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# 課程綱要 **OUTLINE OF CONTENTS**

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1	A Learning Challenge	<b>Do You Think Learning English Is Difficult? Don't Give Up!</b>
2	Why Studying Abroad Is a Good Thing	<b>Three Reasons Why Studying Abroad Is Good for You</b>
3	Getting a Good Workout	<b>HIIT: A Fast, Hard, and Effective Way to Exercise</b>
4	Teen Depression: The Black Cloud That Won't Go Away	<b>Teen Depression: The Black Cloud That Won't Go Away</b>
5	Fantasy Movies	<b>Why Are Fantasy Movies So Popular?</b>
6	What Do You Do for Fun?	<b>Collecting Toys: Not Just for Kids</b>
7	Have Fun Traveling the World	<b>Tribal Tourism: Helpful or Harmful?</b>
8	Safe Travel	<b>Stay Safe When You Travel</b>
9	Taiwan's Natural World	<b>Unwelcome Invaders</b>
10	Habitats and Environments	<b>Wonderful Wetlands!</b>
11	Kings and Queens	<b>The End of an Era</b>
12	In the News	<b>Reporting the News Right</b>

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# 編寫要旨 INTRODUCTION

本書係依照教育部於民國一一〇年公布的「十二年國民基本教育技術型高級中等學校群科課程綱要——外語群」實習科目「初階英文閱讀與寫作練習」編寫而成。本書從課綱列出的主題類別「運動與健康」、「休閒娛樂」、「觀光旅遊」、「自然生態」、「簡易新聞」，再加上「教育」共六大主題中，挑選與學生生活經驗相關或能增進學生了解議題的主題，撰寫練習活動、閱讀文章與課後習題，期待學生能將這門課學到的內容於生活中實踐，增進各項核心素養適應現在的生活，並培養學生面對未來挑戰所應具備的知識、能力與態度。

初階閱讀共兩冊，供技術型高中第一學年之第一、二學期，每學期兩學分教學使用，旨在幫助學生達到下列課綱所期望的學習表現：

1. 能累增辨識常用英文字彙至 3,000 ~ 4,000 字左右，具備認識並尊重多元文化之基礎能力。
2. 能靈活運用英文閱讀策略，培養閱讀興趣，進而欣賞多元文化，關心社會公共事務及全球議題，增進國際移動力。
3. 能運用閱讀策略了解字義和句意，展現問題探索、系統思考、問題解決之素養。
4. 能運用所學的詞彙和句型，寫出正確的句子，展現符號運用、自我精進與溝通表達之素養。
5. 能參與課堂的討論與活動，並樂於分享自己的意見，欣賞他人的作品，展現人際互動、團隊合作、溝通協調及問題解決之素養。
6. 能思辨勞動法令規章與相關議題，省思自我的社會責任。

本書集結專業外籍作者及顧問編撰及審訂而成，並在編校過程中力求完善，如仍有不周之處，盼各方不吝賜教。

本冊共分 12 課，每課架構及編寫要旨說明如下：



## 課前暖身 Getting Ready

配合課文主題，設計具互動性的英文問答題目，培養理解英文題意與解決問題的能力。

適時安排課堂討論活動，提供師生互動交流、發表多元意見的機會。

Lesson
Education

# 1

## A Learning Challenge

1 A Learning Challenge

Getting Ready

### Getting Ready

Do you find the following things about learning English easy or difficult? Check the box that describes how you feel.

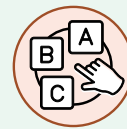
- Learning new words.  
 Very easy.    Easy.    Difficult.    Very difficult.
- Learning new grammar.  
 Very easy.    Easy.    Difficult.    Very difficult.
- Remembering how to spell words correctly.  
 Very easy.    Easy.    Difficult.    Very difficult.
- Pronouncing English words.  
 Very easy.    Easy.    Difficult.    Very difficult.
- Having a conversation in English.  
 Very easy.    Easy.    Difficult.    Very difficult.
- Understanding native English speakers.  
 Very easy.    Easy.    Difficult.    Very difficult.

Now, compare your answers with those of your partner.

**Example**

A> I find learning new words easy. How about you?  
 B> I find it very difficult. But I find learning new grammar easy.  
 A> Oh, I find that difficult. What about remembering how to spell words correctly?  
 B> I find it . . .

## Vocabulary Builder



## 字彙大補帖

### Vocabulary Builder

介紹與課文主題相關的實用詞彙，除了收錄大考重點用字外，亦收集生活中實際常見的主題式單字或片語，有助靈活應用字彙並融入日常。





## 字彙小測驗 Vocabulary Checkup

透過選擇題、填充題等多元題型，檢視是否理解並記憶 Vocabulary Builder 所介紹的單字。



## 閱讀預備起 Pre-reading Activity

閱讀主要課文前，以問答題目或課堂討論活動，預先熟悉課文主題的相關知識，並引導學習者對於課文主題的創意發想，為課文閱讀做充分準備。



## 閱讀技巧 Reading Skills

針對課文內容安排簡短提問，藉以培養 scanning (掃讀)、predicting (內容預判) 等閱讀技巧，訓練如何快速判斷文意與內容走向。

### Vocabulary Checkup


Match the two halves of the sentences.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chatting with a language exchange partner can really ____</li> <li>2. Keeping a journal every day is a great way to ____</li> <li>3. To practice your English listening skills, try watching a movie ____</li> <li>4. Using flashcards can help you ____</li> <li>5. Graded readers are great for learning English because you can read a story ____</li> <li>6. A great way to improve your English listening is to ____</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) without always having to use a dictionary.</li> <li>(B) remember the new words you've learned.</li> <li>(C) help your English listening and speaking skills.</li> <li>(D) with the subtitles turned off.</li> <li>(E) practice your English writing skills.</li> <li>(F) listen to English podcasts or pop music while traveling to and from school.</li> </ol>
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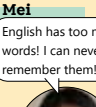
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### Pre-reading Activity


1. The following people are having trouble learning English. With your partner, think of some advice you could give them.
2. Share your ideas with the class.



**1 Antonio**  
I'm too shy to speak to people in English.



**2 Mei**  
English has too many words! I can never remember them!



**3 Rishi**  
I think learning English is boring. I'm just not interested.

**Your advice**

1	2	3

1 Learning Challenge Vocabulary Builder / Pre-reading Activity 13

### Time to Read

**Reading Skill: Predicting**

Look at the title of the article. Which of these activities do you think will be mentioned in the article?

1.  Spending time with your family.
2.  Finding a language exchange partner.
3.  Learning the history of the English language.
4.  Getting over your shyness.
5.  Learning how to solve problems.
6.  Travelling abroad.
7.  Making English a part of your daily life.
8.  Eating delicious food from England.



## Do You Think Learning English Is Difficult? Don't Give Up!

Many people think learning English is **tough**<sup>1</sup>. If you are one of those people, don't give up! There are lots of ways that you can make learning English easier and more fun.

Most people start learning English in school. Being in a class full of other students makes many people nervous about using English. They are afraid that if they make a mistake, their classmates will **mock**<sup>2</sup> them. But honestly, one of the best things you can do to **improve**<sup>3</sup> your English is to **get over**<sup>4</sup> this shyness. One good way to do this is by finding a language exchange partner. Having **regular**<sup>5</sup> chats<sup>6</sup> with a **native speaker**<sup>7</sup> will make you feel much more confident, and you will find that making mistakes when using English really is no big deal<sup>8</sup>.

## 主要課文

### Reading Article

廣採與實際學習及生活融合的主題，提供兼顧趣味和教學價值的英文短文，培養閱讀興趣、欣賞多元文化。文中並標示課文關鍵字和片語，兼顧字彙學習。



▲ language exchange partner



▲ an English fashion blog

If you still feel like giving up, another thing you can do is to **focus on**<sup>9</sup> a goal, like a trip to a different country or a successful **career**<sup>10</sup>. Having good English **skills**<sup>11</sup> will make going abroad much easier (as many people around the world speak English as the first or second language). It can also help you in a lot of jobs and open many doors to success.

You can also make English a lot more fun by taking it out of the classroom and into your "real life." If you like music, listen to English pop music. If you like fashion, follow an English fashion **blog**<sup>12</sup>. By **connecting**<sup>13</sup> English to things you are interested in, you will learn more **naturally**<sup>14</sup> and have a good time doing it, too.

So, don't give up! Be confident, get **motivated**<sup>15</sup>, and have fun! You will level up your English **in no time!**

## Discussion Questions

1. What do you think about making mistakes when chatting or writing in English?
2. Have you ever tried to take English out of the classroom and into your "real life"? What did you do?

## Reading Comprehension Questions

Main idea: the primary message the writer wants to convey to the readers.

1. What is the main idea of this article?
  - (A) Many people start learning English in school.
  - (B) Making mistakes when using English is no big deal.
  - (C) Learning English can be made easier and more fun, so don't quit.
  - (D) If you enjoy music, then you should try listening to some English pop songs.
2. With a partner, ask and answer these questions about the article.
  - (A) Why do people who learn English in school often feel nervous about using English?  
Because ① \_\_\_\_\_
  - (A) Why does having good English skills make going abroad easier?  
Because ② \_\_\_\_\_
3. According to the article, the following sentences contain some wrong information. Cross it out and write the correct word or phrase in each sentence.
  - ① Regularly speaking English with a native speaker will make you feel much more nervous about using English. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ② If you feel like giving up learning English, you should focus on a different school subject. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ③ By connecting English to things you don't care about, you can make learning the language more fun. \_\_\_\_\_
4. What does the phrase "in no time" mean in line 23?
  - (A) With difficulty.
  - (B) A long time ago.
  - (C) After many years.
  - (D) Very quickly.



## 討論問題

## Discussion Questions

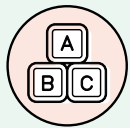
閱讀主要課文後，設計相關討論問題，帶領學生深入思考，將課文內容與個人經驗結合，同時強化閱讀理解及提升反思能力。



## 閱讀測驗

## Reading Comprehension Questions

以選擇題、是非題、填充題、圖文配合題等綜合測驗題，檢視是否理解課文大意，並能從文中鎖定特殊細節資訊，全面掌握文章內容。



## 關鍵字彙與片語

## Vocabulary and Phrases

擷取來自課文的重要單字及片語，依難度和性質分為 Essential Vocabulary、Extended Vocabulary 和 Phrases 三大部分，並列舉 KK 音標與實用例句。

## Vocabulary Exercise

Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences with the correct words from the box. Change their forms as necessary.

confident / improve / motivated / career / regular

1. Erica is \_\_\_\_\_ that she will do well on the final exam.
2. My mother values both family life and her \_\_\_\_\_ as a lawyer.
3. Nick was inspired by his teacher and felt \_\_\_\_\_ to pursue a career in education.
4. I'm planning to study in Japan for one year to \_\_\_\_\_ my Japanese.
5. Nancy kept in \_\_\_\_\_ contact with her family while she was studying abroad.

02



## Vocabulary and Phrases

## Essential Vocabulary

- 1 **tough** [tʌf]  
(adj.) 困難的  
Choosing your future career can be a **tough** decision.
- 2 **improve** [im'pru:v]  
(vt) 改進；改善  
Jim's grades have **improved** a lot thanks to all the time and effort he has put in.
- 3 **regular** ['regjələ-]  
(adj.) 定期的；經常的  
Mr. Lin pays his dentist a **regular** visit every year to make sure his teeth are healthy.
- 4 **chat** [tʃæt]  
(n.) (C) (vi) 閒聊；聊天 (chat, chatted, chatted)  
Frank's parents had a long **chat** with him about his recent behavior.
- 5 **native speaker** ['nætv'spi:kə-]  
(n.) (C) 母語者  
Jenny has lived in the UK since birth. She's a **native speaker** of English.  
**native** ['nætv]  
(adj.) 出生地的；本國的  
Brad's **native** language is Mandarin, but he also speaks English and French.
- 6 **confident** ['kɒnfədənt]  
(adj.) 有信心的  
With practice, you will feel more **confident** about speaking the language.
- 7 **career** [kə'riə]  
(n.) (C) 事業；生涯  
Eddie hopes to find a **career** in fashion after he graduates from college.
- 8 **skill** ['skɪl]  
(n.) (C) 技巧  
My sister has good time management **skills** and always finishes her jobs on time.
- 9 **connect** [kə'nekt]  
(vt) 連結  
Ms. Walker is good at **connecting** her lessons to everyday life to help us learn faster.
- 10 **naturally** ['nætʃərəli]  
(adv) 自然地  
I have practiced playing this song on the piano so many times that I can play it quite **naturally** now.
- 11 **motivated** ['mɒtɪvətɪd]  
(adj.) 積極的；有動機的  
Being a highly **motivated** student will help you with your studies.



1 A Learning Challenge

Vocabulary and Phrases

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## 字彙測驗 Vocabulary Exercise

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以選擇題測驗是否充分記憶課文關鍵字，並理解如何將單字正確應用於英文句子寫作。



# 文法解析 Grammar

詳盡解析課文中使用的重要文法概念或句型，為閱讀理解能力建立扎實基礎，並輔以大量例句，進一步提升句意掌握的熟練度。

**Grammar**  
冠詞 / 對等連接詞

**I 冠詞：a/an, the**

冠詞的種類分為兩類，分別為：

不定冠詞 (indefinite article)	a [ə] / an [ən] (一個)
定冠詞 (definite article)	the [ðə] (子音前) / [ði] (母音前) (這個)

**1 不定冠詞：**a 與 an，後面為不限定或未指定的單數可數名詞，如課文中：

1 a	後方接子音開頭的單字	a goal / a trip / a good time
2 an	後方接母音開頭的單字	an English fashion blog

**2 開頭發母音的單字，常以母音字母 (a, e, i, o, u) 開頭，但以下為例外，請特別留意：**

1 須使用 a	雖以母音字母開頭，但發音是子音開頭的字 例：a university / a used machine / a one-eyed man / a European
2 須使用 an	1. 開頭發音為母音的字母 (f, h, l, m, n, r, s, x) 或是數字的字 例：an ABC Mart / an X-ray machine / an 8-hour workday 2. 開頭為 h 但不發音，以母音發音開頭的字 例：an honest man / an hour / an honor

**3 定冠詞為 the，後面為特定的單數或複數名詞，用法如下：**

- 前面提到的名詞，再次提到時，此名詞前面會加 the。  
• I saw a dog yesterday in the park. The dog was so cute.
- the 的其他常用情境包括：

1. 方向、方位	the east / the left / the front
2. 現在、過去、未來	the present / the past / the future
3. 宇宙中獨特的事物	the sun / the earth / the sky / the equator
4. 山脈、群島	the Himalayas / the Philippines
5. 海洋、河流、運河	the Pacific Ocean / the Thames / the Panama Canal



## 文法小測驗

### Grammar Checkup

針對文法學習重點提供隨堂練習題目，評量已確實吸收當課文法重點，並能融會貫通。

**Grammar Checkup I Correction**

Mark the correct sentences "O" and the wrong ones "X." Correct the wrong sentences.

- Jeremy makes a living by playing the tennis.
- This is an useful book for preparing for the TOEIC test.
- Sun Moon Lake is a famous spot in Taiwan.
- A eight-day holiday means a lot to Kelly.
- John is youngest student in my class.

**II 對等連接詞：and, or, but, so**

對等連接詞可以連接單字、片語、子句或句子，此類連接詞前後需連接對等的文法結構，常見有 and、or、but、so 等，用法如下：

1 連接字與字	• He <b>and</b> I are good friends.
2 連接片語	• Would you like to <b>eat in or eat out</b> ?
3 連接子句	• Allen moved to Taipei, <b>and</b> Tom moved to Kaohsiung.



## 寫作練習

### Writing Exercise

藉由短句寫作練習，了解如何使用當課文法重點或關鍵句型，寫出完整且通順的英文句子。題型包括合併、改寫、重組句子和看圖造句等。

**Writing Exercise**

**1 合併句子**

- I had to wash the dishes after dinner.  
My father made me do it.
- The bun is gray.  
It is like a stone. (改為... look like...)
- Karen is older than her husband.  
However, she looks much younger than him. (改為 Although... look...)
- It was raining heavily.  
It is difficult to continue playing soccer. (用 The heavy rain made 開頭)
- Ginger wants to go backpacking abroad.  
Her parents won't agree. (... let...)

**2 改寫句子**

- A trip to a remote village sounds like an interesting idea. (刪去 like 後改寫)
- The people's way of life there looks totally different from ours. (依畫線部分造原句)
- The tour company made us remember some rules before going. (用使役動詞 get 改寫)
- If the locals don't allow you to do something, then don't do it. (用使役動詞 let 改寫)
- Some rules might sound unreasonable, but you should show your respect for the locals. (用連綴動詞 seem 改寫)

**3 重組句子** (視需要使用標點符號及大小寫)

- make him / if he / you can't / doesn't want to / study
- and the wine / was / tasted like / the pie / too sweet / water
- proud to / on stage / play the piano / I'll be / have you
- strange / his excuse / sounded / a little bit
- got / their room / I finally / my brothers / to tidy up

**4 看圖造句：**請用本單元所學句型依提示造句。

**Example**  
The girl seemed (to be) sad. (seem)

- The father \_\_\_\_\_ (make)
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ (look)
- Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ (have)



# A Learning Challenge



## Getting Ready

Do you find the following things about learning English easy or difficult? Check the box that describes how you feel.

1. Learning new words.

Very easy.     Easy.     Difficult.     Very difficult.

2. Learning new grammar.

Very easy.     Easy.     Difficult.     Very difficult.

3. Remembering how to spell words correctly.

Very easy.     Easy.     Difficult.     Very difficult.

4. Pronouncing English words.

Very easy.     Easy.     Difficult.     Very difficult.

5. Having a conversation in English.

Very easy.     Easy.     Difficult.     Very difficult.

6. Understanding native English speakers.

Very easy.     Easy.     Difficult.     Very difficult.



Now, compare your answers with those of your partner.

### Example

**A** I find learning new words easy. How about you?

**B** I find it very difficult. But I find learning new grammar easy.

**A** Oh, I find that difficult. What about remembering how to spell words correctly?

**B** I find it ...



# Vocabulary Builder

**podcast** [ˈpɒdˌkæst] (n.) 播客



**diary** [ˈdaɪəri] / **journal** [ˈdʒɜːnl] (n.) 日記



**language exchange partner**  
[ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ ɪks ˈtʃeɪndʒ ˈpɑːtnə] (n.) 語言交換夥伴



**pop music** [pɒp ˈmjuzɪk] (n.) 流行音樂



**graded reader** [ˈɡreɪdɪd ˈrɪdə] (n.) 分級讀本



**dictionary** [ˈdɪkʃənəri] (n.) 字典



**flash card** [flæʃ kɑːd] (n.) 閃示卡



**subtitle** [ˈsʌbˌtaɪtl] (n.)  
(影片或電視上的) 字幕



## Vocabulary Checkup

Match the two halves of the sentences.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chatting with a language exchange partner can really ____</li> <li>2. Keeping a journal every day is a great way to ____</li> <li>3. To practice your English listening skills, try watching a movie ____</li> <li>4. Using flashcards can help you ____</li> <li>5. Graded readers are great for learning English because you can read a story ____</li> <li>6. A great way to improve your English listening is to ____</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) without always having to use a dictionary.</li> <li>(B) remember the new words you've learned.</li> <li>(C) help your English listening and speaking skills.</li> <li>(D) with the subtitles turned off.</li> <li>(E) practice your English writing skills.</li> <li>(F) listen to English podcasts or pop music while traveling to and from school.</li> </ol> |
|--|--|



## Pre-reading Activity

1. The following people are having trouble learning English. With your partner, think of some advice you could give them.
2. Share your ideas with the class.



1 **Antonio**

I'm too shy to speak to people in English.

2 **Mei**

English has too many words! I can never remember them!



3 **Rishi**

I think learning English is boring. I'm just not interested.

### Your advice

1

2

3






## Time to Read

### Reading Skill: Predicting

Look at the title of the article. Which of these activities do you think will be mentioned in the article?

1.  Spending time with your family.
2.  Finding a language exchange partner.
3.  Learning the history of the English language.
4.  Getting over your shyness.
5.  Learning how to solve problems.
6.  Travelling abroad.
7.  Making English a part of your daily life.
8.  Eating delicious food from England.

01

# Do You Think Learning English Is Difficult? Don't Give Up!



Many people think learning English is **tough**<sup>1</sup>. If you are one of those people, don't give up! There are lots of ways that you can make learning English easier and more fun.

Most people start learning English in school. Being in a class full of other students makes many people nervous about using English. They are afraid that if they make a mistake, their classmates will **mock**<sup>1</sup> them. But honestly, one of the best things you can do to **improve**<sup>2</sup> your English is to get over<sup>1</sup> this shyness. One good way to do this is by finding a language exchange partner. Having **regular**<sup>3</sup> **chats**<sup>4</sup> with a **native speaker**<sup>5</sup> will make you feel much more **confident**<sup>6</sup> and you will find that making mistakes when using English really is no big deal<sup>2</sup>.



▲ language exchange partners

▼ English opens many doors for you.



▲ English communication skills are useful in many jobs.



▲ an English fashion blog

If you still feel like giving up, another thing you can do is to focus on<sup>3</sup> a goal, like a trip to a different country or a successful **career**<sup>7</sup>. Having good English **skills**<sup>8</sup> will make going abroad much easier (as many people around <sup>15</sup> the world speak English as the first or second language). It can also help you in a lot of jobs and open many doors to success.

You can also make English a lot more fun by taking it out of the classroom and into your "real life." If you like music, listen to English pop music. If you like fashion, follow an English fashion **blog**<sup>2</sup>. By **connecting**<sup>9</sup> <sup>20</sup> English to things you are interested in, you will learn more **naturally**<sup>10</sup> and have a good time doing it, too.

© COSMOS CULTURE LTD So don't give up! Be confident, get **motivated**<sup>11</sup>, and have fun! You will level up your English **in no time!**





## Discussion Questions

1. What do you think about making mistakes when chatting or writing in English?
2. Have you ever tried to take English out the classroom and into your "real life"? What did you do?



## Reading Comprehension Questions

Main idea: the primary message the writer wants to convey to the readers.

1. What is the main idea of this article?

- (A) Many people start learning English in school.
- (B) Making mistakes when using English is no big deal.
- (C) Learning English can be made easier and more fun, so don't quit.
- (D) If you enjoy music, then you should try listening to some English pop songs.

2. With a partner, ask and answer these questions about the article.

(A) Why do people who learn English in school often feel nervous about using English?

(B) Because ① \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) Why does having good English skills make going abroad easier?

(B) Because ② \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

3. According to the article, the following sentences contain some wrong information. Cross it out and write the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

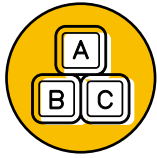
① Regularly speaking English with a native speaker will make you feel much more nervous about using English. \_\_\_\_\_

② If you feel like giving up learning English, you should focus on a different school subject. \_\_\_\_\_

③ By connecting English to things you don't care about, you can make learning the language more fun. \_\_\_\_\_

4. What does the phrase "in no time" mean in line 23?

- (A) With difficulty.
- (B) A long time ago.
- (C) After many years.
- (D) Very quickly.



# Vocabulary and Phrases

## Essential Vocabulary

### 1 **tough** [tʌf]

(adj.) 困難的

Choosing your future career can be a **tough** decision.

### 2 **improve** [imˈpru:v]

(vt.) 改進；改善

Jim's grades have **improved** a lot thanks to all the time and effort he has put in.

### 3 **regular** [ˈregjələ]

(adj.) 定期的；經常的

Mr. Lin pays his dentist a **regular** visit every year to make sure his teeth are healthy.

### 4 **chat** [tʃæt]

(n.)[C] (vi.) 閒聊；聊天

(chat, chatted, chatted)

Frank's parents had a long **chat** with him about his recent behavior.

### 5 **native speaker** [ˈnetɪv ˈspɪkə]

(n.)[C] 母語者

Jenny has lived in the UK since birth. She's a **native speaker** of English.

**native** [ˈnetɪv]

(adj.) 出生地的；本國的

Brad's **native** language is Mandarin, but he also speaks English and French.

### 6 **confident** [ˈkɒnfədənt]

(adj.) 有信心的

With practice, you will feel more **confident** about speaking the language.

### 7 **career** [kəˈrɪr]

(n.)[C] 事業；生涯

Eddie hopes to find a **career** in fashion after he graduates from college.

### 8 **skill** [ˈskɪl]

(n.)[C] 技巧

My sister has good time management **skills** and always finishes her jobs on time.

### 9 **connect** [kəˈnekt]

(vt.) 連結

Ms. Walker is good at **connecting** her lessons to everyday life to help us learn faster.

### 10 **naturally** [ˈnætʃərəli]

(adv.) 自然地

I have practiced playing this song on the piano so many times that I can play it quite **naturally** now.

### 11 **motivated** [ˈmɒtɪvetɪd]

(adj.) 積極的；有動機的

Being a highly **motivated** student will help you with your studies.



▲ goal

## Extended Vocabulary

1 **mock** [mak]

(vt.) 嘲笑

2 **blog** [blag]

(n.) [C] 部落格；網誌



► mock

## Phrases

1 **get over** 克服；從……中恢復 (get, got, gotten)

Grandpa has been sad for a long time because he can't **get over** the loss of his dog.

2 **no big deal** 沒什麼大不了；沒有關係

Making mistakes is **no big deal** as long as you learn from them.

3 **focus on** 聚焦關注……；專注於……

Don't be so hard on yourself and try to **focus on** the positive side.



### Vocabulary Exercise

Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences with the correct words from the box. Change their forms as necessary.

confident / improve / motivated / career / regular

1. Erica is \_\_\_\_\_ that she will do well on the final exam.

2. My mother values both family life and her \_\_\_\_\_ as a lawyer.

3. Nick was inspired by his teacher and felt \_\_\_\_\_ to pursue a career in education.

4. I'm planning to study in Japan for one year to \_\_\_\_\_ my Japanese.

5. Nancy kept in \_\_\_\_\_ contact with her family while she was studying abroad.



# Grammar

## 冠詞／對等連接詞

### 1 冠詞：a/an, the

冠詞的種類分為兩類，分別為：

不定冠詞 (indefinite article)	a [ə] / an [æn] (一個)
定冠詞 (definite article)	the [ðə] (子音前) / [ði] (母音前) (這個)

### 1 不定冠詞：a 與 an，後面為不限定或未指定的單數可數名詞，如課文中：

① a	後方接子音開頭的單字	a goal / a trip / a good time
② an	後方接母音開頭的單字	an English fashion blog

### 2 開頭發母音的單字，常以母音字母 (a, e, i, o, u) 開頭，但以下為例外，請特別留意：

① 須使用 a	雖以母音字母開頭，但讀音是子音開頭的字 例：a university / a used machine / a one-eyed man / a European
② 須使用 an	1. 開頭讀音為母音的字母 (f, h, l, m, n, r, s, x) 或是數字的字 例：an ABC Mart / an X-ray machine / an 8-hour workday
	2. 開頭為 h 但不發音，以母音發音開頭的字 例：an honest man / an hour / an honor

### 3 定冠詞為 the，後面為特定的單數或複數名詞，用法如下：

- 前面提到的名詞，再次提到時，此名詞前面會加 the：
  - I saw a dog yesterday in the park. The dog was so cute.
- the 的其他常用情境包括：

1. 方向、方位	the east / the left / the front
2. 現在、過去、未來	the present / the past / the future
3. 宇宙中獨特的事物	the sun / the earth / the sky / the equator
4. 山脈、群島	the Himalayas / the Philippines
5. 海洋、河流、運河	the Pacific Ocean / the Thames / the Panama Canal

6. 書、報、雜誌	<b>the</b> Bible / <b>the</b> Koran / <b>The</b> Guardian
7. 部分建築物、 政府單位	<b>the</b> Eiffel Tower / <b>the</b> Ministry of Education
8. 某姓氏的整體家族	<b>the</b> Wangs / <b>the</b> Kardashians
9. 最高級、序數	<b>the</b> best student / <b>the</b> tallest girl / <b>the</b> first prize
10. 總稱或抽象名詞 (後接形容詞)	<b>the</b> old (= old people) <b>the</b> rich (= rich people)
11. 演奏樂器 *	• Eric plays <b>the</b> violin/piano/guitar very well. * 在美式英語中，也可說 play piano/guitar。
12. 全體國民或族群	<b>the</b> Chinese / <b>the</b> British

3 名詞後方有形容詞（關係）子句或介系詞片語：

1. 後接「形容詞（關係）子句」	• <b>The</b> reports, <u>which should have been handed in yesterday</u> , were challenging to do.
2. 後接「介系詞片語」	• <b>The</b> dogs <u>in the park</u> are scary.

4 無須冠詞的情況（零冠詞）：

1 不特定的物質名詞 及抽象名詞 *	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Gold</b> is more expensive than silver.</li> <li>• <b>Love</b> is blind.</li> <li>• <b>The</b> <u>love</u> between siblings is unconditional.</li> <li>* 若指稱特定的抽象名詞，則須加上 the。</li> </ul>
2 by + 交通工具、運輸方式	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I went to Chiayi by <b>bus</b>, not by <b>train</b>.</li> <li>• by ship / by land (由陸路) / by sea (由海路)</li> </ul>
3 獨一無二的職稱，用於 be、become 等動詞後面時	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• George wants to become <b>president</b> of the United States.</li> </ul>
4 部分疾病名、學科名	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jennifer is suffering from <b>dementia</b>. (病名)</li> <li>• To Ray, <b>mathematics</b> is much easier than <b>economics</b>. (學科名)</li> </ul>
5 原意為物件、場所的單字 (school / bed / prison / market / hospital 等)， 引申為其使用目的時	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Even on Sunday, Jessica went to <b>school</b>. → school 為抽象名詞，不用冠詞，表「去上學」</li> <li>• I went to <b>the school</b> to see my teacher. → school 表建築物「學校」，需用冠詞</li> </ul>
6 從事球類運動	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• play <u>basketball/baseball/badminton</u></li> </ul>





## Grammar Checkup I Correction

Mark the correct sentences "○" and the wrong ones "×." Correct the wrong sentences.

- \_\_\_ 1. Jeremy makes a living by playing the tennis.
- \_\_\_ 2. This is an useful book for preparing for the TOEIC test.
- \_\_\_ 3. Sun Moon Lake is a famous spot in Taiwan.
- \_\_\_ 4. A eight-day holiday means a lot to Kelly.
- \_\_\_ 5. John is youngest student in my class.

### II 對等連接詞：and, or, but, so

對等連接詞可以連接單字、片語、子句或句子，此類連接詞前後需連接對等的文法結構，常見有 and、or、but、so 等，用法如下：

① 連接字與字	• He <b>and</b> I are good friends.
② 連接片語	• Would you like to <u>eat in</u> <b>or</b> <u>eat out</u> ?
③ 連接子句	• <u>Allen moved to Taipei</u> , <b>and</b> <u>Tom moved to Kaohsiung</u> .

#### 1 and 的用法：將前後的資訊累加，常見語意如下：

① 和、而且 (常和 both 連用)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Michael bought a table <b>and</b> four chairs.</li> <li>• The book is <b>both</b> entertaining <b>and</b> informative.</li> </ul>
② 持續、不斷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before you succeed, you have to try <b>and</b> try.</li> </ul>
③ 越來越 (形容詞)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It's getting darker <b>and</b> darker.</li> <li>• The track becomes more <b>and</b> more narrow.</li> </ul>
④ 然後、於是	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study hard, <b>and</b> you will pass the test.</li> </ul>

#### 2 or 的用法：表示兩種可能的人或事物，在其中選擇一個。

① 或者	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would you like coffee <b>or</b> tea?</li> </ul>
② 不是 A 就是 B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Either Adam <b>or</b> Benny is available.</li> </ul>
③ 否則 (= otherwise)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study hard, <b>or</b> you will not pass the test.</li> </ul>

### 3 but 的用法：連接恰好相反，或是相互對比的字詞或敘述。

① 但是	• He is intelligent <b>but</b> not persevering.
② 不是 A 而是 B	• What he lacks is not intelligence <b>but</b> insistence.
③ 不過	• It is true that he is old, <b>but</b> he is very strong.

表「對比」的單字還有 however、nevertheless、nonetheless，但這三個字為副詞，無法連接兩個子句，若要連接，需要用分號（;）。

- He might not like the soup, **but** I will let him try it.  
= He might not like the soup; **however** / **nevertheless** / **nonetheless**, I will let him try it.

### 4 so 的用法：連接兩個子句，前後為因果關係。

因此、所以	• Ricky was sick, <b>so</b> he was sent to the hospital.
-------	--

表「因此」的單字或片語還有以下幾種，可取首字母當口訣（HIT A CAT）：

#### HIT A CAT

hence  
in consequence  
therefore  
as a result  
consequently  
accordingly  
thus

但左列七組字詞同樣為副詞（片語），無法連接兩個子句；若要連接，需要用分號。

- This part of the road is in poor condition, **so** many car accidents have happened here.  
= This part of the road is in poor condition; **hence** / **in consequence** / **therefore** / **as a result** / **consequently** / **accordingly** / **thus**, many car accidents have happened here.



## Grammar Checkup II Fill in the Blanks

and / or / but / so

1. Dora loves shopping, \_\_\_\_\_ her boyfriend has little interest in it.
2. With winter approaching, it is getting colder \_\_\_\_\_ colder.
3. All of us are late, \_\_\_\_\_ we must hurry.
4. Watch your step, \_\_\_\_\_ you may fall.



# Writing Exercise



## 1 合併句子

1. It is important to learn from the mistakes.

Many people are afraid of making mistakes when using English.

(用對等連接詞 but 合併)

---

---

2. You will feel more confident about speaking English.

Have regular chats with a native speaker. (用對等連接詞 and 合併)

---

---

3. You can visit language exchange websites.

You can attend English café events. (用對等連接詞 or 合併)

---

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4. Don't just give up.

There are lots of ways to make learning English more fun. (用對等連接詞 so 合併)

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---

## 2 依照句子填入適當的冠詞 (a/an/the)，無需冠詞時，則打「×」。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ furniture in the house has been cleaned.

2. Mr. Wang has \_\_\_\_\_ son and \_\_\_\_\_ daughter; \_\_\_\_\_ son is a professor and \_\_\_\_\_ daughter is an engineer.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ Tainan used to be \_\_\_\_\_ capital of \_\_\_\_\_ Taiwan.

4. I like to play \_\_\_\_\_ basketball, and you love to play \_\_\_\_\_ flute.

5. In the past, it was believed that \_\_\_\_\_ sun moved around \_\_\_\_\_ earth.

## 3 重組句子 (視需要使用標點符號及大小寫字母)

1. so I plan / some free time / I have / to Penghu / this week / to take a trip

---

---

2. and you will / to the people / win their trust / be honest / around you

---

---

3. is / but / makes perfect / learning English / practice / a tough task

---

4. so you must come / I am / either on Monday afternoon / busy this week / to my office / or Friday morning

---

---

5. to slow down / for speeding / it is better / or you will be fined / for you

---

#### 4 看圖造句



#### Example

The children go to school by bus.



1. (用 Taipei 101 當主詞，以現在式 be 動詞造句)

---

---

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2. (使用對等連接詞 but)

---

---

---



3. (請任選兩個人描述其動作，並使用對等連接詞 and)

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