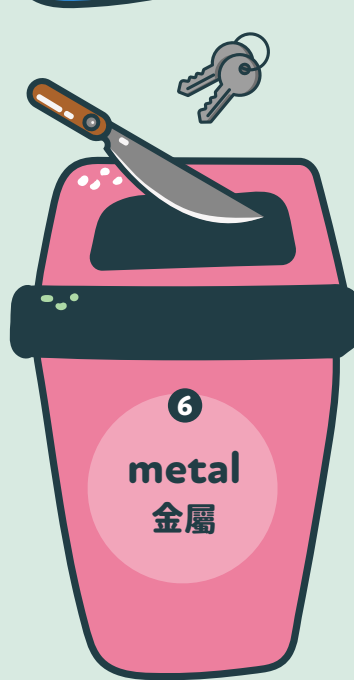
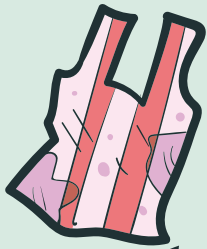




*以下單字皆為名詞



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**¹ 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**² it.

Adam: Really? I always **throw** it **out**³ 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**⁴ 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

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本日課程選單

讀之前
想想看

Are paper receipts recyclable? What do you think?

Adam: I'm **back**¹! 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**², the receipts go in the garbage.

Adam: Really? Aren't they just paper?

Elsie: No. They have unrecyclable ink³ 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**⁴ 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



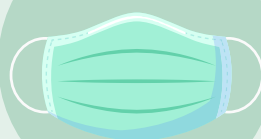
earphones



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