touch people's hearts. The **audience**<sup>4</sup> feels like they're riding a roller coaster as the story goes on.

That's why people love medical dramas. Get your snacks ready and enjoy these **touching** shows! **A+**

講述 5 位醫學院死黨在醫院重聚，各自在醫療現場面臨各種困難和挑戰。劇中對於病患故事的描述和醫病關係的探討相當深刻，展現出醫護人員的專業以及面對生死議題時的溫暖與韌性。



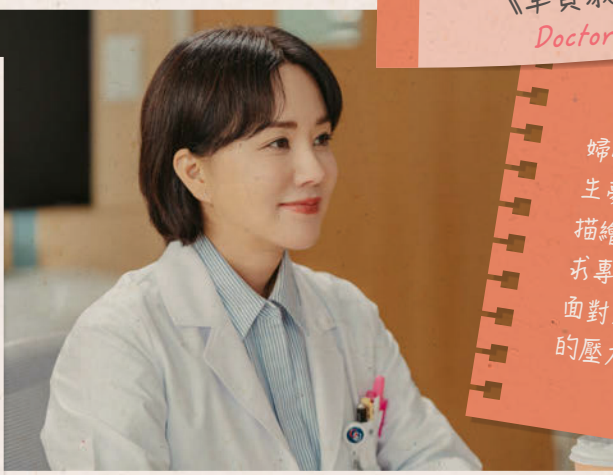
## Word Power

◇ 為1200字 ◇ 為2000字 ◇ 為進階單字

- ◆ 1. **drama** [ 'dræmə ] *n.* 戲劇  
Betsey likes to watch crime **dramas** in her free time.  
Betsey 有空的時候喜歡看犯罪類型的電視劇。
- ◆ 2. **curious** [ 'kjʊəriəs ] *adj.* 好奇的  
Bella is a **curious** child. She loves to look at the world around her.  
Bella 是一位充滿好奇心的孩子，她喜歡觀察周遭的世界。
- ◆ 3. **patient** [ 'peɪʃənt ] *n.* 病人；病患  
The **patient** was very sick, but she's better now and can go home soon.  
這名病患之前病得很嚴重，但她現在好多了，很快就能回家。
- ◆ 4. **audience** [ 'ɔ:diəns ] *n.* 觀眾  
The **audience** of this talk show laughs at Robert's funny stories.  
這場脫口秀的觀眾聽著 Robert 滑稽的故事大笑。

### 認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- wonder [ 'wʌndə ] *v.* 想知道；疑惑
- surgery [ 'sɜ:dʒəri ] *n.* 手術
- roller coaster [ 'rɒlə ] [ 'kɒstə ] *n.* 雲霄飛車



### 《車貞淑醫生》 Doctor Cha

講述一位平凡主婦時隔 20 年重拾醫生夢、返回醫療界，描繪了醫療人員在追求專業的同時，如何面對來自家庭和社會的壓力與挑戰。

## ★ Magic Box ★

★ (open) a window into... (phr.)  
(提供) 了解...的機會

Talking with locals **opens a window into** their culture.

與當地人交談讓我們能夠了解他們的文化。

★ bring out (phr.) 使展現；激發

\* bring 的動詞三態為 bring-brought-brought。

Interesting games can **bring out** students' joy for learning.

有趣的遊戲能激發學生學習的樂趣。

★ 現在分詞與過去分詞當作情緒形容詞

\* 分詞由動詞演變而來，可分為現在分詞 (V-ing) 與過去分詞 (p.p.)，兩者都可以當形容詞使用。

情緒動詞	V-ing 表示某人事物 「令人覺得…」	p.p. 表示某人事物 「本身感到…」
touch 使…感動	touching	touched
interest 使…感興趣	interesting	interested
bore 使…感到無聊	boring	bored
tire 使…感到疲倦	tiring	tired
surprise 使…感到驚訝	surprising	surprised
excite 使…感到興奮	exciting	excited

• I don't want to keep reading this **boring** book.  
我不想再繼續讀這本無聊的書了。

• I felt **bored** during the movie because it was too slow and quiet.  
我在看電影時感到無聊，因為它太慢又太安靜了。



Taiwan has many famous street foods. Do you know where they come from? Here are the stories behind some popular dishes:

oyster [ 'ɔɪstə ] (n.) 牡蠣 / omelet [ 'əmlɪt ] (n.) 煎蛋餅

## Oyster Omelet

蚵仔煎



It is said when Koxinga and his **soldiers**<sup>1</sup> reached Tainan, they faced rice shortages. They mixed sweet potato flour, oysters, and vegetables, and then **fried**<sup>2</sup> them in oil. This dish helped the soldiers overcome their food problems.

braise [ breɪ ] (v.) 燉煮 / braised [ breɪd ] (adj.) 燉煮的

## Braised Pork Rice



滷肉飯

When the ROC government relocated to Taiwan in 1949, life was **difficult**<sup>3</sup>. Meat **was** expensive and usually **enjoyed** mainly during special festivals. For **daily**<sup>4</sup> meals, people **cut** cheaper pork parts **into** small pieces and braised them. This way, everyone in the family could have some meat. ▶

Dig  
The His  
Taiwa  
Street

從滷肉飯到  
細數臺灣





28

本日課程選單

讀之前  
想想看

What are your favorite Taiwanese street foods?

# Beef Noodles



牛肉麵

In 1949, many people from China moved to Taiwan. They brought different ways of cooking beef from their **hometowns**<sup>1</sup>. In the 1950s, Taiwan **received**<sup>2</sup> help from the US. This included foods like canned beef and flour. People started making beef noodles with these ingredients.

好書等你來抽!

《餐桌上的臺灣史》  
作者：鞭神老師（李迺澔）  
出版社：任性出版  
現在就追蹤空中美語臉書  
粉絲團，了解抽獎詳情！  
4月1日公布得獎名單！

# Gua Bao

*Gua bao* first came from Quanzhou, China. When people from there moved to Taiwan, they made it easier to carry and eat. Its shape looks like a full wallet, **which is considered to bring fortune**. So, bosses often **treat** their workers **to** *gua bao* at year-end banquets.

刈包



All these street foods carry pieces of Taiwan's history. Each **bite**<sup>3</sup> tells a story about Taiwan's food **culture**<sup>4</sup>. A+

## Word Power

◇ 為1200字 ◇ 為2000字 ◇ 為進階單字

- ◇ 1. **soldier** [ 'sɒldʒə ] *n.* 士兵；軍人  
The **soldiers** returned home after the war.  
那群士兵在戰爭結束後歸鄉。
- ◇ 2. **fry** [ fraɪ ] *v.* 油炸；油煎  
George **fries** chicken legs in oil and sells them in the market.  
George 用油炸雞腿，然後在市場販賣。
- ◇ 3. **difficult** [ 'dɪfə,kʌlt ] *adj.* 艱難的；難熬的  
Dan's parents lost their jobs last year. It's a **difficult** time for his family.  
Dan 的父母去年雙雙失業，這對他們家來說是一段難熬的時期。
- ◇ 4. **daily** [ 'deɪlɪ ] *adj.* 每日的；日常的  
Lance watches the **daily** news on TV every morning.  
Lance 每天早上都會收看电视上的每日新聞。

## 認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- shortage [ 'ʃɔ:tɪdʒ ] *n.* 缺乏；匱乏
- overcome [ ,ɒvə'kʌm ] *v.* 克服；解決
- relocate [ ri'loket ] *v.* 遷移；重新安置



## 換你試試看

國中教育會考聽力測驗題型



聽句辨圖：選出符合句子描述的圖片。



1.



2.

解答請參閱 p. 70

## ★ Magic Box ★

## ★ It is said (that)... 據說...

- \* 以虛主詞 it 開頭，真正的主詞是後面由 that 引導的名詞子句。
- \* 句中說話者不明確或不重要，常用於表達傳聞、普遍觀點或不確定的資訊來源。
- \* 在口語或非正式場合，that 常被省略，且不影響句意。

**It is said (that)** the new movie will be the best one this year.

據說這部新電影會是今年最好的一部。

## ★ 被動語態的用法

- \* 表示「某人/物被...」，用來強調「承受動作的人/物」，而不是「執行動作的人/物」。
- \* 當主動句型中的主詞為 people、they 或是不明確、不重要的訊息時，常改以被動句型表示，並且 by + O 經常被省略。

主動語態：S + V + O

被動語態：S + beV + p.p. + (by + O)

被動語態最重要的元素！

將主動語態改為被動語態的規則：

1. 將主動語態的受詞變為被動語態的主詞。
2. 將主動語態的動詞改為 beV + p.p. 的結構。
3. 將主動語態的主詞前加上 by，並改成受格。

主動語態：Irene **drew** the pictures during the art lesson.被動語態：The pictures **were drawn** by Irene during the art lesson.

Irene 在美術課畫了這些作品。

## ★ cut A into B (phr.) 將 A 切分成 B

\* cut 的動詞三態為 cut-cut-cut。

Dad **cut** the bread **into** four pieces to share with the family.

爸爸把麵包切成 4 片，和家人一起分享。

Word Power

◇ 為1200字 ◆ 為2000字 ◀ 為進階單字

◆ 1. **hometown** [ 'hɒm'taʊn ] *n.* 家鄉；故鄉  
Nicole moved abroad three years ago and finally went back to her **hometown**.  
Nicole 在 3 年前搬到國外，如今終於回到了她的故鄉。

◆ 2. **receive** [ rɪ'si:v ] *v.* 收到；接受  
Michelle **received** many gifts from her friends and family on her birthday.  
Michelle 在生日時收到許多來自朋友和家人的禮物。

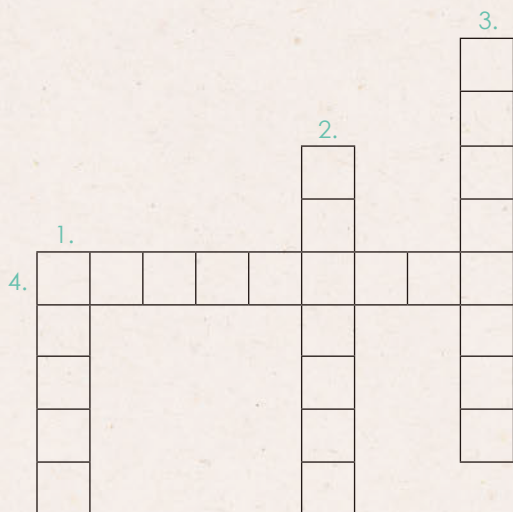
◆ 3. **bite** [ baɪt ] *n.* 一口（食物）  
The dumpling was too hot, so Paul waited before he took a **bite**.  
水餃太燙了，所以 Paul 等了一會兒才咬一口。

◆ 4. **culture** [ 'kʌltʃə ] *n.* 文化  
Billy went to a foreign country and enjoyed the different **culture** there.  
Billy 出國，並在那兒享受了不同的文化。

換你試試看

縱橫字謎

- down ▶ 1. happening every day  
2. to get something  
3. you were born and grew up in this place
- across ▶ 4. experiencing troubles, especially with money



解答請參閱 p. 70

認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- canned [ kænd ] *adj.* 裝成罐頭的
- ingredient [ ɪn'grɪdɪənt ] *n.* 食材
- fortune [ 'fɔ:rtʃən ] *n.* 財富；好運
- year-end banquet [ 'jɪr'end ][ 'bæŋkwɪt ] *n.* 尾牙

★ Magic Box ★

★ 非限定關係子句

先行詞 (人、事、物) , 非限定關係子句 (關係代名詞 (who/which/...) + ...)

- \* 非限定關係子句中所指涉的內容不會限定談論的是何者，而是就先行詞或整段話來補充資訊。
- \* 非限定關係子句中關係代名詞不可使用 *that*，且關係代名詞前方須加上逗號。

以課文句子為例：

Its shape looks like a full wallet, **which is considered to bring fortune.**

刈包的形狀像個裝滿錢的錢包，被認為會帶來財富。

→ 這邊的關係子句 *which is considered to bring fortune* 修飾的對象為前方一整句話，表示「刈包的形狀像裝滿錢的錢包」這件事情被認為是帶來好運的象徵，為額外補充的資訊，就算拿掉也不影響讀者理解先行詞，為非限定用法。

★ **beV + considered + to V...** 被認為...

The new music event **is considered to** bring more visitors to the city.

這個新的音樂節被認為會吸引更多遊客到這座城市。

★ **treat sb to sth (phr.)** 以某物款待某人

Mom **treated us to** ice cream after we finished all our homework.

媽媽在我們完成所有作業後請我們吃冰淇淋。

刈包的吉祥寓意

1 刈包內餡夾著滷肉、酸菜、花生粉及香菜，外型酷似飽滿的錢包，因此在尾牙時享用刈包，寓意著來年「錢包滿滿發大財」。

2 刈包的白色麵皮看起來像張開的虎口，咬住豬肉餡料，因此又被稱為「虎咬豬」，臺語發音與「福咬住」相近，意思是「把福氣留住」。在年末享用刈包象徵著吃掉過去一年來的厄運，為新的一年帶來好運。



以下是某美食雜誌內推薦的臺灣小吃。  
請閱讀文本後，根據捷運路線圖將正確的店名和捷運站名填入相對應的空格中。



Taipei Main Station

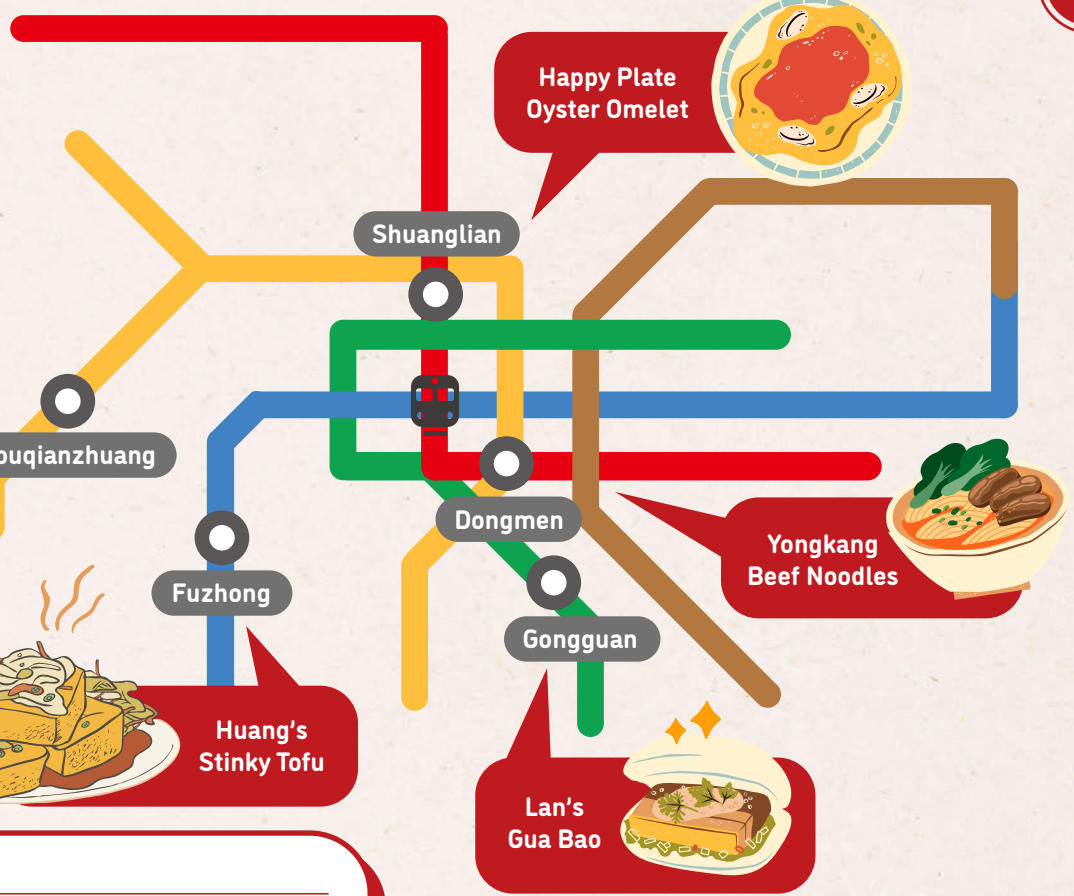
Red Line

Orange Line

Green Line

Blue Line

Brown Line



**1 Store:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**MRT station:** \_\_\_\_\_

These are made from sweet potatoes, sugar, and flour. The ingredients are mixed and shaped into balls. Then, they are fried until golden. These balls get their yellow or purple color from different kinds of sweet potatoes.



**4 Store:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**MRT station:** \_\_\_\_\_

This has a very strong smell, but don't be scared of it! Many people say it tastes much better than it smells. It's crispy outside and soft inside, and is usually served with pickled cabbage.



**2 Store:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**MRT station:** \_\_\_\_\_

This is also called a Taiwanese burger. The soft white bun holds braised pork, peanut powder, and cilantro. This mix of tastes makes it delicious and special.



**5 Store:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**MRT station:** \_\_\_\_\_

This is made with fresh seafood, eggs, and a special type of flour. This dish usually includes oysters, but shrimp is sometimes added. It is often served with a red sauce.



**3 Store:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**MRT station:** \_\_\_\_\_

The dish has pieces of beef, noodles, and a rich soup. The soup is made with special spices and cooked for hours. It is one of the most popular foods, especially during the colder months. Be sure to try it when you visit Taiwan!

- peanut (n.) 花生 / cilantro (n.) 香菜 /
- spice (n.) 香料 / crispy (adj.) 酥脆的 /
- pickled cabbage (n.) 泡菜 / sauce (n.) 醬料

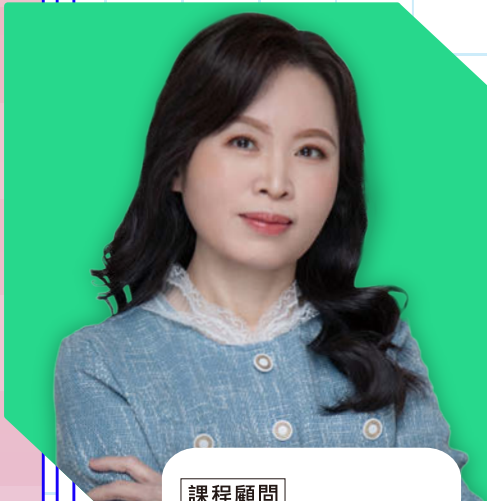
解答請參閱 p. 70

# 下次看 空中美語雜誌的時候

你希望  
.....

- 專人教雜誌裡的英文單字怎麼用
- 專人講解雜誌片語和文法
- 專人陪練雜誌對話，並糾正發音

讓空中家教 滿足你的期待!



課程顧問

**Annie**

想一千次，不如去做一次  
華麗的跌倒，勝過無謂的  
徘徊。空中家教~成就你的  
英語力

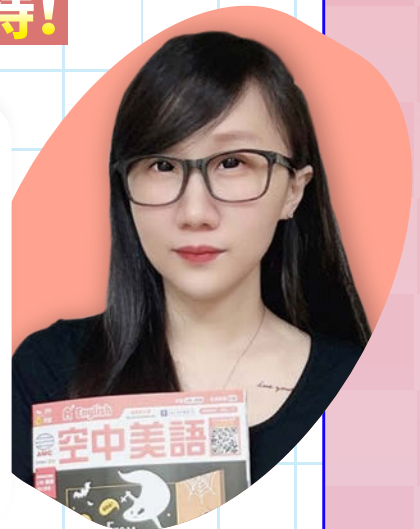
☎ 02-23625026

課程顧問

**Chloe Cheng**

要跟成功者有同樣的結果，  
就必須採取同樣的行動。  
Never underestimate your  
power to change yourself!  
(永遠不要低估改變自我的能力!)

☎ 02-23625016

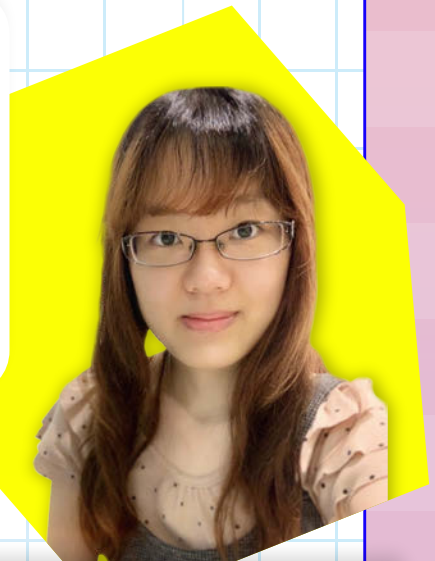


課程顧問

**Anna Wang**

學習最怕沒有持續性，學  
了好多年不知道為何學不  
好? Anna陪著你把英文  
學好，再也不會怠惰學英  
文，幫你找出問題點!

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空中家教

立刻撥打諮詢專線!

# Overtourism:

## Cities Face Problems with Tourist Crowds



▲ 「Overtourism [ ,ovə'tʊrɪzɪm ] (n.) 過度旅遊」一詞由字首「over- 過量的…」加上「tourism [ 'tʊrɪzɪm ] (n.) 觀光；旅遊業」組成，指因過多旅客湧入某觀光景點而引發的負面影響。



後疫情時代報復性旅遊：  
過度旅遊成全球挑戰

31

本日課程選單

讀之前  
想想看

How often do you visit another city or country?

Overtourism happens when too many tourists **visit**<sup>1</sup> a place. This hurts **the environment**<sup>2</sup> and makes life harder for the residents. Problems like too much trash, loud noises, and **crowded**<sup>3</sup> streets happen often.

In **Kyoto, Japan**, residents can't **get on** buses because tourists fill them. In Barcelona, Spain, residents feel angry about crowded spaces. Some even use water guns to make tourists **leave**<sup>4</sup>.

**After** COVID-19, tourism around the world grew faster than it did **before**. This made overtourism worse in many places. Some cities now ask foreign tourists to pay a tourist tax to visit. This could help save the cities' environments and give residents back their space. **A+**



## Word Power

◇ 為1200字 ◆ 為2000字 ◆ 為進階單字

◇ 1. **visit** [ 'vɪzɪt ] v. 遊覽；參觀

Let's **visit** Hualien during the long weekend. I want to see the ocean there!

我們這個連假去花蓮吧！我想看看那邊的海！

◇ 2. **the environment** [ ði ] [ ɪn'vaɪrənmənt ]  
n. 自然環境

Planting more trees improves **the environment** and helps people enjoy fresh air outside.

種植更多樹可以改善環境，讓人們享受戶外的新鮮空氣。

◇ 3. **crowded** [ 'kraʊdɪd ] adj. 擁擠的

The room is **crowded**, and there's no place to sit down.

這間房間擠滿了人，沒有地方可以坐下了。

◇ 4. **leave** [ liv ] v. 離開 (leave-left-left)

Amy wants to **leave** the party now because she feels very tired.

Amy 想現在就離開派對，因為她覺得很累。

## 換你試試看

## 閱讀測驗

- Which of the following shows the correct order of the reading?
  - Why is overtourism getting worse?
  - What happens to cities with overtourism?
  - What is overtourism?
  - How are cities solving the problem of overtourism?

(A) c. → a. → b. → d.  
(B) c. → b. → a. → d.  
(C) b. → d. → c. → a.  
(D) b. → a. → d. → c.
- How might tourist taxes help save the cities' environments and give residents back space?
  - They help tourists enjoy better travel services.
  - They make more visitors want to come and spend money.
  - They help lower the number of tourists.
  - They let residents take buses for free in their own city.

解答請參閱 p. 70

## 認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- tourist [ 'tʊrɪst ] n. 遊客
- resident [ 'rezɪdənt ] n. 居民；住戶
- tax [ tæks ] n. 稅

## ★ Magic Box ★

## ★ 地方副詞提前的用法

\*地方副詞通常置於句尾，但想要強調地點的時候，可將之提前至句首。

**In South Korea**, we ate many delicious foods and took a lot of pictures.

我們在南韓吃了好多美味的食物，還拍了很多照片。

## ★ 上/下車的說法

\*依「交通工具」的不同，須使用不同的片語來表示「上/下車」。  
\*下面表格中「大型交通工具」指的是可在其中站立或行走的交通工具，例如火車、公車、船和飛機等；「小型交通工具」則是指無法在其中站立或走動的交通工具，例如轎車和計程車。

上車	get on + 大型交通工具 I paid the bus driver when I <b>got on</b> the bus. 我上公車時付車費給公車司機。
	get in/into + 小型交通工具 Alexis <b>got in</b> a taxi because she was going to be late for work. Alexis 上班快遲到了，所以上了一輛計程車。
下車	get off + 大型交通工具 Betty forgot to <b>get off</b> the train and missed her station. Betty 忘了下火車，錯過了她的車站。
	get out of + 小型交通工具 Don't forget to bring your bag when you <b>get out of</b> the taxi. 下計程車時不要忘記你的包包。

## ★ before、after 不同詞性的用法

## ① 作為連接詞

\*連接兩個子句，表示「在...之前/之後」。如本課 after 的用法。

I read the newspaper **after** I eat breakfast.  
吃完早餐之後，我會看報紙。

## ② 作為副詞

\*置於句尾或時間後方，表「(某時間) 前/後」。如本課 before 的用法。

Our flight is at 2 p.m. We should get there two hours **before**.

我們搭下午 2 點的飛機，應該要在 2 小時前到機場。



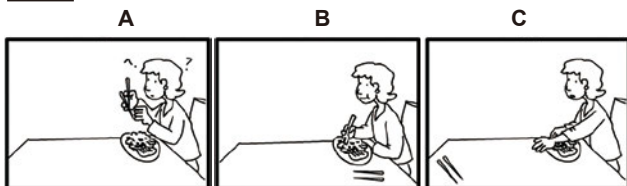
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## MP3 第一部份：辨識句意

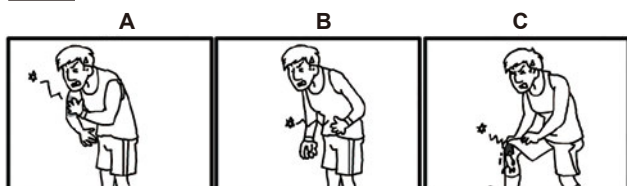
作答說明：

第 1-3 題每題均有三個選項，請依據所聽到的單句，選出符合描述的圖表。

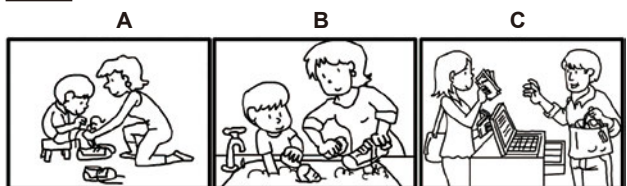
\_\_\_ 1.



\_\_\_ 2.



\_\_\_ 3.



## MP3 第二部份：基本問答

作答說明：

第 4-9 題每題均有三個選項，請依據所聽到的對話問句，選出一個最適合的回答。

- \_\_\_ 4. (A) Yes, he runs really fast.  
(B) Yes, he gets angry easily.  
(C) Yes, he is not proud.
- \_\_\_ 5. (A) Cool! I love to walk in the woods.  
(B) OK, there's a new movie out today.  
(C) Sure, we can do some shopping.
- \_\_\_ 6. (A) What? Who ate them all?  
(B) Good. I'll have some after lunch.  
(C) You're wrong. Chocolate is not my favorite.

- \_\_\_ 7. (A) Yes, I just lost my wedding ring.  
(B) Yes, I really enjoy watching movies.  
(C) Yes, I have to study for the math test.
- \_\_\_ 8. (A) OK, let's spend time alone.  
(B) Sure, I feel tired as well.  
(C) OK, I'll invite some people.
- \_\_\_ 9. (A) Yes, it will get colder.  
(B) Yes, it will stay the same.  
(C) Yes, it's going to get hotter.

## MP3 第三部份：言談理解

作答說明：

第 10-15 題每題均有三個選項，請依據所聽到的對話或短文內容，選出一個最適合的答案。

- \_\_\_ 10. (A) She doesn't want to wait.  
(B) She doesn't want to go to the party.  
(C) She loves to take the bus.
- \_\_\_ 11. (A) Answers for the English exam.  
(B) Some ideas for learning English.  
(C) A famous English book.
- \_\_\_ 12. (A) They should eat something.  
(B) They should visit the museum right away.  
(C) They should take a picture in front of the museum.
- \_\_\_ 13. (A) He gave Susan a kiss.  
(B) He invited Susan to a party.  
(C) He gave Susan a gift.
- \_\_\_ 14. (A) She will ask the man to feed the cat.  
(B) She will feed the cat when she can.  
(C) She will pick up the cat later.
- \_\_\_ 15. (A) How to improve your sleep.  
(B) How to include exercise in your daily plan.  
(C) How to keep a healthy way of living.

解答請參閱 p. 71



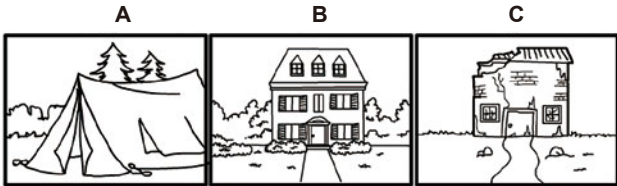
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## MP3 第一部份：辨識句意

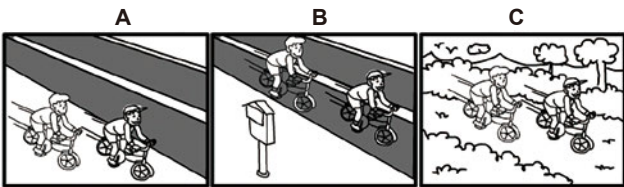
作答說明：

第 1-3 題每題均有三個選項，請依據所聽到的單句，選出符合描述的圖表。

\_\_\_ 1.



\_\_\_ 2.



\_\_\_ 3.



## MP3 第二部份：基本問答

作答說明：

第 4-9 題每題均有三個選項，請依據所聽到的對話問句，選出一個最適合的回答。

- \_\_\_ 4. (A) Oh, it sells milk tea.  
(B) Oh, it's a new movie theater.  
(C) It's OK. I don't want to sit.
- \_\_\_ 5. (A) No, what happened to him?  
(B) No, I've already heard about it.  
(C) No, I can't meet Daniel right now.
- \_\_\_ 6. (A) She taught us about World War II.  
(B) She taught us about numbers.  
(C) She taught us about the human body.

- \_\_\_ 7. (A) Yeah, he often falls asleep during class.  
(B) Yeah, he studies till 12 a.m. every night.  
(C) Yeah, he works in a coffee shop after school.
- \_\_\_ 8. (A) Sorry to hear that.  
(B) What? Did you read the words on it?  
(C) Really? Did you report it to the police?
- \_\_\_ 9. (A) I am ready to go to the airport now.  
(B) Did I receive any mail?  
(C) We should throw him a party.

## MP3 第三部份：言談理解

作答說明：

第 10-15 題每題均有三個選項，請依據所聽到的對話或短文內容，選出一個最適合的答案。

- \_\_\_ 10. (A) His grandfather bought it in 1910.  
(B) His grandfather made it in 1910.  
(C) His grandfather fixed it in 1910.
- \_\_\_ 11. (A) She's eating an apple.  
(B) She's eating some spaghetti.  
(C) She's drinking some water.
- \_\_\_ 12. (A) It's running with the zebra.  
(B) It's biting the zebra.  
(C) It's caring for the zebra.
- \_\_\_ 13. (A) Finish the game.  
(B) Wash the dishes.  
(C) Write something.
- \_\_\_ 14. (A) He doesn't have much hair.  
(B) His hair grows very fast.  
(C) He likes old photos.
- \_\_\_ 15. (A) In the office before Wednesday.  
(B) At the hall by 3:30 p.m.  
(C) In the classroom after practice.



## 聽力測驗



聽力測驗題請掃描 QR code 進行作答。

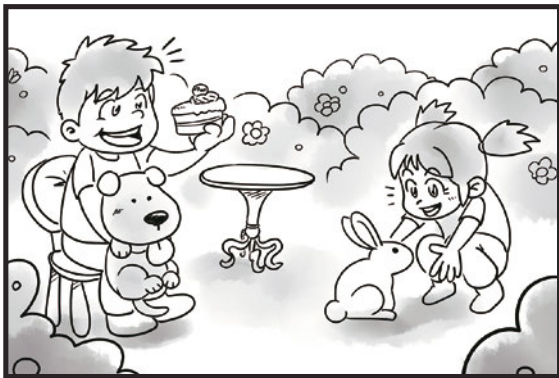


適用 GEPT 2021 新題型！

### 第一部份：看圖辨義

請依所聽的題目和三個英文敘述，選出與所看到的圖畫最相符的答案。

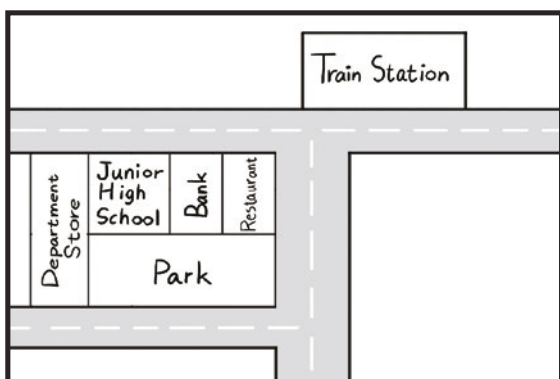
#### A. Questions 1 and 2



#### B. Question 3



#### C. Questions 4 and 5



### 第二部份：問答

請依所聽的英文句子，從選項中選出一個最適合的答案。

6. (A) I can drive you to the hospital every week.  
(B) OK. I can take you to the library.  
(C) Sure, we can have lunch now.
7. (A) Yes, I go to math class once a week.  
(B) I can teach you how to paint some pictures.  
(C) No, thanks. I'm already very good at it.
8. (A) Prepare a gift for the party, please.  
(B) The party is on December 24.  
(C) I would like to open your gift.
9. (A) You leave the house at 7:15 a.m.? So early!  
(B) Hurry up! It is time for school.  
(C) I also wake up at 6:45 a.m.
10. (A) Yes, he has a math class.  
(B) Please be a good student.  
(C) Yes, he is studying hard.
11. (A) No, I didn't bring any food.  
(B) Yes, I saw them on the table.  
(C) Sure. I will call you tomorrow.
12. (A) I will go next time.  
(B) It's very expensive.  
(C) I bought it online.
13. (A) It's a picture of a garden.  
(B) Yes, Sarah really knows how to paint well.  
(C) No, Sarah is not a painter.
14. (A) So, his birthday is in winter?  
(B) Let's buy him a gift!  
(C) My birthday is also in April.
15. (A) You have to study for it.  
(B) It's next Friday.  
(C) The math test is at 1 p.m.

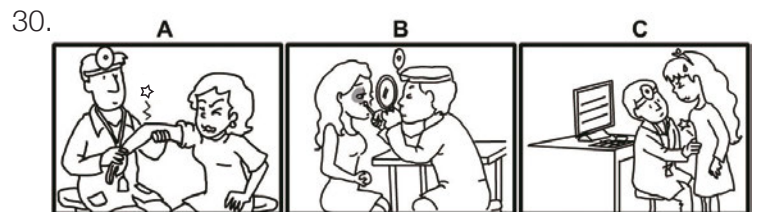
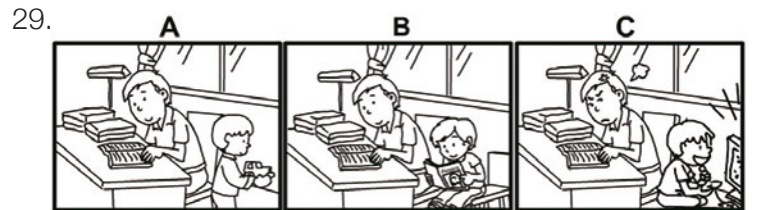
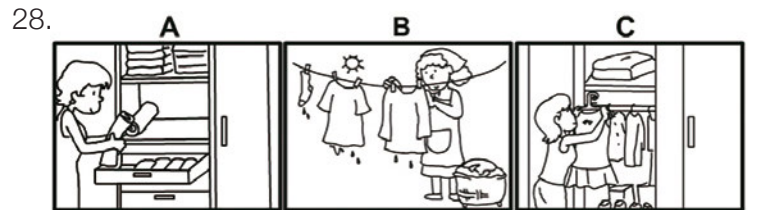
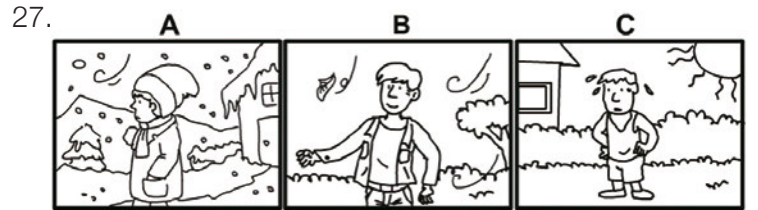
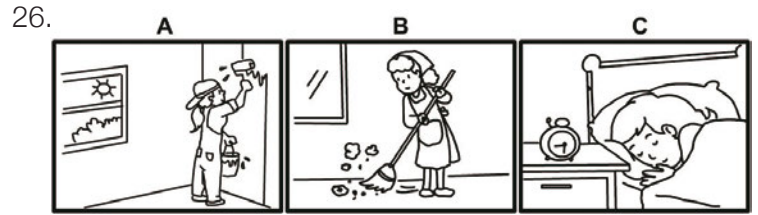
### 第三部份：簡短對話

請聽一段對話和一個相關問題後，再從選項中選出一個最適合的答案。

16. (A) Watch TV all night.  
(B) Do his homework.  
(C) Go to bed soon.
17. (A) To the post office.  
(B) To the library.  
(C) To a new restaurant.
18. (A) It's wet.  
(B) It's cold.  
(C) It's windy.
19. (A) She works in a college.  
(B) She works in a school.  
(C) She works in a hospital.
20. (A) The woman's skin looks better.  
(B) The woman's clothes look special.  
(C) The woman should wear dark clothes.
21. (A) The woman has been to the new restaurant.  
(B) The man waited in line at a restaurant last weekend.  
(C) The new restaurant is really popular.
22. (A) She wants the man to pay for the dress.  
(B) She will buy both of the dresses.  
(C) She will only buy a red dress.
23. (A) Eat a meal.  
(B) Shop for clothes.  
(C) Buy some books.
24. (A) Three.  
(B) Six.  
(C) Twelve.
25. (A) He is full of energy.  
(B) He is tired.  
(C) He is ready to hike.

### 第四部份：短文聽解

每題有三個圖片選項，請聽光碟放音機播出的題目，並選出一個最適當的圖片。



試題解答請見 p. 72

## Unit 1

### 《花婆婆》

Mar. 3

讀之前想想看：你長大之後，想要過什麼樣的生活？

我的姨婆 Alice Rumphius 是位老婦人。她住在海邊的一間小房子裡。有些人稱呼她為「魯冰花女士」，甚至還把她稱作「那位瘋瘋癲癲的老太太」。

小時候，Alice 也住在海邊。她經常看到船隻。許多年前，她的祖父搭乘一艘大船來到美國。他是一位藝術家，經常講述遙遠地方的故事給 Alice 聽。Alice 說：「等我長大後，我會去那些遙遠的地方。等我變老之後，我會住在海邊。」

「妳還得做另一件事。」她的祖父說。「妳必須讓世界變得更美麗。」Alice 同意了。

Mar. 4

讀之前想想看：你最想拜訪世界上的哪個地方呢？為什麼？

Alice 長大後，人們稱她 Rumphius 小姐。她在圖書館工作，並夢想著要四處旅行。最終，她去了某個島嶼。在那裡，她遇見了一個漁村的國王和他的妻子。他們送給她一份禮物，上面寫著：「妳將永遠存在我的心中。」

之後，Rumphius 小姐遊歷了許多地方並結識了很多朋友。她攀登高聳的雪山、穿越叢林和沙漠，見到了許多不同的動物。然而，她在騎駱駝時傷了她的背。「真是愚蠢啊。」她說。「或許是時候定居海邊了。」

Mar. 5

讀之前想想看：你覺得你會喜歡園藝這個嗜好嗎？為什麼會？為什麼不會？

Rumphius 小姐在她的新房子旁開闢了一座花園。她種下了藍色、紫色和粉紅色的魯冰花。然而，她的背部時常會痛，所以她大部分時間都待在床上。

第二年春天，Rumphius 小姐的狀況好轉。她可以再次散步了。不久後，她發現了一件事。風把她花園裡的魯冰花種子吹到了山丘上。現在那裡也開滿了美麗的魯冰花。這讓她想到了一個能讓世界變得更美麗的點子。她在小鎮各處種下了魯冰花種子！

現在，Alice 姨婆的年紀已經很大了。我也希望能擁有像她一樣的人生。我會去遙遠的地方旅行、住在海邊，並讓這個世界變得更美麗。

## Unit 2

### 擁抱獨一無二 拒絕容貌焦慮

Mar. 6

讀之前想想看：你對自己的臉、身體和頭髮有什麼感受？

(Cathy 和 Helen 正在商店裡試穿衣服。)

Cathy：唉。我的皮膚狀況很糟糕，而且我很胖，這讓我很難過。我總是很擔心自己的外表。

Helen：沒那麼糟啦，妳想太多了。

Cathy：妳看！社群媒體上這些漂亮的人都有完美的頭髮、臉蛋和身材。

Helen：或許他們用了修圖軟體。那些照片可能是假的！

Cathy：嗯，這倒是真的。但甚至連我們學校的其他女生都很漂亮。

Helen：妳可能有容貌焦慮，這會變成一個嚴重的問題。要不要試著做些改變，像是運動和健康飲食呢？妳也可以學習如何保養皮膚。

Mar. 7

讀之前想想看：有哪些方法能讓你對自己的外表感到自信？

容貌焦慮是一種對自己外表的負面關注。它可能源於過去不好的經歷。舉例來說，或許學校的同學曾藉由嘲笑你的外表來霸凌你。這可能會使你懷疑自己，並對自己的外表感到不滿。

任何人都可能有容貌焦慮，但這在年輕人中更為常見。他們可能會為了追求完美的外表而過度在意身材。此外，他們也可能常常拿自己與他人做比較。

然而，試著開始正向思考，並學會欣賞自己。如果真的感到十分苦惱，你也可以尋求醫生的幫助。記住：你的外表只是你的一部分而已。

### 活動頁翻譯

1. 我經常照鏡子檢查自己的外表。
2. 我覺得自己的外表很醜、很不吸引人。
3. 我的外表給我帶來很大的壓力和負面情緒。
4. 我感覺我的外表影響了我的交友能力。
5. 我的外表讓我不想去上學。

## Unit 3

### 什麼是微歧視？當心成為無心的加害者

Mar. 10

讀之前想想看：你說話前會再三思考嗎？為什麼會？為什麼不會？

你怎麼看「男兒有淚不輕彈」這個觀點呢？當你對某人說這句話時，可能是一種微歧視。微歧視指的是透過行為或言語，對特定群體表現出偏見或刻板印象。這些偏見可能涉及性別、種族、年齡、外貌等方面。例如：「她考試總是拿高分，那麼她一定不擅長運動。」

微歧視可能會傷害他人。因此，我們在說任何話、做任何事之前，應該檢視自己的言行。同時，我們也應該對差異和其他文化保持開放的態度。這可以幫助我們建立同理心，並變得友善。

## Unit 4

### 關鍵字搜尋撇步大公開！ 找資料不再如大海撈針

Mar. 11

讀之前想想看：你上次上網找到的資料是什麼？

也許你會在網路上搜尋「我要怎麼寫學校報告？」。事實上，這樣的問題不夠明確，以至於很難找到好答案。你需要使用關鍵字，它們可以幫助我們快速地找到正確答案。

以下是一些使用關鍵字的技巧：

1. 使用簡短的詞語或句子。例如，「給我國中生英文報告範例」這句話太長了。試試「國中英文報告範例」。
2. 把不同的關鍵字組合在一起，比如格式和主題。「第二次世界大戰英文報告」就是一個例子。
3. 使用引號。這可以幫助搜尋引擎找到和你的關鍵字相同的結果。

Mar. 12

Isaac：你好，ChatGPT！你能幫我嗎？

ChatGPT：當然！請告訴我你的問題。

Isaac：我該如何寫一篇學校的英文報告？

ChatGPT：學校的英文報告通常包含標題、前言、內文和結論。前言的部分應該要解釋你的主題。內文提供了更多資訊。結論則是重申你的主旨。你還需要更多說明嗎？

Isaac：這個嘛……我其實想要一篇關於韓流音樂的學校報告範例。

ChatGPT：哦，我明白了！你一開始的指令太籠統了。你可以直接給我具體的指令，例如「給我一篇韓流音樂的英文報告範例。」

這裡有一個範例：

前言：什麼是韓流音樂？它的影響是什麼？

內文：討論韓流音樂的歷史、知名歌手和音樂風格。

結論：韓流音樂對音樂產業的影響，並提出你的看法。

Isaac：了解了！告訴我更多關於每個部分的內容。

ChatGPT：好的，這是新的報告……

## Unit 5

### 天文奇景血月傳說——揭祕「月食」之謎

Mar. 13

讀之前想想看：當你看著月亮時，會想到什麼？

Evelyn：明天有月食！那是什麼意思呢？

Ethan：當太陽、地球和月亮連成一條直線時，就會發生月食。

Evelyn：所以，地球的影子會擋住整個月亮？

Ethan：沒錯！這只有在滿月時會發生。

Evelyn：哇，好酷喔！我很想知道人們是怎麼預測月食的。

Ethan：科學家們透過計算太陽、地球和月亮的位置來預測。

Evelyn：他們真的可以做到嗎？

Ethan：是的，而且從前的月食甚至幫助了人們了解地球的形狀。他們還因此得知了太陽和月亮的大小！

Evelyn：那我們可以直接用肉眼看月食嗎？

Ethan：可以。不用像看日食一樣需要特別的眼鏡。

Mar. 14

讀之前想想看：有哪些著名的故事與月亮有關？

- 月食大約每年發生兩次。有些年份沒有月食，有些則有一次，甚至最多有 5 次！然而，只有百分之 29 的月食是月全食。一次月食可以長達兩小時。
- 在月全食期間，月亮通常呈現紅色。這是因為地球的大氣層會散射其他顏色的光，所以只有紅光能穿透大氣層並投射到月亮上。
- 地球大氣層中的灰塵和雲層也會影響月亮的模樣，讓月亮在月食期間呈現不同的顏色，通常是黃色、橙色或棕色。

## Unit 6

### 牙膏、收據怎麼丟？ 回收實用指南

Mar. 17

讀之前想想看：下列何者是可回收的？

- ① 牙刷 ② 牙膏 ③ 塑膠牙線棒

(Adam 準備去刷牙。)

Adam：我們還有牙膏嗎？這支幾乎要用完了。

Elsie：有的，但這支牙膏裡面應該還有一些。把牙膏管剪開，用牙刷把剩下的牙膏取出來。之後，你可以把牙膏管洗乾淨並回收。

Adam：真的嗎？我一直都把它當垃圾丟掉。

Elsie：它們可以回收，因為它們的材質只有塑膠。它們再利用的價值很高！

Adam：好的，我以後會記住這點。那牙刷或塑膠牙線棒呢？它們也能回收嗎？

Elsie：不行。它們不易收集，而且再利用價值很低。

Mar. 18

讀之前想想看：紙本發票可以回收嗎？你認為呢？

Adam：我回來了！我買了些飲料來搭配我們的電影！

Elsie：我來了！

(Elsie 在廚房的回收桶裡看到了一張發票。)

Elsie：是你把這張發票丟進回收桶的嗎？

Adam：是啊。我從來沒有收集過發票。

Elsie：那樣的話，發票應該要丟進垃圾桶。

Adam：真的嗎？它們不就是紙嗎？

Elsie：不是的。發票上面有不可回收的墨水，這讓它們變成「髒的」紙，所以沒有太大的再利用價值。它們是一般垃圾。

Adam：聽起來很有道理。我會把它拿出來丟進垃圾桶的。

Elsie：不過，等我們喝完飲料，瓶子和罐子是可以回收的哦！

### 活動頁翻譯

雨衣	牙膏管	鏡子	塑膠袋
塑膠牙線棒	運動鞋	發票	隱形眼鏡
耳機	塑膠杯	口罩	牙刷
紙杯	水果網套	紙袋	報紙

## Unit 7

### 助人助己：從志工服務探索職涯

Mar. 20

讀之前想想看：你會在哪裡看見志工？他們的工作是什麼呢？

你在尋找志工工作嗎？看看以下幾個熱門選擇！

#### 1. 圖書館志工

你需要做的事：

- 把書放回正確的書架上。
- 幫助人們找到書籍和資訊。
- 整理圖書館的資源，如 DVD 和報紙。

你將學習如何將物品保持得井井有條，也會學習如何有效地管理大量資訊。

#### 2. 展場志工

你需要做的事：

- 帶領參觀者參觀展覽。
- 協助安排、布置活動現場。
- 保持展區暢通、讓參觀者能安全地走過。

你將學習如何清楚地表達，讓他人理解你的說明。此外，你還可以了解不同的主題，像是動物或歷史。這份經驗能教你如何安排和籌劃活動。

Mar. 21

讀之前想想看：你比較想幫助人們、動物還是大自然？為什麼？

#### 3. 淨灘志工

你需要做的事：

- 在海灘上撿垃圾，並將垃圾分類回收。
- 參加保護大自然的活動。

你將會明白保護大自然的重要性，並透過與他人共事來學習團隊合作的精神。

#### 4. 動物收容所志工

你需要做的事：

- 餵食動物並維持其生活環境的整潔。
- 陪動物玩耍並訓練牠們，讓牠們在與人相處時感到舒適自在。
- 幫動物找到新家。

你將了解基本的動物照顧知識，例如餵食和清潔。透過這份工作，你有機會了解動物照護相關的職業。

這些志工工作能讓你體驗不同類型的工作。選一個加入吧！或許你會找到夢寐以求的工作！

## Unit 8

### 越南峴港之旅——殖民色彩、古鎮與美食

Mar. 24

讀之前想想看：你對越南有什麼了解？

歡迎來到越南的峴港。峴港位於越南的中部，人們稱它為「東方的夏威夷」。峴港的歷史可以追溯到西元 192 年，當時它是占婆王國的一個港口。19 世紀中期，法國開始殖民越南。

因為這段歷史，現在在峴港可以看到法國對其的影響。一個著名的例子是峴港大教堂。法國人在 1923 年建造了這座教堂，它以其粉紅色的牆壁聞名。如果想要享受陽光並放鬆，別錯過美溪沙灘。美溪沙灘綿延 30 公里，還有潔白的沙子和清澈的海水。

Mar. 25

讀之前想想看：你更喜歡古老的城鎮還是現代的城鎮？為什麼？

從峴港出發，你可以前往會安古鎮，車程約一小時。在 16 到 19 世紀間，會安是一個繁忙的貿易港口。許多來自中國、日本和歐洲的人曾在此經商。他們不僅帶來商品，還帶來了各自的文化。因此，會安有許多不同風格的古建築。漫遊在這座小鎮中就彷彿回到了過去。

越南有許多美食。例如，越南河粉和越式長棍麵包非常有名。用完餐後，試試越式咖啡。它味道濃郁，且非常適合搭配煉乳享用。

## Unit 9

### 熬夜也要追！

#### 「醫療劇」讓人欲罷不能的祕密

Mar. 26

讀之前想想看：你看過哪些關於醫院的電視節目？

如《機智醫生生活》和《車貞淑醫生》一類的醫療劇總會吸引觀眾觀看。你是否想過為什麼會這樣呢？這些影集提供觀眾了解醫院的機會。人們對於醫院發生的事情感到既好奇又害怕。這些影集解答了人們對醫生和護理師每日工作內容的疑問，包括病患照顧和大多數人從未見過或經歷過的手術。

這些影集時常探討像是生死等深奧的話題，展現悲傷和快樂，並經常觸動觀眾的心。隨著劇情發展，觀眾們的感受好似在搭乘雲霄飛車般起起伏伏。

這就是人們喜愛醫療劇的原因。準備好你的零食，享受這些感人的影集吧！

## Unit 10

### 從滷肉飯到牛肉麵：細數臺灣小吃歷史

Mar. 27

讀之前想想看：你對臺灣的歷史有什麼了解？

臺灣有許多著名的街頭小吃。你知道它們的起源嗎？以下是一些熱門料理背後的故事：

#### 蚵仔煎

據說，當鄭成功和他的士兵抵達臺南時，他們面臨米糧短缺的問題。於是，他們將地瓜粉、牡蠣和蔬菜混合，然後用油煎。這道料理幫助士兵解決了食物短缺的問題。

#### 滷肉飯

中華民國政府在 1949 年遷至臺灣時，生活相當艱難。肉類價格昂貴，通常僅在特殊節日時享用。日常餐食中，人們將較便宜的豬肉部位切成小塊，燉煮成滷肉。如此一來，全家人都能吃到一些肉。

Mar. 28

讀之前想想看：你最喜歡的臺灣小吃有哪些？

### 牛肉麵

1949 年時，許多來自中國的人移居臺灣。他們帶來了各自家鄉不同的牛肉烹調方式。1950 年代，美國援助臺灣，提供牛肉罐頭和麵粉等物資。人們開始用這些食材製作牛肉麵。

### 刈包

刈包一開始來自中國泉州。當人們從中國移居臺灣時，他們將刈包製作得更方便攜帶與食用。刈包的形狀像個裝滿錢的錢包，被認為會帶來財富。因此，老闆們常在尾牙請員工吃刈包。

這些小吃都承載著臺灣一部分的歷史。每一口都講述著臺灣飲食文化的故事。

## 素養題翻譯

- 店名：Yummy Sweet Potato Balls  
捷運站：頭前庄站  
這道小吃是用地瓜、糖和麵粉製成的。將材料混合後搓成球形，接著油炸至金黃色。地瓜球的顏色有黃有紫是因為使用了不同品種的地瓜。
- 店名：Lan's Gua Bao  
捷運站：公館站  
這道小吃又被稱作臺式漢堡。軟綿綿的白色刈包皮夾著滷肉、花生粉和香菜。這些味道結合在一起，讓刈包既美味又特別。
- 店名：Yongkang Beef Noodles  
捷運站：東門站  
這道料理有牛肉塊、麵條和濃郁的湯。湯頭使用特殊香料熬煮數小時而成。它是最受歡迎的食物之一，尤其在寒冷的月份。造訪臺灣時一定要嘗試看看！
- 店名：Huang's Stinky Tofu  
捷運站：府中站  
這道小吃有著強烈的氣味，但不要害怕！許多人說它吃起來比聞起來好多了。它外酥內軟，通常會搭配泡菜一起吃。
- 店家：Happy Plate Oyster Omelet  
捷運站：雙連站  
這道料理是用新鮮的海鮮、雞蛋和一種特別的麵粉所製成。通常會加入牡蠣，但有時也會加入蝦子。通常會配上一種紅色的醬料。

## Unit 11

### 後疫情時代報復性旅遊： 過度旅遊成全球挑戰

Mar. 31

讀之前想想看：你多常去其他城市或國家旅遊？

有太多遊客造訪某地時，就會導致過度旅遊。這會傷害環境，並使當地居民的生活變得更加困難。過量的垃圾、噪音和擁擠的街道等問題層出不窮。

在日本京都，遊客擠滿了公車導致當地居民上不了車。在西班牙巴塞隆納，居民對擁擠的生活空間感到憤怒。有些人甚至用水槍驅趕遊客。

新冠疫情過後，全球旅遊業的增長速度比以前還快，這使許多地方的過度旅遊問題更加嚴重。現在，有些城市要求外國遊客須支付旅遊稅才能到訪，此舉或許有助保護城市環境，並讓居民重拾生活空間。

### 常用縮寫參考表

N	noun	名詞
V	verb	動詞
adj.	adjective	形容詞
adv.	adverb	副詞
prep.	preposition	介詞；介系詞
pron.	pronoun	代名詞
interj.	interjections	感嘆詞
aux.	auxiliary verb	助動詞
phr.	phrase	片語
conj.	conjunction	連接詞
det.	determiner	限定詞
beV	verb to be	be 動詞 (am, are, is, was, were)
V-ed	past tense verb	動詞過去式
V-ing	verb in "ing" form	動詞 ing 形式
p.p.	past participle	過去分詞
sb	somebody	某人
sth	something	某物
S	subject	主詞
O	object	受詞
to V	to + base form verb	不定詞

# Answer Key 解答

## Unit 1, p. 13

1. b      2. a      3. a

## Unit 1, p. 14

1. Reese dreams of buying a car when she saves enough money.  
2. Nicholas was walking to school when he saw an old friend.

## Unit 1, p. 15

- c; e; a; d; b

## Unit 2, p. 18

1. b      2. b      3. a

## Unit 2, p. 19

- serious; negative; terrible

## News 1, p. 23

1. B      2. D

## Unit 4, p. 25

1. Meredith read stories to her son before he went to bed.  
2. John didn't study enough for the exam, so he didn't pass.

## Unit 4, p. 27

1. D      2. A      3. B      4. B

## Unit 5, p. 30

1. Maggie doesn't know why her friend didn't show up to the party.  
2. Frank was surprised when he learned about the famous singer's death.

## Unit 5, p. 31

1. W: Hey, what are you doing?  
M: I'm studying for my test tomorrow.  
W: Well, you need more light to read. It's getting dark outside.  
M: You're right. Thanks!  
Q: What will the man do next?
2. M: How much can I bring in my bag for the flight?  
W: The maximum is 20 kilograms. Anything over that will cost extra.  
M: Could you check its weight for me?  
W: Sure! Let's see ... your bag is 22 kilograms.  
Q: What might be true about the man?
1. A      2. C

## Unit 6, p. 36

- Trash can: raincoat, mirror, plastic tooth floss pick, sneakers, receipt, contact lenses, face mask, toothbrush
- Recycling bin: toothpaste tube, plastic bag, earphones, plastic cup, paper cup, foam fruit wrapper, paper bag, newspaper

## Unit 6, p. 38

1. C      2. B      3. B

## Unit 6, p. 39

1. saw; jump      2. heard; knocking      3. sounds; like

## News 2, p. 41

1. D      2. C

## Unit 7, p. 44

1. event      2. show; around      3. in; order

## Unit 7, p. 45

1. The basic rules of the game are easy to understand.  
2. The train might be late because of the storm.

## Unit 8, p. 49

1. Cathy studied in France for two years to learn French.  
2. The children played with the sand on the beach.

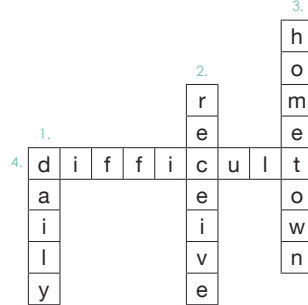
## Unit 8, p. 51

1. F      2. F      3. T      4. T

## Unit 10, p. 56

1. Adele invited her friends to have dinner at her house. She is frying chicken in the kitchen.  
2. Alan serves in the army as a soldier.
1. B      2. B

## Unit 10, p. 57



## Unit 10, p. 58

1. Yummy Sweet Potato Balls; Touqianzhuang  
2. Lan's Gua Bao; Gongguan  
3. Yongkang Beef Noodles; Dongmen  
4. Huang's Stinky Tofu; Fuzhong  
5. Happy Plate Oyster Omelet; Shuanglian

## Unit 11, p. 61

1. B      2. C

1

第一部份：辨識句意

- C 1. Jenny can't reach the chopsticks. They're too far away.  
A 2. Paul hurt his arm when he played basketball yesterday.  
A 3. Vivian helped her son tie his shoes.

第二部份：基本問答

- C 4. Trevor is a really humble guy.  
(A) Yes, he runs really fast.  
(B) Yes, he gets angry easily.  
(C) **Yes, he is not proud.**
- A 5. Let's go to the forest today!  
(A) **Cool! I love to walk in the woods.**  
(B) OK, there's a new movie out today.  
(C) Sure, we can do some shopping.
- B 6. There are several cookies on the table.  
(A) What? Who ate them all?  
(B) **Good. I'll have some after lunch.**  
(C) You're wrong. Chocolate is not my favorite.
- A 7. Are you looking for something?  
(A) **Yes, I just lost my wedding ring.**  
(B) Yes, I really enjoy watching movies.  
(C) Yes, I have to study for the math test.
- C 8. Let's hold a big party tonight!  
(A) OK, let's spend time alone.  
(B) Sure, I feel tired as well.  
(C) **OK, I'll invite some people.**
- C 9. Will the temperature rise this week?  
(A) Yes, it will get colder.  
(B) Yes, it will stay the same.  
(C) **Yes, it's going to get hotter.**

第三部份：言談理解

- A 10. W: When will the bus get here?  
M: I don't know.  
W: Why don't we take a taxi?  
M: Don't worry. The bus will be here soon.  
W: I'm just worried that we might be late for the party.  
M: Fine. If the bus doesn't show up in five minutes, we'll take a taxi.  
Q: What can we say about the woman?  
(A) **She doesn't want to wait.**  
(B) She doesn't want to go to the party.  
(C) She loves to take the bus.
- B 11. M: Wow! You got another 100% on the English exam.  
W: Yes, I'm proud of myself.  
M: I'm bad at English. What are some ways to improve?  
W: I can help you tomorrow.  
Q: What is the man asking the woman about?  
(A) Answers for the English exam.  
(B) **Some ideas for learning English.**  
(C) A famous English book.
- A 12. M: That was a great museum.  
W: Yeah, it was really interesting. I took a lot of photos inside.  
M: Me too! We should come again next time.  
W: You're completely right.  
M: It's still early. What do you want to do now?  
W: I think we should have a meal.  
Q: What does the woman mean?  
(A) **They should eat something.**  
(B) They should visit the museum right away.  
(C) They should take a picture in front of the museum.

- C 13. M: Hi, Susan. Happy birthday!  
W: Thanks, Paul!  
M: Here, I got you this. Open it!  
W: That's so sweet of you!  
Q: What did the man likely just do?  
(A) He gave Susan a kiss.  
(B) He invited Susan to a party.  
(C) **He gave Susan a gift.**
- B 14. M: Did you feed the cat?  
W: No, not yet.  
M: Can you do it when you get a chance?  
W: Sure, no problem. I'll do it right after I finish my work.  
M: Thank you so much. I promise I will pick up my cat as soon as possible.  
Q: What will the woman do?  
(A) She will ask the man to feed the cat.  
(B) **She will feed the cat when she can.**  
(C) She will pick up the cat later.
- C 15. Welcome to our radio show! Today, we are going to talk about how to stay healthy. First, it's important to eat a healthy diet. That means you should eat fruits and vegetables every day. Next, make sure you exercise often. Walking, swimming, or playing sports with your friends are great ways. Finally, remember to get enough sleep. Most people need about eight hours of sleep each night to stay healthy.  
Q: What is the speaker mainly talking about?  
(A) How to improve your sleep.  
(B) How to include exercise in your daily plan.  
(C) **How to keep a healthy way of living.**

2

第一部份：辨識句意

- B 1. Jamie lives in a fancy house.  
A 2. The children rode their bicycles on the sidewalk.  
B 3. Gabriella plays the flute very well.

第二部份：基本問答

- A 4. What is that stand over there for?  
(A) **Oh, it sells milk tea.**  
(B) Oh, it's a new movie theater.  
(C) It's OK. I don't want to sit.
- A 5. Have you heard the news about Daniel?  
(A) **No, what happened to him?**  
(B) No, I've already heard about it.  
(C) No, I can't meet Daniel right now.
- B 6. What did your teacher teach in math class today?  
(A) She taught us about World War II.  
(B) **She taught us about numbers.**  
(C) She taught us about the human body.
- B 7. Dave is a really hard-working student.  
(A) Yeah, he often falls asleep during class.  
(B) **Yeah, he studies till 12 a.m. every night.**  
(C) Yeah, he works in a coffee shop after school.
- C 8. I found a box of gold pieces at a park next to my neighbor's house!  
(A) Sorry to hear that.  
(B) What? Did you read the words on it?  
(C) **Really? Did you report it to the police?**

- A 9. The plane leaves at 2 p.m. this afternoon.  
(A) **I am ready to go to the airport now.**  
(B) Did I receive any mail?  
(C) We should throw him a party.

第三部份：言談理解

- B 10. M: Do you see the house over there?  
W: Which one? There are a lot of houses.  
M: The red one with the tall roof.  
W: Oh, I see it now. What about it?  
M: My grandfather built it in 1910.  
W: Wow! That was a long time ago.  
Q: What does the man say about the house?  
(A) His grandfather bought it in 1910.  
(B) **His grandfather made it in 1910.**  
(C) His grandfather fixed it in 1910.
- A 11. M: What are you eating?  
W: I'm having a snack.  
M: Didn't you just have spaghetti for lunch?  
W: Yeah, but I'm hungry again.  
Q: What is the woman probably doing?  
(A) **She's eating an apple.**  
(B) She's eating some spaghetti.  
(C) She's drinking some water.
- B 12. M: What are you watching?  
W: A show about lions. Do you want to join me?  
M: Sure! Wait ... what is the lion doing?  
W: It's attacking the zebra.  
M: That's terrible! Poor zebra ...  
W: It's just how nature works.  
Q: What can we say about the lion?  
(A) It's running with the zebra.  
(B) **It's biting the zebra.**  
(C) It's caring for the zebra.
- C 13. W: Frank, what are you doing?  
B: I'm playing computer games.

- W: You know you need to finish your homework before you play games, right?  
B: Oh, I totally forgot!  
W: Well, you should stop and start your homework now.  
B: OK, I will get to it right away.  
Q: What will the boy likely do next?  
(A) Finish the game.  
(B) Wash the dishes.  
(C) **Write something.**
- A 14. W: Is the man on the left side of the photo your dad?  
M: Yeah, that's him. The woman on the right side is my sister.  
W: I didn't know your dad had such thin hair.  
M: Yeah, I hope I won't be like that.  
Q: What can we say about the man's father?  
(A) **He doesn't have much hair.**  
(B) His hair grows very fast.  
(C) He likes old photos.
- A 15. Attention all students. There will be a school talent show next Friday. We hope everyone can join in or come to watch the show. You can sign up for the show at the office before this Wednesday. The talent show will begin at 4 p.m. in the school hall. It will last for about two hours. All students who join the show should arrive at the hall by 3:30 p.m. There will be a final practice. Make sure to invite your family and friends to enjoy the show!  
Q: Where can students sign up for the talent show?  
(A) **In the office before Wednesday.**  
(B) At the hall by 3:30 p.m.  
(C) In the classroom after practice.

## 聽力測驗解答：

### 第一部份 看圖辨義

- A 1. **Where are the boy and the girl?**  
**(A) They are in a garden.**  
 (B) They are in a kitchen.  
 (C) They are in a bathroom.
- C 2. **Please look at Picture A again. What is the girl doing?**  
 (A) She is holding a cute dog.  
 (B) She is feeding the rabbit some cake.  
**(C) She is playing with her pet rabbit.**
- B 3. **What is Sean saying?**  
 (A) "I cleaned a beach last month."  
**(B) "I climbed Yushan last month."**  
 (C) "I climbed a tall tree yesterday."
- A 4. **Where is the junior high school?**  
**(A) It's behind the park.**  
 (B) It's between the bank and the restaurant.  
 (C) It's in front of the train station.
- C 5. **Please look at Picture C again. Where is the restaurant?**  
 (A) It's behind the train station.  
 (B) It's between the park and the department store.  
**(C) It's beside the bank.**

### 第二部份 問答

- A 6. **I have to see the doctor on Monday mornings.**  
**(A) I can drive you to the hospital every week.**  
 (B) OK. I can take you to the library.  
 (C) Sure, we can have lunch now.
- C 7. **Do you want to take cooking lessons?**  
 (A) Yes, I go to math class once a week.  
 (B) I can teach you how to paint some pictures.  
**(C) No, thanks. I'm already very good at it.**
- B 8. **When is the Christmas Eve party?**  
 (A) Prepare a gift for the party, please.  
**(B) The party is on December 24.**  
 (C) I would like to open your gift.
- C 9. **I wake up at a quarter to seven in the morning.**  
 (A) You leave the house at 7:15 a.m.? So early!  
 (B) Hurry up! It is time for school.  
**(C) I also wake up at 6:45 a.m.**
- C 10. **Is Matt studying English?**  
 (A) Yes, he has a math class.  
 (B) Please be a good student.  
**(C) Yes, he is studying hard.**
- B 11. **Have you seen my keys?**  
 (A) No, I didn't bring any food.  
**(B) Yes, I saw them on the table.**  
 (C) Sure. I will call you tomorrow.
- C 12. **Where did you buy that dress?**  
 (A) I will go next time.  
 (B) It's very expensive.  
**(C) I bought it online.**
- A 13. **What is Sarah painting?**  
**(A) It's a picture of a garden.**  
 (B) Yes, Sarah really knows how to paint well.  
 (C) No, Sarah is not a painter.
- B 14. **Jeff's birthday is July 31.**  
 (A) So, his birthday is in winter?  
**(B) Let's buy him a gift!**  
 (C) My birthday is also in April.
- B 15. **What day is the math test?**  
 (A) You have to study for it.  
**(B) It's next Friday.**  
 (C) The math test is at 1 p.m.

### 第三部份 簡短對話

- C 16. **W: Do you need any help with your homework, Jimmy?**  
 B: No, thanks. I've already finished it.  
 W: That's great! What are you going to do now?  
 B: I think I'll watch some TV.  
 W: Don't stay up too late. You have an early class tomorrow.  
 B: Don't worry. I'll just watch for a little while.  
 Q: What will Jimmy do next?  
 (A) Watch TV all night.  
 (B) Do his homework.  
**(C) Go to bed soon.**
- A 17. **W: Where are you going?**  
 M: To send some letters.  
 W: Oh, could you take this for me?  
 M: What is it?  
 W: It's a card for my grandmother.  
 Q: Where is the man going?  
**(A) To the post office.**  
 (B) To the library.  
 (C) To a new restaurant.
- B 18. **M: What did you do today?**  
 W: I stayed inside.  
 M: The temperature was quite low today.  
 W: Yeah. Luckily, it didn't rain, though.  
 M: I still wore a coat in my home.  
 W: Right, me too.  
 Q: What can we say about the weather today?  
 (A) It's wet.  
**(B) It's cold.**  
 (C) It's windy.
- B 19. **G: My father works as a doctor, and my mother is a high school teacher.**  
 B: That's cool! Do you have any brothers or sisters?  
 G: Yes, I have an older brother.  
 B: What does he do?  
 G: He's still in college. And he is studying engineering.  
 B: That sounds interesting.  
 Q: What does the girl's mother do?  
 (A) She works in a college.  
**(B) She works in a school.**  
 (C) She works in a hospital.
- B 20. **M: You look different today.**  
 W: I'm wearing brighter colors.  
 M: Is that a new dress?  
 W: Yeah, I'm trying out a new style.  
 M: You look great.  
 Q: What does the man mean?  
 (A) The woman's skin looks better.  
**(B) The woman's clothes look special.**  
 (C) The woman should wear dark clothes.
- C 21. **W: Have you ever been to that new restaurant downtown?**  
 M: Yes, I went there last weekend. The food was great!  
 W: I heard it's always crowded.  
 M: It was, but we booked a table.  
 W: I might try it this weekend. What did you order?  
 M: We had the steak and some spaghetti. Both were delicious.  
 Q: What do we learn from this conversation?  
 (A) The woman has been to the new restaurant.  
 (B) The man waited in line at a restaurant last weekend.  
**(C) The new restaurant is really popular.**
- B 22. **W: Which dress is better? I can't decide.**  
 M: The blue one looks better than the red one.  
 W: Do you think so? I like them both.  
 M: Well, the red one is less expensive.  
 W: I am going to buy these two dresses.  
 M: Are you sure about that?  
 Q: What does the woman mean?
- (A) She wants the man to pay for the dress.  
**(B) She will buy both of the dresses.**  
 (C) She will only buy a red dress.
- A 23. **W: Are you ready to go?**  
 M: Yes, let's go to the restaurant.  
 W: OK, let me put on my jacket.  
 M: How should we get there?  
 W: Let's take the bus.  
 Q: What are the speakers going to do?  
**(A) Eat a meal.**  
 (B) Shop for clothes.  
 (C) Buy some books.
- C 24. **W: Did you finish packing your bag?**  
 M: Yes, I'm ready.  
 W: Did you remember to pack some socks?  
 M: Yes, I brought six pairs.  
 W: All right, good. We can leave now.  
 M: OK. I'll bring my bag to the car.  
 Q: How many socks did the man bring?  
 (A) Three.  
 (B) Six.  
**(C) Twelve.**
- B 25. **W: Let's hike to the top of the mountain.**  
 M: I don't have the energy to do that.  
 W: Well, what do you want to do?  
 M: Let's sit down for a few minutes.  
 W: All right. We can do that.  
 Q: What does the man mean?  
 (A) He is full of energy.  
**(B) He is tired.**  
 (C) He is ready to hike.

### 第四部份 短文聽解

- C 26. **Please look at the following three pictures. Listen to the following short talk. What did Claudia do today?**  
 Claudia is acting very lazy today. Her mother asked her to paint the walls and sweep the floor. She planned to get up early to do these things today. She usually works hard. However, she forgot to set the alarm and slept all day.
- B 27. **Please look at the following three pictures. Listen to the following short talk. What is the weather like for Mike right now?**  
 Mike lives in Russia. He would like to move to Southeast Asia to enjoy the warm sun. It's not winter now, so it's not snowing in Russia. However, Mike is wearing a jacket because the weather today is windy. A few leaves are blowing around in the air.
- C 28. **Please look at the following three pictures. Listen to the following short talk. What DIDN'T Michelle do today?**  
 Michelle did a lot of work around the house today. She washed the clothes. Then she hung them up to dry outside. She put away the clean, dry towels in the drawer. She felt tired after she did all of this work, so she sat down.
- A 29. **Please look at the following three pictures. Listen to the following message. What is happening in Andy's home right now?**  
 Andy is working from home today. He's reading something at his desk. Andy's son doesn't have school today. He's also at home with Andy. Andy's son used to be very noisy at home. However, right now he's playing quietly. Andy feels very proud of his son.
- C 30. **Please look at the following three pictures. Listen to the following short talk. Which picture shows Elsie's mother?**  
 Elsie went to the hospital with her family. Her mother had a stomachache. Her naughty brother hurt his eye. She had a pain in her arm. Her father will take them for another visit next week.



AMC

讀者回饋

# 感謝祭

填問卷好禮大放送 3/31前

Hello Kitty果汁筆



鬼滅之刃果汁筆



ILMILY memo組



Step

1

於3/31前填寫回饋問卷

Step

2

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※本活動每人限參加一次，每人獲得之獎品以一項為上限



# 空中美語系列出版品目錄

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A008	混合 & 閱讀題解題聖經	題本+詳解	500
A009	高中文法16招	兩冊合售 (含影音 QR code)+詳解	800
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## ◆國中系列

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B001	國中文法講義 1-5 冊 (學生版) <b>NEW</b>	書+簡答+測驗本 +題庫本	390/套
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訂購傳真：(02) 2211-8873 (團訂) (02) 2369-7999 (一般詢問)

劃撥戶名：空中美語文教事業(股)公司  
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我要自 \_\_\_\_\_ 年 \_\_\_\_\_ 月號開始訂閱



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<input type="checkbox"/> A+ English 空中美語 (初級)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1060 (原價1200)	新訂戶 <input type="checkbox"/> 2000 (原價2400)	新訂戶 <input type="checkbox"/> 3910 (原價4800)	新訂戶 <input type="checkbox"/> 5820 (原價7200)
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## 月刊訂戶須知：

內容	時間點及其他說明
訂閱期 (本) 數說明	2022年7月起，雜誌月刊每逢寒、暑假月份將改發行合刊，即七、八月合併為「7&8月合刊號」，一、二月合併為「1&2月合刊號」，出刊時間為七月/一月。因此，長期訂閱方案出貨期(本)數變更如下：半年期為5期、一年期為10期、二年期為20期、三年期為30期，如有變更將以官網公布為準。
收刊日	每月25日左右 (「7&8月合刊號」為6/25; 「1&2月合刊號」為12/25)。
遺失補寄處理	27日前未如期收到次月刊物，請與客服中心聯繫
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客服中心 聯絡方式	★服務時間：上班日之週一至週五 8:30~17:30 電話：(02)2211-8086 傳真：(02)2211-9666 e-mail 電子信箱：service@english4u.com.tw 官方網站：www.english4u.net

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2025/03/03 Unit 1

1. **lady** [ 'ledɪ ] *n.* 女士
2. **large** [ lɑ:dʒ ] *adj.* 大的
3. **grow up** [ gro ][ ʌp ] *phr.* 長大  
(grow-grew-grown)
4. **agree** [ ə'gri ] *v.* 同意；贊成

2025/03/13 Unit 5

1. **straight** [ streɪt ] *adj.* 直的
2. **shadow** [ 'ʃædə ] *n.* 影子；陰影
3. **scientist** [ 'saɪəntɪst ] *n.* 科學家
4. **position** [ pə'zɪʃən ] *n.* 位置

2025/03/04 Unit 1

1. **snowy** [ snəʊɪ ] *adj.* 下雪的；多雪的
2. **cross** [ krɒs ] *v.* 跨越；橫越
3. **desert** [ 'dezət ] *n.* 沙漠
4. **foolish** [ 'fʊlɪʃ ] *adj.* 傻的；愚蠢的

2025/03/14 Unit 5

1. **none** [ nʌn ] *pron.* 完全沒有；毫無
2. **maximum** [ 'mæksəməm ] *n.* 最大值；  
最大量
3. **light** [ laɪt ] *n.* 光（線）
4. **affect** [ ə'fekt ] *v.* 影響

2025/03/05 Unit 1

1. **garden** [ 'gɑ:dən ] *n.* 花園
2. **plant** [ plænt ] *v.* 種植；栽種
3. **mainly** [ 'menli ] *adv.* 通常地；主要地
4. **discover** [ dɪ'skʌvə ] *v.* 發現

2025/03/17 Unit 6

1. **tube** [ tjub ] *n.* 軟管狀容器
2. **recycle** [ ,ri'saɪkɪ ] *v.* 回收
3. **throw out** [ θro ][ aut ] *phr.* 扔掉；丟棄  
(throw-threw-thrown)
4. **collect** [ kə'lekt ] *v.* (使) 聚集，集中

2025/03/06 Unit 2

1. **terrible** [ 'terəbəl ] *adj.* 糟糕的
2. **perfect** [ 'pɜ:fekt ] *adj.* 完美的
3. **even** [ 'i:vən ] *adv.* 甚至
4. **serious** [ 'sɪrɪəs ] *adj.* 嚴重的

2025/03/18 Unit 6

1. **back** [ bæk ] *adv.* 返回
2. **in that case** [ ɪn ][ ðæt ][ kes ] *phr.*  
既然如此；那樣的話
3. **ink** [ ɪŋk ] *n.* 墨水
4. **finish** [ 'fɪnɪʃ ] *v.* 吃完；喝完

2025/03/07 Unit 2

1. **negative** [ 'neɡətɪv ] *adj.* 負面的
2. **experience** [ ɪk'spɪrɪəns ] *n.* 經歷
3. **compare** [ kəm'peɪ ] *v.* 比較
4. **positively** [ 'pəzətɪvli ] *adv.* 正面地；  
積極地

2025/03/20 Unit 7

1. **look for** [ lʊk ][ fɔ: ] *phr.* 尋找
2. **shelf** [ ʃelf ] *n.* 架子；書架
3. **show sb around...** [ ʃə ][ ə'raʊnd ]  
*phr.* 帶某人參觀... (show-showed-shown)
4. **event** [ ɪ'vent ] *n.* 活動

2025/03/11 Unit 4

1. **report** [ rɪ'pɔ:t ] *n.* 報告
2. **search** [ sɜ:tʃ ] *v.* (在網路上) 搜尋  
**search engine** [ sɜ:tʃ ][ 'ɛndʒɪn ] *n.*  
搜尋引擎
3. **subject** [ 'sʌbdʒekt ] *n.* 主題
4. **result** [ rɪ'zʌlt ] *n.* (經查詢或研究取得的)  
結果

2025/03/21 Unit 7

1. **trash** [ træʃ ] *n.* 垃圾
2. **importance** [ ɪm'pɔ:təns ] *n.* 重要性
3. **feed** [ fi:d ] *v.* 餵食；餵養 (feed-fed-fed)
4. **basic** [ 'besɪk ] *adj.* 基本的；基礎的

**Unit 5** 2025/03/13

1. This is a **straight** road. You can see the end of it from here.
2. We sat under the tree's **shadow** to keep cool during our picnic.
3. **Scientists** are trying to make new machines to help people stay healthy.
4. Can you show me my current **position** on the map? I can't find my way to the school.

**Unit 5** 2025/03/14

1. **None** of the students understood this math question, so the teacher explained it again.
2. The **maximum** time for this test is one hour. You can't get extra time.
3. There is not enough **light** in the room. Can you turn on the lamp?
4. Lisa's poor exam score didn't **affect** her. She went home directly to study more.

**Unit 6** 2025/03/17

1. The artist used a **tube** of paint to add color to the painting.
2. It's important to **recycle** old paper. It can become new paper!
3. You should **throw out** those old clothes. They take up too much space in the dresser.
4. We **collect** red and orange leaves in the park during the fall.

**Unit 6** 2025/03/18

1. Ivy took the wrong book from the library. She brought it **back** right away.
2. Did you forget your keys? **In that case**, you'll have to wait outside until your mom comes home.
3. Jason couldn't finish his test because his pen ran out of **ink**.
4. I **finished** my dinner quickly so I could go outside and play.

**Unit 7** 2025/03/20

1. Ken **looked for** his toy around the house, but he couldn't find it.
2. The naughty cat jumped up on the **shelf** and knocked down books and toys.
3. The teacher **showed** the students **around** the school on the first day.
4. Our class will take part in several special **events** for our school's birthday.

**Unit 7** 2025/03/21

1. I need to clean up my room and throw out all of this **trash**.
2. The doctor told me about the **importance** of good food for a healthy body.
3. Can you **feed** my cat when I go on my vacation next week? I don't want him to be hungry.
4. Students learned the numbers in kindergarten and **basic** math in first grade.

**Unit 1** 2025/03/03

1. The **lady** wore a beautiful dress to the party.
2. Eric bought a **large** house because his dogs need more space to move around.
3. The little girl wants to be a doctor when she **grows up**.
4. Kevin wanted to eat at that Japanese restaurant, and I **agreed** with him.

**Unit 1** 2025/03/04

1. During **snowy** winters, the government closes the road through the forest.
2. You have to **cross** the street to get to that library over there.
3. There are **deserts** all over this country because the weather is hot and dry.
4. Don't look at your phone when you're driving a car. That's a **foolish** thing to do.

**Unit 1** 2025/03/05

1. There are many roses in Emma's **garden**, so bees and butterflies often visit it.
2. The city wants to **plant** more trees because they help clean the air.
3. Avery **mainly** goes abroad for work, but he sometimes takes vacations for fun.
4. On the first day of school, I **discovered** something. My new teacher is my friend's aunt!

**Unit 2** 2025/03/06

1. The weather was **terrible** today because of the heavy rain and strong winds.
2. Molly felt proud when she got a **perfect** grade on her English test.
3. I was so busy today. I didn't **even** eat lunch!
4. Kevin made some **serious** mistakes, so he failed the test.

**Unit 2** 2025/03/07

1. We have **negative** memories of that hotel. The room was very dirty.
2. Going on vacation to Guam was a fun **experience!** I want to go back.
3. Jessica and James **compared** their notes from class and saw lots of differences.
4. Although Jenny had a hard time last year, she kept seeing everything **positively**.

**Unit 4** 2025/03/11

1. Stacy read books about dinosaurs. Then, she gave a **report** about them.
2. My friends love to **search** the internet for new stores to go to.
3. The **subject** of my talk today is ways to teach music to children.
4. Linda searched the library computer for the writer's name and found a few **results**.

2025/03/24 Unit 8

1. **country** [ 'kʌntri ] *n.* 國家
2. **history** [ 'hɪstri ] *n.* 歷史
3. **kilometer** [ 'kilə,mitə ]/[ kə'lamətə ]  
*n.* 公里
4. **sand** [ sænd ] *n.* 沙子

NOTE:

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2025/03/25 Unit 8

1. **trade** [ tred ] *n.* 貿易；交易
2. **century** [ 'sentʃəri ] *n.* 世紀
3. **business** [ 'biznis ] *n.* 買賣（貨品或服務）  
**do business** [ du ][ 'biznis ] *phr.* 做生意  
(do-did-done)
4. **delicious** [ di'liʃəs ] *adj.* 美味的

NOTE:

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2025/03/26 Unit 9

1. **drama** [ 'drəmə ] *n.* 戲劇
2. **curious** [ 'kjuriəs ] *adj.* 好奇的
3. **patient** [ 'peɪənt ] *n.* 病人；病患
4. **audience** [ 'ɔ:diəns ] *n.* 觀眾

NOTE:

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2025/03/27 Unit 10

1. **soldier** [ 'sɒldʒə ] *n.* 士兵；軍人
2. **fry** [ fraɪ ] *v.* 油炸；油煎
3. **difficult** [ 'dɪfə,kʌlt ] *adj.* 艱難的；難熬的
4. **daily** [ 'deɪ ] *adj.* 每日的；日常的

NOTE:

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2025/03/28 Unit 10

1. **hometown** [ 'hɒm'taʊn ] *n.* 家鄉；故鄉
2. **receive** [ ri'si:v ] *v.* 收到；接受
3. **bite** [ baɪt ] *n.* 一口（食物）
4. **culture** [ 'kʌltʃə ] *n.* 文化

NOTE:

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2025/03/31 Unit 11

1. **visit** [ 'vɪzɪt ] *v.* 遊覽；參觀
2. **the environment** [ ði ][ in'veaɪrənmənt ]  
*n.* 自然環境
3. **crowded** [ 'kraʊdɪd ] *adj.* 擁擠的
4. **leave** [ liv ] *v.* 離開 (leave-left-left)

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## NOTE:

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### Unit 8 2025/03/24

1. Erin left Canada and moved to the **country** of Taiwan.
2. This violin has a long **history**. It's more than 400 years old now.
3. I walk to school every day. It's only a **kilometer** away from my house.
4. Allie went to the beach yesterday, and now there's **sand** in her shoes.

## NOTE:

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### Unit 8 2025/03/25

1. The two companies signed a **trade** contract. They will work together for one year.
2. My grandfather moved to the US in the early 20th **century**, in 1918.
3. The coffee shop's **business** grew because many people liked their drinks.
4. At lunch, Anita ate a **delicious** hamburger and some French fries.

## NOTE:

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### Unit 9 2025/03/26

1. Betsey likes to watch crime **dramas** in her free time.
2. Bella is a **curious** child. She loves to look at the world around her.
3. The **patient** was very sick, but she's better now and can go home soon.
4. The **audience** of this talk show laughs at Robert's funny stories.

## NOTE:

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### Unit 10 2025/03/27

1. The **soldiers** returned home after the war.
2. George **fries** chicken legs in oil and sells them in the market.
3. Dan's parents lost their jobs last year. It's a **difficult** time for his family.
4. Lance watches the **daily** news on TV every morning.

## NOTE:

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### Unit 10 2025/03/28

1. Nicole moved abroad three years ago and finally went back to her **hometown**.
2. Michelle **received** many gifts from her friends and family on her birthday.
3. The dumpling was too hot, so Paul waited before he took a **bite**.
4. Billy went to a foreign country and enjoyed the different **culture** there.

## NOTE:

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### Unit 11 2025/03/31

1. Let's **visit** Hualien during the long weekend. I want to see the ocean there!
2. Planting more trees improves **the environment** and helps people enjoy fresh air outside.
3. The room is **crowded**, and there's no place to sit down.
4. Amy wants to **leave** the party now because she feels very tired.

# 學英文的 旅途

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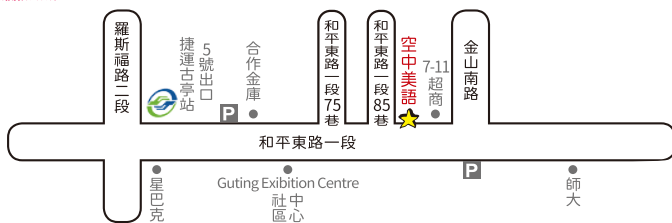
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空中美語空中家教

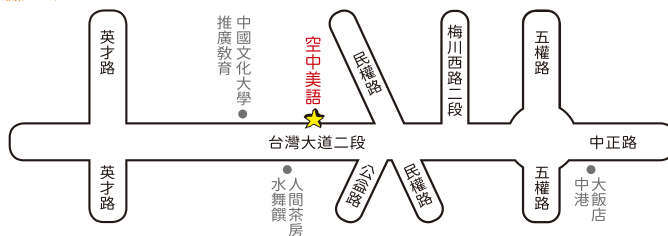


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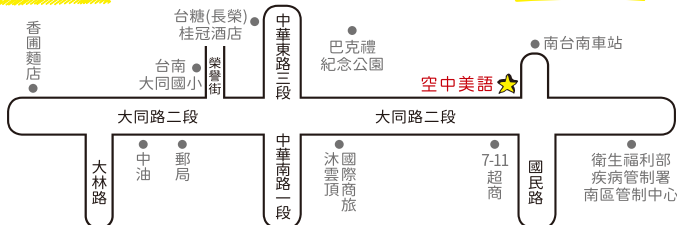
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