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# Syllabus Vol. 6

Subject	Topic & Area	Title
<b>Social Studies</b> ● <b>History and Geography</b>	Social Studies Geography and Culture World History World History World History World History World History World History World History World History	Economics World Geography Early People and Civilizations Asian Civilizations Ancient Greek and Roman Civilizations The Arab World From the Middle Ages to the Reformation The Enlightenment and the French Revolution The Age of Imperialism World War II and After the War
<b>Science</b>	Life Science Life Science Life Science Life Science Life Science Earth Science Earth Science Earth Science Physical Science Physical Science	Classifying Living Things Cells and Heredity Plant Growth Ecosystems The Human Body and the Immune System Earth's Surface Earth's Rocks and Fossils Oceans and Ocean Life Matter Light and Energy
<b>Mathematics</b>	Numbers and Number Sense Probability and Statistics Measurement Geometry	Numbers and Computation Probability and Statistics Measurement Geometry
<b>Language and Literature</b>	Poetry and Stories Language Arts Language Arts	Poetry and Stories Grammar and Usage Common English Sayings and Expressions
<b>Visual Arts</b>	Visual Arts Visual Arts	Classical Art From Baroque Art to Realism
<b>Music</b>	A World of Music	A World of Music

CHAPTER

1

# Social Studies • History and Geography ①

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Unit 01 Economics

Unit 02 World Geography

Unit 03 Early People and Civilizations

Unit 04 Asian Civilizations

Unit 05 Ancient Greek and Roman Civilizations

*Review Test 1*





## Key Words

001

- 01 **producer** (n.) 生產者 \*manufacturer (n.) 製造商 \*capital goods 資本財  
[prɜːdʒʊsə] **Producers** are people who make goods or provide services. 生產者就是製造產品或是提供服務的人。
- 02 **consumer** (n.) 消費者 \*consumer price index 消費者物價指數  
[kɒnˈsʊmə] \*consumer goods 消費財  
The people who buy goods and services are **consumers**. 購買商品與服務的人稱為消費者。
- 03 **investor** (n.) 投資人 \*stockholder (n.) 股東 (= shareholder)  
[ɪnˈvɛstə] \*to invest in sth. 投資某物  
An **investor** is a person or group that invests money in a business. 投資人為投資金錢在生意上的個人或群體。
- 04 **entrepreneur** (n.) 企業家 \*entrepreneurship (n.) 企業家精神；創業  
[ˌɛntrəprɜːnɪz] **Entrepreneurs** are people who start and run their own businesses. 企業家為自行創業與做生意的人。
- 05 **marketplace** (n.) 市場；市場機制 \*mart (n.) 市場；購物中心 \*market price 市場價格  
[ˈmɑːrkɪtˌplɛs] A **marketplace** is a place where goods and services are bought and sold. 市場就是買賣商品與服務的地方。
- 06 **distribution** (n.) 物流；分配 \*distribution cost 物流成本 \*distribution center 物流中心  
[dɪstrɪˈbjʊʃn] **Distribution** involves transporting or delivering goods to a number of people or places. 物流需要運輸或遞送商品給許多人或到許多地方。
- 07 **consumption** (n.) 消費；消耗 \*conspicuous consumption 炫耀性消費  
[kɒnˈsʌmpʃn] \*fit for human consumption 可供人食用  
The using of goods and services is **consumption**. 使用商品與服務稱為消費。
- 08 **opportunity cost** (n.) 機會成本 \*There is no such thing as a free lunch. 天下沒有白吃的午餐。  
[ˌɒpərtʊˈnjuːnɪti kɒst] The value of something that is not chosen when choosing between two things is called the **opportunity cost**. 在兩者間做選擇，沒被選到者的價值稱作機會成本。
- 09 **demand** (n.) 需求 \*to make a demand for sth. 需求某物 \*on-demand (a.) 需求的  
[dɪˈmɑːnd] The amount of a product or service that people want to buy is the **demand**. 民眾需要的產品或服務量就稱為需求。
- 10 **supply** (n.) 供給 \*supply chain 供給鏈 \*in short supply 供給不足；短缺  
[sʌˈplaɪ] If the **supply** of a product increases, the price usually goes down. 若產品的供給增加，價錢則下滑。

consumer



producer

entrepreneur



marketplace



distribution



## Power Verbs

002

- produce** 生產  
Factories **produce** all kinds of goods. 工廠生產各種物品。
- manufacture** 大量製造  
[ˌmænjəˈfæktʃə] Factories **manufacture** all kinds of goods. 工廠大量製造各種物品。
- consume** 消費；消耗  
People **consume** many kinds of goods and services. 人們使用許多種類的商品與服務。
- distribute** 流通；分配  
In a free market, goods and services are produced and **distributed** according to the law of supply and demand.  
在自由市場中，產品與服務是根據供需法則來生產與流通的。
- reap** 獲得  
The investors are hoping to **reap** huge profits. 投資人期盼獲得龐大的利潤。
- make** 獲得 (= earn)  
The investors are hoping to **make** huge profits. 投資人期盼賺取高額利潤。



## Word Families

003

**inflation**  
[ɪnˈfleɪʃən]

通貨膨脹

**Inflation** causes a continual increase in prices in an economy.  
通貨膨脹會造成經濟上價格的持續增加。

**deflation**  
[dɪˈfleɪʃən]

通貨緊縮

**Deflation** causes a reduction in economic activity. 通貨緊縮會造成經濟活動的蕭條。

**scarcity**  
[ˈskærəsi]

不足；缺乏

When there is a **scarcity** of a product, the price often goes up.  
當缺乏產品時，通常價格會上漲。

**shortage**  
[ˈʃɔrtɪdʒ]

短缺

When there is a **shortage** of a product, the price often goes up.  
當一種產品短缺時，通常價格會上漲。

### Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 國內生產毛額

The **GDP** is the total value of all the goods and services produced within a country in a year, not including its income from foreign investments.  
國內生產毛額值是一年內國內的產品與服務的總價值，不包含國外投資的收益。

### Gross National Product (GNP) 國民生產毛額

The **GNP** is the total value of the goods and services produced by the residents of a nation in a year. 國民生產毛額為在一年內由國民生產的產品與服務的總值。



**Kinds of Economies**  
經濟的種類

**manufacturing economy** 製造業經濟

**service economy** 服務業經濟

**global economy** 全球經濟

**national economy** 國家經濟

**state economy** 各州經濟

**local economy** 地方經濟

# Checkup

A

Write | 請依提示寫出正確的英文單字和片語。

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 生產者 _____        | 9 需求 _____      |
| 2 消費者 _____        | 10 供給 _____     |
| 3 投資人 _____        | 11 生產 _____     |
| 4 企業家 _____        | 12 獲得 _____ r   |
| 5 市場；市場機制 _____    | 13 通貨膨脹 _____   |
| 6 物流；分配 (n.) _____ | 14 通貨緊縮 _____   |
| 7 消費；消耗 (n.) _____ | 15 不足；缺乏 _____  |
| 8 機會成本 _____       | 16 國內生產總值 _____ |

B

Complete the Sentences | 請在空格中填入最適當的答案，並視情況做適當的變化。

entrepreneur	consumption	producer	demand	consumer
opportunity cost	distribution	marketplace	investor	supply

- \_\_\_\_\_ are people who start and run their own businesses.  
企業家為自行創業與做生意的人。
- An \_\_\_\_\_ is a person or group that invests money in a business.  
投資人為投資金錢在生意上的個人或群體。
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a place where goods and services are bought and sold.  
市場就是買賣商品與服務的地方。
- \_\_\_\_\_ involves transporting or delivering goods to a number of people or places. 物流需要運輸或遞送商品給許多人或到許多地方。
- The using of goods and services is \_\_\_\_\_. 使用商品與服務稱為消費。
- The value of something that is not chosen when choosing between two things is called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
在兩者間做選擇，沒被選到者的價值稱做機會成本。
- If the \_\_\_\_\_ of a product increases, the price usually goes down.  
若產品的供給增加，價錢則下滑。
- The amount of a product or service that people want to buy is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
民眾需要的產品或服務量就稱為需求。

C

Read and Choose | 閱讀下列句子，並且選出最適當的答案。

- Factories (manufacture | invest) all kinds of goods.
- Consumers (produce | consume) many kinds of goods and services.
- Goods are produced and (distributed | reaped) according to the law of supply and demand.
- (Deflation | Inflation) causes a continual increase in prices in an economy.

## D

**Look, Read, and Write** | 看圖並且依照提示，在空格中填入正確答案。



1

▶ someone that grows or makes particular goods or products

\_\_\_\_\_



3

▶ a person who starts a business and is willing to risk loss to make money

\_\_\_\_\_



2

▶ a person who buys goods and services

\_\_\_\_\_



4

▶ the value of the action that you do not choose, when choosing between two possible options

\_\_\_\_\_

## E

**Read and Answer** | 閱讀並且回答下列問題。 004

### Basic Economics

In free-market economies, companies decide what and how much of a product they will produce. However, they are interested in making profits. So they do not want to produce too much or too little of a product. They want to produce exactly the right amount necessary. So they often pay attention to the law of supply and demand.

This law states that when the supply of a product is low yet demand is high, then the price will be high. However, if the supply of a product is high yet demand is low, then the price will be low. Companies want to find a median. They want just the right amount of supply and just the right amount of demand.

But, there are often other factors that companies must consider. Once they make something, they must deliver it to the market. This way, people can purchase the product. This is called distribution. Distribution is often done by trucks, trains, ships, and airplanes. Without an effective distribution system, even in-demand products will not sell well.

Once products are at the market, they must be consumed. This means that people purchase them. The amount of consumption depends on many things. It depends on the supply and demand, of course. And the price is also another important factor.



*What is true? Write T(true) or F(false).*

- 1 Companies are interested in earning profits. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The law of supply and demand is important in economics. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 A low demand and a high supply usually result in a high price. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Distribution is the selling of products to customers. \_\_\_\_\_