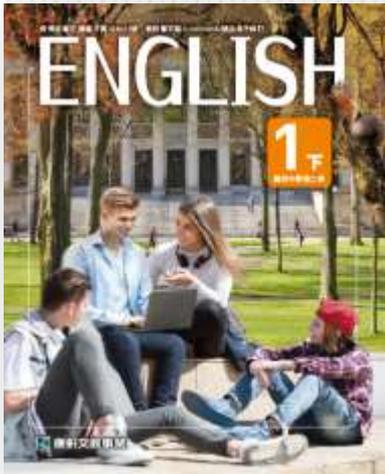


康軒國中英語 單字 PPT

Lesson 6

Where Were You Yesterday?



▶ season

[ˈsiːzən]

(n.) 季節



課本例句

▶ There are four seasons in a year.

一年有四季。

▶ season

[ˈsiːzən]

(n.) 季節

補

in season 當季的

例

Fruit is cheap when it is in season.

當季水果很便宜。

▶ season

[ˈsiːzən]

(n.) 季節

90 年基測試題

- ④ (B) I like summer most because it is the warmest _____ of the year.
- (A) number (B) season
(C) village (D) example

▶ weather

[ˈweðə]

(n.) 天氣



課本例句

▶ Ian: How's the weather today?

Jill: It's warm.

Ian: 今天天氣如何?

Jill: 很溫暖。

▶ weather

[ˈwɛðə]

(n.) 天氣

補

be / feel under the weather 身體不
舒服

▶ weather

[ˈwɛðə]

(n.) 天氣

例

I was under the weather this afternoon.

我今天下午身體不舒服。

▶ **rain** [reɪn]

(n. ; v.) 雨 ; 下雨



動詞變化 : rains ; rained ; raining

課本例句

- ▶ (1) We have a lot of rain in May.
我們這裡五月下很多雨。

▶ **rain** [reɪn]

(n. ; v.) 雨 ; 下雨

例

(2) It's raining outside. Let's watch TV at home.

外面正在下雨。我們在家看電視吧。

▶ **rain** [reɪn]

(n. ; v.) 雨 ; 下雨

補

heavy rain 大雨



▶ rain [ren]

(n. ; v.) 雨 ; 下雨

補

(come) rain or shine 風雨無阻

例

Frank goes jogging every day, rain or shine.

Frank 每天都會慢跑，風雨無阻。

▶ **rainy** [ˈreɪni]

(adj.) 下雨的



課本例句

▶ It is rainy today. We can't play baseball.

今天下雨。我們無法打棒球。

▶ **rainy** [ˈreɪni]

(adj.) 下雨的

補

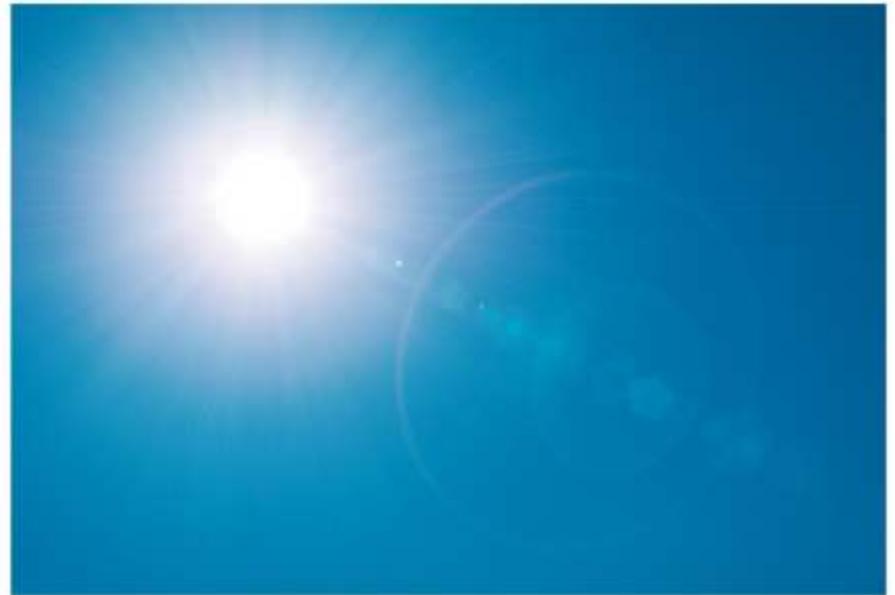
raincoat (n.) 雨衣、

raindrop (n.) 雨滴

▶ sunny

[ˈsʌni]

(adj.) 晴朗的



課本例句

▶ It is sunny. Let's go to the park and play.

今天是晴天。我們去公園玩吧。

▶ sunny

[ˈsʌni]

(adj.) 晴朗的

補

sun (n.) 太陽、sunshine (n.) 陽光

▶ sunny

[ˈsʌni]

(adj.) 晴朗的

97 年第一次基測試題

- ④ (D) The weather is going to be really _____, so I don't think you should take a heavy coat on your trip.
(A) clear but windy (B) cold but dry
(C) cool and wet (D) hot and sunny

▶ **cloud** [klaʊd]

(n.) 雲



課本例句

▶ **Black clouds usually mean rain.**

烏雲通常意味降雨。

▶ **cloud** [klaʊd]

(n.) 雲

一字多義

(n.) (the~) (網路) 雲端

例

You can upload your photos to the cloud.

你可以把你的相片上傳到雲端。



▶ cloudy

[ˈklaʊdi]

(adj.) 多雲的；
陰天的



課本例句

▶ Today is cold and cloudy.

今天冷且多雲。

▶ **wind** [wɪnd]

(n.) 風



通常為不可數，但強調一陣風時則為可數，如 **a strong wind** 表「一陣強勁的風」。

▶ **wind** [wɪnd]

(n.) 風

課本例句

▶ There is no wind today. It's hot.

今天沒有風。很熱。

▶ **wind** [wɪnd]

(n.) 風

107 年會考試題

- ④ (**D**) The _____ is so strong today that my hair keeps blowing in the air.
- (A) rain (B) snow
(C) sun (D) wind

▶ **windy**

[ˈwɪndɪ]

(adj.) 風大的



課本例句

▶ Today is cool and windy.

今天涼爽且風大。

windy

[ˈwɪndɪ]

(adj.) 風大的

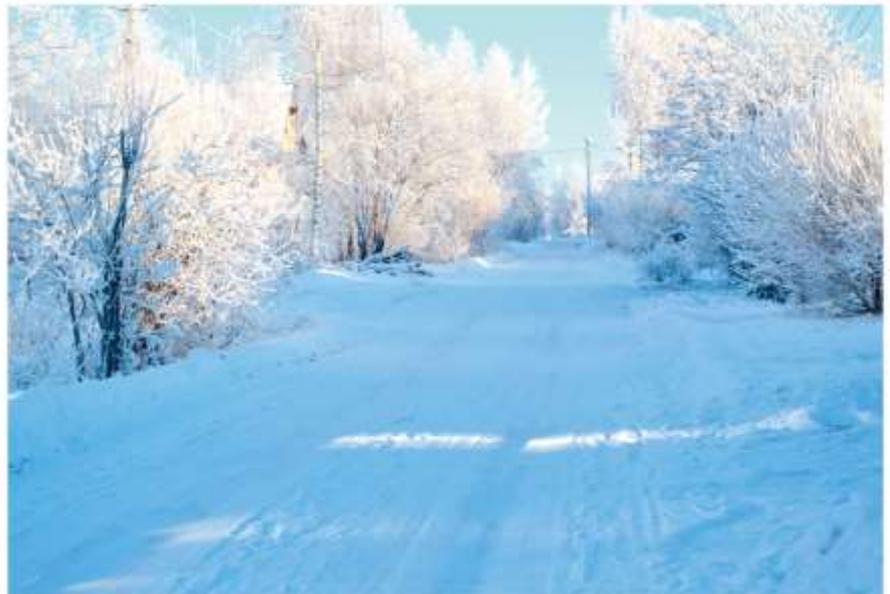
94 年第二次基測試題

-  (**D**) It was very _____ this morning. My hat was blown away when I was walking on the street.
- (A) cloudy (B) dry
(C) warm (D) windy

▶ snow

[snəʊ]

(n. ; v.) 雪 ; 下雪



動詞變化 : snows ; snowed ; snowing

課本例句

▶ (1) It never snows in this city.

這城市從未下雪。

snow

[sn^o]

(n. ; v.) 雪 ; 下雪

例

(2) Let's go and play in the snow.

我們去玩雪吧。

▶ snow

[sn^o]

(n. ; v.) 雪 ; 下雪

補

heavy snow 大雪、

snowman (n.) 雪人

▶ **snowy**

[ˈsnɔɪ]

(adj.) 下雪的



課本例句

▶ It is snowy here in winter.

這裡冬天下雪。

▶ spring

[sprɪŋ]

(n.) 春天



課本例句

▶ It is warm in spring.

春天很暖和。

▶ **spring**

[sprɪŋ]

(n.) 春天

補

spring break 春假

▶ spring

[sprɪŋ]

(n.) 春天

一字多義

(n.) 泉

例

Let's have a hot spring bath in Beitou.

我們去北投泡溫泉吧。

▶ summer

[ˈsʌmər]

(n.) 夏天



課本例句

▶ It is very hot in summer.

夏天非常熱。

▶ summer

[ˈsʌmər]

(n.) 夏天

補

summer camp 夏令營、

summer vacation 暑假

▶ autumn / fall

[ˈɒtəm] / [fɔl]

(n.) 秋天



課本例句

- ▶ (1) We often go bird-watching in autumn / fall.

我們時常在秋天去賞鳥。

▶ autumn / fall

[ˈɒtəm] / [fɔl]

(n.) 秋天

例

(2) The weather is cool in early autumn.

早秋的天氣是涼爽的。

▶ autumn / fall

[ˈɒtəm] / [fɔl]

(n.) 秋天

一字多義

(v.) 跌倒；落下

動詞變化：falls；fell；falling

▶ autumn / fall

[ˈɒtəm] / [fɔl]

(n.) 秋天

例

(1) Jeff fell down the stairs and broke his leg.

Jeff 跌下樓梯且摔斷了腿。

▶ autumn / fall

[ˈɒtəm] / [fɔl]

(n.) 秋天

例

(2) Leaves start to fall in October.

葉子在十月開始掉落。

▶ winter

[ˈwɪntə]

(n.) 冬天



課本例句

▶ It is cold here in winter.

這裡冬天很冷。

▶ winter

[ˈwɪntə]

(n.) 冬天

補

winter vacation 寒假

▶ **trip** [trɪp]

(n.) 旅行



「go on / take a trip」表「去旅行」。

課本例句

▶ Let's go on a trip to the mountains.

我們去山上旅行吧。

▶ **trip** [trɪp]

(n.) 旅行

一字多義

(v.) 絆倒

動詞變化：trips；tripped；tripping

▶ **trip** [trɪp]

(n.) 旅行

例

A boy tripped and fell into the river.

一個男孩絆倒，跌入河裡。

▶ **river**

[ˈrɪvə]

(n.) 河



課本例句

▶ My new house is near a river.

我的新家靠近一條河。

▶ **before** [bɪˈfɔːr]

(adv.) 以前



用於過去式，單獨使用，前不須加時間。

▶ **before** [bɪˈfɔːr]

(adv.) 以前

課本例句

▶ The river was dirty before, but now it is very clean.

這條河以前很髒，但它現在非常乾淨。

▶ **before** [bɪˈfɔːr]

(adv.) 以前

一字多義

(conj.) 在……之前

例

Before you leave the house, please close the windows.

在你離開房子之前，請關上窗戶。



▶ **ago** [ə`gɔ]

(adv.) ……之前

用於過去式，前須加一段時間。

課本例句

▶ Zoe was short two years ago, but now she is tall.

Zoe 兩年前很矮，但她現在很高。

▶ **ago** [ə`gɒ]

(adv.) ……之前

100 年北北基試題

- ④ (**B**) The boss called from the airport an hour _____, so I guess he will arrive at the office soon.
- (A) after (B) ago
(C) before (D) later

▶ factory

[ˈfæktəri]

(n.) 工廠



複數形：factories

課本例句

▶ There are a lot of factories in the big city.

這座大城市裡有很多工廠。

▶ **along** [ə`lɒŋ]

(prep.) 沿著

課本例句

▶ Jamie and her friends are walking along the river.

Jamie 和她的朋友們正在沿著河走路。

▶ **along** [ə`lɒŋ]

(prep.) 沿著

易混淆字

along (prep.) 沿著

例

I walk my dog along the river every day.

我每天都會沿著這條河遛狗。

▶ **along** [əˈlɒŋ]

(prep.) 沿著

易混淆字

alone (adv.) 獨自地

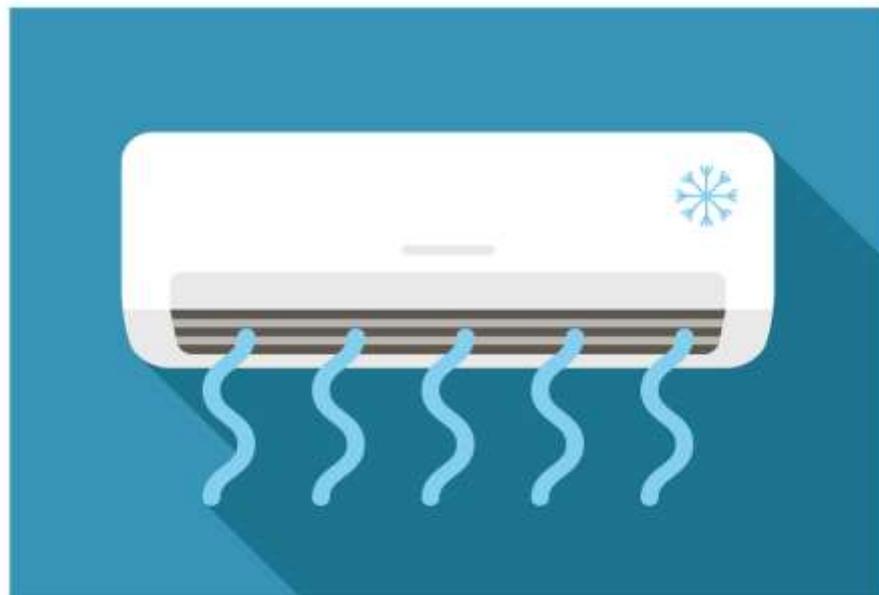
例

I live alone. I don't live with my family.

我一個人住。我沒有跟我家人住。

▶ **air** [ɛr]

(n.) 空氣



課本例句

▶ The air in the city was not clean five years ago.

五年前這城市的空氣不乾淨。

▶ **air** [ɛr]

(n.) 空氣

補

in the air 在空中

▶ space

[spes]

(n.) 空地；空間



表「空地」時可數，表「空間」時不可數。

▶ space

[spes]

(n.) 空地；空間

課本例句

▶ (1) There are a lot of green spaces in the small town.

這小鎮有很多綠色空地。

▶ space

[spes]

(n.) 空地；空間

例

(2) There is no space for all my shoes.

這裡沒有空間放我所有的鞋子。

▶ yesterday

[ˈjɛstəde]

(adv.) 昨天



課本例句

▶ I was late for school yesterday.

我昨天上學遲到。

▶ yesterday

[ˈjɛstəde]

(adv.) 昨天

補

yesterday morning / afternoon /
evening 昨天早上 / 下午 / 傍晚、
the day before yesterday 前天

▶ fishing town

[ˈfɪʃɪŋ ,taʊn]

(n.) 漁村



fishing 表「釣魚；捕魚」，town 表「城鎮」。

▶ fishing town

[ˈfɪʃɪŋ ˌtaʊn]

(n.) 漁村

課本例句

▶ The city was a fishing town 20 years ago.

這城市二十年前是個漁村。

▶ building

[ˈbɪldɪŋ]

(n.) 建築物



形容建築物很高，要用 tall。

課本例句

▶ My uncle is in the tall building.

我叔叔在這棟很高的建築物裡面。

building

[ˈbɪldɪŋ]

(n.) 建築物

補

build (v.) 建造

動詞變化：builds ; built ; building

building

[ˈbɪldɪŋ]

(n.) 建築物

 例

They want to build a house by the lake.

他們想要在湖邊建造一棟房子。

▶ fishermen

[ˈfɪʃəmən]

(n.) 漁夫

(fisherman 為單數形)



課本例句

▶ (1) Andy is a fisherman.

Andy 是一位漁夫。

▶ fishermen

[ˈfɪʃəmən]

(n.) 漁夫

(fisherman 為單數形)

例

(2) Both my father and my brother are fishermen.

我爸爸跟我哥哥兩人都是漁夫。

▶ visitor

[ˈvɪzɪtə]

(n.) 訪客



visit (拜訪) + or

課本例句

▶ There are many visitors in Taipei 101 now.

現在臺北 101 有很多觀光客。

▶ activity

[æk`tɪvəti]

(n.) 活動

複數形：activities

課本例句

▶ (1) What is your favorite activity?

你最喜愛的活動是什麼？



activity

[æk`tɪvəti]

(n.) 活動

例

(2) There are a lot of activities at my school this weekend.

這週末我的學校有很多活動。

▶ **rich** [rɪtʃ]

(adj.) 富有的



課本例句

▶ Mr. Smith is very rich. He has 12 big houses.

Smith 先生很富有。他有十二間大房子。

▶ **rich** [rɪtʃ]

(adj.) 富有的

反

poor (adj.) 貧窮的；可憐的

▶ businessmen

[ˈbɪznɪs,mɛn]

(n.) 商人

(businessman
為單數形)



business (商業) + man (男人)

▶ businessmen

[ˈbɪznɪs,mɛn]

(n.) 商人 (businessman 為單數形)

businessman 指「男性商人」；
businesswoman 指「女性商人」。為
避免性別之分，常用 businessperson
及 businesspeople 統稱「商人」。

▶ businessmen

[ˈbɪznɪs,mɛn]

(n.) 商人 (businessman 為單數形)

課本例句

▶ Mr. Smith is a businessman. He is rich.

Smith 先生是個商人。他很富有。

▶ businessmen

[ˈbɪznɪs,mɛn]

(n.) 商人 (businessman 為單數形)

91 年第二次基測試題

- ④ (D) Mr. Huang is a _____; he sells a lot of things in his supermarket.
- (A) driver (B) singer
(C) police officer (D) businessman

▶ **visit** [ˈvɪzɪt]

(v. ; n.) 造訪；拜訪



動詞變化：visits；visited；visiting

課本例句

▶ (1) Let's visit our grandma this weekend.

我們這週末去拜訪我們的外婆吧。

▶ **visit** [ˈvɪzɪt]

(v. ; n.) 造訪；拜訪

例

(2) This is my first visit to Taichung.
這是我首次造訪臺中。

▶ restaurant

[ˈrɛstərənt]

(n.) 餐廳



課本例句

▶ I often eat out at this restaurant with my parents on weekends.

我週末時常和我的父母在這間餐廳吃飯。

▶ buy [baɪ]

(v.) 購買



1. 動詞變化：buys；bought；
buying

2. 「buy + 人 + 物」及「buy + 物 +
for 人」表示「買某物給某人」。

▶ **buy** [b aɪ]

(v.) 購買

課本例句

▶ (1) Let's buy some fruit in the street market.

我們在這街邊市場買些水果吧。

▶ **buy** [b aɪ]

(v.) 購買

例

(2) I can buy you a cake.

我可以買個蛋糕給你。

= I can buy a cake for you.

▶ **buy** [baɪ]

(v.) 購買

反 **sell** (v.) 賣

動詞變化：sells ; sold ; selling

例

The restaurant also sells delicious cakes.

這間餐廳也賣美味的蛋糕。

▶ **were** [wɜː ; wɜː]

(v.) 是 (are 的過去式)

課本例句

▶ There were a lot of birds in the mountains, but now there are not.
這山裡以前有很多鳥，但現在沒有很多。

▶ **was** [wəz ; wɒz]

(v.) 是 (am 和 is 的過去式)

課本例句

▶ It was a small town, but now it is a big city.

這以前是個小鎮，但它現在是個大城市。

▶ **many** [ˈmɛni]

(adj.) 許多的



many 後接複數可數名詞。

課本例句

▶ Many people work in that big factory.

很多人在那間大工廠工作。

▶ **then** [ðɛn]

(adv.) 那時；當時

課本例句

▶ Tony: Where was Kevin last weekend?

Bella: He was with his friends in the USA then.

Tony : Kevin 上週末在哪裡？

Bella : 他當時和他的朋友們在美國。

▶ then [ðɛn]

(adv.) 那時；當時

一字多義

(adv.) 那麼；然後

例

He always eats breakfast at home,
and then he goes to school.

他總是在家吃早餐，然後去上學。

