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The School Test

學校考試



Sandra and Nick talk about their history test.
珊卓拉和尼克在談論歷史考試。

Sandra: Hey Nick, where have you been? I've been trying to **call** you **up**¹ for a few hours, but you never answered your phone! Did you just **get up**²?

嘿，尼克，你到哪去了？我打電話找你找了好幾個小時，你都沒接電話！你才剛起床嗎？

Nick: No, I've been awake for a few hours now. I think I forgot to **turn on**³ my cell phone this morning. Come in and **take off**⁴ your jacket. Make yourself comfortable.

不，我醒來好幾個小時了。我想我早上忘記開機了。進來脫下夾克，別拘束。

Sandra: We don't have time to chat here. **Put on**⁵ your jacket and let's go!

我們沒時間在這裡聊天了。把夾克穿上，我們快走吧！

Nick: Why?

為什麼？

Sandra: We have that big history test to study for.

我們要準備歷史大考了。

Nick: I'll study for it **sooner or later**⁶. What's the rush?

我遲早會準備的，急什麼呢？

Sandra: The test is in three hours!

考試再過三個小時就要開始了！

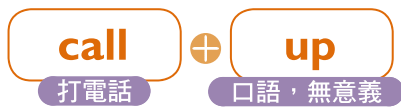
Nick: Yikes! I forgot! We'd better get started **right away**⁷. Let me call my mom to **pick us up**⁸ and take us to the library.

天啊！我都忘了！我們最好馬上出門。我要叫我媽來接我們，送我們到圖書館。

002

片語動詞 可分開 受詞為代名詞時定要分開

1



打電話給某人 及



用法

- ◆ **call up sb** 打電話給某人
- ◆ **call up sb** 徵召某人入伍
- ◆ **call up sth** 回想起某事

同

- ① give sb a call
- ② give sb a ring
- ③ ring up (英式用法)



call up 是可分開的片語動詞，**up** 常省略，屬及物動詞。受詞可以接在 **call up** 之後，或放置在兩者之間，但受詞若為代名詞時，則一定要放在 **call** 和 **up** 之間。

- I was bored Friday night, so I **called up** some old friends and organized a party.

→ **call up sb**：受詞可放在片語動詞的後面

星期五晚上我很無聊，就**打電話**給幾個老朋友，籌劃開一個派對。

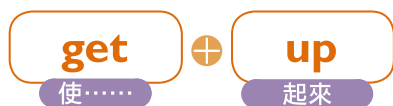
- Derek told the pretty girl she could **call him up** sometime, but she never did.

→ **call sb up**：受詞為代名詞時，動詞片語一定要分開，而將受詞放在中間

德瑞克告訴那個漂亮女孩改天可以**打電話**給他，但她從未打過。

片語動詞 受詞為代名詞時定要分開

2



- ① 叫醒某人 及
- ② 起床 不及



用法

- ◆ **get sb up** 叫醒某人
- ◆ **get sth up** 籌備某事
- ◆ **get oneself up** 打扮自己，尤指較為特別的裝扮。

同

- 起床 ① get out of bed
② rise
③ roll out of bed

反

- 上床 ① go to bed
② go to sleep



get up 可當及物動詞或不及物動詞，不使用被動語態。

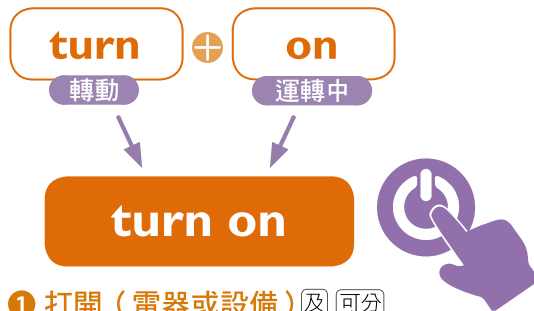
- ① My mom **gets me up** every day before school. 我媽媽每天上學前會**叫我起床**。

→ **get sb up**：受詞為代名詞時，動詞片語一定要分開，而將受詞放在中間

- ② I brush my teeth twice a day: when I **get up** and before I go to bed.

我每天刷牙兩次：起床後和上床前。

3



- ① 打開（電器或設備）及 可分
 ② 突然攻擊某人 及 不可分

用法

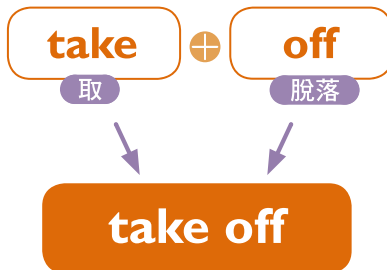
- ◆ **turn sth on / turn on sth**
打開電器或設備
- ◆ **turn sb on (to sth) / turn sb on (to sb)** 使某人對某事或人感興趣
- ◆ **turn on sb / turn upon sb**
突然攻擊／抨擊某人

- 同** 打開 ① **switch on** ② **put on**
反 關掉 ① **turn off** ② **switch off**
 ③ **shut off**

turn on 除了有「打開電器或設備」的意思之外，也有「突然攻擊某人」或「嚴厲抨擊某人」之意，做後者之意時，為不可分開的及物片語動詞。

- ① Hey, **turn** the TV **on**, or we'll miss the game!
 嘿，**打開**電視，否則我們就要錯過比賽了！
- ① Frank couldn't figure out why his dinner was still cold until he saw that he had forgotten to **turn on** the oven.
 法蘭克想不透為何晚餐還是冷的，直到他發現忘了把烤箱**打開**。
- ② I tried to help her stand up, but she **turned on** me, shouting, "Get off!"
 我想扶她站好，但她**突然**吼我說：「滾開！」

4



- ① 脫掉（衣鞋、首飾）及
 ② （飛機）起飛 不及

- 同** 脫掉 **put off**
反 穿上 **put on**

take off 指飛機「起飛」時，為不及物動詞，後面不可接受詞。其名詞為 **takeoff**。

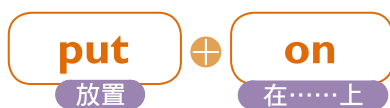
- ① When entering an official building in America, a male should **take off** his hat.
 在美國，進入講究門面的大樓時，男士一定要**脫帽**。
- ① It was cloudy out, so Jen **took** her sunglasses **off** and put them in her pocket.
 外面天空陰陰的，所以珍**摘下**太陽眼鏡放在口袋。

片語動詞

可分開

受詞為代名詞時定要分開

5



put on

- ① 穿戴（衣服或配件）② 塗抹
③ 增加體重 ④ 愚弄 ㊸



用法

- ◆ **put on makeup** 上妝 = wear makeup
- ◆ **put on lipstick** 抹口紅 = wear lipstick
- ◆ **put on perfume** 搽香水 = wear perfume
- ◆ **put on weight** 體重增加（反義字：lose weight 減重）



put on 指「穿的動作」，**wear** 則指「穿的狀態」；兩者亦皆有「塗抹」、「搽抹」的意思，如搽化妝品、噴上香水。

- ① I **put on** my watch every morning before work.
我每天早上上班前會**戴上**手錶。
- ① Tim **put** his winter hat **on** before he went out to play in the snow.
提姆在出去玩雪前，把冬帽**戴上**。
- ② Is there a mirror somewhere? I need to **put** my makeup **on**.
這裡有鏡子嗎？我得**補**個妝。
- ③ He's **put on** a lot of **weight** since he gave up smoking. 他戒菸後**胖**了好多。
- ④ You didn't believe him, did you? He was just **putting** you **on**.
你沒有把他當真對吧？他只是在**耍**你耶。

副詞片語

6



sooner or later

遲早；總有一天



- 同 ① some day or other
② sometime



「副詞片語」是指具有副詞功能的片語，用來修飾動詞、形容詞、副詞等。

- Jay isn't sure when he'll finish his paper, but he's convinced he'll complete it **sooner or later**. 傑不確定何時會完成論文，但他相信他**遲早**會完成的。
- Life may be difficult for you now, but **sooner or later** it has to get better.
現在生活對你來說也許很困難，但情況總有一天會好轉。

7

right (作強調用) + **away** (即刻)

right away

馬上；立刻



- 同 ① right now
② at once
③ in no time

💡 **right away** 當時間副詞片語使用，是非正式用法。

- I have to leave **right away**; otherwise, I will be late. 我必須馬上離開，否則會遲到。

片語動詞

可分開

受詞為代名詞時定要分開

8

pick (拾) + **up** (起來)

pick up

- ① 拾起 ② 購買
③ 用汽車搭載或接送某人 ㊦



比較

◆ **pick sth up** (**buy**: 用便宜的價錢買到某物)

→ I **picked up** some real bargains at the sale.
我在大拍賣上買到了幾個便宜貨。

◆ **pick up** (**increase**: 增加；起色)

→ Sales **picked up** a bit during the Christmas period. 聖誕節時買氣上升了一點。

◆ **pick sth up** (**learn**: 自學或藉由練習而學會某種技術或語言)

→ When you live in a country, you quickly **pick up** the language.

你要是待在國外，很快就會學會當地語言了。

◆ **pick up** (**become ill**: 感染上某種病)

→ Ms. Lopez **picked up** malaria when she was visiting the country on business.

羅培茲小姐去國外出差時染上了瘧疾。

◆ **pick (sth) up** (**start again**: 被打斷之後再繼續)

→ After lunch, shall we **pick up** where we left off yesterday?

吃過中飯後，我們要繼續昨天未完成的嗎？

- ① Jake **picked up** the kitten and took it to its mother.

傑克撿起了小貓，把牠帶到媽媽的身邊。

- ② We can **pick up** some coffee and food on the way to the library.

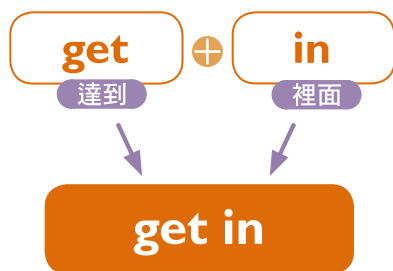
我們可以在去圖書館的路上買些咖啡和食物。

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- ③ I have to **pick up** my sister from soccer practice and drive her home.

妹妹練完足球後我必須去接她，然後載她回家。

9



① 上車 (汽車、計程車等小型車) ㊟

② 到達 不及



用法

◆ **get in + 交通工具**

上某種小型而密閉的交通工具

◆ **get sth in / get in sth** 購買生活用品

→ I must **get** some extra milk **in** for the weekend.

我週末得去多買一些牛奶。

反 下 (車) **get out of**

▪ Linda **got out of** her car to fix the flat tire. 琳達下車修理爆胎。

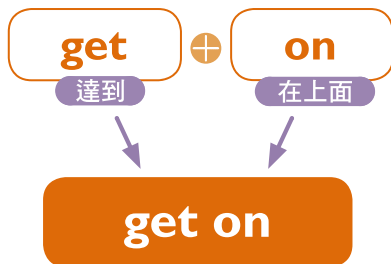
💡 **get in** 指搭上「上小型密閉的交通工具」，因一上車就直接進到車裡，不需要踩著階梯或踏板上車或登機，所以用 **in**。

① **Get in** the car, and I'll give you a ride! 上車吧，我載你去！

② Do you know what time Mark's plane **gets in**?

你知道馬克的飛機幾點到嗎？

10



上車 (大型交通工具：巴士、火車、飛機、船等) ㊟



反 下 (大型的車) **get off**

▪ We need to **get off** the bus at the next stop.

我們要在下一站下巴士。

▪ After the long flight, it was a relief to **get off** the plane and stretch my legs.

在長途飛行後，下飛機舒展一下雙腿很舒服。

💡 **get on** 指上大型的交通工具，例如巴士、火車、飛機、船等等。

• If you don't have a ticket, you can't **get on** the train.

如果你沒有車票，就不能上火車。

• The plane was almost full by the time I **got on**.

我上飛機時，機上幾乎已經都坐滿人了。

11

**at first**

起初；原來；剛開始 ㊟



比較

◆ **at first**

通常指一系列見解的**第一個**，或各個階段或步驟中的第一個。

◆ **at the beginning**

常指某一階段、某一週、某一本書或某一件事情的**開始**。

反 最後；終於 **at last**

- Joel has graduated from high school **at last!** 喬終於高中畢業了！
- **At last** my motorcycle is fixed—I've been waiting for weeks.
我的機車終於修好了，我已經等好幾個星期了。

- Although English was hard **at first**, after I had studied it for a few months, it became easier.
雖然英語**剛開始**很難，但我學了幾個月後，就變得比較容易了。
- When Joan met Lou, she didn't like him **at first**; however, ten months later, they were married.
珍和陸相遇時，她**起初**並不喜歡他，但是 10 個月後，他們結婚了。
- If **at first** you don't succeed, try and try again. 一試不成功，就再試一次。

○ 片語動詞：介副詞帶來的意義轉變

如同前言所說，片語動詞是由動詞與介副詞合成，且介副詞會賦予片語動詞**核心意義**，使整個片語動詞的意思，與動詞本身不同。

請見以下例子：



Unit 01 Test Yourself!

A 選擇題

1. When the pie is done, please _____ the oven so the crust doesn't burn.
Ⓐ turn off Ⓑ pick up Ⓒ get in Ⓓ put on
2. Before entering a house, many Taiwanese people _____ their shoes.
Ⓐ pick up Ⓑ turn on Ⓒ get in Ⓓ take off
3. Abe promised to _____ his mother as soon as he arrived in America.
Ⓐ get in Ⓑ take off Ⓒ call up Ⓓ turn off
4. I was late for work because I didn't _____ on time.
Ⓐ pick up Ⓑ get up Ⓒ call up Ⓓ turn off
5. Please _____ the baby and put him in his bed.
Ⓐ take off Ⓑ pick up Ⓒ get in Ⓓ put on
6. When he saw Beth, he gave her the birthday present _____; he didn't want to wait.
Ⓐ sooner or later Ⓑ right away Ⓒ at first Ⓓ just now
7. As soon as Ariel _____ Derek's car, she regretted it because he is a terrible driver.
Ⓐ got in Ⓑ got off Ⓒ took off Ⓓ turned on
8. _____ the TV; I want to watch the news.
Ⓐ Take off Ⓑ Call up Ⓒ Turn on Ⓓ Get in
9. I'll finish this painting _____; there's no rush.
Ⓐ at first Ⓑ right away Ⓒ just now Ⓓ sooner or later
10. _____ Carol liked living in Taipei, but after a few months, she began to miss the countryside.
Ⓐ At last Ⓑ Sooner or later Ⓒ At first Ⓓ Later on

B 閱讀文章，從字表中選擇詞彙填入，並依人稱時態等做適當的變化

get up	at first	get off	turn on
take off	pick up	turn off	get on
sooner or later	call up		

When Dave ① _____ the plane, he was very excited. It would be his first time in Italy, and he couldn't wait to get to Milan. The first thing he did when he entered the plane was ② _____ his winter coat and hat because it was warm inside. Once the plane was in the air, he ③ _____ his iPod® so he could listen to his music, and he quickly fell asleep. When he ④ _____ hours later, he was amazed to see that he was already in Italy. The plane had landed! He ⑤ _____ the music and ⑥ _____ the plane.

The first thing Dave did when he got to the city was look for a hotel. ⑦ _____ he didn't know where to look, but then he had an idea. He remembered that his old friend Paul lived in Italy. So he began searching for a pay phone so he could ⑧ _____ Paul. When he found a phone, he realized that he had only dollars; he didn't have a single euro. Dave is lucky, though, and he saw some change on the ground; it wasn't much, but it was enough to make a call. Dave ⑨ _____ the money and called Paul. Of course, Paul was surprised to hear from Dave, but Dave reminded him that he had always said that he would visit Milan ⑩ _____.

C 引導式翻譯，並依人稱時態等做適當的變化

1. 應徵人數在四月分時會**增加**。

The number of applicants will _____ in April.

2. 下巴士後，我過了一條街便到家。

After I _____ the bus, I walked a block to my house.

3. 你**遲早**是要面對事實的呀。

_____, you will have to face the facts.

4. 我**起初**以為她在開玩笑，但我後來才發現她是認真的。

_____, I thought she was joking, but then I realized she meant it.

5. 她突然轉而**抨擊**我，指責我暗算她。

Suddenly, she just _____ me and accused me of undermining her.