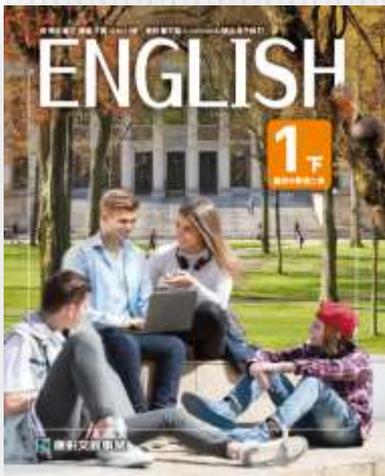


康軒國中英語 教學 PPT (課本)

Lesson 4 How Much Cake Do You Want?



LESSON

4

How Much Cake Do You Want?

Word Bank

Reading

Dialogue

Listening

Grammar 1 (A) (B)

Pronunciation

Grammar 2

Read Up

Grammar 3

課外閱讀素養題（備課）

Vocabulary

Quizlet



▶ ① **Food** and Drink

Vocabulary Skills

聽力

搭配詞：食物、飲料篇

a bottle of + { water
a glass of + { juice

a plate of + { noodles
a bowl of + { rice

a cup of + tea

a piece of + { pie
a piece of + { cake



▶ ② a **bottle** of **water**



▶ ③ a **pie**



▶ ④ a **piece** of pie



Word Bank

P.54

教學活動

Containers and
Quantities



▶ 5 three cans of juice



▶ 6 a glass of milk



▶ 8 a cup of tea



▶ 7 a plate of noodles



▶ 9 a bowl of rice

Vocabulary



Read and Fill In



Joe: I'm so hungry and thirsty. I want some food and a drink.

Mom: What about a plate of noodles and a glass of juice?

Joe: Great! Thanks, Mom!

▶ (In the kitchen)

Nick: ▶ What are you making?

Bella: ▶ I'm making pancakes for Scott's party.

Nick: ▶ Party? ▶ Can I join you?

Bella: ▶ Sure, but can you help me first?

Nick: ▶ No problem. ▶ What can I do for you?

Bella: ▶ How many eggs are there on the table?



Nick: There are twelve.

Bella: Can you give me some eggs?

Nick: Sure. How many do you need?

Bella: Six. Can I also have that bag of **flour**?

Nick: Of course. Here you are.

Bella: Thanks for your help.

一字多義

易混淆字



▶ (At Scott's place)

▶ Bella: Hi, Scott. ▶ I like your party. ▶ The food is great.

▶ Scott: Thank you. ▶ Which do you want, some strawberry cake or banana pie?

▶ Bella: Cake is fine.

▶ Scott: How much cake do you want?

▶ Bella: One piece is enough. By the way, do you want some pancakes?

▶ Scott: Sure.

▶ Bella: How many pancakes do you want?

▶ Scott: Two, please. They are yummy.

▶ How do you make them? Can you teach me?

▶ Bella: Sure, it's very easy.



聽 CD，與對話相符的寫 T，不符的寫 F。



1

F

2

F

3

F

1. The party is at Bella's place.
→ The party is at Scott's place.
2. Bella wants a piece of pie.
→ Bella wants a piece of cake.
3. Scott can make pancakes.
For him, that is very easy.
→ Bella can make pancakes.
For her, that is very easy.



A

How many

apples

are there

on the table?

聽力

There is

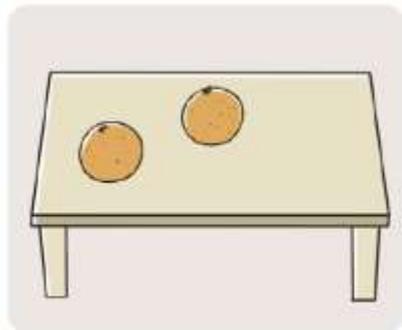
one (apple).

There are

two (apples).



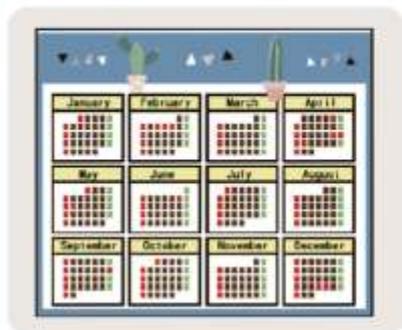
說說看，寫寫看。



Example orange

A: How many oranges are there on the table?

B: There are two (oranges).



1 month

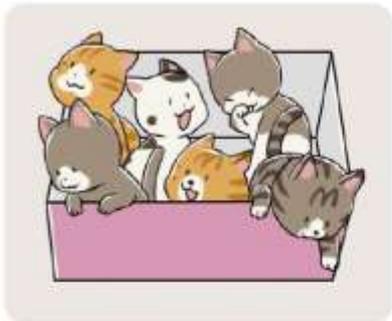
A: How many months are there

in a year?

B: There are twelve (months).



說說看，寫寫看。



② cat / box

A: How many cats are there in the box?

B: There are six (cats).



③

A: How many people are there in your family?

B: 學生自行作答



B

聽力

How many

bananas
robots

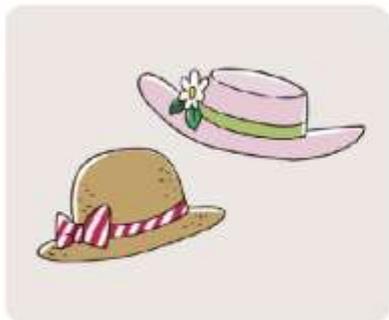
do you need?
does he have?

I / We need
He has

one (banana).
three (robots).



說說看，寫寫看。



Example hat

A: How many hats does she have?

B: She has two (hats).



① watch

A: How many watches does Ms. Li have?

B: She has one (watch).



說說看，寫寫看。



2 dog

A: **How many dogs do** the girls have?

B: **They have four (dogs).**



3

A: How many classes do you have today?

B: **學生自行作答**



聽力

How much	juice	do you need? does he have?	I / We need He has	one bottle three bottles	of	juice.
----------	-------	-------------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------------	----	--------

Tips

單位量詞之後亦可接複數可數名詞，如：a bag of apples。



說說看，寫寫看。



Example flour / need

A: How much flour does Ella need?

B: She needs two bags of flour.



1 milk / have

A: How much milk do you have?

B: I have five bottles of milk.



說說看，寫寫看。



② tea / need

A: How much tea does the boy need?

B: He needs a / one cup of tea.



③ Amy / rice / want

A: How much rice does Amy want?

B: She wants two bowls of rice.



④ John / juice / want

A: How much juice does John want?

B: He wants two glasses of juice.



聽力

Which do you like, green tea or milk tea?

I like

milk tea.

both.

Which does she want, apples or oranges?

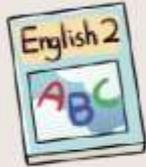
She wants

apples.

both.



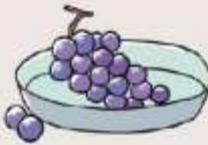
說說看，寫寫看。



Example like

A: Which does Jennie like, English or Chinese?

B: She likes English.



1 like

A: Which does Eric like, strawberries or grapes?

B: He likes strawberries.



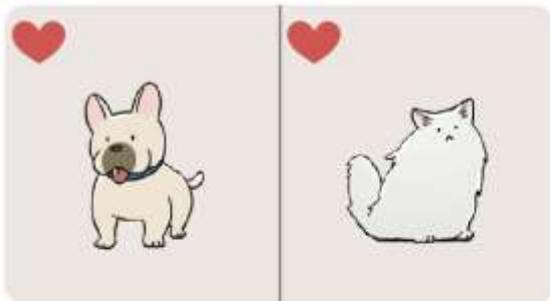
2 want

A: Which do your friends want, milk or juice?

B: They want juice.



說說看，寫寫看。



③ want

A: Which does Anne's brother want,
a dog or a cat?

B: He wants both.



④ Alan and Emma / like

A: Which do Alan and Emma like, tennis or badminton?

B: They like tennis.



Pre-reading Question

What do you need to make pancakes?

Let's Make Pancakes!

Follow these steps, and you can make delicious pancakes. It's not difficult.

① First, put two cups of flour in a bowl.

② Next, add two eggs, some salt, and one cup of milk to the bowl.



- ③ Now, mix everything together.
- ④ Heat up a pan and put some butter in it.
- ⑤ Then make little round pancakes with the batter.
- ⑥ Wait until the pancakes are brown on both sides.
- Now, the pancakes are ready. Enjoy!



1. Reading Comprehension

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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



(**D**) What is the reading mainly about?  mainly 主要地

- (A) There are six pancakes.
- (B) We need two cups of flour.
- (C) Those fruit pancakes are delicious.
- (D) You can make pancakes in six easy steps.



2. Reading Skills

P.62

聽力

解答

Scanning 快速掃讀課文的步驟，將製作鬆餅所需的食材依序填入下方表格中。

What do you need to make pancakes?

- two cups of flour
- two eggs
- some salt
- one cup of milk
- some butter



3. Discuss

P.62

聽力

Can you cook? What can you make? What do you need to make it?



A Listen and Choose 聽 CD，選出適當的回應句。

-  **1** (**C**) (A) Yes, I'm hungry.
 (B) Yes, there are three cans of juice.
 (C) No, there aren't.

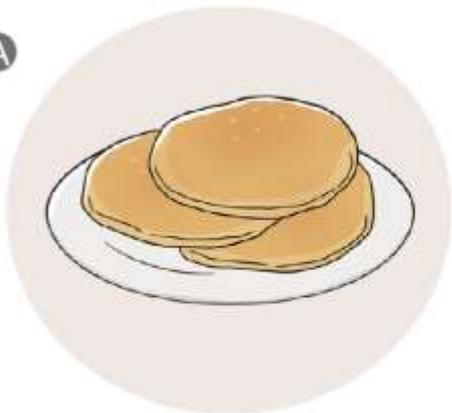
-  **2** (**A**) (A) I have two bags.
 (B) I'm making apple pies.
 (C) Three bags of flour, please.

-  **3** (**C**) (A) They're delicious.
 (B) I'm fine, thanks.
 (C) No problem.

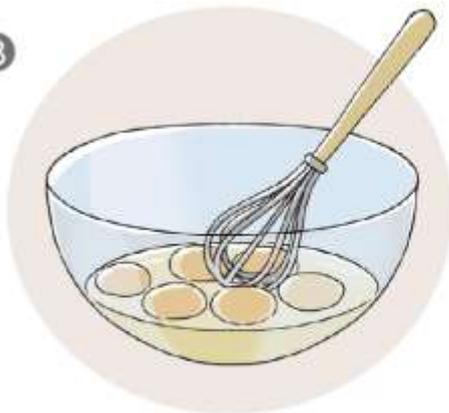
B Listen and Match

聽 CD，填入相符的圖片代號。

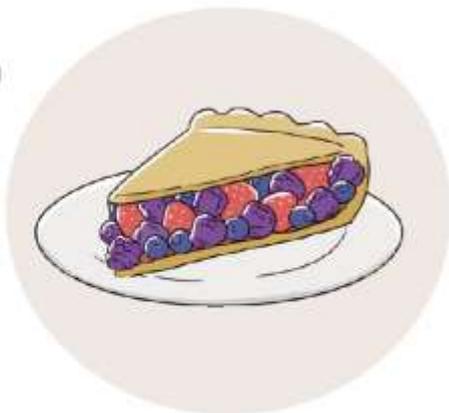
A



B



C



D



▶ 1 (B)



▶ 2 (A)



▶ 3 (C)



A Listen and Repeat 聽 CD，並跟著念。

			
sh	ch	s	j
/ʃ/	/tʃ/	/z/	/dʒ/
she	chat	leisure	jet
shirt	child	usually	just
shame	church	pleasure	joke
wash	lunch	television	John

B Listen and Repeat 聽聽看，念念看。



1

shop
/ʃɑp/

chop
/tʃɑp/



2

sham
/ʃæm/

jam
/dʒæm/



3

pleasure
/ˈpleɪʒə/

treasure
/ˈtreɪʒə/



4

char
/tʃɑr/

jar
/dʒɑr/



C Listen and Check

聽 CD，將聽到的單字打勾。

  	1 <input type="checkbox"/> major / `medʒə /	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> measure / `mεʒə /	  	2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> watch / wɒtʃ /	<input type="checkbox"/> wash / wɒʃ /
  	3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> much / mʌtʃ /	<input type="checkbox"/> mush / mʌʃ /	  	4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sheep / ʃip /	<input type="checkbox"/> cheap / tʃip /
  	5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> joke / dʒok /	<input type="checkbox"/> choke / tʃok /	  	6 <input type="checkbox"/> log / lag /	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> jog / dʒag /

1. measure

2. watch

3. much

4. sheep

5. joke

6. jog



I want to share my banana cake recipe with you. Enjoy!

What you need:

- ① One cup of milk
- ② Some sugar
- ③ Some butter
- ④ Some salt
- ⑤ Three cups of flour
- ⑥ Two eggs
- ⑦ Three bananas

What you do:

First, mix sugar and butter in a bowl.

Second, add the eggs and milk to the bowl.

Third, mash the bananas until they are soft and add them to the bowl.

Then put the flour and salt in.

Next, mix everything and put the batter in a pan.

Last, bake it for 30 to 35 minutes, and there you have it—a delicious banana cake.



recipe 食譜
sugar 糖
bake 烘焙



James

Birthday: May 30th

Hi, I'm James.

Nice to meet you!



33 people like James's Home.



Using Context Clues 上下文線索

▶ (**B**) ① What does “mash” mean in the reading?



How do you know it?

mash → until they are soft



Making Inferences 推論

 (**A**) ② Why is James writing this on his blog?  blog 部落格



(A) People can learn to make banana cake.

(B) People can read the history of banana cake.  history 歷史

(C) People can write a story about banana cake.

(D) People can look for some banana cake together.



Making Inferences

推論



click (滑鼠) 點選

most likely 最有可能



(D)

3 Lily clicks

Next

. What does she most likely see?



(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



A Listen and Choose

- ① () (A) Yes, I'm hungry.
(B) Yes, there are three cans of juice.
(C) No, there aren't.



1. Are there any bottles of water in the box?

A Listen and Choose

- 2 () (A) I have two bags.
(B) I'm making apple pies.
(C) Three bags of flour, please.



2. How much flour do you have?



A Listen and Choose

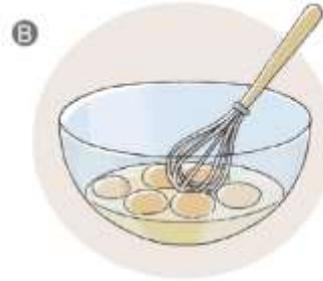
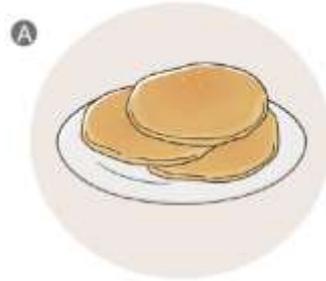
- 3 () (A) They're delicious.
(B) I'm fine, thanks.
(C) No problem.



3. I can't make egg noodles. Can you teach me?



B Listen and Match



1 ()

2 ()

3 ()



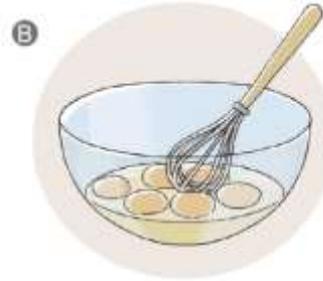
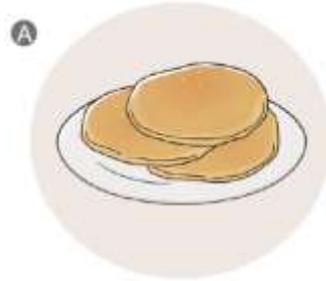
1. W: I want some strawberry cake. Can you make it?

M: Yes. I can teach you, too.

W: That's great. What are the steps?

M: First, add some eggs to the bowl and...

B Listen and Match



1 ()

2 ()

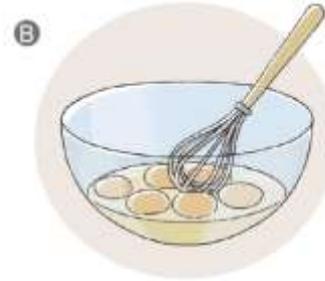
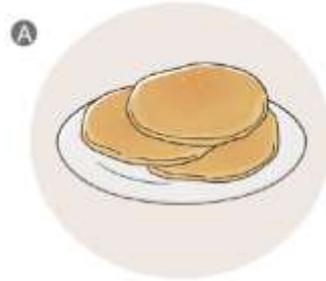
3 ()

▶ 2. W: Let's eat the pancakes.

M: OK. I'm hungry.

W: Wow, it's so good.

B Listen and Match



1 ()

2 ()

3 ()



3. M: Do you want some fruit pie?

W: Sure.

M: How much do you want?

W: One piece, please.



▶ food

[fud]

(n.) 食物



1. 泛指「食物」時為不可數名詞，如 **junk food**（垃圾食物）。
2. 指「食物種類」時為可數名詞，如 **frozen foods**（冷凍食品），表「各式各樣的冷凍食品」。

▶ food

[fud]

(n.) 食物

課本例句

▶ (1) The food here is yummy. Let's have dinner here.

這裡的食物很美味。我們在這裡吃晚餐吧。

food

[fud]

(n.) 食物

 例

- (2) Sam eats a lot of junk food and doesn't do any exercise.
Sam 吃很多垃圾食物且不做任何的運動。

▶ bottle

[ˈbɑtəl]

(n.) 瓶子



課本例句

▶ Ian: Where is the water bottle?

Jean: Isn't it in the kitchen?

Ian : 水瓶在哪？

Jean : 它不是在廚房嗎？

▶ water

[ˈwɔtə]

(n. ; v.) 水 ; 澆水



1. 動詞變化 : waters ; watered ; watering
2. 當「水」時是不可數名詞。



▶ water

[ˈwɔtə]

(n. ; v.) 水 ; 澆水

課本例句

▶ (1) There isn't any water in the bottle.

瓶子裡沒有任何水。

water

[ˈwɔtə]

(n. ; v.) 水 ; 澆水

例

(2) Ann is watering flowers in the garden.

Ann 正在花園裡澆花。

water

[ˈwɔtə]

(n. ; v.) 水 ; 澆水

一字多義 (v.) 流口水

例

There are many delicious dishes on the dining table. It makes my mouth water.

餐桌上有許多美味的菜肴。這讓我流口水。

▶ pie

[paɪ]

(n.) 派



1. a pie (一個派) → 可數名詞

課本例句

▶ Cindy and her brother are eating a pie in the kitchen.

Cindy 和她哥哥正在廚房吃一個派。

▶ pie

[paɪ]

(n.) 派

2. a piece of pie (一塊派)

→ 不可數名詞

例

I want two pieces of pie.

我想要兩塊派。

▶ piece

[pɪs]

(n.) 塊；片；張

課本例句

▶ (1) There are two pieces of cake on the plate.

盤子上有兩片蛋糕。

▶ piece

[pi:s]

(n.) 塊；片；張

例

(2) Please give me a piece of paper.
請給我一張紙。

補

a piece of cake 很容易的事

▶ glass

[glæs]

(n.) 玻璃杯；玻璃



1. 當「玻璃杯」時，為可數名詞。

課本例句

▶ I'm thirsty. Can I have a glass of water?

我很渴。我可以要一杯水嗎？

▶ glass

[glæs]

(n.) 玻璃杯；玻璃

2. 當「玻璃」時，為不可數名詞。

例

Look at this glass. It's really beautiful.

看這個玻璃。它真漂亮。

▶ glass

[glæs]

(n.) 玻璃杯；玻璃

109 年教育會考試題

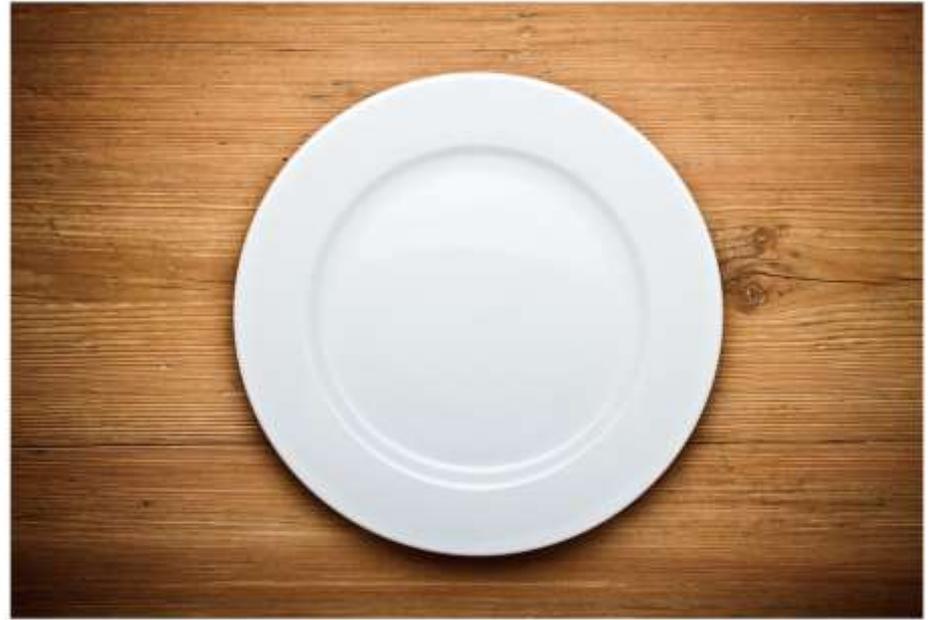
- ④ (B) Look at the picture. The man is holding one of the _____.
- (A) bowls (B) glasses
(C) plates (D) spoons



▶ plate

[plet]

(n.) 盤子



課本例句

▶ Please wash these plates after lunch.

請在午餐後洗這些盤子。

▶ noodle

[ˈnuːdl̩]

(n.) 麵條



常用複數形 noodles 。

▶ noodle

[ˈnuːdl]

(n.) 麵條

課本例句

▶ Ken: Let's eat noodles for dinner.

Lena: That's a good idea.

Ken：我們晚餐吃麵吧。

Lena：那是個好主意。

noodle

[ˈnuːdl̩]

(n.) 麵條

補

rice noodles 米粉

instant noodles 泡麵

▶ bowl

[bɒl]

(n.) 碗



課本例句

▶ Tina: Can I have a bowl of rice?

John: Sure you can.

Tina: 我可以要一碗飯嗎?

John: 當然可以。

▶ rice

[raɪs]

(n.) 米；飯



為不可數名詞。

課本例句

▶ We eat rice for lunch at school every day.

我們每天在學校吃飯當午餐。

rice

[raɪs]

(n.) 米；飯

補

a grain of rice 表「一粒米」；

a bowl of rice 表「一碗飯」

▶ pancake

[ˈpæŋˌkeɪk]

(n.) 鬆餅



課本例句

▶ Jerry is eating pancakes for breakfast.

Jerry 正在吃鬆餅當早餐。

補 pan (n.) 平底鍋

▶ pancake

[ˈpæŋˌkeɪk]

(n.) 鬆餅

比較 pancake 和 waffle :



pancake 鬆餅

外型：扁平、無紋路



waffle 格子鬆餅

外型：略厚、格紋

▶ how many

[ˌhaʊ `meni]

多少（個）

其後接複數可數名詞。

▶ how many

[ˌhaʊ `meni]

多少（個）

課本例句

▶ Sam: How many brothers do you have?

Lily: I have two.

Sam : 你有多少個兄弟？

Lily : 我有兩個。

▶ flour

[flaʊr]

(n.) 麵粉



為不可數名詞。

課本例句

▶ I can make noodles with flour.

我可以用麵粉做麵條。

flour

[flaʊr]

(n.) 麵粉

辨別

flower (花) 與 flour 發音相同。

▶ of course

[əv `kɔrs]

當然

課本例句

▶ Peter: Can I go to the basketball game with you?

Linda: Of course.

Peter : 我可以和你一起去籃球比賽嗎？

Linda : 當然。

▶ of course

[əv `kɔrs]

當然

補

course (n.) 課程

反

Of course not. 當然不是。

which

[(h)wɪtʃ]

(adj. ; pron.) 哪一個

which 用在有選擇的情況下，詢問對方是哪一個。

▶ which

[(h)wɪtʃ]

(adj. ; pron.) 哪一個

課本例句

▶ Jay: Which do you want, the green tea or the strawberry milk?

Tina: The strawberry milk is fine.

Jay : 你要哪個，綠茶還是草莓牛奶？

Tina : 草莓牛奶好了。

▶ enough

[ə`nʌf ; I`nʌf]

(adj.) 足夠的

課本例句

▶ I'm not hungry. One piece of apple pie is enough for me.

我不餓。一片蘋果派對我來說就夠了。

enough

[ə`nʌf ; I`nʌf]

(adj.) 足夠的

99 年第二次基測試題

-  (**A**) The poor family have only _____ bread for today. Nothing is left for them to eat tomorrow.
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (A) enough | (B) few |
| (C) much | (D) other |

enough

[ə`nʌf ; I`nʌf]

(adj.) 足夠的

102 年基測試題

-  (**A**) I don't have _____ workers to finish painting the office in two days. Can you find some more to do the job?
- (A) enough (B) few
(C) most (D) total

enough

[ə`nʌf ; I`nʌf]

(adj.) 足夠的

補

Enough is enough.

夠了；適可而止。

▶ **yummy**

[ˈjʌmi]

(adj.) 美味的



課本例句

▶ These pies are yummy.

這些派很美味。

yummy

[ˈjʌmɪ]

(adj.) 美味的

同

delicious (adj.) 、 tasty (adj.)

美味的

▶ easy

[ˈi:zi]

(adj.) 容易的

課本例句

▶ I can make noodles. It is very easy for me.

我會做麵條。那對我來說很簡單。

▶ easy

[ˈi:zi]

(adj.) 容易的

反

difficult (adj.) 、 hard (adj.) 困難的

▶ step

[stɛp]

(n.) 步驟；一步

課本例句

- ▶ (1) Follow the steps, and you can make a cake.

遵循這些步驟，你就可以做蛋糕。

step

[stɛp]

(n.) 步驟；一步

例

(2) Watch your step.

小心你的腳步。

step

[stɛp]

(n.) 步驟；一步

一字多義

(v.) 踩；踏

動詞變化：steps；stepped；
stepping

step

[stɛp]

(n.) 步驟；一步

例

Oh, you stepped on my foot!

喔，你踩到我的腳了！

▶ delicious

[dɪˈlɪʃəs]

(adj.) 美味的



課本例句

▶ My brother can make delicious breakfast.

我哥哥會做好吃的早餐。

delicious

[dɪˈlɪʃəs]

(adj.) 美味的

94 年第二次基測試題

-  (**B**) When I am hungry, any food looks _____ to me.
- (A) common (B) delicious
(C) honest (D) simple

delicious

[dɪˈlɪʃəs]

(adj.) 美味的

同

yummy (adj.) 、 tasty (adj.) 美味的

▶ difficult

[ˈdɪfɪkəlt]

(adj.) 困難的

課本例句

▶ Joe can make pies. It is not difficult for him.

Joe 會做派。那對他來說並不困難。

▶ difficult

[ˈdɪfɪkəlt]

(adj.) 困難的

100 年第二次基測試題

- ④ (B) To build a bridge over this big river is a very _____ job. Most people do not believe it can be done.
- (A) common (B) difficult
(C) helpful (D) popular

▶ difficult

[ˈdɪfɪkəlt]

(adj.) 困難的

反

easy (adj.) 容易的

▶ put

[put]

(v.) 放置

動詞變化：puts；put；putting

課本例句

▶ Don't put your bag on the table.

不要把你的包包放在桌上。

put

[put]

(v.) 放置

補

put down 放下、put on 穿上

put

[put]

(v.) 放置

例

(1) Put down your pencil.

放下你的鉛筆。

(2) Put on your jacket.

穿上你的夾克。

add

[æd]

(v.) 添加

1. 動詞變化：adds；added；adding
2. 「add A to B」表「將 A 加到 B 中」。

▶ add

[æd]

(v.) 添加

課本例句

▶ Add some milk to the tea, and you get milk tea.

加一些牛奶在茶裡，你就有奶茶。

▶ add

[æd]

(v.) 添加

一字多義

(v.) 把……相加

例

Add five and three to make eight.

五加三等於八。

▶ salt

[sɔlt]

(n.) 鹽



課本例句

▶ Don't add too much salt to the egg.

不要加太多鹽在這蛋上。

▶ mix

[mɪks]

(v.) 混合



動詞變化：mixes；mixed；mixing

課本例句

- ▶ (1) Mix black tea and milk. Let's have some milk tea.

混合紅茶和牛奶。我們來喝些奶茶吧。

mix

[mɪks]

(v.) 混合

例

(2) Mix the eggs into the flour.

在麵粉裡加入雞蛋混合。

▶ heat

[hit]

(v. ; n.) 加熱；熱



1. 動詞變化：heats；heated；
heating

2. 「heat (up) + 某物」表示「把……
加熱；使……變熱」。

▶ heat

[hit]

(v. ; n.) 加熱；熱

課本例句

▶ (1) Please heat up the pan first.

請先加熱這個平底鍋。

heat

[hit]

(v. ; n.) 加熱；熱

例

(2) Cook the meat on a high heat.
用高溫來烹調肉。

▶ **pan**

[pæn]

(n.) 平底鍋



課本例句

▶ My mother cooks with a pan.

我媽媽用平底鍋煮菜。

▶ butter

[ˈbʌtə]

(n.) 奶油



課本例句

▶ I need some butter to make pancakes.

我需要一些奶油來做鬆餅。

▶ little

[ˈlɪtəl]

(adj.) 小的



課本例句

▶ John's dog is not big. It's little.

John 的狗不大隻。牠很小隻。

▶ little

[ˈlɪtəl]

(adj.) 小的

一字多義

(adj.) 年幼的

例

Henry takes care of his little brother every day.

Henry 每天照顧他弟弟。

▶ round

[raʊnd]

(adj.) 圓形的



課本例句

▶ Frank has a round face.

Frank 有一張圓圓的臉。

round

[raʊnd]

(adj.) 圓形的

一字多義

(n.) 圓形物

例

Cut the carrots into rounds.

把紅蘿蔔切成圓形。

▶ batter

[ˈbætər]

(n.) 糊狀物



此為由麵粉、雞蛋和牛奶混合而成的麵糊，指「糊狀物」時為不可數名詞。

▶ batter

[ˈbæɪtə]

(n.) 糊狀物

課本例句

▶ Please use the batter to make pancakes.

請用這麵糊去做鬆餅。

batter

[`bætə]

(n.) 糊狀物

一字多義

(n.) 打擊手 (可數名詞)

batter

[`bætə]

(n.) 糊狀物

例

Carol is a great batter on the school baseball team.

Carol 在棒球校隊裡是一位很棒的打擊手。

▶ until

[ən`tɪl]

(conj. ; prep.) 直到……為止

課本例句

▶ (1) Don't wait until it's too late.

不要等到為時已晚。

▶ until

[ən`tɪl]

(conj. ; prep.) 直到……為止

例

(2) You must practice every day until next Friday.

直到下禮拜五為止，你一定要每天練習。

▶ until

[ən`tɪl]

(conj. ; prep.) 直到……為止

97 年第二次基測試題

- ④ (D) I walked to school every day _____ my dad bought me a bike last month. It's really fun and convenient to go to school by bike.
- (A) after (B) because
(C) if (D) until

▶ until

[ən`tɪl]

(conj. ; prep.) 直到……為止

補 「not... until...」表「直到……才……」。

例

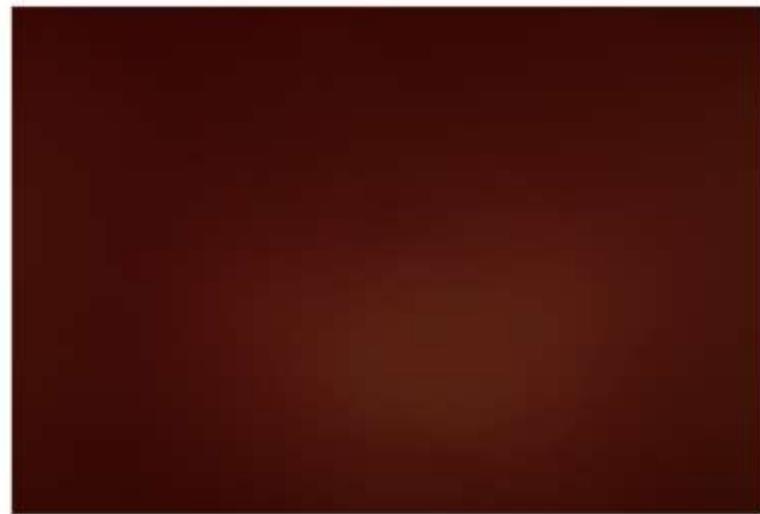
You can't leave until your parents come here.

直到你父母來這裡，你才能離開。

▶ brown

[braʊn]

(adj. ; n.) 棕色 (的)



課本例句

▶ (1) Ken has beautiful brown eyes.

Ken 有雙美麗的棕色眼睛。

brown

[braun]

(adj. ; n.) 棕色 (的)

例

(2) There's too much brown in the picture.

這幅畫有太多棕色。

▶ both

[boθ]

(adj. ; pron.) 兩者 (……都)

課本例句

▶ (1) My parents are both teachers.

我的父母都是老師。

both

[boʊ]

(adj. ; pron.) 兩者 (……都)

例

(2) The banana cake and the apple pie look good. I want both.

香蕉蛋糕和蘋果派看起來很棒。我兩個都想要。

both

[boʊ]

(adj. ; pron.) 兩者 (……都)

補 both 在句子的位置：

(1) be 動詞後

例

Tim and Ali are both students now.

Tim 和 Ali 兩個現在都是學生。

▶ both

[boʊθ]

(adj. ; pron.) 兩者 (……都)

(2) 一般動詞前

例

My sister and I both love the cake.

我姐姐和我都愛這個蛋糕。

▶ both

[boʊθ]

(adj. ; pron.) 兩者 (……都)

(3) 所有格前

例

Papayas and bananas are both my favorite fruit.

木瓜跟香蕉都是我喜愛的水果。

▶ both

[boʊθ]

(adj. ; pron.) 兩者 (……都)

(4) 複數名詞前

例

There are two books on the table. Both books are old.

桌上有兩本書。兩本書都很舊。

▶ side

[saɪd]

(n.) 邊；面



課本例句

▶ The dog is sitting on the right side of the playground.

那隻狗正坐在遊樂場的右邊。

▶ ready

[ˈrɛdɪ]

(adj.) 準備好的



「ready for + N / to + V」表示
「準備好做……」。

▶ ready

[`rɛdɪ]

(adj.) 準備好的

課本例句

▶ Ann: Are you ready?

Ben: No, give me a minute.

Ann : 你準備好了嗎？

Ben : 還沒，給我一分鐘。

▶ ready

[ˈrɛdɪ]

(adj.) 準備好的

100 年北北基聯測試題

- ④ (C) Jason: Dear, dinner's almost _____ .
Are you hungry?
Joyce: Yes! I can't wait to eat!
- (A) full (B) good
(C) ready (D) right

▶ **can**

[kæn]

(n.) (鐵、鋁) 罐



課本例句

▶ I need six cans of apple juice.

我需要六罐蘋果汁。

need

[niːd]

(v.) 需要

1. 動詞變化：needs；needed；
needing
2. need to V 需要做某事。

▶ need

[ni:d]

(v.) 需要

課本例句

▶ (1) Jenny: How many apples do
you need?

Alex: Four.

Jenny : 你需要多少顆蘋果？

Alex : 四顆。



need

[ni:d]

(v.) 需要

例

(2) Iris needs to do the dishes this evening.

Iris 今晚需要洗碗。

how much

[ˌhaʊ `mʌtʃ]

多少

其後接不可數名詞。

▶ how much

[ˌhaʊ `mʌtʃ]

多少

課本例句

▶ Ken: How much milk do you want?

Amy: We want three glasses of
milk.

Ken : 你們要多少牛奶？

Amy : 我們要三杯牛奶。



(In the kitchen)

(在廚房裡)

Nick: What are you making?

你在做什麼？

Bella: I'm making pancakes for Scott's party.

我正為了 Scott 的派對做鬆餅。

Nick: Party? Can I join you?

派對？我可以加入你們嗎？

Bella: Sure, but can you help me first?

當然可以，但你可以先幫我嗎？

Nick: No problem. What can I do for you?

沒問題。我能為你做什麼呢？

Bella: How many eggs are there on the table?

桌上有多少顆蛋呢？



Nick: There are twelve.

有十二顆蛋。

Bella: Can you give me some eggs?

你可以給我一些蛋嗎？

Nick: Sure. How many do you need?

當然可以。你需要多少顆蛋呢？

Bella: Six. Can I also have that bag of flour?

六顆。我還可以要那包麵粉嗎？

Nick: Of course. Here you are.

當然。給你。

Bella: Thanks for your help.

謝謝你的幫忙。



(At Scott's place)

(在 Scott 家)

Bella: Hi, Scott. I like your party. The food is great.

嗨，Scott。我喜歡你的派對。食物很棒。

Scott: Thank you. Which do you want, some strawberry cake or banana pie?

謝謝。你想要哪個，一些草莓蛋糕或是香蕉派？

Bella: Cake is fine.

蛋糕就好。

Scott: How much cake do you want?

你想要多少蛋糕？

Bella: One piece is enough. By the way, do you want some pancakes?

一塊就夠了。順帶一提，你想要一些鬆餅嗎？

Scott: Sure.

當然。

Bella: How many pancakes do you want?

你想要多少個鬆餅？

Scott: Two, please. They are yummy. How do you make them? Can you teach me?

請給我兩個。它們真美味。你是如何做的？你可以教我做嗎？

Bella: Sure, it's very easy.

當然，那很簡單。



Let's Make Pancakes!

我們一起來做鬆餅！

Follow these steps, and you can make delicious pancakes.
It's not difficult.

遵循這些步驟，你可以做出美味的鬆餅。一點也不困難。

① First, put two cups of flour in a bowl.

1. 首先，將兩杯麵粉置於碗中。

② Next, add two eggs, some salt, and one cup of milk to the bowl.

2. 接下來，將兩顆蛋、一些鹽和一杯牛奶加進碗中。



③ Now, mix everything together.

3. 現在，將所有材料混合在一起。

④ Heat up a pan and put some butter in it.

4. 將平底鍋加熱並放入一些奶油。

⑤ Then make little round pancakes with the batter.

5. 然後用混合後的糊狀物來製作小圓鬆餅。

⑥ Wait until the pancakes are brown on both sides.

6. 等待鬆餅的兩面皆呈現棕色為止。

Now, the pancakes are ready. Enjoy!

現在，鬆餅準備好了。享用吧！



Sure, but can you help me first? No problem.

1. Sure 於此處表「當然可以」，原句亦可寫作 Yes, you can join us, but can you help me first?。
2. first 在此當副詞，表「首先」，置於句尾或句首；亦可當形容詞，置於名詞前，表「第一個的」。

例 (1) Can I talk to my parents first?

(2) First, wash the apples. Second, cut them into pieces.

(3) Lucy is Mr. and Mrs. White's first child.



Sure, but can you help me first? No problem.

3. No problem. 表「沒問題。」，可用於表達同意做某事，亦可用於回應別人對自己表達感謝時，表「沒什麼。」，此處指前者，表 Nick 同意幫忙 Bella 做鬆餅。



What can I do for you?

What can I do for you? 用於提供幫助或服務時，與
How can I help you? 意思相近，可互相替換。



How many eggs are there on the table?

how many 用來詢問「可數名詞的數量」，
而 how much 用來詢問「不可數名詞的數量」。

例 (1) A: How many storybooks are there on the table?

B: There is one.

(2) A: How many students are there in the classroom?

B: There are ten.



Can you give me some eggs?

1. **can** 為助動詞，在此表「可以……嗎？」，用於表達請求時。

例 Can you help me with my math homework?

2. **some** 表「一些」，用於表達「不明確的量」，可置於複數可數名詞或不可數名詞前。

例 (1) Some birds can't fly.

(2) We still have some juice at home.



How many do you need?

疑問詞 **how many** 用來詢問可數名詞的數量。此句是以助動詞形成的問句「**How many** + 複數可數名詞 + **do / does** + 主詞 + 原形動詞...?」，為本課句型，詳見 Grammar 1。

例 A: How many pancakes do you want?

B: I want five, please.



Here you are.

Here you are. 亦可寫作 Here you go.，表「給你」，用於將某物給某人時。

例 A: I need some butter for the dish.

B: Here you are.



Which do you want, some strawberry cake or banana pie?

1. which 為疑問詞，用於詢問「某指定群體」中的「哪一個」。

比較 what 與 which 的區別：

(1) What do you want?

→ 問話者沒有預設答案範圍

(2) Which do you want, tea or juice?

→ 問話者希望答案可以從 tea 與 juice 中選擇

2. or 為連接詞，表「或者」，有「擇其一」的含意。



How much cake do you want? One piece is enough.

1. 疑問詞 how much 用來詢問不可數名詞的數量。

此句是以助動詞形成的問句「How much + 不可數名詞 + do / does + 主詞 + 原形動詞...?」。

2. One piece is enough. 為 One piece of strawberry cake is enough for me. 的簡略回答。



By the way, do you want some pancakes?

by the way 表「順帶一提」，通常會以逗號和主要句子隔開，用於轉換話題。



一字多義

give

字詞	詞性	字義	例句
give	動詞	給	Jack, give your sister the doll.
give up	片語	放棄	Come on, Lily. You're almost there. Don't give up .
give me a break	片語	饒了我吧	Give me a break . That's a terrible idea. I won't do it.



flour、flower

英文	音標	字義	例句
flour	均為 [flaʊr]	麵粉	We need some flour to make bread.
flower		花	Let's put some flowers on the table.



Dialogue Pre-listening Questions

① Did you ever go to a party?

Yes, I went to my best friend's birthday party last week.

② What food do you usually see at a party?

Cakes, pizzas, cookies, and mini burgers.

③ Can you make any food for a party? What is it?

Yes, I can make a cake for a party.



I. 擷取與檢索

① How many eggs does Bella need to make pancakes?

She needs six (eggs).

② How much cake does Bella want at the party?

She wants a piece of cake.



II. 統整與解釋

① Why did Nick help Bella make pancakes?
Because he wanted to go to Scott's party.

② What might Bella teach Scott to do?
She might teach him to make pancakes.

III. 省思與評鑑

- ① Will you ask your friends to bring food to your party? Why or why not?

No. I don't want to trouble them. They just need to come to my party and have fun.



閱讀組織架構分析

Q1. What do you need to make pancakes?

Q2. How do you make pancakes?

Let's Make Pancakes

```
graph LR; A[Let's Make Pancakes] --> B[What do you need to make pancakes?]; A --> C[How do you make pancakes?]; B --> D[Two cups of flour, two eggs, some salt, one cup of milk, and some butter.]; C --> E[1. Mix everything in a bowl.]; C --> F[2. Heat up a pan and put some butter in it.]; C --> G[3. Make little round pancakes with the batter.]; C --> H[4. Wait until the pancakes are brown on both sides.];
```

What do you need to make pancakes?

Two cups of flour, two eggs, some salt, one cup of milk, and some butter.

How do you make pancakes?

1. Mix everything in a bowl.
2. Heat up a pan and put some butter in it.
3. Make little round pancakes with the batter.
4. Wait until the pancakes are brown on both sides.



First, put two cups of flour in a bowl.

1. 說明事件的順序或步驟時，可使用序數 first（第一）、second（第二）、third（第三）、last（最後）等。若不使用序數，用 next（接下來）或 then（然後）也可以。

例 First, put some cheese on a slice of toast. Second, put some vegetables on the cheese. Last, put another slice of toast on the top.

First, put two cups of flour in a bowl.

2. 食材與單位量詞的搭配並非固定的，取決於食材被放在何種容器中，或以何種方式被分配。

a bowl of flour	a bag of flour	a cup of flour
		

Next, add two eggs, some salt, and one cup of milk to the bowl.

「add A to B」表「將 A 加入 B」。「put A in B」表「將 A 放入 B」。注意兩者使用的介系詞不同。

例 Add some milk **to** the coffee, please.

→ Put some milk **in** the coffee, please.



Heat up

heat 當動詞時，用法為「heat (up) + 某物」表示「把……加熱；使……變熱」；heat 當名詞時表示「高溫；熱度」。

例 Please heat up the dish on a high heat.



little

形容詞 little 與 small 都表「小的」。以下為幾項異同點：

(1) little 與 small 都可以用來形容人「年紀小」，但描述弟弟或妹妹時，只能用 my little brother / sister。

例 Sue is a little girl. → 指「年幼、可愛的女孩」

Sue is a small girl. → 指「年幼、身材瘦小的女孩」

(2) 它們都能形容事情「不重要、微乎其微」。

例 We always fight over the smallest / littlest things.



until

1. until 在此句為連接詞，表「直到……為止」；
當介系詞時，意思同樣為「直到……為止」。
兩種用法皆為表達動作或狀態結束的時間。

例(1) Wait here until I call you. → until 當連接詞

(2) The ticket is valid until May. → until 當介系詞

2. 「not... until...」表「直到……才……」。

例You can't watch TV until you finish your homework.



both sides

both 表「兩者都」；side 表「邊；面」，此處句意為「兩面都」。both 在句中可放在以下位置：

位置	例句
be 動詞後	Henry and Tom <u>are</u> both on the school team now.
一般動詞前	My sister and I both <u>enjoy</u> reading.
所有格前	Both <u>my</u> parents are teachers.
複數名詞前	I like soccer and tennis. Both <u>sports</u> are exciting to me.



① What is your favorite food?

My favorite food is pizza.

② Do you cook? If yes, what do you usually cook?

Yes. I usually cook tomato soup.

③ Do you like pancakes? Do you know how to make them?

Yes, I like pancakes, but I don't know how to make them.



I. 擷取與檢索

① How many steps are there in the reading?

There are six steps.

② How do you know a pancake is ready?

It's ready when both sides are brown.

II. 統整與解釋

① Where can you see articles like this?

I can see them in cookbooks.

III. 省思與評鑑

- ① Do you think you can make pancakes by following the steps? Why or why not?

Yes, I think so. The steps are not difficult.

- ② What else do you want to add to your pancakes before you eat them?

I want to add some strawberries and cream.

課外閱讀素養題

Summer is coming. Do you feel hot? Let's make some delicious fruit salad and enjoy it together! It's not difficult. It's a piece of cake.



Now follow my steps. First, cut three apples into small pieces. Next, cut three oranges into small pieces. After that, put a glass of yogurt over the fruit, and add a little honey. Finally, mix everything together. Now, we can enjoy some healthy and delicious fruit salad.



feel 感覺 salad 沙拉 yogurt 優格

honey 蜂蜜 finally 最後 healthy 健康的

Reading



 (**B**) 1. What does "It" refer to?

(A) Enjoying a cake.

(B) Making fruit salad.

(C) Cutting the apples.

(D) Mixing the fruit together.

 refer to 意指

 (**C**) 2. Which is right?

(A) We need two glasses of yogurt and honey for the salad.

(B) We don't need any oranges for the fruit salad.

(C) We should cut the apples into small pieces.

(D) We need a lot of salt for the salad.

 should 應該

 (C) 3. Where might you read the article?

 might 可能

(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

