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	UNIT	FUNCTION	VOCABULARY	
page_08	1 Talking About Learning Experiences 談論學習經驗		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 討論過去所學與未學 ◆ 討論你上某堂課至目前為止所學 ◆ 說明學習至今所費時間 ◆ 說明一段時間的學習成果 ◆ 討論困難和挑戰性 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 課程名稱 ◆ 能力 ◆ 錯誤
page_16	2 Recalling Past Events 回憶過去事件		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 回憶到過去某個時間的人生轉變 ◆ 談論你為某件事所做的準備 ◆ 為過去行為提出解釋 ◆ 回憶導致某結果的一連串事件 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 不規則動詞的過去分詞
page_24	3 Talking About Life Changes and Memories 談論人生轉變與回憶		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 談論童年回憶和習慣 ◆ 談論自童年或某一事件以來，你的人生轉變 ◆ 討論你的個性、喜好或習慣的改變 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 童年活動和習慣 ◆ 重大事件或改變一生的事件
page_32	4 Chatting and Telling Personal Stories 閒聊與談論個人經歷		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 和小組分享個人故事或消息 ◆ 加入正在進行的對話 ◆ 延續和結束對話 ◆ 回應某人說的話 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 加入對話與跟上話題 ◆ 表示你有在聽 ◆ 表達興趣、驚訝或無法置信 ◆ 結束和開啟自己的話題 ◆ 延續一段對話
page_40	5 Having an Argument 爭執		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 抱怨某人的行為 ◆ 針對一項控訴自我辯駁 ◆ 推卸責任 ◆ 結束爭吵 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 常見的控訴 ◆ 抱怨與推卸責任 ◆ 自我辯駁與結束爭吵
page_48	6 Talking About Regrets 談論遺憾		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 為錯誤的決定感到後悔 ◆ 為過去的行為感到後悔 ◆ 為未達成的行動感到後悔 ◆ 談論事情可能如何轉變 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 令人後悔的行為和更好的選擇
page_56	7 Relationships 人際關係		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 談論讓關係更好的因素 ◆ 談論維持一段良好關係的秘訣 ◆ 談論你的朋友圈 ◆ 談論兩人是否合得來 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 維持一段良好關係所應該／不應該做的事 ◆ 良好關係的要件 ◆ 人際關係的種類
page_64	8 Learning How to Balance Your Budget 學習平衡收支		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 平衡收支 ◆ 存錢 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 賺取額外收入的方式 ◆ 花費與帳單

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 聆聽他人的學習經驗 ◆ 辨識困難、挑戰性和錯誤 ◆ 評估一段時間以來的進步 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 現在完成式 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 談論你自己的語言學習經驗 ◆ 詢問與回答不同學習經驗的問題 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 助動詞 (have、has、am、is、are) 的縮寫
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 辨識兩個時間點之間所發生的變化 ◆ 談論過去犯過的錯誤、做過的準備、發生過的不幸事件 ◆ 聆聽一串未依時間順序排列的事件 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 過去完成式 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 描述一個地方隨著時間以來的改變 ◆ 說出過去奇怪行徑的原因 ◆ 將一串未依時間順序排列的事件重新排序 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 助動詞 (had) 的縮寫
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 互相交流兒時回憶 ◆ 辨識他人自童年以來的轉變 ◆ 描述某人於特定事件之前後有何不同 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ used to 和 be used to ◆ used to 和 would 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 說明你現在和兒時有何不同 ◆ 討論你的個性和習慣的轉變 ◆ 談論自某一事件之後，你的人生有何轉變 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 句子的重音：Part 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 閒聊 ◆ 分享消息 ◆ 辨識對話內容 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 轉折語 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 針對各種話題延伸對話 ◆ 練習輪流發言、回應，並且延續對話 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 句子的重音：Part 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 和同事與親戚爭執 ◆ 聆聽控訴內容、辯駁用語和反方爭論點 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 使役動詞 (let、have、make、get) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 集思廣益想出爭執的主題 ◆ 扮演爭執的雙方 ◆ 自我辯駁、推卸責任與結束爭執 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 語調重音
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 聆聽人物談論他們的童年 ◆ 辨識遺憾之事 ◆ 預測事情的發展將有何不同 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 使用 if 的第三條件句 (與過去事實相反的 if 條件句) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 談論憾事與過去行為的結果 ◆ 請班上同學談論個人的憾事 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 連音
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 辨識兩人的關係 ◆ 記下兩人來往過程的點滴 ◆ 聆聽人物談論維繫關係的關鍵 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ too、also、so、either、neither 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 談論你最要好的朋友 ◆ 討論維繫各種人際關係的要訣 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 對比重音
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 聆聽人物說明他們的經濟狀況 ◆ 留意某人的收支情形 ◆ 針對某人的財務問題提出解決方式 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ that + 名詞子句 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 談論花費、存錢和平衡預算 ◆ 提供某人平衡預算的建議 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 音高

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 調情、邀某人約會與拒絕某人 ◆ 聆聽一則邀請約會的語音留言 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 關係子句 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 角色扮演邀約某人出去約會 ◆ 使用搭訕用語 ◆ 接受約會邀請或拒絕別人 ◆ 談論你的情史 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 複合名詞的重音
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 設定截止日期並在期限內完成 ◆ 要求延期 ◆ 了解未於期限內完成的後果 ◆ 報告個人進度 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Take、spend、cost、pay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 說明截止日期、報告進度，並提出預計完成時間 ◆ 為進度落後找藉口 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 母音順序
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 聆聽對話人物承認壞習慣 ◆ 聆聽對話人物被控訴的壞習慣 ◆ 辨識對話中提到的建議或最後通牒 ◆ 找出戒除某人壞習慣的方法 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 反身代名詞 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 控訴某人有某種壞習慣 ◆ 提出戒除壞習慣的建議 ◆ 表達你對某個習慣的感受，並對某人下最後通牒 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 加重音於新資訊
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 辨識電腦問題與解決方法 ◆ 討論上網習慣 ◆ 依據規格辨識裝置 ◆ 聆聽人物表達科技所帶來的困擾 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 間接問句 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 為電腦問題求助與提供協助 ◆ 談論你的上網活動和習慣 ◆ 向朋友描述某智慧型手機的特色 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 非重音字
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 辨識對話人物的減肥目標、罩門，以及目前的生活型態 ◆ 克服減肥的挑戰 ◆ 記錄各種減肥方式 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 時間連接詞：when、while、as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 向夥伴描述一種極端的減肥法 ◆ 角色扮演一位節食者，說明你的目標與面臨的挑戰 ◆ 詢問與回答關於自己減肥經驗的問題 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 聲調界線
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 聆聽某人描述求學和工作經歷 ◆ 聆聽某人表達就業目標 ◆ 辨識某人的個人特質 ◆ 辨識某人對薪資和工作條件的期望 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 複合動詞 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 扮演求職者與面試官的面試對話 ◆ 談論你的目標、薪資和工作條件 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 短語動詞的重音
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 選擇一種寵物 ◆ 依據描述辨識寵物 ◆ 詢問長期照料方式 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 形容詞與介系詞的組合 ◆ 片語介系詞動詞 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 詢問與回答關於寵物身世的問題 ◆ 從收容所認養寵物 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 發語音調

學習及教學導覽

《英語力》是一本什麼樣的書？

《英語力》是一本訓練英語聽力與口說能力的用書，旨在引領學生認識基礎英語會話。本書練習的編寫，皆是針對與母語人士對談時必備的英語會話，以期協助學生建立信心與理解力。

《英語力》如何協助您增進英文能力？

- 《英語力》提供了與真實生活相符的情境和對話，讓您與母語人士日常互動時能泰然自若。
- 本書運用生動而清楚的圖片，輔助您輕鬆學會大量的實用生字。
- 本書用清楚而簡潔的方式呈現文法要項，並提供豐富的範例。
- 大量的口語文法練習，讓您在真實生活會話中能正確傳達訊息、避免誤解。
- 針對文意主旨、相關細節和其他具體資訊所設計的聽力練習，能訓練您不僅聽懂對話的梗概，也能理解更多前後文所蘊含的意義。
- 針對關鍵片語和內文細節所設計的聽力練習，能增進您對英文的了解，更進一步學習進階英語。
- 藉著與主題相關的各種口語練習，您將能熟練運用在本書單字、聽力、文法單元所學到的英文。
- 易懂易學的會話範例和輔助學習的會話句型，讓您能不費吹灰之力地自由運用在對話中。
- 透過本書大量的兩人活動和小組練習，您能獲得充分的口語實戰經驗。
- 豐富的圖片和建議主題，讓您不再為了找話題而傷腦筋。
- 完善的發音教學單元能協助您熟悉英語的基礎發音，提供大量練習各種發音的機會，讓您的發音更像母語人士。

《英語力》是如何編排的？

- 《英語力》有 16 個單元。
- 每個單元分為六個部分。

單元結構：

I. Topic Preview 主題預覽

透過幾則簡短的會話範例，帶您進入主題。

II. Vocabulary and Phrases 字彙和片語

提供相關的字彙和片語，是您有效聽、說的重要工具。

III. Now, Time to Listen! 聽力時間！

透過各種對話、獨白和聽力練習，訓練您的聽力技巧。

IV. Now, Grammar Time! 文法時間！

正式介紹前三部分所應用的文法，並提供練習的機會。

V. Now, Time to Speak! 口語時間！

針對各單元主題，運用小組或兩人練習的方式，提供口說的練習活動。

VI. Now, Time to Pronounce! 發音時間！

每次介紹幾種發音，並提供練習讓你能認識並正確發音。

如何使用《英語力》進行教學？

- 請於每個單元的一開始，先進行 **Topic Preview** 的部分，依照會話範例進行練習，讓學生熟悉相關情境。同時利用這一小節來引導與主題相關的一些概念，並評估哪些概念可能較有難度。
- 介紹該單元的生字，接著進行 **Sentence Patterns** 的教學。讓學生將學到的生字套用在句型裡，以期同時熟悉生字和句型。
- 在進行每一則聽力練習之前，先請學生預測可能會聽到哪些生字和片語，讓學生在練習聽力之前先有概念。
- 完成聽力練習之後，鼓勵學生挑選其中一段或數段，再仔細聽一次，並盡量記住內容，然後和同學一起練習會話。這是練習口語能力的好機會，也有助於他們記住常用的句型和會話模式。
- 在聽力的小節已經接觸到一些文法之後，學生對於如何使用該單元的文法結構應該已經有了粗略的概念，此時請他們朗讀例句，並且試著造出自己的句子。記得不時提問相關的問題，以確認學生是否完全理解。
- 本書的許多文法練習是必須兩兩分組進行的口語練習，為了鼓勵學生開口，在他們對話時先不要急著糾正，可以先將您所聽到的錯誤寫下來，在練習進行了幾分鐘之後才暫停，然後全班一起檢討剛才所犯的錯誤，逐一釐清學生不懂的地方。之後再練習一次，確認學生這次用對了文法。

- 本系列套書的口語練習部分，是希望藉由提供學生大量的句型和輔助資訊，讓他們盡量在無壓力的情況下開口說英文。如果您認為學生們已經可以自由練習了，就鼓勵他們以 **Topic Preview** 或者書裡任何一張圖片的情境為基礎，自由發揮對話。
- 在發音練習這一小節裡，讓學生先聽一次課本MP3朗讀發音，接著再聽一次，並且跟著播音員覆誦。當您認為學生們練習的差不多了，可以個別點幾個學生測試發音。
- 鼓勵學生盡量自然地唸出單字的發音，無須過度強調或加重某個特定的音。





Topic Preview



1 Talking about what you've learned 談論你已學會的事



What have you learned so far on your cookery course?

Well, so far we've learned how to make the perfect scrambled eggs and how to make French fries.



2 Talking about the learning process 談論學習過程

How long have you studied Japanese?

I've studied for two years altogether.

Have you ever been to Japan to study?

Yes, I studied in Japan for a few months last year.



3 Talking about difficulties and challenges 談論難度和挑戰性

I find keeping my balance really difficult.



Keep at it. I practiced for a long time before I could do it.

4 Learning from your mistakes and overcoming difficulties 從錯誤中學習並且克服困難

Why did that happen?

What about now? Have you improved?



The first time I drove, I almost crashed!

Because I didn't use my mirrors.

Definitely. I've learned a lot in a short time.

II. Vocabulary & Phrases

002

UNIT
01

Talking About Learning Experiences 談論學習經驗



cookery course
烹飪課



dance classes
舞蹈課



language course
語言課



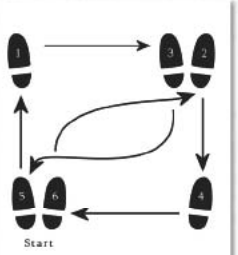
singing lessons
歌唱課



driving lessons
駕訓班



chop / slice / dice
剁碎 / 切片 / 切塊



memorize steps
記下步驟



talk about (a topic) /
pronounce new words
談論 (某個主題) /
發出新單字的發音



breathe /
project your voice
呼吸 / 發聲



steer / use the gears /
park
駕駛 / 排檔 / 停車



burn the food
把食物燒焦



dance out of sync
跳舞沒跟上拍子



accidentally say
something rude
不小心說錯話



sing out of tune
唱歌五音不全



crash 撞車

Sentence Patterns

003

- What have you learned so far in your *dance classes*?
So far we've learned how to *do the salsa!*
- How long have you studied *French cooking*?
I've studied for *six months (altogether).*
- Have you ever *studied singing*?
Yes, I have. I *studied singing when I was younger.*
- I find *memorizing dance steps* quite difficult/
challenging.
- The hardest thing about *singing* is *trying to sing in tune!*



- I need to work on *projecting my voice.*
- Keep at it! / Hang in there. / Keep practicing.
- I *studied* for a long time before I could do it.
- The first time I *sang*, I *sang out of tune.*
Why did that happen?
Because I didn't know how to *breathe properly.*
- Have you improved? /
How have you improved?
(Yes.) I've learned *how to breathe* and *control my voice.*





Now, Time to Listen!

1 Listen to Jack talk about his learning experiences. Correct the mistakes in the sentences below.



1 Jack learned how to ride a motorcycle when he was 17.

drive

2 Jack passed his test the first time he drove.

3 Jack almost crashed because he couldn't park properly.

4 Jack is now learning how to fly a plane.

5 Jack thinks steering is difficult.

6 Jack has been practicing how to ride for a long time.



2 Look at the topics below. Then listen to Maggie and Jim discuss their learning experiences and check what each person talks about.



Jim

Maggie

1 What he/she has learned so far

2 How long he/she has been studying

3 Difficulties he/she is having now

4 Reasons for having difficulties

5 First-time mistakes

6 How he/she has improved



3 Listen to the following people describe difficulties and mistakes. For each one, check the pictures that illustrate their experiences most accurately.

006

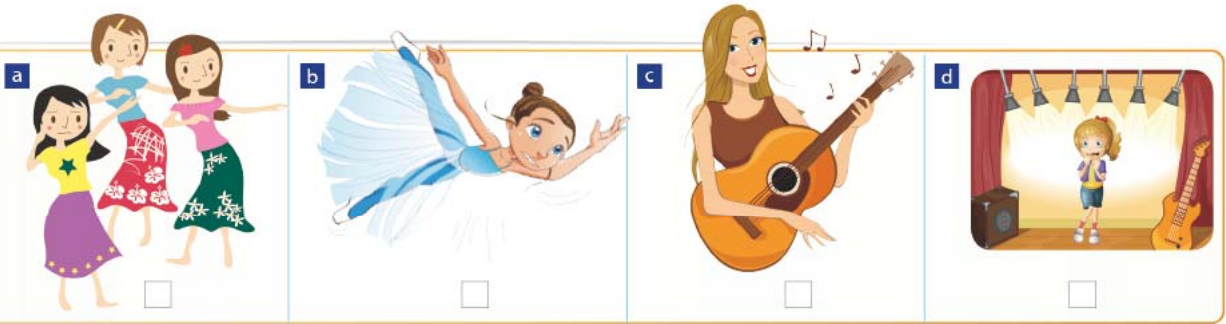
1



2



3



4



007 Now listen again and complete the sentences below.

- 1 The _____ French cooking, I _____ everything I cooked!
- 2 I've _____ German _____ 10 years _____, and I'm quite fluent now.
- 3 I still _____ dancing _____ with others very _____.
- 4 I need to _____ more _____ my _____ as well.

IV. Now, Grammar Time!

The Present Perfect

have / has + past participle

現在完成式：have / has + 過去分詞

Experiences 經驗

- I **have studied** Spanish, French, and Japanese, but I **have never studied** German.
- **Have you ever studied** salsa dancing?
Yes, we **have**. / No, we **haven't**.



Changes and accomplishments over time (up until now)
一段時間（直到現在）的改變和成就

- It's only the first day, and I **have already learned** how to slice, dice, and chop.
- He **hasn't improved** much *during this course*.
- What **have you learned so far**?
So far we have learned how to pronounce new words.

Uncompleted actions (expecting completion)
尚未完成的動作（期待完成）

- I've been studying German for two weeks, but I *still* **haven't learned** how to say "hello."
- He **hasn't mastered** salsa dancing **yet**, *but I think he will soon*.
- **Have you studied** French cooking **yet**?
No, we're going to start next week.

4 Look at the class schedules for the adult education center. Then look at the prompts, and fill in the blanks. The first one has been done for you.

Course Name	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5
 French Cooking	basic knife skills	sautéing	poaching	flambéing	sauces
 International Dance	salsa dancing	swing dancing	tap dancing	English folk dancing	belly dancing
 Oil Painting	brush techniques	perspective	light and shadow	still lifes	landscapes

1 **French Cooking, Week 3** This week the students are studying poaching. The students have already studied basic knife skills and. The students _____ studied _____ or _____ yet.

2 **International Dance, Week 4** This week the students are studying _____ dancing. The students haven't _____ belly dancing _____. They _____ studied salsa dancing, _____ dancing, and _____ dancing.

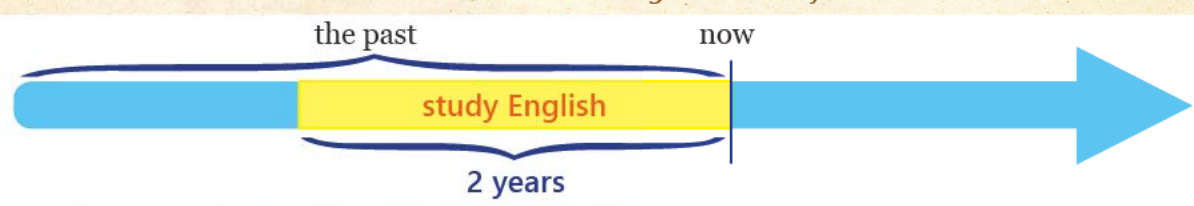
3 **Oil Painting, Week 2** The students are studying perspective this week. They _____ studied brush techniques. They _____ haven't studied _____, still lifes, or _____.

The Present Perfect
have / has + past participle

現在完成式 : have / has + 過去分詞

Duration from the past until now 從過去到現在的持續時間

How long **have** you **studied** English?
I **have studied** English for two years.



Usage note

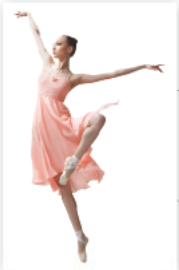
When we talk about *short-term situations*, we often use the *present perfect continuous*.
討論短時間的情況時，我們通常會用現在完成進行式。

→ I **have studied** Chinese for 10 years, but I **ve only been studying** Japanese for a few weeks.

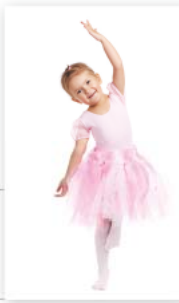
5 Pair Work! Look at the pictures below. Use the present perfect or present perfect continuous to create a short dialogue.

Examples

A



Student A | How long **has** she **studied** ballet (for)?
Student B | She **has studied** ballet for **10 years**.



B

Student A | How long **has** she **been studying** ballet (for)?
Student B | She **has been studying** ballet for **two weeks**.

a

study French
學法文

b

work in a kitchen
在廚房工作

c

ride a motorcycle
騎機車

d

paint portraits
畫肖像

e

do magic
變魔術

f

learn to drive
學開車

6 Pair Work! Take turns asking and answering the following questions.

1 Have you studied any languages other than English?

(If yes: Which other languages have you studied? What did you find difficult about those languages?)

2 How long have you been studying English?

3 What have you learned so far in this English class?

4 Do you think your English has improved? How?

5 What's the hardest thing about learning English?

6 Have you ever studied abroad? (If yes: Where have you studied?)


7 Have you ever made any embarrassing mistakes while learning another language?

(If yes: Tell me about one of your embarrassing mistakes.)




7 Pair Work! Make a list of questions to ask the people in the pictures.

Compare your list with those of your classmates. Add any questions you don't have.




Questions

- How long have you studied French cooking?
- Have you ever made any mistakes in the kitchen?




Questions

- How long . . .
- What do you find . . .



Questions

- How many languages . . .
- What's the hardest language . . .



Questions

➔ Now pretend to be one of the people in the pictures and answer your partner's questions.

VI. Now, Time to Pronounce!

The auxiliary verbs *have* and *has* are often shortened to 've and 's when they come after a subject pronoun.
助動詞 *have* 和 *has* 接在主格代名詞後面時，經常簡寫為 've 和 's。

8 Listen and repeat the phrases that you hear.

008

I've [aɪv]	you've [juv]	he's [hɪz]	she's [ʃɪz]
it's [ɪts]	we've [wɪv]	they've [ðev]	

009 Now listen to the words on the right and **circle** the one that rhymes with the word on the left.

1	she's	peas	pits	5	we've	grief	leave
2	they've	waif	cave	6	you've	prove	hoof
3	I've	life	five	7	he's	knits	knees
4	it's	sits	meets				

The be verbs *am*, *is*, and *are* are also often shortened to 'm, 's, and 're after a subject pronoun.
be 動詞 *am*、*is* 和 *are* 接在主格代名詞後面時，也經常簡寫為 'm、's 和 're。

9 Listen and repeat the phrases that you hear.

010

I'm [aɪm]	you're [jʊr]	he's [hɪz]	she's [ʃɪz]
it's [ɪts]	we're [wɪr]	they're [ðer]	

011 Now listen to the words on the right and **circle** the one that rhymes with the word on the left.

1	they're	star	stair
2	I'm	mime	slim
3	we're	care	beer

10 Listen to the following sentences. Pay attention to whether the speaker uses the full form or the shortened form of the verb. Write (F) full or (S) short in the space provided.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10