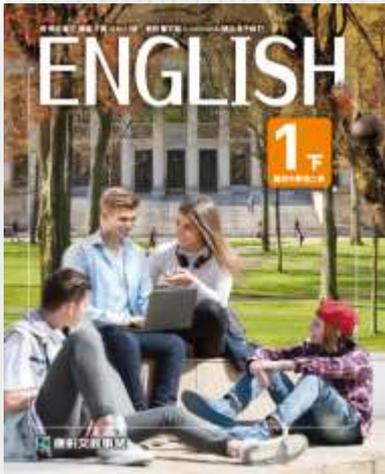


康軒國中英語 教學 PPT (課本)

Lesson 2 My Brother Gets Up at Five in the Morning



LESSON

2 My Brother Gets Up at Five in the Morning

Word Bank

Listening

Dialogue

Pronunciation

Grammar

Read Up

Reading

課外閱讀素養題（備課）

Vocabulary

Quizlet



Word Bank Eddie's Day

P.21-22

教學活動

Daily Activities | Present Tense



Vocabulary



Vocabulary Skills

搭配詞：生活作息篇

▶ take + { a shower
a bath
a **break** }

▶ go to + { school
bed }

Read and Fill In

 5:50 a.m. ?	brush his <u>teeth</u> ,	 5 p.m.	play the <u>guitar</u>
6:10 a.m.	wash his <u>face</u> ,	 6 p.m.	teach his brother math
	and take a shower	 10 p.m.	take a <u>bath</u>

▶ (In the classroom)

▶ Mindy: You're late **again!**

▶ Nick: I'm sorry. It's my brother.

▶ Mindy: What do you **mean?**

▶ Nick: My brother and I **share** a bathroom,
and he **uses** it for **almost** an **hour** every
morning.

▶ Mindy: What does he do there?



Nick: He brushes his teeth, washes his face, and takes a shower.

Mindy: Wait a minute! A shower? Does he exercise in the morning?

Nick: Yes, he does. He jogs every morning.
Then he uses the bathroom for almost an hour.



Mindy: I see. What time does he go to school?

Nick: At seven o'clock. He has class at eight o'clock.

Mindy: I know! You can get up at five o'clock and use the bathroom.

Nick: Oh, come on. Give me a break.

一字多義

Post-listening questions

Vocabulary



 ① 為什麼 Nick 會說：「Oh, come on. Give me a break.」？



Nick doesn't like Mindy's idea.



② 如果你是 Nick，你會怎麼解決問題？



I can use my parents' bathroom. / Talk to my brother and fix the problem.

(參考答案)



A

He / She

likes

the storybook.

聽力

He / She

doesn't like

the storybook.

doesn't = does not



第三人稱單數動詞字尾變化整理表

規則變化				不規則變化
加 -s	加 -es	字尾為「母音加 y」 →直接加 -s	字尾為「子音加 y」 →去 y 加 -ies	
▶	▶	▶	▶	▶
jog → jogs like → likes read → reads	do → does go → goes teach → teaches wash → washes	play → plays say → says	study → studies worry → worries	have → has

字尾的發音規則								
▶ / s /	looks gets	jumps takes	▶ / z /	goes plays	jogs runs	▶ / ɪz /	brushes uses	teaches

聽力

解答



Example like the robot

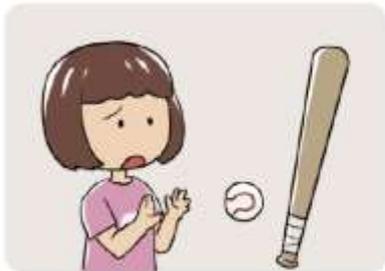
The boy likes the robot.



① have a pet pig

The girl has a pet pig.





② not like baseball

My cousin doesn't like baseball.



③ not want the cake

Mark doesn't want the cake.



B

聽力

Does	he / she	exercise?	Yes,	he / she	does.
			No,		doesn't.

聽力

解答



Example like tennis

A: Does Mike like tennis?

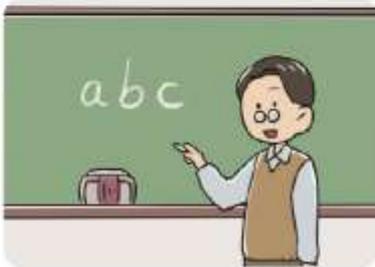
B: Yes, he does. (He likes tennis.)



① have a dog

A: Does Alice have a dog?

B: Yes, she does. (She has a dog.)



② teach math

A: Does Mr. Lin teach math?

B: No, he doesn't. (He doesn't teach math.)





3 Kevin / jog / every morning

A: **Does Kevin jog every morning?**

B: **Yes, he does. (He jogs every morning.)**



4 Lily / study / on weekends

A: **Does Lily study on weekends?**

B: **No, she doesn't. (She doesn't study on weekends.)**



C

聽力

What

does

he / she

do

on Fridays?

He / She

teaches English

(on Fridays).



聽力

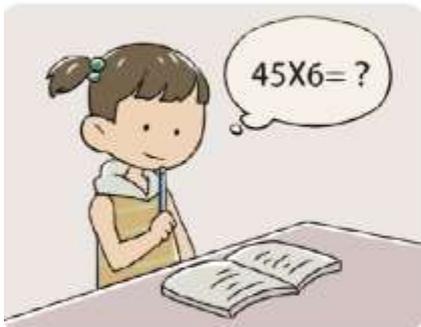
解答



Example ▶ play soccer / after school

A: What does the boy do after school?

B: He plays soccer (after school).



① study math / after dinner

A: What does the girl do
after dinner?

B: She studies math (after dinner).



② Maggie / jog / on Monday evenings

A: What does Maggie do on Monday evenings?

B: She jogs (on Monday evenings).



Activity

記憶遊戲。

What do you do
after school?



I read after
school.



John

I dance after school.
John reads after school.



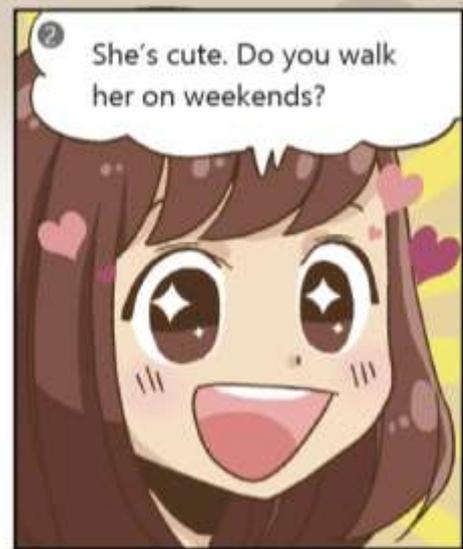
Amy

I play soccer after school.
Amy dances after school.
John reads after school.



Neal





Pre-reading Question

What school **club** are you in? Talk about it.

Join Our **Film Club**

一字多義

Mr. Collins has a fun club for you after school. It lasts 18 weeks, and it starts at 4:30 p.m. on Fridays.

What does Mr. Collins do at the club meetings?

★ He develops stories from your ideas.

★ He can make films, and he teaches you about that.



▶ What do you do?

▶ ★ You develop your ideas **into** stories with Mr. Collins' help.

▶ ★ You **learn** about films, and you make films with your classmates.

▶ ★ You **upload** the films to YouTube.

▶ Join us now. Be a rising star in the film business!



1. Reading Comprehension

P.30

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

 (**C**) 1. What is the reading mainly about?



mainly 主要地



- (A) It's about film business.
- (B) Mr. Collins is a great teacher.
- (C) It's about an after-school club.
- (D) It's about a meeting with rising stars.

 (**A**) 2. When do students have the club meetings?



- (A) Every Friday.
- (B) On weekends.
- (C) On Friday mornings.
- (D) Every day after school.



Scanning

1. 先閱讀下面的問題。
2. 快速掃讀課文中 What do you do? 的說明，並找出正確的答案。

 (**AB**) My friend Joe is a member of this club. What can he learn from Mr. Collins?

(複選)  member 成員

(A) Making a film.

(B) Writing stories.

(C) Becoming a YouTuber.  become 成為



3. Discuss

P.30

聽力

Discuss these questions with your classmate.



discuss 討論 question 問題

1. What club are you in this year?
2. What do you do in the club?



聽 CD，填入相符的圖片代號。



1 (C)



2 (A)



3 (B)



聽 CD ， 填入適當的答案。

Mark's Day



6:30 a.m.	get up
7 a.m.	have ^{1.} <u>breakfast</u>
^{2.} <u>7:20</u> a.m.	go to school
6 p.m.	get home
6:20 p.m.	take a shower
6:50 p.m.	have dinner
7:30 p.m.~10:30 p.m.	do ^{3.} <u>homework</u>
^{4.} <u>10:50</u> p.m.	go to bed



A Listen and Repeat 聽 CD，並跟著念。

			
h	ng	y	w
/ h /	/ ŋ /	/ j /	/ w /
head	bang	yard	wait
hear	long	year	wash
here	sing	yes	week
horse	strong	you	wood

B Listen and Repeat

聽聽看，念念看。



1

hear
/ hɪr /

year
/ jɪr /



2

long
/ lɒŋ /

song
/ sɒŋ /



3

wood
/ wud /

hood
/ hud /



4

win
/ wɪn /

wing
/ wɪŋ /



C Listen and Check

聽 CD，將聽到的單字打勾。

  	1 <input type="checkbox"/> fate / fet /	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hate / het /	  	2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> way / we /	<input type="checkbox"/> lay / le /
  	3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> heat / hit /	<input type="checkbox"/> seat / sit /	  	4 <input type="checkbox"/> get / get /	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yet / jet /
  	5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sang / sæŋ /	<input type="checkbox"/> sand / sænd /	  	6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> young / jʌŋ /	<input type="checkbox"/> youth / juθ /

1. hate

3. heat

5. sang

2. way

4. yet

6. young

School Time

Kids around the world start and finish school at different times. For example, Maria in Mexico goes to school from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Pedro in Brazil goes to school for five hours. His school starts at 7 a.m. and finishes at 12 p.m. Carlos in Argentina doesn't stay at school the whole day, either. He goes to school for four hours. He can attend morning or afternoon classes.



- * Mexico [ˈmeksɪko] 墨西哥
- * Brazil [brəˈzɪl] 巴西
- * Argentina [ˌɑrdʒənˈtɪnə] 阿根廷

 kid 小孩 finish 結束 for example 舉例來說 stay 待在



Note-taking 作筆記

1

▶

Name	Where are they from?	Time in school (hours)
Maria	Mexico	6
Pedro	Brazil	5
Carlos	Argentina	4



Main Idea 主旨判斷

-  (**C**) ② What is the main idea of the reading?
-  (A) School lunch is great.
- (B) Students in Mexico don't have homework.
- (C) School hours are different around the world.
- (D) Students' homework is hard all over the world.

 all 全部的

Using Context Clues 上下文線索

-  (**A**) ③ What does “attend” mean?
-  (A) Be at a place.
- (B) Teach at a place.
- (C) Look for a place.
- (D) Exercise at a place.

 How do you know it?

attend → goes to school for four hours



A Listen and Match

1 ()

2 ()

3 ()



1. M: What does Henry do on Wednesday nights?

W: He plays the guitar. He enjoys it a lot.

A Listen and Match

1 ()

2 ()

3 ()



2. M: Does Anna practice basketball after school on Thursdays?

W: No, she doesn't. She practices soccer.

A Listen and Match

1 ()

2 ()

3 ()



3. W: Who is in the bathroom?

M: It's Jimmy.

W: What's he doing there?

M: He's taking a bath.

B Listen and Fill In



Mark is a junior high school student. He gets up at 6:30 every morning. Then he brushes his teeth and washes his face. He has breakfast at 7:00 and goes to school at 7:20. Mark has eight classes a day. After school, he gets home at 6 p.m. He takes a shower at 6:20, and then he has dinner at 6:50. After dinner, he does his homework from 7:30 to 10:30. At 10:50, he goes to bed.



▶ get up

[ˌgɛt `ʌp]

起床



動詞變化：gets；got；getting

課本例句

▶ I get up at 6:30 every morning.

我每天早上六點半起床。

▶ get up

[ˌgɛt `ʌp]

起床

補

wake up 醒來、wake sb up 叫醒某人

▶ get up

[ˌgɛt `ʌp]

起床

例

My mom wakes me up at 7 o'clock every morning.

我媽媽每天早上七點叫醒我。

▶ **teeth** [tiθ]

(n.) 牙齒 (tooth [tuθ]
為單數形)



「brush one's teeth」表「刷牙」。

課本例句

- ▶ Toby brushes his teeth every night.
Toby 每晚刷牙。

▶ teeth [tiθ]

(n.) 牙齒 (tooth [tuθ]
為單數形)

補

toothbrush (n.) 牙刷

toothpaste (n.) 牙膏 (不可數名詞)

▶ **face** [fes]

(n.) 臉



課本例句

▶ Helen has a beautiful face.
Helen 有一張美麗的臉孔。

▶ **face** [fes]

(n.) 臉

補

make a face 扮鬼臉、face to face
面對面

▶ take a shower

[ˌteɪk ə ˈʃaʊə]

淋浴



動詞變化：takes；took；taking

▶ take a shower

[ˌteɪk ə ˈʃaʊə]

淋浴

課本例句

▶ My brother is taking a shower in the bathroom.

我哥哥正在浴室淋浴。

▶ take a shower

[ˌteɪk ə ˈʃaʊə]

淋浴

補

shower (n.) 淋浴；沖澡

▶ breakfast

[ˈbrɛkfəst]

(n.) 早餐



「have... for breakfast」表
「吃……當早餐」。

▶ breakfast

[ˈbrɛkfəst]

(n.) 早餐

課本例句

▶ (1) We eat breakfast and then go to school every morning.

我們每天早上吃早餐然後去上學。

breakfast

[ˈbrɛkfəst]

(n.) 早餐

 例

(2) I have hamburgers for breakfast every day.

我每天吃漢堡當早餐。

▶ breakfast

[ˈbrɛkfəst]

(n.) 早餐

補

lunch 午餐、dinner 晚餐、brunch
早午餐

▶ **classmate**

[ˈklæs,met]

(n.) 同學



class (班級) + mate (同伴；伙伴)

課本例句

▶ Jim is my classmate. We are in Class 701.

Jim 是我的同學。我們在 701 班。



▶ play the guitar

[ˌpleɪ ðə ɡɪˈtɑː]

彈吉他



1. 動詞變化：plays；played；playing
2. 「彈奏樂器」常用「play + the + 樂器」。

play the guitar

[ˌpleɪ ðə ɡɪˈtɑː]

彈吉他

▶ play the guitar

[ˌpleɪ ðə ɡɪˈtɑː]

彈吉他

課本例句

▶ Tom is cool. He can play the guitar.

Tom 很酷。他會彈吉他。

▶ **teach** [ti:tʃ]

(v.) 教



1. 動詞變化：teaches；taught；
teaching

▶ teach [ti:tʃ]

(v.) 教

課本例句

▶ My uncle teaches math at this school.

我叔叔在這所學校教數學。

▶ teach [ti:tʃ]

(v.) 教

2. 「teach + 人 + 名詞...」

例

Can you teach me math?

你可以教我數學嗎？

▶ teach [tɪtʃ]

(v.) 教

3. 「teach + 人 + to + 動詞...」

例

Can you teach me to play the guitar?

你可以教我彈吉他嗎？

▶ **teach** [tɪtʃ]

(v.) 教

補

learn (v.) 學習



▶ **help** [hɛlp]

(v. ; n.) 幫助



1. 動詞變化：helps ; helped ; helping

2. 「help + 人 + with + 事物」；
「help + 人 + (to) + 原形動詞」。

▶ **help** [hɛlp]

(v. ; n.) 幫助

課本例句

▶ (1) How can I help you?

我可以如何幫助你？

▶ **help** [hɛlp]

(v. ; n.) 幫助

例

(2) Gary helps me with these books. He is very nice.

Gary 幫我搬這些書。他人很好。

 **help** [hɛlp]

(v. ; n.) 幫助

例

(3) Can you help me (to) do my homework?

你可以協助我做作業嗎？

(4) Thank you for your help.

謝謝你的幫忙。

 **help** [hɛlp]

(v. ; n.) 幫助

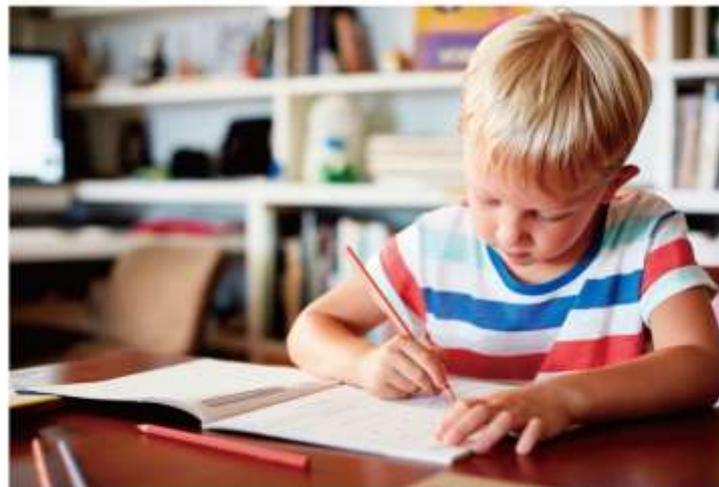
補

helpful (adj.) 有幫助的

▶ homework

[ˈhɒm,wɜːk]

(n.) 家庭作業



1. 表學校給的作業，為不可數名詞。



▶ homework

[ˈhɒm,wɜːk]

(n.) 家庭作業

課本例句

▶ My father's English is good. He can help me with my English homework.

我爸爸的英文很好。他可以幫助我做英文作業。



homework

[ˈhɒm,wɜːk]

(n.) 家庭作業

2. 表「做作業」，動詞用 do。

 例

Fred is doing his homework in the room.

Fred 正在房間裡做作業。

▶ take a bath

[ˌteɪk ə ˈbæθ]

泡澡



動詞變化：takes；took；taking

課本例句

▶ My brother takes a bath every morning.

我哥哥每天早上泡澡。

▶ take a bath

[ˌteɪk ə ˈbæθ]

泡澡

補

bath (n.) 洗澡

▶ take a bath

[ˌteɪk ə ˈbæθ]

泡澡

97 年第二次基測試題

④ (A) When we stayed at the country house, we had only enough water for drinking. That's why we did not take a _____ for two days.

(A) bath

(B) rest

(C) vacation

(D) walk

▶ **break** [brek]

(n.) 暫停；休息



課本例句

▶ Let's have a short break for lunch.

我們短暫休息吃午餐吧。

▶ **break** [brek]

(n.) 暫停；休息

補

a lunch break 午餐時間、a spring break 春假、a winter break 寒假

▶ break [brek]

(n.) 暫停；休息

一字多義

(v.) 打破

動詞變化：breaks；broke；
breaking

▶ **break** [brek]

(n.) 暫停；休息

例

Don't break the cup.

不要打破杯子。

▶ **again** [ə`geɪn]

(adv.) 再一次

課本例句

▶ Don't do that again. That's not nice.

不要再做那件事了。那樣不好。

▶ **again** [ə`gɛn]

(adv.) 再一次

補

over and over (again) 一再地

▶ **mean** [mi:n] (v.) 意指

動詞變化：means；meant；
meaning

▶ **mean** [mi:n] (v.) 意指

課本例句

- ▶ Larry: I don't like this video game.
Betty: What do you mean? Don't you play it with your friends every day?

Larry : 我不喜歡這個電玩遊戲。

Betty : 你是指什麼？你不是每天和你朋友們一起玩它嗎？

▶ **mean** [min] (v.) 意指

補

mean it 說真的

例

Give it back to me! I mean it.

把東西還我！我是說真的。

▶ **mean** [mi:n] (v.) 意指

一字多義

(v.) 試圖；打算

mean to V 故意……

例

I'm sorry. I didn't mean to hurt your feelings.

對不起。我不是故意要傷害你的感情。



▶ **mean** [mi:n] (v.) 意指

一字多義

(adj.) 小氣的；刻薄的

例

He is a mean person.

他是一個小氣的人。



▶ share [ʃɛr]

(v.) 分享；共用



1. 動詞變化：shares；shared；sharing
2. 「share + 物 + with + 人」指「與某人分享某物」。

▶ share [ʃɛr]

(v.) 分享；共用

課本例句

▶ (1) The cake is too big. Let's share it with our friends.

這蛋糕太大了。我們和我們的朋友們一起分享它吧。

▶ share [ʃɛr]

(v.) 分享；共用

例

(2) My brother and I share a room.

我哥哥跟我共用一間房間。

▶ share [ʃɛr]

(v.) 分享；共用

96 年第一次基測試題

- ④ (D) We don't have enough toys for each child, so they will have to _____ them with each other.
- (A) follow (B) prepare
(C) repeat (D) share

▶ **use** [juːz] ; [juːs]

(v. ; n.) 使用

動詞變化：uses ; used ; using

課本例句

▶ Bella uses the bathroom for 30 minutes every night.

Bella 每天晚上使用浴室三十分鐘。

▶ **use** [juːz] ; [juːs]

(v. ; n.) 使用

補

make use of... 利用……

例

You should make good use of your time.

你應該好好利用時間。

▶ **use** [juːz] ; [juːs]

(v. ; n.) 使用

補

useful (adj.) 有用的

▶ **use** [juːz] ; [juːs]

(v. ; n.) 使用

一字多義

(n.) 用途；用處

例

The cellphone is out of use.

這支手機已不再被使用了。

▶ **almost** [ˈɔːl,mɒst]

(adv.) 幾乎

課本例句

▶ (1) Teddy is almost 16 years old.
Teddy 快要 16 歲了。

▶ almost [ˈɔl,mɒst]

(adv.) 幾乎

例

(2) Kelly loves video games. She plays them almost every night.

Kelly 喜愛電玩遊戲。她幾乎每晚都玩。

▶ **hour** [aʊr]

(n.) 小時



字首為母音，不定冠詞要用 an。

課本例句

▶ Cindy studies English for two hours every day.

Cindy 每天讀英文兩小時。

▶ **hour** [aʊr]

(n.) 小時

補

minute (n.) 分鐘、second (n.) 秒



▶ exercise

[ˈɛksəˌsaɪz]

(v. ; n.) 運動



1. 動詞變化：exercises；
exercised；exercising

2. 當名詞表「運動」時，不可數。

▶ exercise

[ˈɛksəˌsaɪz]

(v. ; n.) 運動

課本例句

▶ (1) Let's exercise in the gym.

我們去健身房運動吧。

▶ exercise

[ˈɛksəˌsaɪz]

(v. ; n.) 運動

例

(2) Ken does / takes exercise every morning.

Ken 每天早上做運動。

exercise

[`ɛksə,sɑɪz]

(v. ; n.) 運動

一字多義

(n.) 習題 (可數名詞)

例

Do the exercises on page 10.

做第 10 頁的習題。

▶ **jog** [dʒɑg]

(v.) 慢跑



動詞變化：jogs；jogged；jogging

▶ **jog** [dʒɑg]

(v.) 慢跑

課本例句

▶ Don't jog after dinner. It's not good for you.

晚餐後別慢跑。那樣對你不好。

 **jog** [dʒɑg]

(v.) 慢跑

補

run (v.) 跑

▶ know [nɒ]

(v.) 知道

動詞變化：knows；knew；knowing

課本例句

▶ Ben: Do you know the man?

Ann: Yes, he's my uncle.

Ben：你認識那個男人嗎？

Ann：是的，他是我的叔叔。

▶ **come on** [ˌkʌm `ɑn]

算了吧

1. 動詞變化：comes；came；
coming

▶ **come on** [ˌkʌm `ɑn]

算了吧

課本例句

▶ Emily: I know everyone on the school team.

Jay: Oh, come on. You don't.

Emily：我認識校隊裡的每個人。

Jay：噢，算了吧。你沒有。

▶ **come on** [ˌkʌm `ɑn]

算了吧

2. 也可用於鼓勵或催促某人，似中文的「快點」。

例

Come on, let's go.

快點，我們走吧。

▶ Give me a break.

饒了我吧。 [ˌgɪv mi ə `brek]

1. 動詞變化：gives；gave；giving
2. break 在此是名詞，指「休息時間」。片語字面上是「給我點休息時間吧」，故可解釋為「饒了我吧」。

▶ Give me a break.

饒了我吧。 [ˌgɪv mi ə `brek]

▶ 課本例句

Tony: Let's jog, and then we can practice tennis.

Cindy: Oh, give me a break. It's late now.

Tony: 我們來慢跑吧，然後我們可以練習網球。

Cindy: 噢，饒了我吧。現在時間很晚了。

▶ club [klʌb]

(n.) 社團；俱樂部

課本例句

▶ (1) There is a soccer club for young people near our school.

我們學校附近有個為年輕人設立的足球社團。

▶ **club** [klʌb]

(n.) 社團；俱樂部

例

(2) Are you a visitor or a club member?

你是訪客還是俱樂部會員？

▶ **film** [fɪlm]

(n.) 影片；電影



課本例句

▶ (1) What is your favorite film?

你最喜愛的電影是什麼？

 **film** [fɪlm]

(n.) 影片；電影

例

(2) Cathy watches films on TV at home every weekend.

Cathy 每個週末在家看電視上的電影。

 **film** [fɪlm]

(n.) 影片；電影

同

movie (n.) 電影

▶ **start** [stɑ:t]

(v. ; n.) 開始

動詞變化：starts ; started ; starting

課本例句

▶ (1) Our English class starts at 8:10.

我們的英文課在八點十分開始。

start [stɑrt]

(v. ; n.) 開始

例

(2) Did you have a good start in your junior high school life?

你的國中生活有好的開始嗎？

▶ **start** [stɑ:t]

(v. ; n.) 開始

反

end (v.; n.) 結束

同

begin (v.) 開始

補

beginning (n.) 開始

 **develop** [dɪˈvɛləp]

(v.) 發展

動詞變化：develops；developed；
developing

▶ develop [dɪˈvɛləp]

(v.) 發展

課本例句

▶ We can develop our ideas now.
Then we can talk about them this
afternoon.

我們現在可以發展我們的想法。
然後今天下午我們可以討論它們。

▶ **story** [**`**st**ori**]

(n.) 故事



課本例句

▶ Cindy is reading a story to her daughter.

Cindy 正在讀一則故事給她的女兒聽。

▶ **story** [**`stori**]

(n.) 故事

補

表達「說故事」，動詞用 **tell**。

例

My grandpa is telling a story about love.

我爺爺正在說一個關於愛的故事。

▶ **idea** [aɪˈdiə]

(n.) 想法；點子

課本例句



▶ (1) Alex: Let's go to the zoo this weekend.

Kate: That's a good idea.

Alex: 我們這個週末去動物園吧。

Kate: 那是個好點子。

▶ **idea** [aɪˈdiə]

(n.) 想法；點子

例

(2) Does Sam have any ideas about the story?

Sam 對於這個故事有任何想法嗎？

▶ **idea** [aɪˈdiə]

(n.) 想法；點子

補

I have no idea. 我不知道。 / 我不清楚。

▶ **into** [ˈɪntə]

(prep.) 進入；到……裡面

課本例句

▶ (1) Let's make these grapes into juice.

我們來將這些葡萄榨成汁吧。

▶ **into** [ˈɪntə]

(prep.) 進入；到……裡面

例

(2) Don't go into my room, please.

請不要進入我的房間。

into [ˈɪntə]

(prep.) 進入；到……裡面

一字多義

(prep.) 成為

例

We can develop your story into a great film.

我們可以把你的故事發展成一部很棒的電影。

▶ learn [lɜːn]

(v.) 學習；得知



1. 動詞變化：learns；learned / learnt；learning
2. 「learn to V」表「學習做……」。

▶ learn [lɜːn]

(v.) 學習；得知

課本例句

▶ (1) James can't play the guitar, but he is learning.

James 不會彈吉他，但他正在學習。

▶ learn [lɜːn]

(v.) 學習；得知

例

(2) I'm learning to play the guitar.

我正在學習彈吉他。

(3) What can we learn from the book?

我們從這本書可以得知什麼？

▶ upload

[ʌp`lɒd]

(v.) 上傳



動詞變化：uploads；uploaded；
uploading

upload

[ʌp`lɒd]

(v.) 上傳

課本例句

 I'm uploading the pictures from my cellphone.

我正在從我手機上傳這些圖片。

upload

[ʌp`lɒd]

(v.) 上傳

反

download (v.) 下載

▶ **rising** [**r**aɪzɪŋ]

(adj.) 上升的



課本例句

▶ Naomi is a rising tennis star.

Naomi 是個上升中的網球明星。

▶ **rising** [**r**aɪzɪŋ]

(adj.) 上升的

補

rise (v.) 上升

例

A: What time does the sun rise?

B: At 5:37 a.m.

A: 太陽在幾點升起?

B: 在早上 5 點 37 分。

▶ **star** [stɑːr]

(n.) 明星；星星

課本例句

▶ (1) Emma Stone is my favorite movie star.

Emma Stone 是我最喜愛的電影明星。



▶ **star** [star]

(n.) 明星；星星

例

(2) There are many stars in the sky.
天上有很多星星。

補

sun (n.) 太陽、moon (n.) 月亮

▶ business

[ˈbɪznɪs]

(n.) 行業；生意



課本例句

- ▶ (1) What business are you in?
你從事什麼行業？

business

[ˈbɪznɪs]

(n.) 行業；生意

例

(2) How is the business?

生意如何？

business

[ˈbɪznɪs]

(n.) 行業；生意

96 年第一次基測試題

-  (**A**) The _____ at Linda's supermarket is very good, so she makes a lot of money.
- (A) business (B) example
(C) knowledge (D) menu

business

[ˈbɪznɪs]

(n.) 行業；生意

一字多義

(n.) 公司

business

[ˈbɪznɪs]

(n.) 行業；生意

例

Tracy runs her own computer business.

Tracy 經營她自己的電腦公司。

does [dʌz]

(aux.) 助動詞 (do 的第三人稱單數形)

1. 用於現在簡單式的否定與疑問句。
2. 使用於主詞為第三人稱 he / she / it 。

▶ **does** [dʌz]

(aux.) 助動詞 (do 的第三人稱單數形)

課本例句

▶ Jay: Does your brother go to junior high school?

Amy: Yes, he is a junior high school student.

Jay: 你哥哥讀國中嗎?

Amy: 是的，他是一個國中生。

▶ **I see.** [aɪ `si] 我了解了。

課本例句

▶ Ken: I can't talk to you now. I'm
doing my homework.

Ann: I see.

Ken：我現在無法跟妳說話。我正在做
我的家庭作業。

Ann：我了解了。

▶ **has** [hæz]

(v.) 有 (have 的第三人稱單數形)

使用於現在簡單式中主詞為第三人稱 he / she / it 。

▶ **has** [hæz]

(v.) 有 (have 的第三人稱單數形)

課本例句

▶ Ivy has two sisters, but I don't.
I don't have any sisters.

Ivy 有兩個姐姐，但我沒有。我沒有任何姐妹。

▶ last [læst]

(v.) 持續

動詞變化：lasts；lasted；lasting

課本例句

▶ The movie lasts for about two hours.

這部電影長度大約兩小時。



(In the classroom)

(在教室裡)

Mindy: You're late again!

你又遲到了！

Nick: I'm sorry. It's my brother.

我很抱歉。是因為我的哥哥。

Mindy: What do you mean?

你是指什麼？

Nick: My brother and I share a bathroom, and he uses it for almost an hour every morning.

我哥哥和我共用一間浴室，他每天早上使用它快一個小時。

Mindy: What does he do there?

他在那裡做什麼？



Nick: He brushes his teeth, washes his face, and takes a shower.

他刷牙、洗臉跟淋浴。

Mindy: Wait a minute! A shower? Does he exercise in the morning?

等一下！淋浴？他早上運動嗎？

Nick: Yes, he does. He jogs every morning. Then he uses the bathroom for almost an hour.

是，他是。他每天早上慢跑。然後他使用浴室快一個小時。



Mindy: I see. What time does he go to school?

我了解了。他幾點上學？

Nick: At seven o'clock. He has class at eight o'clock.

七點整。他八點有課。

Mindy: I know! You can get up at five o'clock and use the bathroom.

我知道了！你可以五點起床使用浴室。

Nick: Oh, come on. Give me a break.

噢，算了吧。饒了我吧。



Join Our Film Club 加入我們的電影社團

Mr. Collins has a fun club for you after school. It lasts 18 weeks, and it starts at 4:30 p.m. on Fridays.

Collins 老師在放學後有一個有趣的社團提供給你們。它持續十八週，而且它在每週五下午四點半開始。

What does Mr. Collins do at the club meetings?

Collins 老師在社團會議上做什麼事？

★ He develops stories from your ideas.

★ 他從你們的想法中發展故事。

★ He can make films, and he teaches you about that.

★ 他會拍電影，並且他教你們關於拍電影的事。



What do you do?

你們做什麼事？

★ You develop your ideas into stories with Mr. Collins' help.

★ 你們在 Collins 老師的幫忙下，將你們的想法發展成故事。

★ You learn about films, and you make films with your classmates.

★ 你們學習關於電影的事情，而且你們和你們的同學一起拍電影。

★ You upload the films to YouTube.

★ 你們將這些電影上傳到 YouTube。

Join us now. Be a rising star in the film business!

現在就加入我們。成為電影業冉冉升起的明星吧！



You're late again!

1. 比較 第一冊學過的 late 與 later 複習：

late	形容詞	遲到的； 晚的	例 Don't be late for the game.
later	副詞	稍後	例 Talk to you later.

2. again 為副詞，表「再一次」，通常置於句尾。由此字可推斷，Nick 不是只有今天遲到，可能經常遲到。



My brother and I share a bathroom, and he uses it for almost an hour every morning.

1. 前句主詞 My brother and I 為複數，動詞用 share；後句主詞 he 為第三人稱單數，動詞用 uses。此為現在簡單式第三人稱單數的動詞變化。
2. it 為代名詞，用來代替之前提過的事、物（單數），以避免重複。此處 it 代替前句提到的 bathroom。
3. 「for + 一段時間」表「某件事情或動作持續一段時間」。此處表 Nick 的哥哥使用浴室快要一個小時。
4. hour 為名詞，表「小時」，字首發音為母音，不定冠詞用 an。



Wait a minute!

wait a minute 表「等一下」，亦可寫作 wait a second、wait a moment。此慣用語會依不同情境，有不同的語氣與意思：

1. 突然想到或注意到某件事情。

例 Wait a minute. Is that tall man over there Mr. Wang?

2. 打斷對方的話，表達不同意對方的看法。

例 Wait a second. You can't go with us.



Wait a minute!

3. 叫對方不要離開或不要馬上做某件事情。

例 Please wait a moment. Let me call my doctor first.

此處屬於第 1 點用法。Mindy 注意到多數東方人早上沒有淋浴的習慣，故問 Nick 的哥哥是否因為早晨運動，所以會沖澡佔用浴室。



I see. What time does he go to school?

1. I see. 常用於口語中，表「我了解了。」。
2. What time... 與 What day... 的 be 動詞用法於第一冊教過，此處則延伸為現在簡單式。
(1) 「What time + do / does + 主詞 + 動詞...?」詢問「幾點（幾分）」做某事，答句以「幾點（幾分）」為主。

例 A: What time do you have dinner?

B: We have dinner at 7 p.m. / At 7 p.m.



I see. What time does he go to school?

(2) 「What day(s) + do / does + 主詞 + 動詞...?」詢問「星期幾」做某事，答句以「星期」為主。

例 A: What days does she go to the gym?

B: She goes to the gym on Tuesdays. / On Tuesdays.



Oh, come on. Give me a break.

1. come on 有催促他人「快點」之意，亦有告訴他人某個主意不可行，也就是課文此處的「算了吧；得了吧」之意。

例(1) Come on, Larry. We're late. → 「快點」

(2) Come on. You're kidding me, right?
→ 「算了吧」

Oh, come on. Give me a break.

2. give me a break 亦可寫做 give it a break，有「我才不信」某人說的話之意，亦可用於對某人說的話或做的事情感到不耐煩，表「饒了我吧」。課文此處為後者。

由上述兩點可推斷，Nick 覺得 Mindy 的主意並不好。



exercise

詞性	字義	例句
動詞	運動	Gina exercises with her sister on weekends.
不可數名詞	運動；鍛鍊	I do a lot of exercise in the gym every day.
可數名詞	練習題	Let's do these math exercises now.



break

詞性	字義	例句
名詞	休息	I'm tired. Can we take a break ?
動詞	打破；弄壞	The glass is very expensive. Don't break it.



① Are you often late for school?

No, I'm seldom late for school.

② What time do you get up on weekdays?

I get up at 7 a.m. on weekdays.

③ Do you share a bathroom with anyone at home?

Yes, I share a bathroom with my sister.



I. 擷取與檢索

① Why is Nick late for school?

Because he needs to wait for his brother to finish using the bathroom.

② What does Nick's brother do in the bathroom every morning?

He brushes his teeth, washes his face, and takes a shower.

③ What suggestion does Mindy give Nick?

He can get up at 5 a.m. and use the bathroom.

II. 統整與解釋

- ① Does Nick like Mindy's suggestion? How do you know that?

No, he doesn't because he says, "Come on. Give me a break."

- ② Do you think Eddie lives a regular life? How do you know that?

Yes, he lives a regular life because he goes jogging every morning.

III. 省思與評鑑

① What will you suggest Nick?

I will suggest that he uses his parents' bathroom.

閱讀組織架構分析

Q1. When does the film club meet?

Q2. What does Mr. Collins do at the club meetings?

Q3. What can you learn at the club?

The Film Club

```
graph LR; A[The Film Club] --> B[how long]; A --> C[when]; A --> D[what]; B --> B1[lasts 18 weeks]; C --> C1[starts at 4:30 p.m. on Fridays]; D --> E[Mr. Collins]; D --> F[you]; E --> E1[develops stories from your ideas]; E --> E2[can make films, and teaches you about that]; F --> F1[develop your ideas into stories with Mr. Collins' help]; F --> F2[learn about films, and make films with your classmates]; F --> F3[upload the films to YouTube];
```

how long

lasts 18 weeks

when

starts at 4:30 p.m. on Fridays

what

Mr. Collins

develops stories from your ideas

can make films, and teaches you about that

you

develop your ideas into stories with Mr. Collins' help

learn about films, and make films with your classmates

upload the films to YouTube



It lasts 18 weeks, and it starts at 4:30 p.m. on Fridays.

1. 本句 last 為動詞，表「持續」。常與 how long 連用。

例 How long does the film / movie / show last?

2. 句中若有多個「時間副詞」，一般從短時間到長時間依序排列。

例 Jane plays the guitar at five o'clock every day.
短時間 長時間

It lasts 18 weeks, and it starts at 4:30 p.m. on Fridays.

3. 表示「在」某時間的介系詞可使用 at / on / in :

用法	例字
at + 幾點幾分	at 7:50 、 at night
on + 日子	on Thursday 、 on Mother's Day 、 on April 3rd
in + 期間	in the morning 、 in a week 、 in July 、 in 2019

He develops stories from your ideas. / You develop your ideas into stories with Mr. Collins' help.

1. 本課 develop 的兩種用法：

片語	中文	例句
develop A from B	從 B 發展成 A	Sara developed the company from nothing.
develop A into B	把 A 發展成 B	We developed the whole site into a shopping center.

He develops stories from your ideas. / You develop your ideas into stories with Mr. Collins' help.

2. 本課 idea 表「想法；點子」。此外，該字常出現於以下片語：

片語	中文	例句
have no idea	不知道	A: What are they talking about? B: I have no idea.
come up with an idea	想出一個點子	You are smart. You can always come up with a great idea.

He develops stories from your ideas. / You develop your ideas into stories with Mr. Collins' help.

3. 「help + 人 + with + N」及「help + 人 + (to) + V」都表示「幫助某人做某事」之意。

例 (1) Brian helps me with my English homework.

(2) Brian helps me (to) practice English.

He develops stories from your ideas. / You develop your ideas into stories with Mr. Collins' help.

1. 本課 develop 的兩種用法：

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例 (1) Brian helps me with my English homework.

(2) Brian helps me (to) practice English.

You learn about films, and you make films with your classmates.

learn 為動詞，表「學習」之意。其餘常見用法如下：

片語	中文	例句
learn one's lesson	某人記取教訓	I will never drink again. I've learned my lesson.
learn something by heart	熟背／熟記某事	The actor learned all the words by heart.



You upload the films to YouTube.

本文 upload 為動詞，表「上傳」，其反義字為 download，表「下載」。

例 (1) I uploaded pictures from my cellphone to the computer last night.

(2) Jim sometimes downloads music on his MP3.



film

詞性	字義	例句
名詞	電影	What's your favorite film ?
	底片	Digital cameras do not need film .
動詞	拍攝 (電影)	We filmed for two weeks in Tainan.



① How many clubs are there in your school?

There are five clubs in my school.

② What are they?

They are the film club, basketball club, soccer club, magic club, and dance club.

③ What's your favorite club? Why?

My favorite club is the dance club because I like to dance.



I. 擷取與檢索

① Who is the teacher of the club?

Mr. Collins is the teacher of the club.

② How long does the club last?

It lasts 18 weeks.

③ What can students learn at the club?

They can learn a lot. For example, they can learn to write stories and make films.



II. 統整與解釋

① What's the purpose of the poster?

The purpose of the poster is to catch students' eye and make them sign up for the club.

III. 省思與評鑑

① Do you like the club you are in? Why or why not?

Yes, I do because I can watch a lot of movies.



課外閱讀素養題

Jerry: Look at Jay. He is wearing an orange T-shirt and a pair of orange pants.

Lily: He is like a big pumpkin.

Jerry: Ha ha. That's funny. Hey, Jay. Over here, pumpkin.

(Jay is so sad and runs away.)

Ms. Li: What's wrong? Jay looks very sad.

Lily: Jerry called him a pumpkin.

Jerry: Hey, you said that first.

Ms. Li: Don't do that. He doesn't have much money to buy clothes.

Jerry & Lily: Sorry.

Ms. Li: Don't say it to me. Go and apologize to him. And you two come to my office after school.

Jerry & Lily: Oh, no.



wear 穿 a pair of pants 一條長褲 pumpkin 南瓜 funny 好笑的 What's wrong? 發生什麼事?
call 稱呼 say / said 說 money 錢 buy clothes 買衣服 office 辦公室



 (**B**) 1. Why does Jay wear orange clothes to school?

 why 為什麼

(A) Because Halloween is coming.

 because 因為 Halloween 萬聖節前夕

(B) Because he can't buy new clothes.

(C) Because Ms. Li asked him to do so.

 ask 要求

(D) Because his favorite color is orange.

 (**D**) 2. Why is Jay sad?

(A) Because he is too tired.

 tired 疲倦的

(B) Because Jerry and Lily shout at him.

(C) Because Jerry and Lily don't talk to him.

(D) Because Jerry and Lily laugh at his clothes.

 laugh at 嘲笑

 (**A**) 3. Jerry and Lily are going to apologize to Jay. What might they say to him?

- (A) "We are so sorry."
- (B) "Your T-shirt looks bad."
- (C) "Do you like pumpkins?"
- (D) "When is your birthday?"

 might 可能