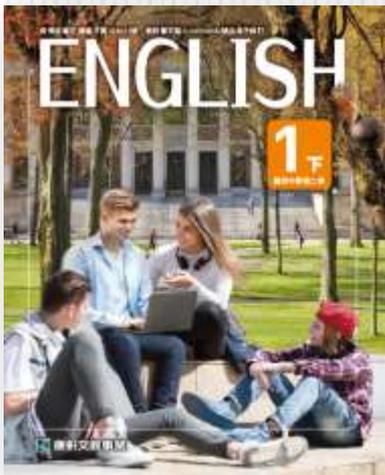


康軒國中英語 教學 PPT (課本)

Lesson 1

I Play Basketball Every Day



LESSON

I Play Basketball Every Day

Word Bank

Reading

Dialogue

Listening

Grammar 1

Pronunciation

Grammar 2

Read Up

課外閱讀素養題（備課）

Vocabulary

Quizlet



SPORT

① **badminton**
Chou Ten Chen 周天成

② **basketball**

③ **soccer**

④ **volleyball**

⑤ **tennis**

⑥ **baseball**

A collage of sports images. On the left, a large image of badminton player Chou Ten Chen in a blue and white uniform, captured in a dynamic pose as if hitting a shot. To the right, there are six smaller, tilted rectangular images, each with a play button icon and a numbered label. 1. A basketball player in a white jersey holding a basketball. 2. A soccer player in a blue jersey kicking a ball. 3. A volleyball player in a yellow jersey reaching up. 4. A tennis player in a black outfit hitting a backhand shot. 5. A baseball player in a white uniform in a pitching motion. The background of the collage is a vibrant green.

Vocabulary Skills

n. + n. = 複合名詞

- ▶ baseball + **team** = baseball team
- ▶ soccer + **player** = soccer player



Read and Fill In

What sport is it?



▶ It is soccer .



▶ It is basketball .



▶ It is baseball .



Ann: Do you practice basketball after school every day?

Alan: Yes, I do. I'm on the school team.

Ann: I like basketball, but I can't play it every day. I worry about my grades. I have a lot of tests.

Alan: I play basketball every day and I worry about my grades, too.

Ann: Really?



Alan: Yes. I can only **study** and prepare for tests at night. I don't have time for TV.
I don't have time for **video games, either.**

Ann: Wow, that **must** be **hard.** Do you **enjoy**
your life?

Alan: **Sure.** Basketball is my life.



Ann: Then what do you do on weekends?

Alan: I study and watch basketball games
with my friends.

Ann: Me too.

Alan: Hey! I have two tickets for a
basketball game this Sunday.

Let's go together.

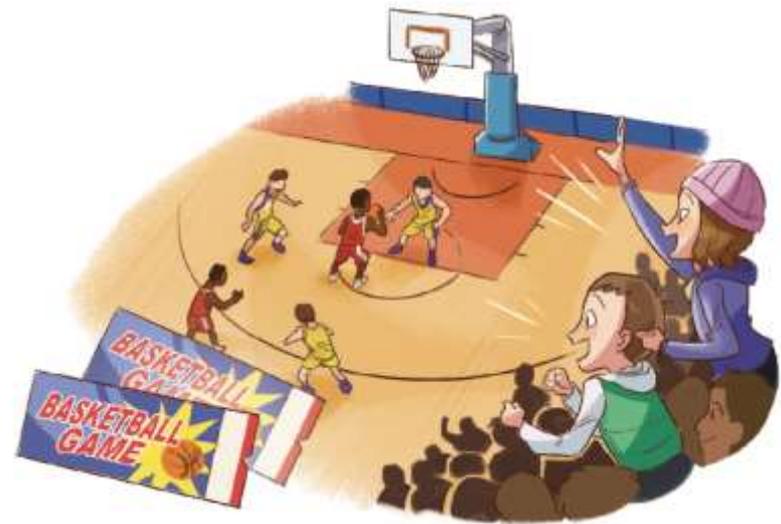


Ann: Um, how much is the ticket?

Alan: It's two hundred dollars.

Don't worry. It's on me.

Ann: Cool! Thanks.



Think and Check

對話中提到 Alan 喜歡打籃球，為了籃球，他做了什麼呢？

P.10

聽力

解答

- ▶ ① play video games at night
- ▶ ② practice basketball every day
- ▶ ③ watch TV at night



動畫

文法 PPT

基礎版

文法 PPT

文法即時通

Kahoot!

A

Can

you
he / she
they

dance?

Yes,

I / we
he / she
they

can.

No,

can't.

can't = cannot

聽力

B

What

can

you
he / she
they

do?

I / We
He / She
They

can

cook.
play tennis.

聽力



▶ Mrs. Wang is looking for a new actor. He must be good at singing and dancing. Can you help her?

 actor 男演員 sing 唱歌 help 幫助



Adam

I can...

- sing
- dance
- draw



Sam

I can...

- sing
- dance
- draw



Ben

I can...

- sing
- dance
- draw





Adam

I can...

sing

dance

draw



Sam

I can...

sing

dance

draw



Ben

I can...

sing

dance

draw

▶ ① Can Sam sing?

✎ Yes, he can. (He can sing.)

▶ ② What can Adam do?

✎ He can sing and draw.

▶ ③ Who can dance but can't sing?

✎ Ben can dance but can't sing.

▶ ④ Who might be Mrs. Wang's choice?

📖 might 也許 choice 選擇

✎ Sam.



A

聽力

I / You /
We / They

have a car.
like sports.

I / You /
We / They

don't

have a car.
like sports.

B

聽力

Do

you
they

play sports

every day?

Yes,

No,

I / we
they

do.

don't.

don't = do not



聽力

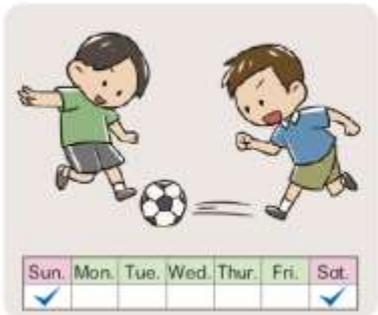
解答



Example draw / every day

A: Do you draw every day?

B: Yes, I do. (I draw every day.)



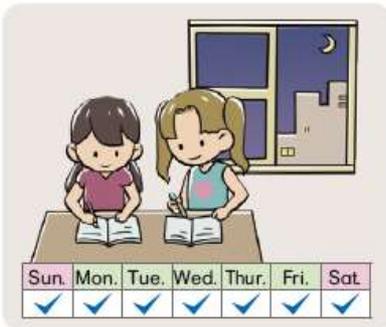
① play basketball / every weekend

A: Do you play basketball every weekend?

B: No, we don't.

(We play soccer every weekend.)





② they / study / every evening

A: **Do they study every evening?**

B: **Yes, they do. (They study every evening.)**



③ your cousins / play video games / every day

A: **Do your cousins play video games every day?**

B: **No, they don't. (They play video games on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays.)**



C

What do you do on Mondays?
do they do on weekends?

聽力

I / We
They play baseball (on Mondays).
(on weekends).

on Mondays = every Monday
on weekends = every weekend



聽力

解答



Example practice basketball / on Fridays

A: What do the boys do on Fridays?

B: They practice basketball (on Fridays).



① watch TV / on weekends

A: What do the girls do on weekends?

B: They watch TV (on weekends).



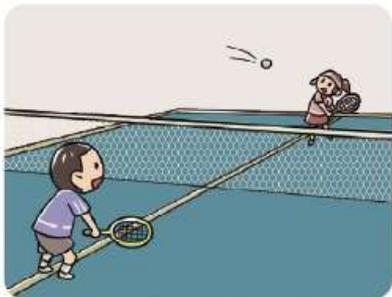
② read storybooks / on Wednesday afternoons

A: What do you do on Wednesday afternoons?

B: I read storybooks (on Wednesday afternoons).



解答



③ they / play tennis / every Monday morning

A: What do they do every Monday morning?

B: They play tennis (every Monday morning).



④

A: What do you do on weekends?

B: 學生自行作答





tomorrow 明天 sugar 糖



▶
Pre-reading Question

▶ What is your favorite sport?

▶ **Do You Like Basketball or Volleyball?**

▶ **Picture this**: You **love** basketball and volleyball, but you can only **join** one team. What sport do you **choose**? **Let's read some players' thoughts.**

We love basketball. It's a great sport. We can do a lot of things in a game. We can score and we can steal the ball. We can even win or lose in the last few seconds.

一字多義

Everything is possible in a basketball game.



- ▶ In a volleyball game,
we must get the ball over
the net in three touches.
- ▶ We are not like basketball
players. We don't push
people around in the
game. Volleyball is a sport
for everyone.



1. Reading Comprehension

P.16

聽力

解答

-  怎麼找到文章主旨呢？
你可以用之前學到的方法幫助你找出文章主旨，這一課你用哪種方法找出答案呢？
 插圖 標題 重複的字 第一句和最後一句

(**B**) 1. What is the reading mainly about?  mainly 主要地

- (A) It's about a sports game.
 (B) It's about two different sports.
 (C) You must play sports every day.
 (D) You must follow the rules of school teams.

(**D**) 2. What can we learn from the players?  learn 得知

- (A) Basketball is a sport for everyone.
 (B) Only tall people can play volleyball.
 (C) Players can steal the ball in a volleyball game.
 (D) Players don't push people around in a volleyball game.



2. Reading Skills

P.16

聽力

解答

Facts and Opinions 翻到 p. IX，查閱本課閱讀技巧的建構步驟，並分辨以下句子哪些是 fact，哪些是 opinion，請勾選。

	fact	opinion
▶ Basketball is a great sport.		✓
▶ Volleyball is a sport for everyone.		✓
▶ We must get the ball over the net in three touches.	✓	
▶ We can score and we can steal the ball in a basketball game.	✓	



3. Discuss

P.16

聽力

Do you like basketball or volleyball?

I like (basketball / volleyball) because _____.

 because 因為



聽 CD，與圖意相符的勾選 T，不符的勾選 F。

What do they do every day?



make dinner



study



play basketball



play video games

Bob



Tina



Sandra



1



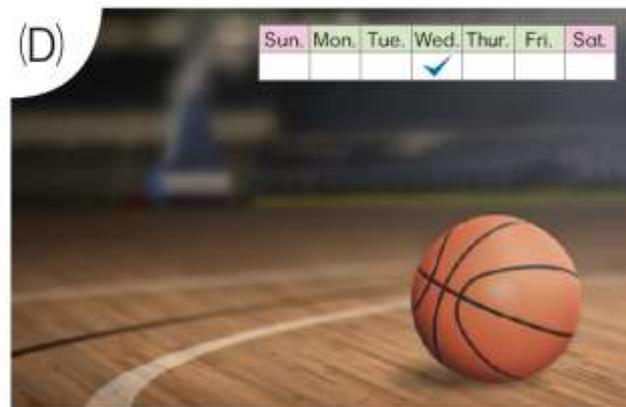
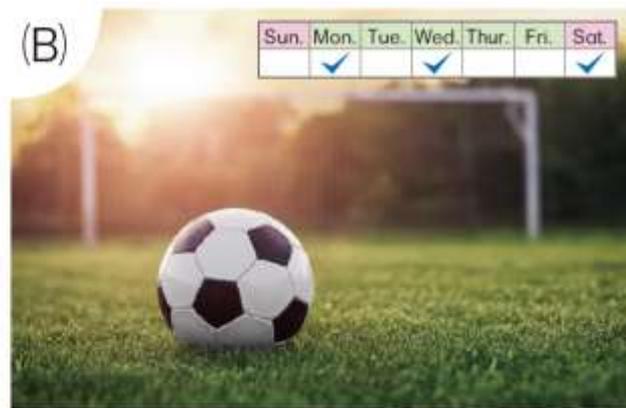
2



3



聽 CD，填入相符的图片代號。



1 (B)



2 (C)



3 (A)



聽 CD，並跟著念。



o

/ a /

blog

clock

lot

sock



o_e

/ o /

joke

nose

Rome

rose



oa

/ o /

boat

coach

coat

road



ow

/ o /

know

low

show

snow



聽聽看，念念看。



boat
/ bot /

bow
/ bo /



clock
/ klak /

cloak
/ klok /



know
/ no /

knock
/ nak /



soak
/ sok /

sock
/ sak /



C Listen and Check

聽 CD，將聽到的單字打勾。

  1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> road /rod/ <input type="checkbox"/> rod /rad/   2 <input type="checkbox"/> tap /tæp/ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> top /tap/
  3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cop /kɑp/ <input type="checkbox"/> cope /kop/   4 <input type="checkbox"/> blow /blo/ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bowl /bol/
  5 <input type="checkbox"/> black /blæk/ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> block /blak/   6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hope /hop/ <input type="checkbox"/> hop /hap/

1. road

2. top

3. cop

4. bowl

5. block

6. hope

I'm from Ershui in Changhua. There is a special running race there every November. In part of the race, people run in water. The water is cold, but the people have fun.

* Ershui 二水 Changhua 彰化



Matt





Tina

I'm from Tualatin, Oregon.

There is a fun water activity there every October. Some people dress up and race giant pumpkin boats in Lake Tualatin. Some have pumpkin pie and enjoy pumpkin bowling. Everyone has a great time there.

* Tualatin, Oregon 位於奧瑞岡州的圖瓦勒頓市



giant pumpkin boat



pumpkin pie



pumpkin bowling



race 比賽 November 十一月 part 部分

water activity 水上活動 October 十月 dress up 裝扮



Note-taking 作筆記

1

	Matt	Tina
▶ Where are their hometowns?	in ^{1.} <u>Ershui</u>	in Tualatin
▶ What activities are they talking about?	a special ^{2.} <u>running race</u>	a giant pumpkin boat race
▶ When are the activities?	every November	every October
▶ Why are the activities special?	People ^{3.} <u>run in water</u> in part of the race.	People race giant pumpkin boats.

 hometown 家鄉



Main Idea 主旨判斷

-  (**D**) ② What are Tina and Matt sharing with us?  share 分享
-  (A) Their favorite water activities.
- (B) Different lives in their hometowns.
- (C) The rules of two different activities.
- (D) Fun water activities in their hometowns.

Using Context Clues 上下文線索

-  (**C**) ③ What does “some” refer to?  refer to 意指
-  (A) Pies. (B) Boats.
- (C) People. (D) Pumpkins.

**How do you know it?**

some → Some people dress up and race giant pumpkin boats in Lake Tualatin.



Activity

Are there any special activities in your hometown? Talk about them.



A True or False

What do they do every day?



make dinner



study



play basketball



play video games

Bob



Tina



Sandra



① T F

② T F

③ T F



1. Bob and Tina make dinner every day.

A True or False

What do they do every day?



make dinner



study



play basketball



play video games

Bob



Tina



Sandra



① T F

② T F

③ T F



2. Bob, Tina, and Sandra study every day.



A True or False

What do they do every day?



make dinner



study



play basketball



play video games

Bob



Tina



Sandra



① T F

② T F

③ T F



3. Tina and Sandra don't play basketball every day.



B Listen and Match



1 ()

2 ()

3 ()

1. W: Are Ted and Ken on the school basketball team?

M: No, they aren't. They're on the soccer team.

W: What days do they practice?

M: On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

B Listen and Match



1 ()

2 ()

3 ()

2. M: Wow, you and Mary are really good at basketball.
W: Thanks.
M: Do you two like tennis, too?
W: Yes, we do.
M: Do you play tennis together?
W: Yes, we do. We play tennis after school on Wednesdays.

Listen and Match



B Listen and Match



1 ()

2 ()

3 ()



3. W: Do you like baseball?

M: Yes, I enjoy it a lot.

W: Do you play every day?

M: No, I like the sport, but I don't play every day.



▶ badminton

[ˈbædmɪntən]

(n.) 羽毛球



課本例句

▶ Paul and his sister are playing badminton in the park.

Paul 和他的姐姐正在公園打羽毛球。

▶ soccer

[ˈsɑkə]

(n.) 足球



課本例句

▶ I don't watch soccer games.

我不看足球比賽。

▶ soccer

[ˈsɑkə]

(n.) 足球

易混淆字

圖示		
單字	soccer (美式英文) 或 football (英式英文)	football (美式英文)

▶ volleyball

[ˈvɑːlɪˌbɔːl]

(n.) 排球



課本例句

▶ We can play volleyball or basketball this afternoon.

我們今天下午可以打排球或籃球。



▶ tennis

[ˈtɛnɪs]

(n.) 網球



課本例句

▶ My dad is playing tennis with my mom.

我爸爸正和我媽媽打網球。

▶ tennis

[ˈtɛnɪs]

(n.) 網球

補

table tennis 桌球

▶ baseball

[ˈbeɪsbɔːl]

(n.) 棒球



base (壘包) + ball

可指運動項目或單顆棒球。

baseball

[ˈbɛs,bɔl]

(n.) 棒球

課本例句

 (1) I watch baseball games on weekends.

我每週末看棒球比賽。

baseball

[ˈbɛs,bɔl]

(n.) 棒球

例

(2) Can you play baseball?

你會打棒球嗎？

▶ **team**

[tim]

(n.) 隊伍



課本例句

▶ I'm on the school basketball team.

我在籃球校隊。

▶ team

[tim]

(n.) 隊伍

補

teamwork (n.) 團隊合作

teammate (n.) 隊友

team sport (n.) 團隊運動

▶ team

[tɪm]

(n.) 隊伍

90 年第二次基測試題

-  (**A**) Soccer is a kind of _____ sport. That means you cannot play it by yourself.
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (A) team | (B) popular |
| (C) funny | (D) boring |

▶ team

[tɪm]

(n.) 隊伍

一字多義

(v.) 組隊；合作

補

team up (with...)

(和……) 組隊／合作



team

[tɪm]

(n.) 隊伍

例

You can team up with Tom for the game.

你可以和 Tom 組隊參加比賽。

▶ player

[ˈpleɪər]

(n.) 運動員；選手



play (從事……運動) + er

▶ player

[ˈpleɪər]

(n.) 運動員；選手

課本例句

▶ Jason is a very good badminton player on the school team.

Jason 是校隊中一位非常棒的羽毛球選手。

player

[ˈpleɪər]

(n.) 運動員；選手

補

在電玩遊戲中常看到的 player 指「玩家」。

▶ practice

[ˈpræktɪs]

(v. ; n.) 練習

動詞變化：practices ; practiced ;
practicing

▶ practice

[`præktɪs]

(v. ; n.) 練習

課本例句

- ▶ (1) Judy and her friends are practicing basketball at school.
Judy 和她朋友們正在學校練習籃球。

practice

[`præktɪs]

(v. ; n.) 練習

例

(2) We have baseball practice every Saturday.

我們每週六有棒球練習。

practice

[`præktɪs]

(v. ; n.) 練習

96 年第二次基測試題

-  (**D**) If we want to win the ball game, we'll have to _____ long hours every day.
- (A) celebrate (B) follow
(C) grow (D) practice

▶ after school

[ˌæftə `skul]

放學後

課本例句

▶ Let's play soccer after school.

我們放學後來踢足球吧。

▶ after school

[ˌæftə `sku:l]

放學後

補

after-school (adj.) 課後的
an after-school club / activity
課後的社團 / 活動

▶ every

[`ɛvrɪ]

(adj.) 每一

every 後面接單數名詞，其後的動詞要用第三人稱單數動詞。

▶ every

[`ɛvrɪ]

(adj.) 每一

課本例句

▶ (1) My friends and I practice English every day.

我和我的朋友們每天練習英文。

every

[`ɛvrɪ]

(adj.) 每一

例

(2) Every girl likes him.

每一個女孩都喜歡他。

▶ can

[kæn ; kən]

(aux.) 會；能；可以

1. 無論人稱為何，後面都接原形動詞。

▶ can

[kæn ; kən]

(aux.) 會；能；可以

課本例句

▶ Ann: Can I have the cake on the dining table?

Ben: OK.

Ann：我可以吃餐桌上的蛋糕嗎？

Ben：好的。

can

[kæn ; kən]

(aux.) 會；能；可以

2. 表「能力」。

例

Kevin can play volleyball.

Kevin 會打排球。

▶ can

[kæn ; kən]

(aux.) 會；能；可以

3. 表「許可」。

例 A: Can I play video games after dinner?

B: No, you can't.

A: 我晚餐後能玩電玩遊戲嗎？

B: 不，你不能。



▶ can

[kæn ; kən]

(aux.) 會；能；可以

4. 表「請求」。

例

Can you go to the movies with me tonight?

你今晚可以跟我去看電影嗎？

▶ worry

[ˈwʌrɪ ; ˈwɒrɪ]

(v.) 擔心



動詞變化：worries；worried；worrying

課本例句

▶ I'm fine. Don't worry about me.

我很好。別擔心我。

worry

[`wɜːrɪ ; `wʌrɪ]

(v.) 擔心

補

worry about... 擔心……

▶ really

[ˈrɪəli]

(adv.) 真地

1. 表對某事感興趣或驚訝。

▶ really

[ˈriəli]

(adv.) 真地

課本例句

▶ Jay: I like the strawberry cake.

Lily: Really? I like it, too.

Jay : 我喜歡這草莓蛋糕。

Lily : 真地嗎？我也喜歡。

▶ really

[ˈriəli]

(adv.) 真地

2. 表某事物的真假。

例

Ivy isn't really his sister.

Ivy 真地不是他的妹妹。

▶ really

[ˈrɪəli]

(adv.) 真地

3. 強調形容詞或副詞，用法同 very。

例

Wow. Your brother is really tall.

哇。你哥哥真高。

▶ really

[ˈrɪəli]

(adv.) 真地

補

real (adj.) 真的

▶ study

[ˈstʌdi]

(v. ; n.) 研讀；研究

動詞變化：studies；studied；studying

課本例句

▶ (1) I study English and math every night.

我每天晚上讀英文和數學。



▶ study

[ˈstʌdi]

(v. ; n.) 研讀；研究

例

(2) Dr. Kent is doing a study on birds in Taiwan.

Kent 博士正在進行臺灣鳥類的研究。

▶ video game

[ˈvɪdɪo ˌɡeɪm]

(n.) 電玩遊戲



課本例句

- ▶ David and his father are playing video games in the living room.
David 和他爸爸正在客廳玩電玩遊戲。

▶ either

[ˈiðə]

(adv.) 也（用於否定句）

課本例句

▶ Ken: I don't like the storybook.

Leo: I don't like it, either.

Ken：我不喜歡這本故事書。

Leo：我也不喜歡。

▶ either

[ˈiðə]

(adv.) 也（用於否定句）

比較 too（也）則用於肯定句。

▶ must

[mʌst]

(aux.) 一定；必須

1. must 後面接原形動詞。

課本例句

▶ It's late. You must go home now.

很晚了。你現在必須回家。

▶ must

[mʌst]

(aux.) 一定；必須

2. 「must not + V」表「禁止、不准……」。

例

You must not shout at your mom.

你不准對你媽媽大喊。

▶ **must**

[mʌst]

(aux.) 一定；必須

3. **must** 的過去式為 **had to** 。

例 John had to practice tennis after school when he was on the school team.

當 John 在校隊時，他放學後必須練習網球。



▶ enjoy

[ɪnˈdʒɔɪ]

(v.) 享受

動詞變化：enjoys；enjoyed；enjoying

課本例句

▶ I enjoy my school life. What about you?

我享受我的學校生活。那你呢？



▶ **sure**

[ʃʊr]

(adv. ; adj.) 當然；確定的

口語中，用來表達同意。

▶ **sure**

[ʃʊr]

(adv. ; adj.) 當然；確定的

課本例句

- ▶ (1) Leo: Do you play tennis?
Kate: Sure. It's my favorite sport.
- Leo：你打網球嗎？
Kate：當然。那是我最喜歡的運動。

▶ **sure**

[ʃʊr]

(adv. ; adj.) 當然；確定的

例

(2) The two tickets are five hundred dollars. Are you sure?

這兩張票是 500 元。你確定嗎？



▶ then

[ðɛn]

(adv.) 那麼；然後

課本例句

▶ (1) John, get a papaya. Then make some papaya milk.

John，拿一顆木瓜。然後打一些木瓜牛奶。

then

[ðɛn]

(adv.) 那麼；然後

例

(2) Hurry up, and then you can meet us at the station.

快點，那麼你可以在車站跟我們會合。

then

[ðɛn]

(adv.) 那麼；然後

一字多義 (adv.) 當時

例

I was in the room then.

我當時在這個房間裡。

▶ ticket

[ˈtɪkɪt]

(n.) 票；券



ticket for... 常用來表「……的門票」； ticket to... 常用來表「……的車票」。

▶ ticket

[ˈtɪkɪt]

(n.) 票；券

課本例句

▶ Paul: I have two tickets for the baseball game.

Betty: Can I go with you?

Paul：我有兩張這場棒球比賽的門票。

Betty：我可以跟你一起去嗎？

ticket

[ˈtɪkɪt]

(n.) 票；券

一字多義

(n.) 交通罰單

例

Mason got a speeding ticket.

Mason 收到一張超速罰單。

▶ together

[tə`gɛðə]

(adv.) 一起

課本例句

▶ My brother and I go to school together every day.

我弟弟和我每天一起上學。

▶ how much

[ˌhaʊ `mʌtʃ]

多少錢

課本例句

▶ Zack: How much are these books?
Ally: They are four hundred dollars.

Zack：這些書多少錢？

Ally：它們是四百元。

▶ hundred

[ˈhʌndrəd]

(n.) 百

hundred 和數字連用時，恆用單數。

課本例句

▶ There are one hundred students in my school.

我的學校有一百個學生。

hundred

[ˈhʌndrəd]

(n.) 百

補

hundreds of... (phr.) 數以百計的……

例

Look! There are hundreds of people in the park.

看！有數百人在公園裡。

▶ **dollar**
[ˈdɑlə]
(n.) 元



課本例句

- ▶ Rita: How much is the tea?
John: It's thirty-five dollars.
Rita: 這茶多少錢?
John: 它是三十五元。





▶ love

[lʌv]

(v. ; n.) 喜愛

動詞變化：loves ; loved ; loving

課本例句

▶ (1) I love my parents, and they love me, too.

我愛我的父母，而他們也愛我。

love

[lʌv]

(v. ; n.) 喜愛

例

(2) I don't know Calvin's love for baseball.

我不知道 Calvin 對棒球的喜愛。

love

[lʌv]

(v. ; n.) 喜愛

補

be in love with... 和……戀愛

fall in love with... 愛上……

love

[lʌv]

(v. ; n.) 喜愛

例

Ron fell in love with Kelly when he first saw her.

Ron 第一次見到 Kelly 時就愛上她。

反

hate (n. ; v.) 憎恨；厭惡

▶ join

[dʒɔɪn]

(v.) 參加

動詞變化：joins；joined；joining

課本例句

- ▶ (1) Let's join the badminton team this year.

我們今年加入羽球隊吧。

join

[dʒɔɪn]

(v.) 參加

例

(2) I can play baseball. Can I join you?

我會打棒球。我可以加入你們嗎？

▶ choose

[tʃuːz]

(v.) 選擇



動詞變化：chooses；chose；choosing

課本例句

▶ Come here and choose your ice cream, Jonny.

過來這裡選擇你的冰淇淋，Jonny。

choose

[tʃuz]

(v.) 選擇

補

choice (n.) 選擇

▶ thought

[θɔ:t]

(n.) 想法



表「想法」時，恆用複數。

▶ thought

[θɔ:t]

(n.) 想法

課本例句

▶ Linda: Can you tell me your thoughts?

Jim: Sure.

Linda: 你可以告訴我你的想法嗎?

Jim: 當然可以。

▶ thing

[θɪŋ]

(n.) 事；物

課本例句

▶ My father can do a lot of things.

我爸爸會做很多事情。

▶ score

[skɔr]

(v. ; n.) 得分

動詞變化：scores; scored; scoring



課本例句

▶ (1) What's the score now?

現在的比分是多少？

score

[skɔr]

(v. ; n.) 得分

例

(2) They always score in the last minute of the game.

他們總是在比賽的最後一分鐘得分。

▶ steal

[sti:l]

(v.) 抄球；偷竊



動詞變化：steals；stole；stealing

▶ steal

[stɪl]

(v.) 抄球；偷竊

課本例句

- ▶ (1) Tony is a basketball player, but he is not good at stealing the ball in the game.

Tony 是一名籃球選手，但他在球賽中不擅長抄球。



▶ steal

[sti:l]

(v.) 抄球；偷竊

例

(2) Hey! Don't steal money from that old man.

嘿！不要偷那位老人的錢。

▶ even

[`ivən]

(adv.) 甚至

課本例句

▶ You can even see white rhinos in the zoo.

你甚至可以在這動物園看到白犀牛。

▶ **win**

[wɪn]

(v.) 贏



動詞變化：wins；won；winning

▶ win

[wɪn]

(v.) 贏

課本例句

▶ Ann: Can you win the tennis game?

Tom: Yes, I can.

Ann：你可以贏得這場網球比賽嗎？

Tom：是的，我可以。

win

[wɪn]

(v.) 贏

補

win a game / race 贏得球賽 / 賽跑

反

lose (v.) 輸掉 (比賽)

▶ lose

[lu:z]

(v.) 輸掉（比賽）；失去

動詞變化：loses；lost；losing

課本例句

▶ (1) They are good at soccer. They seldom lose.

他們很擅長足球。他們很少輸。

lose

[luz]

(v.) 輸掉（比賽）；失去

例

(2) David is a good player. We can't lose him.

David 是一位好球員。我們不能失去他。

▶ lose

[luz]

(v.) 輸掉（比賽）；失去

補

lost (adj.) 迷路的；走失的，
常用 be / get lost。

lose

[lu:z]

(v.) 輸掉（比賽）；失去

例

My dog was lost in the park
yesterday.

我的狗昨天在公園裡走失了。



▶ last

[læst]

(adj.) 最後的；
前一個的

課本例句

▶ (1) Can I have the last orange, Mom?

我能吃最後一顆柳橙嗎，媽媽？

▶ last

[læst]

(adj.) 最後的；前一個的

例

(2) Where were you last weekend?

你上週末在哪裡？

▶ last

[læst]

(adj.) 最後的；前一個的

一字多義

(v.) 持續

動詞變化：lasts；lasted；lasting

▶ last

[læst]

(adj.) 最後的；前一個的

例

This kind of battery can last for ten hours.

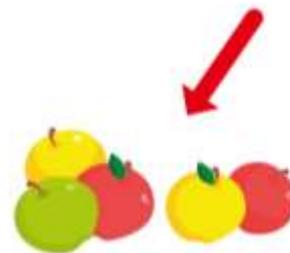
這種電池可以持續十小時。

▶ few

[fju]

(adj.) 幾個；很少

後接複數可數名詞，有否定意味，表「幾乎沒有」。



▶ few

[fju]

(adj.) 幾個；很少

課本例句

▶ (1) John and his brother have few friends at school.

John 和他哥哥在學校的朋友很少。

▶ few

[fju]

(adj.) 幾個；很少

例

(2) Few students can get good grades on the test. It's too difficult for them.

很少學生能在這個考試中得到高分。
這對他們來說太困難了。

▶ few

[fju]

(adj.) 幾個；很少

補

a few 指「一些」，後接複數可數名詞，等同 some。

▶ few

[fju]

(adj.) 幾個；很少

例

I need a few things to make fruit cakes.

我需要一些東西來製作水果蛋糕。

▶ second

[ˈsɛkənd]

(n.) 秒



課本例句

▶ There are 60 seconds in a minute.

一分鐘有 60 秒。

▶ second

[ˈsɛkənd]

(n.) 秒

補

minute (n.) 分鐘 ; hour (n.) 小時

▶ everything

[ˈɛvrɪθɪŋ]

(pron.) 一切事物

當主詞時視為單數，須接單數動詞。

課本例句

▶ Is everything all right?

一切都好嗎？

▶ possible

[ˈpɑsəbəl]

(adj.) 可能的

課本例句

▶ We can't win the game. It's not possible.

我們無法贏得這場比賽。這是不可能的。

▶ possible

[ˈpɑsəbəl]

(adj.) 可能的

反

impossible (adj.) 不可能的

▶ possible

[ˈpɑsəbl̩]

(adj.) 可能的

112 年會考試題

- ④ (C) It's not easy to see those islands clearly from here on sunny days, and it's even less _____ to see them on cloudy days.
- (A) difficult (B) lucky
(C) possible (D) special

▶ over

[ˈovə]

(prep.) 越過



課本例句

▶ We can't jump over the river.

我們無法跳過這條河。

▶ net

[nɛt]

(n.) (球) 網



課本例句

▶ There are two basketball nets on the court.

球場上有兩個籃球網。

▶ touch

[tʌtʃ]

(n. ; v.) 觸碰

動詞變化：touches ; touched ; touching

課本例句

▶ (1) Don't touch the dog. It is sleeping.

不要碰這隻狗。牠正在睡覺。



▶ touch

[tʌtʃ]

(n. ; v.) 觸碰

例

(2) I love the touch of my mom's fingers on my face.

我愛我媽媽的手指在我臉上的觸碰。

▶ touch

[tʌtʃ]

(n. ; v.) 觸碰

一字多義 (v.) 感動；觸動

例

The story touched many people's hearts.

那故事觸動了許多人的心。

▶ push around

[ˌpʊʃ əˈraʊnd]

推擠



動詞變化：pushes；pushed；pushing

▶ push around

[ˌpʊʃ əˈraʊnd]

推擠

課本例句

▶ You can't push people around in the game.

你在這場遊戲中不能推擠人。

▶ push around

[ˌpʊʃ əˈraʊnd]

推擠

補

push (v.) 推

反

pull (v.) 拉

▶ push around

[ˌpʊʃ əˈraʊnd]

推擠

例

Push the door. Don't pull it.

推門。別拉它。

▶ hard

[hɑːd]



(adj.) 辛苦的；困難的

課本例句

▶ (1) The math test is not hard.

這數學考試不難。

hard

[hɑːd]

(adj.) 辛苦的；困難的

例

(2) The practice must be hard.

這練習一定很辛苦。

▶ hard

[hɑːrd]

(adj.) 辛苦的；困難的

一字多義 (adj.) 硬的

例

The guava is too hard. Grandpa can't eat it.

這芭樂太硬了。爺爺無法吃它。

▶ hard

[hɑːd]

(adj.) 辛苦的；困難的

一字多義 (adv.) 努力地

例

They study hard every day.

他們每天努力讀書。

picture

[ˈpɪktʃə]

(v.) 想像

動詞變化：pictures；pictured；
picturing

▶ picture

[ˈpɪktʃə]

(v.) 想像

課本例句

▶ I can't picture you as a math teacher.

我無法想像你是個數學老師。



Ann: Do you practice basketball after school every day?
你每天放學後練習籃球嗎？

Alan: Yes, I do. I'm on the school team.
是，我是。我在籃球校隊。

Ann: I like basketball, but I can't play it every day. I worry about my grades. I have a lot of tests.
我喜歡籃球，但是我不能每天打。我擔心我的成績。我有很多考試。

Alan: I play basketball every day and I worry about my grades, too.
我每天打籃球而且我也擔心我的成績。

Ann: Really?
真的嗎？



Alan: Yes. I can only study and prepare for tests at night. I don't have time for TV. I don't have time for video games, either.

是。我只能在晚上讀書和準備考試。我沒有時間看電視。我也沒有時間玩電玩遊戲。

Ann: Wow, that must be hard. Do you enjoy your life?

哇，那一定很辛苦。你享受你的生活嗎？

Alan: Sure. Basketball is my life.

當然。籃球就是我的生活。



Ann: Then what do you do on weekends?

那麼你週末做什麼呢？

Alan: I study and watch basketball games with my friends.

我讀書並和我的朋友一起觀賞籃球比賽。

Ann: Me too.

我也是。

Alan: Hey! I have two tickets for a basketball game this

Sunday. Let's go together.

嘿！我有兩張這個星期日籃球比賽的門票。我們一起去吧。



Ann: Um, how much is the ticket?

嗯，門票多少錢呢？

Alan: It's two hundred dollars. Don't worry. It's on me.

它是兩百元。別擔心。算我的。

Ann: Cool! Thanks.

好酷！謝謝。



Do You Like Basketball or Volleyball?

你喜歡籃球或排球？

Picture this: You love basketball and volleyball, but you can only join one team. What sport do you choose? Let's read some players' thoughts.

想像一下：你喜愛籃球和排球，但是你能只能參加一支球隊。你會選擇什麼運動？我們一起來看看一些球員的想法吧。



We love basketball. It's a great sport. We can do a lot of things in a game. We can score and we can steal the ball. We can even win or lose in the last few seconds. Everything is possible in a basketball game.

我們喜愛籃球。這是個很棒的運動。我們在一場球賽中可以做很多事。我們可以得分，而且我們可以抄球。我們甚至會在最後幾秒贏得或輸掉比賽。在籃球賽中，一切都可能發生。



In a volleyball game, we must get the ball over the net in three touches. We are not like basketball players. We don't push people around in the game. Volleyball is a sport for everyone.

在一場排球賽中，我們必須在碰觸那顆球三次前把球回過網。我們不像籃球員。我們在球賽中不推擠人。排球是適合每個人的運動。



Do you practice basketball after school every day?

1. do 可當動詞，表「做……」，亦可當助動詞，用於現在簡單式，如本句用法。
2. 本句為現在簡單式的 Yes / No 問句，因句中有 after school every day（每日放學後），表「規律的時間」，為詢問「習慣性動作」，故用現在簡單式。
3. practice 表「練習」，後面除了接名詞，亦可接 V-ing。

例 practice tennis (n.)（練習網球）、practice dancing (V-ing)（練習跳舞）。



Do you practice basketball after school every day?

4. after 表「在……之後」，此處當介系詞。

例 after school（放學後）、after work（下班後）、
after 10 o'clock（十點後）。



I'm on the school team.

「be + on + a / the... team」表「在……隊；為……隊的成員」。



I like basketball, but I can't play it every day.

1. but 表「但是」，語氣上有轉折，此處當連接詞，用來連接兩個語意有轉折或對比的句子。
2. can't 亦可寫作 cannot，為助動詞 can（會；能；可以）的否定詞，表「不會；不能；不可以」，後面接原形動詞。
3. it 為代名詞，用來代替之前提過的事、物（單數名詞），以避免重複。此處代替前句提到的運動 basketball。



I can only study and prepare for tests at night.

1. and 為對等連接詞，用來連接兩個性質相同的字詞或片語，此處連接兩個動詞 study 與 prepare。
2. 「prepare for...」表「為了……做準備」；
「prepare A for B」表「為 B 準備 A」。

例 (1) We are **preparing for** the Christmas party.
(我們正為了聖誕派對做準備。)

(2) We are **preparing food for** the Christmas party. (我們正為了聖誕派對準備食物。)



I can only study and prepare for tests at night.

3. **比較** at night 為固定用法，表「在晚上」，整理常用時間副詞片語：

in the morning / afternoon / evening	at night / noon
--------------------------------------	-----------------

on Monday morning / afternoon / evening / night

I don't have time for TV. I don't have time for video games, either.

1. 「have time for something」 = 「have time to do something」，表「有時間做某事」。

例 We don't have time for a meeting. = We don't have time to have a meeting.

2. either 和 too 都表「也」，常放句尾，用逗號與主要的句子隔開。兩者不同的是，too 用在肯定句，either 用在否定句。

例 (1) You like basketball. I like basketball, too.

(2) I can't play soccer. Evan can't play soccer, either.



Wow, that must be hard.

1. **that** 除了可當指示詞，亦可當代名詞，用來指之前提過的事、物。此處為代替 Alan 剛剛說的話。
2. **must** 為助動詞，表「一定；必須」，後面須接原形動詞；否定形式為 **mustn't** 或 **must not**，表「不可以；不准……」。
例 (1) We must follow the rules.
(2) You must not be late.
3. **hard** 為形容詞，在第一冊學過為「硬的」，反義詞為 **soft**（柔軟的）；此處表「辛苦的；困難的」，反義詞為 **easy**（容易的；不費力的）。



I have two tickets for a basketball game this Sunday.

ticket for... 常用來表「……的門票」；ticket to... 常用來表「往……的車票」。



How much is the ticket? It's two hundred dollars.

此為「詢問某物價錢」的問答句：

問句 「How much + be 動詞 + 某物？」

→ 某物的單複數決定 be 動詞的單複數形式

問句 「It / They + be 動詞 + 價格。」

→ It / They 代替問句中的某物

例 A: How much are these apples?

B: They are twenty dollars.



It's on me.

1. It 指之前提到的 the ticket (for a basketball game) , 故本句亦可寫成 The ticket is on me. ◦
2. It's on me. 為口語用法，表「算我的。」、「我請客。」，也可用 It's my treat. ◦



一字多義

play

詞性	字義	例句
動詞	從事（體育運動）	Jack is playing soccer with his brothers.
	玩；玩耍	The boys and girls are playing in the playground.
	演奏（樂器）	They can play the piano.
	扮演（角色）	You can play the role of a doctor in the movie.
名詞	戲劇	The play is a great success.



① Are there any sports teams in your school?

Yes, there are two sports teams in my school. They are the soccer team and the basketball team.

② Do you play sports in your free time?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

③ What is your favorite sport?

My favorite sport is badminton.



I. 擷取與檢索

- ① What do Ann and Alan worry about?
They worry about their grades at school.
- ② What do Ann and Alan have in common?
They both like basketball.
- ③ Why does Ann say “Thanks.” to Alan?
Because Alan will give her a ticket for the basketball game.

II. 統整與解釋

① What does Alan do to be on the basketball team?

He practices basketball every day.

III. 省思與評鑑

① Do you enjoy your life? Why or why not?

Yes, I enjoy my life because I have good friends to play sports with.



閱讀組織架構分析

Q1. What's the reading mainly about?

Q2. What are the players' thoughts?



Picture this

picture 在此為動詞，表「想像」，也可用 imagine it 表達類似的意思。

例 Picture this: You are hungry, but you don't have any money with you. What will you do?



Let's read some players' thoughts.

此處的 thought 為名詞，常見用法如下：

中文	片語	例句
想法	read one's thoughts / mind (知道或猜測某人的想法)	I can't read your thoughts. You have to tell me what's in your mind.
主意	that's a thought (好主意)	A: Why don't you join us? B: That's a thought.



We can score and we can steal the ball.

steal 為動詞，在籃球術語中表「抄球」。其餘常見用法如下：

中文	例句
(棒球) 盜壘	Joe tried to steal second base, but he was out.
偷竊；剽竊	You can't steal other people's ideas.



We can even win or lose in the last few seconds.

1. 籃球比賽有其時間限制。一般國際賽包括四節；每節十分鐘。下半場結束時若雙方平手，則舉行一次或多次的五分鐘延時賽，以決勝負。故本句說明有時候球賽不到最後幾秒，尚不知勝負如何。



We can even win or lose in the last few seconds.

2. few 表「幾個；很少」之意。

比較 few 與 a few 的用法：

	用法	中文	例句
few	須接複數名詞	很少（含有負面意思）	I have few friends. →表幾乎沒朋友
a few	須接複數名詞	幾個；一些	You have a few friends. →表有一些朋友

Everything is possible in a basketball game.

everything 當主詞時視為單數。

例 Everything is fine. Don't worry about us.



In a volleyball game, we must get the ball over the net in three touches.

本句說明在排球比賽中，每隊最多有三次的擊球權利，將球擊回對區（攔網除外）。若超過三次，則判該隊「四擊」犯規。



We don't push people around in the game.

1. push 是動詞，表「推」。此處 push someone around 表「推擠某人」。
2. push someone around 也有「對某人粗暴地發號施令；欺壓某人」之意。

例 These students often push Josh around.



lose

詞性	字義	例句
動詞	輸掉（比賽）	We don't want to lose the game.
	失去；遺失	Abby is sad about losing her job.
	減少	Peter is trying to lose weight.



① What's your favorite sport?

My favorite sport is soccer.

② Why do you like it?

I can play it with my friends.

③ Do you know any rules of the two sports, basketball and volleyball?

Yes, I know some rules of the two sports. /
No, I don't.



I. 擷取與檢索

① Can basketball players steal the ball during a basketball game?

Yes, they can steal the ball during a basketball game.

② Must each team get the ball over the net in three touches in a volleyball game?

Yes, they must.

③ Do volleyball players push people around during a game?

No, they don't.



II. 統整與解釋

① What is the reading mainly about?

It's about some rules of the two sports. It also talks about how some players feel about the two sports.

② After reading the article, which team will you choose? Why?

I will choose the basketball team because basketball is an exciting sport.



III. 省思與評鑑

① Do you agree with the basketball / volleyball players? Why or why not?

Yes, I agree with the basketball players because I think everything is possible in a basketball game. /

No, I don't agree with the volleyball players because I don't think volleyball is a sport for everyone.



Orange News

Monday, November 25, 2019

By Emily Bruce

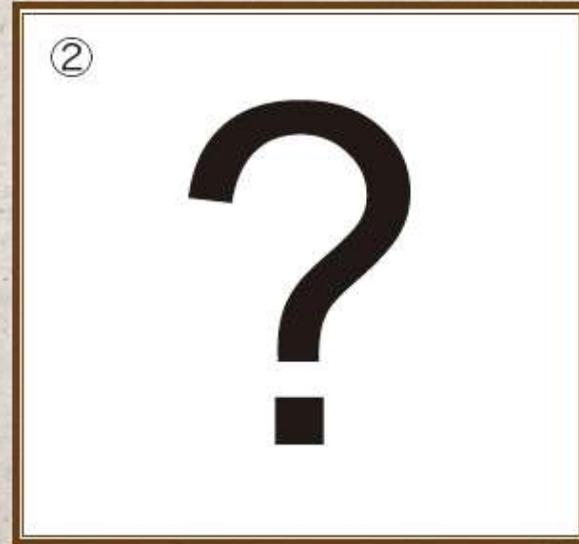


This is Lucky. He is Jimmy's hero. Why is Lucky Jimmy's hero? Look at Picture One. Can you see Jimmy in the lake? Jimmy can't swim! What can he do?

Orange News

Monday, November 25, 2019

In Picture Two, we can see Lucky, today's hero! He is a great dog. He can do a lot of things. Above all, he can swim, so Jimmy is safe. Jimmy's mom and dad are very happy about it, and they appreciate Lucky a lot.



hero 英雄 why 為什麼 swim 游泳 above all 最重要的是 so 所以 safe 安全的 *



 (**D**) 1. Which is the best headline of the story?

 best headline 最好的標題 story 報導

- (A) A Dog Can Swim.
- (B) A Boy's Cute Dog.
- (C) A Dog's Happy Life.
- (D) A Hero Dog Saves a Boy.

 save 拯救

 (**A**) 2. Which is Picture Two?



 (C) 3. Jimmy's mom and dad appreciate Lucky. What might they say to him?

(A) "Are you happy?"

 might 可能

(B) "We don't like you."

(C) "Thank you so much."

(D) "Can you teach Jimmy to swim?"

 teach 教