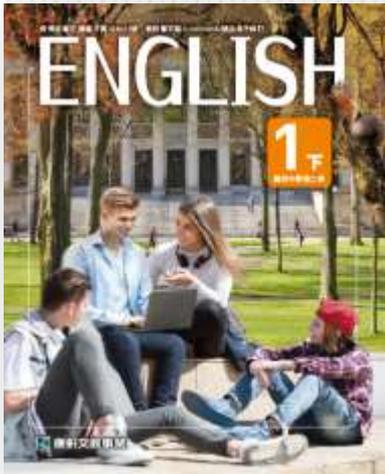


康軒國中英語 教學 PPT (課本)

Lesson 5

How Often Do You Clean Your Room?



5 How Often Do You Clean Your Room?

Word Bank

Reading

Dialogue

Listening

Grammar 1 (A) (B)

Pronunciation

Grammar 2

Read Up

課外閱讀素養題（備課）

Vocabulary

Quizlet



Word Bank

P.71-72

▶ Do the Housework



教學活動

Final movie
Mr. Bean doing
housework

Vocabulary



Vocabulary Skills

搭配詞：家事篇

do

+

the housework

the dishes

clean

+

the table

set



Read and Fill In



- ▶ 1. Look! Jay is doing the dishes in the kitchen.
- ▶ 2. The man is mopping the floor.
- ▶ 3. Mrs. Jones cleans the table after dinner every day.



(Fiona is Scott's friend. She is talking with Scott in front of Scott's house.)

Fiona: Hi, Scott. There's a **street market** in **town**. Let's go and take a look.

Scott: I can't go now. I'm cleaning my room.

一字多義

Fiona: Come on. You can clean your room **anytime**, but the market **seldom** comes here.



Scott: Sorry, Fiona. I always do the housework in the morning. It's my habit, and I never break my habits.

一字多義



Fiona: Really?

Scott: Yes. What about you? How often do you clean your room?

Fiona: Well, sometimes.

Scott: Are you sure?

Fiona: Yes, it's true.

Scott: Yeah, right. Your place is usually dirty.



Fiona: OK, I clean it every two months.

Scott: I still don't believe you.

Fiona: Fine. I clean my room once or twice a year.

Scott: Yuck! That's terrible.



Think and Check

想想看，哪一個情境會說「Yuck!」呢？

P.74

聽力

解答

-  ① Helen is mopping the floor. She mops the floor every Monday and Friday.
-  ② Sam is cleaning the kitchen. He cleans the kitchen twice a week.
-  ③ Jean is doing the dishes. She does the dishes once a month.



A

聽力

I am

You are

He / She is

always
usually
often
sometimes
seldom
never

busy.

0% 100%



說說看，寫寫看。

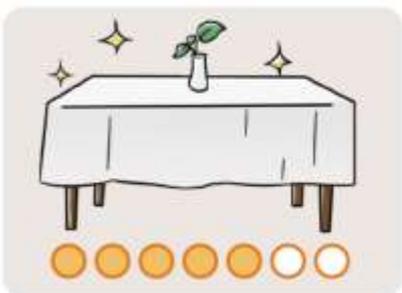
Example happy

Lily is always happy.



① dirty

Tom's bedroom is sometimes dirty.



② clean

The table is usually clean.



說說看，寫寫看。



3 the girls / hungry after school

The girls are often hungry after school.



4 they / sad

They are seldom sad.



Daily Routine -
Sometimes, Never,
Always, Often

B

聽力

I / You

always
usually
often

do the dishes

He / She

sometimes
seldom
never

does the dishes

at night.
in the kitchen.



說說看，寫寫看。

Example take out the trash / at nine p.m.

Amy **always** takes out the trash at nine p.m.



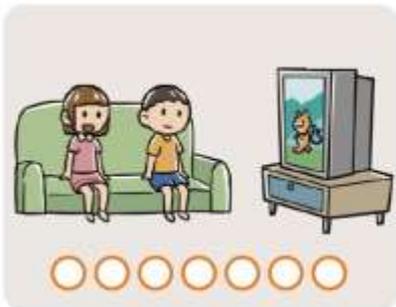
① mop the floor / in the afternoon

My brother **usually** **mops** **the**
floor in the afternoon.

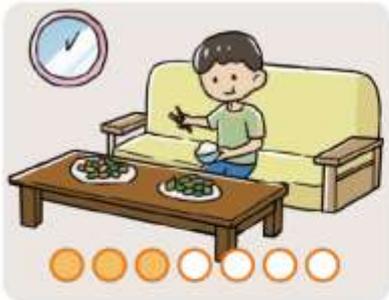


② watch TV / on Sundays

They **never** **watch** **TV** **on**
Sundays.



說說看，寫寫看。



③ Tim / eat lunch / in the living room

Tim sometimes eats lunch in the living room.



④ my sister / study / in the library

My sister often studies in the library.



聽力

How often

do

you

watch TV?

does

he / she

I / We

watch TV

once a week.

twice a day.

He / She

watches TV

three times a year.

every day.

聽力



說說看，寫寫看。



Example clean the bathroom / once a month

A: **How often** does Alice clean the bathroom?

B: She cleans the bathroom **once a month**.



① clean the table / twice a day

A: **How often** does Peter clean the table?

B: He **cleans** the table **twice** a **day**.



② mop the floor / four times a week

A: **How often** do you mop the floor?

B: **I mop the floor four times a week.**



說說看，寫寫看。



③ Betty / make pancakes / three times a month

A: How often does Betty make pancakes?

B: She makes pancakes three times a month.

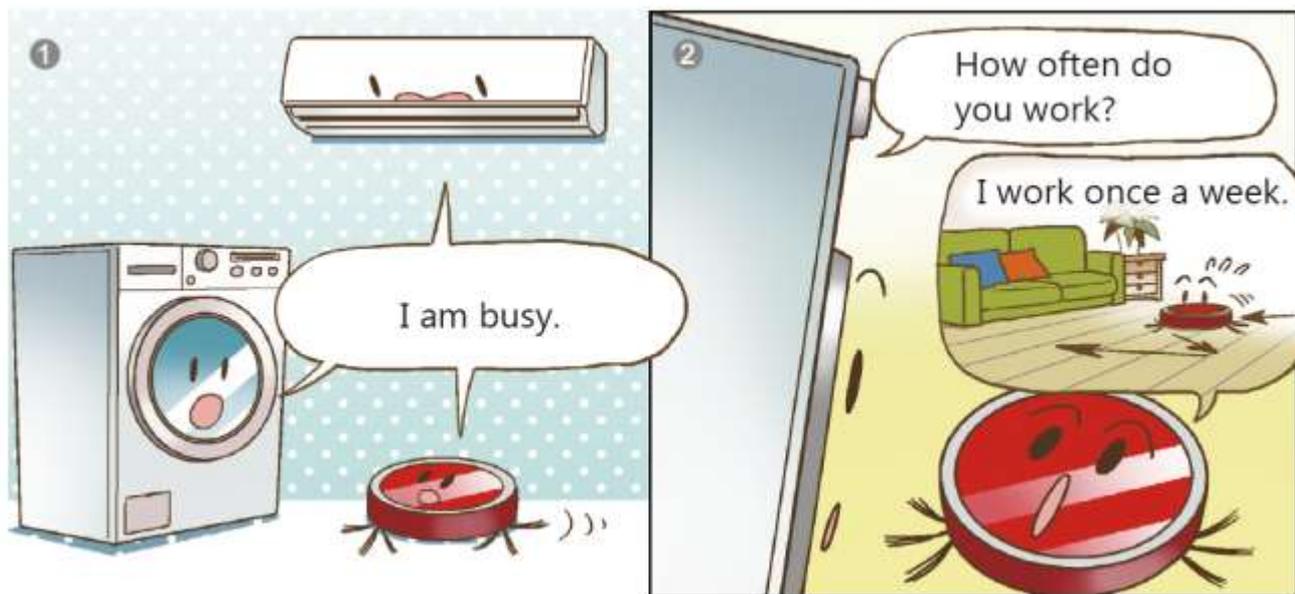


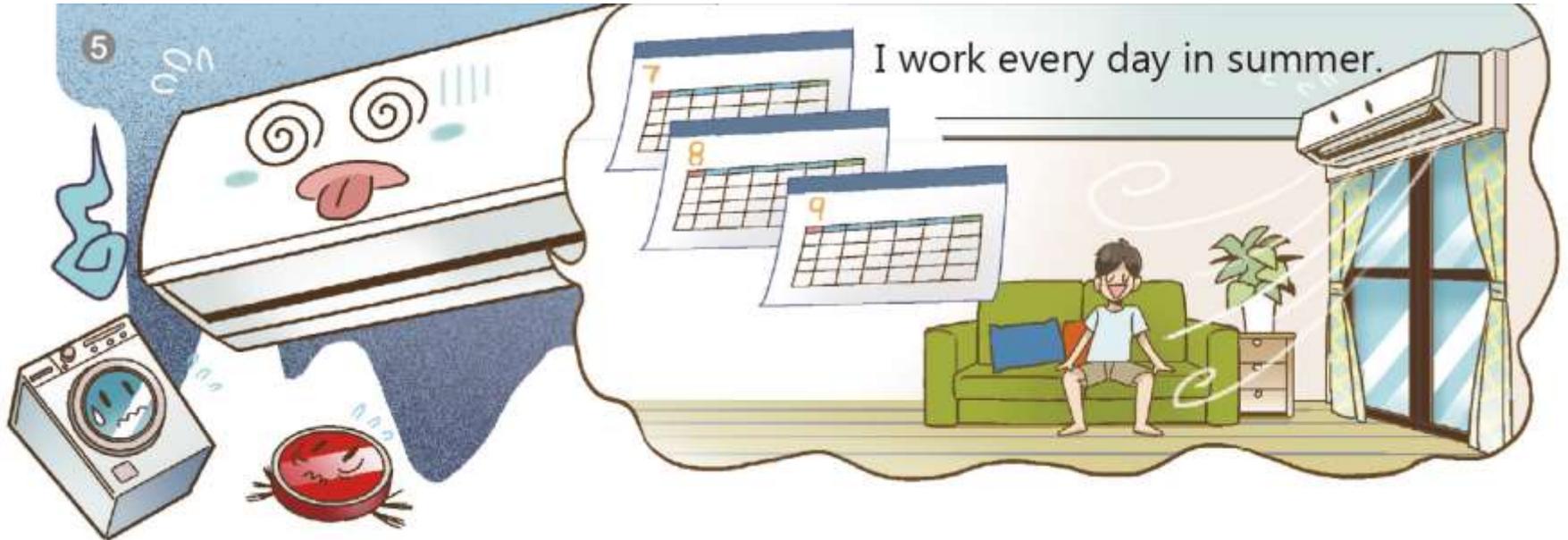
④ they / play the guitar / every week

A: How often do they play the guitar?

B: They play the guitar every week.







Pre-reading Questions

How often do you use your cellphone?
What do you usually use it for?



▶ Facts About Cellphones

- ▶ How often do you clean your cellphone?
- ▶ Once a month? Twice a week? Read the **following**, and you **may change** your habits.



Pre-reading questions

Vocabulary



▶ Which has **more germs**, a cellphone or a **toilet seat**?

▶ The **answer might** be a cellphone.

▶ A study **shows** that. ▶ In it, people **check** their cellphones about forty-seven **times** a day.



▶ For example, they use them at work. They use them in their free time. They even use them in the bathroom. Germs move from their fingers to their cellphones. From now on, clean your cellphones once a day. This can kill the germs on them.



1. Reading Comprehension

P.80

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

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

- (A) Clean your cellphone often.
- (B) Don't use your cellphone for long hours.
- (C) Don't use your cellphone in the bathroom.
- (D) People check their cellphones once a day.

 (**A**) 2. Which might be the title of the study?  title 標題

- (A) How Dirty Is Your Cellphone?
- (B) How Much Is Your Cellphone?
- (C) How Often Do You Check Your Cellphone?
- (D) How Often Do You Change Your Cellphone?



2. Reading Skills

P.80

聽力

解答

Cause and Effect 根據閱讀內容，填入最適當的答案。

Cause

People use their cellphones a lot.

- about forty-seven times a day

Cause

People use their cellphones anytime and anywhere.

- at work
- in their free time
- in the bathroom

Effect

- ▶ Cellphones are dirty.



3. Discuss

P.80

1. How often do you clean your cellphone?
2. After you read the article, will you make a change?

Discuss your answers with your classmates.



after 在……之後 article 文章 will 將會



A Listen and Choose 聽 CD，選出適當的回應句。

-  1 (**C**) (A) Let's mop it now.
 (B) The mop is always dirty.
(C) Twice a month.
-  2 (**A**) (A) Really? How do you brush your teeth?
 (B) What? I never brush my teeth after dinner.
(C) That's right. I brush my teeth twice a day.
-  3 (**B**) (A) Thank you.
 (B) I'm sorry.
(C) Great! I'm hungry.



B Listen and Match 聽 CD，配對頻率相符的圖片。



A

B

C

D

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
			★			

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
		★		★		★

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
★	★	★	★	★	★	★

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15★	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			



A Listen and Repeat

聽 CD，並跟著念。



au

/ ɔ /

auto

August

cause

daughter



aw

/ ɔ /

awful

draw

law

saw



all

/ ɔ l /

all

fall

tall

wall



alk

/ ɔ k /

talk

walk

chalk

stalk



B Listen and Repeat

聽聽看，念念看。



talk
/ tɔk /

tall
/ tɔl /



draw
/ drɔ /

drew
/ dru /



auto
/ ˈɔto /

awful
/ ˈɔfʊl /



taught
/ tɔt /

sought
/ sɔt /



C Listen and Check

聽 CD，將聽到的單字打勾。

  	1 <input type="checkbox"/> course / kɔːrs /	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cause / kɔːz /	  	2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hall / hɔːl /	<input type="checkbox"/> howl / haʊl /
  	3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> raw / rɔː /	<input type="checkbox"/> row / rɔː /	  	4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> walk / wɔːk /	<input type="checkbox"/> wall / wɔːl /
  	5 <input type="checkbox"/> cow / kaʊ /	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> call / kɔːl /	  	6 <input type="checkbox"/> pool / puːl /	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paul / paʊl /

1. cause

3. raw

5. call

2. hall

4. walk

6. Paul

Larry is at a museum in Ukraine and he is looking at the following pieces of art.

①
Wear a face mask
in public places.

②
Keep your hands
and things clean.

③
Always wash your hands
before and after meals.



* Ukraine [juˈkreɪn] 烏克蘭

@ Creative agency: Looma, Ukraine

art 藝術 wear 穿：配戴 mask 口罩
public 公共的 keep 保持 meal 一餐



Making Inferences 推論

 (**D**) ① Which of the following shares the same idea as that in the third piece of art?



(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



 as 如同



Making Inferences 推論

▶ (**A**) ② What might Larry see next?



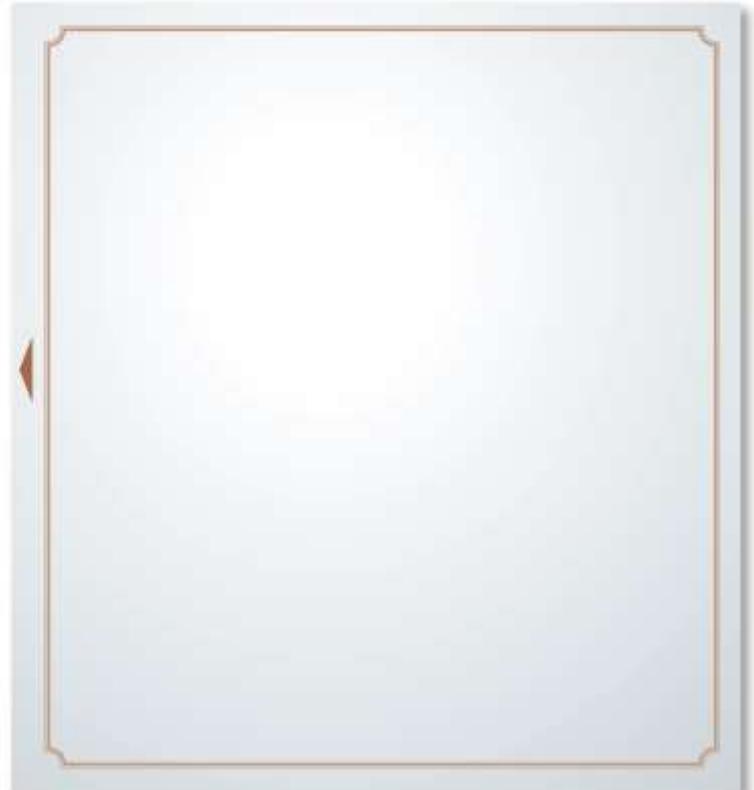
(A)



(B)



Activity 請發揮創意，將以下的畫作改為與 Covid-19 相關的防疫宣傳並寫出標語。



A Listen and Choose

- 1 () (A) Let's mop it now.
(B) The mop is always dirty.
(C) Twice a month.

 1. The floor is dirty. How often do you mop it?

A Listen and Choose

- 2 () (A) Really? How do you brush your teeth?
(B) What? I never brush my teeth after dinner.
(C) That's right. I brush my teeth twice a day.

 2. I brush my teeth three times a day, but I still have bad teeth.

A Listen and Choose

- 3 () (A) Thank you.
(B) I'm sorry.
(C) Great! I'm hungry.

 3. Please don't talk on your cellphone.

B Listen and Match



A

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
			★			

B

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
		★		★		★

C

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
★	★	★	★	★	★	★

D

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

▶ W: Do you do housework?

M: Yes, I do.

W: Do you mop the floor?

M: Yes, I do it every day.

W: I see. How often do you take out the trash?

B Listen and Match



A

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
			★			

B

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
		★		★		★

C

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
★	★	★	★	★	★	★

D

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

M: Once a week, and I clean the kitchen three times a week.

W: Wow! You really do a lot of housework.

M: Yeah. My wife is always busy at work.

W: You're so nice to your wife. My husband never does any housework.

▶ clean

[k- l
in]

(v. ; adj.)

打掃；乾淨的



動詞變化：cleans ; cleaned ;
cleaning

▶ clean

[klin]

(v. ; adj.) 打掃；乾淨的

課本例句

▶ (1) The room is dirty. Let's clean it together.

這房間好髒。我們一起打掃吧。

clean

[klin]

(v. ; adj.) 打掃；乾淨的

例

(2) The table is not clean.

這張桌子不乾淨。

反

dirty (adj.) 髒的

▶ set the table

[ˌsɛt ðə `teɪbəl]

擺碗盤



動詞變化：sets；set；setting

課本例句

▶ John is setting the table in the dining room.

John 正在飯廳裡擺碗盤。

▶ take out

[ˌteɪk `aʊt]

拿出去



動詞變化：takes；took；taking

課本例句

▶ Please take out the trash at seven.

請在七點時把垃圾拿出去。

▶ take out

[ˌteɪk `aʊt]

拿出去

補

takeout (n.) 外帶 (餐點)

▶ **trash** [træʃ]

(n.) 垃圾



課本例句

▶ (1) There is a lot of trash in the house. It's dirty.

這間屋子裡有很多垃圾。好髒。

▶ trash [træʃ]

(n.) 垃圾

例

(2) Don't leave your trash here.

別把你的垃圾留在這裡。

同

garbage (n.) 垃圾

▶ street

[strɪt]

(n.) 街道



street 在英文住址上可簡寫為 St.。

▶ street

[strɪt]

(n.) 街道

課本例句

▶ (1) The bus station is on a busy street.

公車站在繁忙的街上。

▶ street

[strit]

(n.) 街道

例

(2) Johnny and I live on the same street.

Johnny 和我住在同一條街上。

補

road (n.) 路



▶ market

[ˈmɑːkɪt]

(n.) 市場



課本例句

▶ Ron goes to the market with his mom every Sunday morning.

Ron 每個星期天早上和他媽媽去市場。

▶ market

[`mɑ:kɪt]

(n.) 市場

補

supermarket (n.) 超級市場

▶ **town** [ˈtaʊn]

(n.) 城鎮



課本例句

▶ There is a night market in town.

鎮上有個夜市。



▶ **town** [taʊn]

(n.) 城鎮

補

city (n.) 城市、

country (n.) 鄉間；國家

▶ **anytime** [**ˈ**ɛnɪ,tɑɪm]

(adv.) 任何時候

課本例句

▶ You can come here anytime.

你隨時可以來這裡。

▶ **anytime** [**ˈ**ɛnɪ,taim]

(adv.) 任何時候

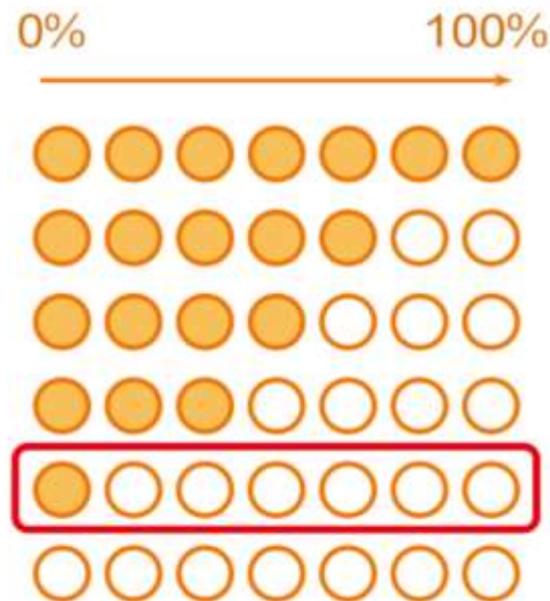
補

anywhere (adv.) 任何地方、

anything (pron.) 任何東西

▶ **seldom** [ˈsɛldəm]

(adv.) 很少



為頻率副詞，有否定意味，在句中放在「be 動詞後」、「一般動詞前」或「助動詞後」。

▶ **seldom** [ˈsɛldəm]

(adv.) 很少

課本例句

▶ (1) I seldom eat out. I often eat at home.

我很少外食。我時常在家吃飯。

▶ **seldom** [ˈsɛldəm]

(adv.) 很少

例

(2) I am seldom late for school.

→ I seldom go to school late.

我上學很少遲到。

▶ **seldom** [ˈsɛldəm]

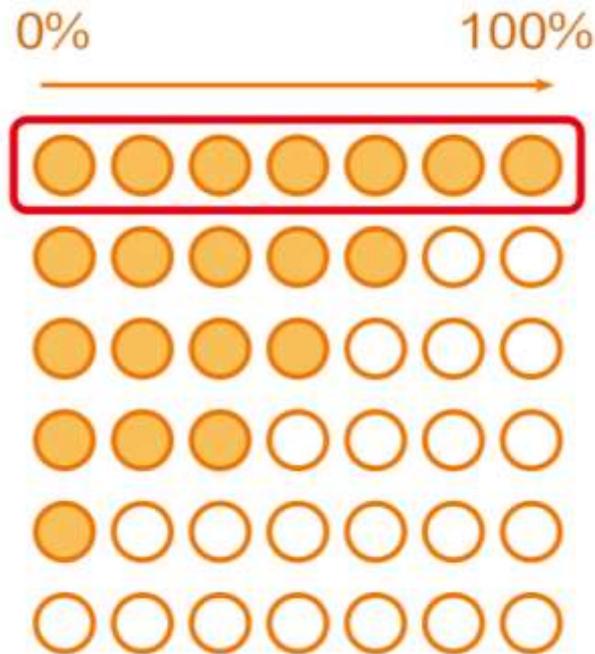
(adv.) 很少

100 年北北基試題

- ④ (**C**) This kind of animal is _____ seen in everyday life because it lives 4,000m under the sea and is hard to find.
- (A) commonly (B) possibly
(C) seldom (D) still

▶ always [ˈɔlweɪz]

(adv.) 總是



為頻率副詞，在句中放在「be 動詞後」、「一般動詞前」或「助動詞後」。

▶ **always** [ˈɔlweɪz]

(adv.) 總是

課本例句

▶ Ivan always does his homework after school.

Ivan 總是在放學後做回家功課。

▶ habit [ˈhæbɪt]

(n.) 習慣

課本例句

▶ Sally always takes a walk in the afternoon. That is her habit.

Sally 總是在下午散步。那是她的習慣。

▶ habit [ˈhæbɪt]

(n.) 習慣

補

break the habit 改變習慣

例

It's never easy to break a bad habit.

改掉壞習慣從來不是件容易的事。

▶ **habit** [ˈhæbɪt]

(n.) 習慣

俚

Old habits die hard. 積習難改。

▶ habit [ˈhæbɪt]

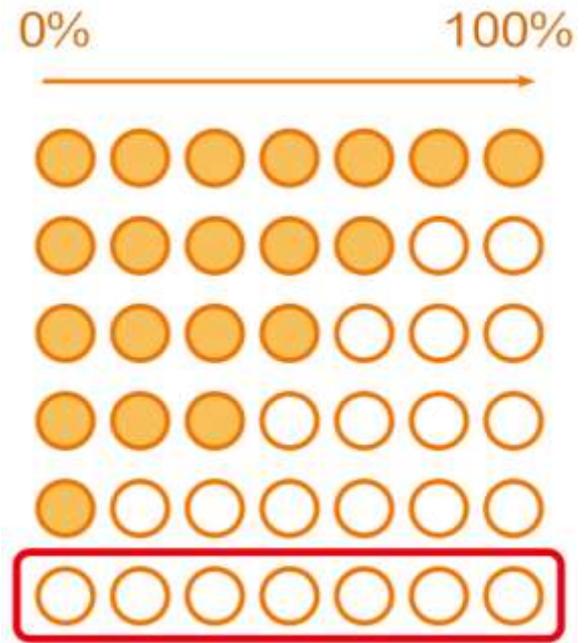
(n.) 習慣

97 年第二次基測試題

- ④ (D) Kay: What do you do in your free time?
Amy: I go swimming a lot. Almost every day.
Kay: Wow! That's a good _____. It keeps you healthy.
(A) business (B) chance
(C) dream (D) habit

▶ never [ˈnevə]

(adv.) 從不



為頻率副詞，有否定意味，在句中放在「be 動詞後」、「一般動詞前」或「助動詞後」。

▶ **never** [ˈnevə]

(adv.) 從不

課本例句

▶ Alan cleans his house every Sunday morning. He never breaks his habits.

Alan 每週日早上打掃他的房子。他從來沒有更改他的習慣。



0% 100%



▶ often [ˈɒfən]

(adv.) 時常

為頻率副詞，在句中放在「be 動詞後」、「一般動詞前」或「助動詞後」。

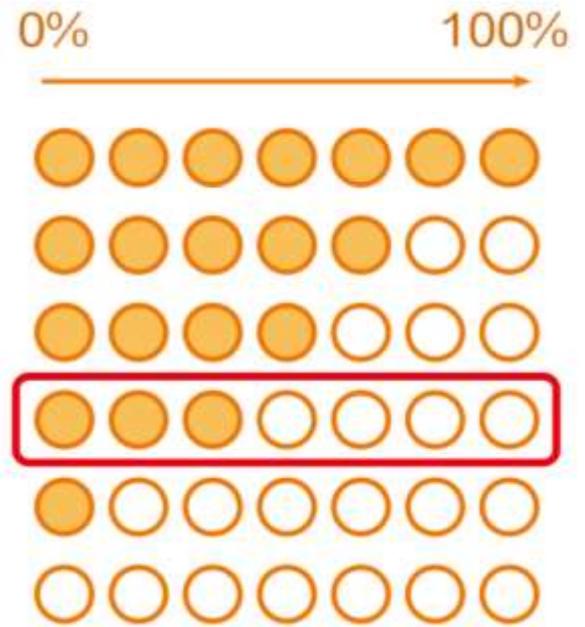
▶ **often** [ˈɒfən]

(adv.) 時常

課本例句

▶ Nancy often eats pancakes for breakfast.

Nancy 時常吃鬆餅當早餐。



▶ sometimes

[ˈsʌm,tʌɪmz]

(adv.) 有時候

1. 為頻率副詞，在句中放在「be 動詞後」、「一般動詞前」或「助動詞後」。

▶ sometimes

[ˈsʌm,tʌɪmz]

(adv.) 有時候

課本例句

▶ The little boy often drinks milk in the morning, but he sometimes drinks juice.

這小男孩時常在早上喝牛奶，但他有時候喝果汁。

▶ sometimes

[ˈsʌm,tʌɪmz]

(adv.) 有時候

2. 也可放在句首。

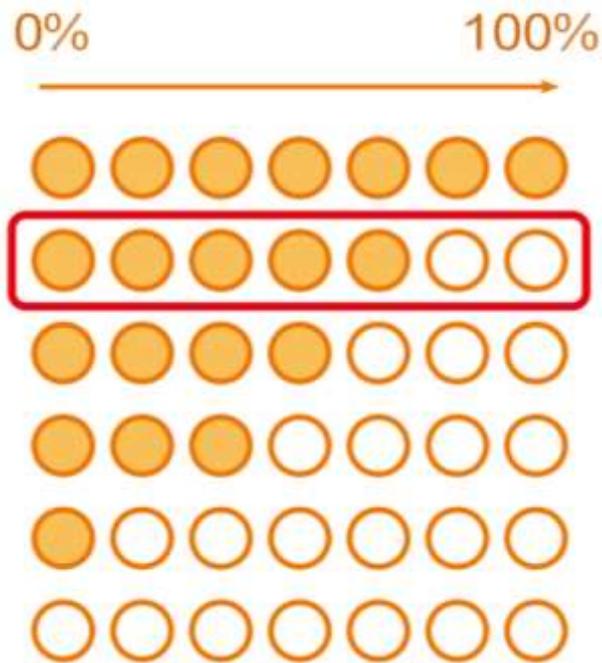
例

Sometimes we have lunch together.

有時我們一起吃午餐。

▶ **usually** [ˈjuːʒuəli]

(adv.) 通常



為頻率副詞，在句中放在「be 動詞後」、「一般動詞前」或「助動詞後」。

▶ **usually** [ˈjuːʒuəli]

(adv.) 通常

課本例句

▶ (1) We usually go to school at
7 a.m.

我們通常在早上七點上學。

▶ **usually** [ˈjuːʒuəli]

(adv.) 通常

例

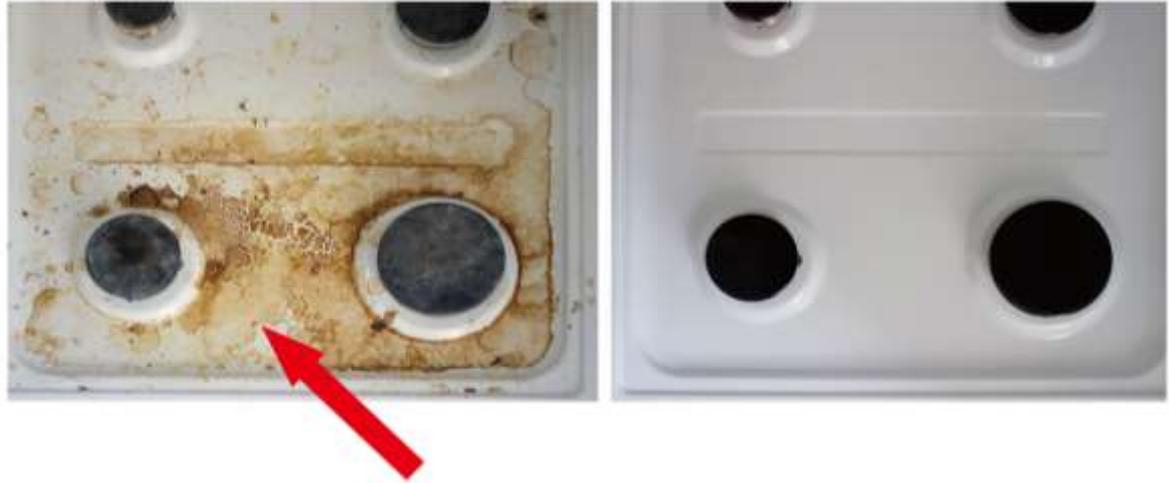
(2) Jason doesn't usually go to the market.

Jason 不常去市場。

▶ dirty

[ˈdɪrtɪ]

(adj.) 髒的



課本例句

▶ Your room is very dirty. Clean it now!

你的房間非常髒。現在清理它！

反 clean (adj.) 乾淨的

▶ dirty

[ˈdɜːtɪ]

(adj.) 髒的

108 年會考試題

- ④ (B) Last night a garbage truck hit a tree and turned over. Now the street is _____ with lots of garbage.
- (A) dark (B) dirty
(C) heavy (D) poor

▶ **believe** [bɪˈli:v]

(v.) 相信

動詞變化：believes；believed；
believing

▶ believe [bɪˈliːv]

(v.) 相信

課本例句

▶ Irene: I can eat five bowls of rice
at a time.

Ivan: Come on! I don't believe you.

Irene: 我一次可以吃五碗飯。

Ivan: 少來！我不相信你。

believe [bɪˈli:v]

(v.) 相信

俚

Believe it or not. 信不信由你。

補

believe in sth 為「確信某人、事、物」之意，比單純使用 believe 更堅定。

 **believe** [bɪˈli:v]

(v.) 相信

例

Do you believe in ghosts?

你相信有鬼嗎？

believe [bɪˈli:v]

(v.) 相信

96 年基測試題

-  (**B**) My three-year-old brother watched a magic show on TV last month. Since then he has always _____ that rabbits may come out of hats.
- (A) asked (B) believed
(C) forgot (D) planned

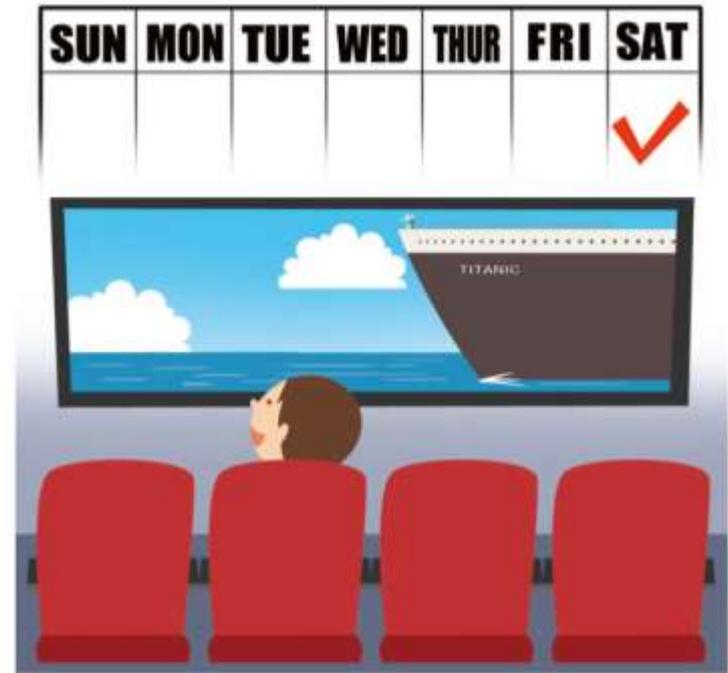
▶ **once** [wʌns]

(adv.) 一次

課本例句

▶ Tina goes to the night market
once a week.

Tina 每週逛夜市一次。



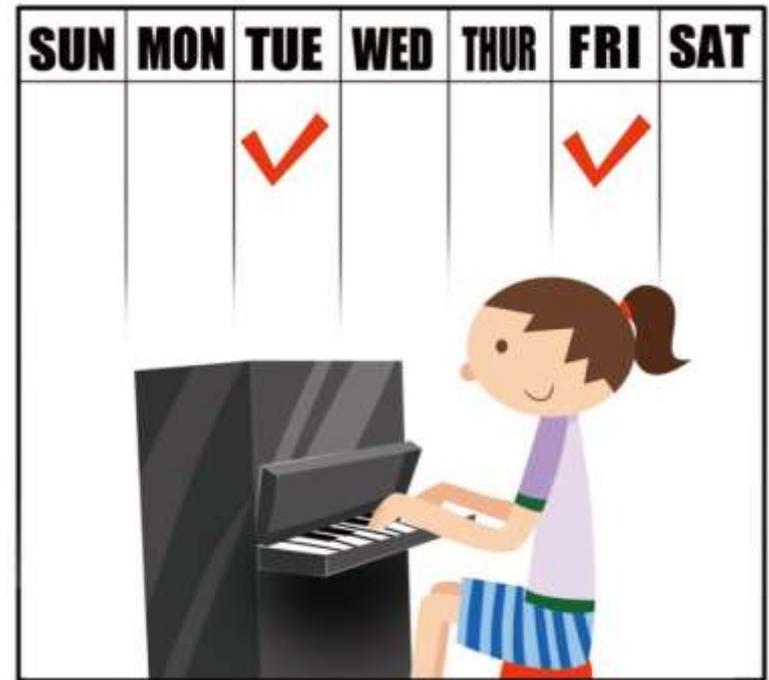
▶ **twice** [twɑɪs]

(adv.) 兩次

課本例句

▶ My brother loves animals. He goes to the zoo twice a month.

我哥哥喜歡動物。他一個月去動物園兩次。



▶ **terrible** [ˈtɛrəbəl]

(adj.) 可怕的；糟糕的

課本例句

▶ (1) Jay: There is a lot of trash in the kitchen.

Zoe: That's terrible.

Jay : 這廚房有好多垃圾。

Zoe : 真糟糕。



▶ **terrible** [ˈtɛrəbəl]

(adj.) 可怕的；糟糕的

例

(2) There's a terrible noise in the bathroom.

浴室裡有一個很可怕的聲音。

▶ following [ˈfɒləwɪŋ]

(n. ; adj.) 下列事物（或人員）；下述的

當名詞時指「下列（一連串的人、事或物）」。若指涉的人、事或物為單數，其後接單數動詞；若指涉的人、事或物為複數，其後接複數動詞。

▶ following [ˈfɒləwɪŋ]

(n. ; adj.) 下列事物（或人員）；下述的

課本例句

▶ (1) Please read the following with me.

請跟著我閱讀下面的內容。

▶ following [ˈfɒləwɪŋ]

(n. ; adj.) 下列事物（或人員）；下述的

例

(2) Please answer the following questions.

請回答下列問題。

▶ following [ˈfɒləwɪŋ]

(n. ; adj.) 下列事物（或人員）；下述的

補

follow (v.) 跟隨

例

Please follow me. I'll show you your seat.

請跟著我。我將會帶你到你的座位。

▶ **may** [me]

(aux.) 也許

無論人稱為何，其後均接原形動詞。

課本例句

▶ Ron: May I come in and wait?

Liza: Sure.

Ron: 我可以進來等嗎？

Liza: 當然。

▶ **may** [me]

(aux.) 也許

補

May (n.) 五月

▶ change

[tʃeɪndʒ]

(v. ; n.) 改變



動詞變化：changes ; changed ;
changing

▶ change

[tʃeɪndʒ]

(v. ; n.) 改變

課本例句

▶ (1) Let's make some changes to our house.

我們把我們的房子做些改變吧。

change

[tʃeɪndʒ]

(v. ; n.) 改變

例

(2) I don't like this color. Please change it.

我不喜歡這個顏色。請改掉它。

change

[tʃeɪndʒ]

(v. ; n.) 改變

一字多義

(n.) 零錢 (不可數名詞)

change

[tʃeɪndʒ]

(v. ; n.) 改變

例

I don't have any change now. I only have a thousand-dollar bill.

我目前沒有任何零錢。我只有一張千元大鈔。

▶ **more** [mɔːr]

(adj.) 更多的



可修飾複數可數名詞及不可數名詞。

課本例句

▶ I'm thirsty. I want more water.

我很渴。我要更多的水。

▶ **more** [mɔr]

(adj.) 更多的

一字多義

(adv.) 更

例

You have to practice the guitar
more often.

你必須更常練習吉他。

▶ **more** [mɔr]

(adj.) 更多的

一字多義

(pron.) 更多的數量、人或事物

例

The cake is delicious. Can I have more?

這個蛋糕真好吃。我可以吃更多嗎？

▶ **germ** [dʒɜːm]

(n.) 細菌



多使用複數形 germs 。

課本例句

▶ There are a lot of germs on the dining table.

餐桌上有很多細菌。

▶ **toilet** [ˈtɔɪlət]
(n.) 馬桶；廁所



課本例句

- ▶ (1) Tim: Where is the toilet?
Rita: It's in the back of the house.
Tim: 廁所在哪裡?
Rita: 它在這房子的後面。

▶ **toilet** [ˈtɔɪlət]

(n.) 馬桶；廁所

例

(2) The toilet seat is dirty. Please clean it.

這個馬桶坐墊很髒。請清潔它。

▶ **toilet** [ˈtɔɪlət]

(n.) 馬桶；廁所

補

其他廁所說法為 restroom 或 ladies' / men's room。

▶ **answer**

[`ænsə]

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

(n. ; v.) 答案 ; 回答

1. 動詞變化 : answers ; answered ;
answering

2. answer to sth 表示「某事物的答
案」。

▶ answer

[`ænsə]

(n. ; v.) 答案 ; 回答

課本例句

▶ (1) John: Do you know the answer?

Ivy: Yes, it's B.

John : 你知道答案嗎 ?

Ivy : 知道 , 是 B 。

▶ answer

[`ænsə]

(n. ; v.) 答案 ; 回答

例

(2) Please answer my question,
Sandy.

請回答我的問題，Sandy。

▶ answer

[`ænsə]

(n. ; v.) 答案 ; 回答

補

answer the door 應門、

answer the phone 接電話

▶ **might** [maɪt]

(aux.) 可能 (may 的過去式)

1. 用來表示某事發生的可能性，無論人稱為何，後方均搭配原形動詞。
2. might 除了是 may 的過去式以外，在請求許可或表達可能性時，比 may 更加婉轉。

▶ **might** [maɪt]

(aux.) 可能 (may 的過去式)

課本例句

▶ It might be cold, but it's still a nice day.

天氣可能很冷，但這還是美好的一天。

▶ show [ʃo]

(v. ; n.)

呈現；表演



1. 動詞變化：shows ; showed ;
showing

2. show sb sth = show sth to sb
表示「給某人看某物／事」。

▶ show [ʃo]

(v. ; n.)

呈現；表演

課本例句

▶ (1) This book shows some fun ideas. You can take a look.

這本書提出了一些有趣的想法。你可以看看。

▶ **show** [ʃo]

(v. ; n.)

呈現；表演

例

(2) The magic show is great.

這個魔術秀很棒。



▶ **check** [tʃɛk]

(v. ; n.) 查看 ; 檢查

動詞變化 : checks ; checked ; checking

課本例句

▶ (1) My father checks the doors every night.

我爸爸每天晚上檢查門戶。

▶ **check** [tʃɛk]

(v. ; n.) 查看 ; 檢查

例

(2) I have a health check once
a year.

我一年做一次健康檢查。

 **check** [tʃɛk]

(v. ; n.) 查看 ; 檢查

補

check in 登記 ; 報到 , 反義詞為
check out 。

▶ for example

[fɔr ɪg`zæmpəl]

舉例來說

必須用逗點與主要句子隔開。

課本例句

▶ Zoe likes fruit. For example, she likes guavas and oranges.

Zoe 喜歡水果。例如，她喜歡芭樂和柳橙。

▶ for example

[fɔr ɪg`zæmpəl]

舉例來說

補 example (n.) 例子

例

Can you give me an example of a badminton player in Taiwan?

你可以給我一個臺灣羽球選手的例子嗎？

▶ free [fri]

(adj.) 空閒的；免費的

課本例句

▶ (1) Lily: What do you usually do in your free time?

Ken: I play video games.

Lily：你空閒時間通常都做什麼？

Ken：我玩電動。

▶ **free** [fri]

(adj.) 空閒的；免費的

例

(2) There's a free gift with this month's magazine.

本月雜誌附贈一份免費禮物。

▶ free [fri]

(adj.) 空閒的；免費的

一字多義

(adj.) 自由的

例

You are free to go now.

你現在可以自由離開了。

▶ move

[muv]

(v.) 移動；搬家



1. 動詞變化：moves；moved；
moving

2. 「move + 物 + to + 地」表「搬某物到某處」；「move + to + 地」表「搬家到某處」。

▶ move

[muv]

(v.) 移動；搬家

課本例句

▶ (1) Please move your car.

請移動你的車。

move

[muv]

(v.) 移動；搬家

例

(2) We may move to Kaohsiung next month.

我們下個月也許會搬到高雄。

▶ **finger** [ˈfɪŋgə]

(n.) 手指



課本例句

▶ Don't eat with your fingers. It's dirty.

請不要用手指拿東西吃。那樣很髒。



▶ **finger** [ˈfɪŋgə]

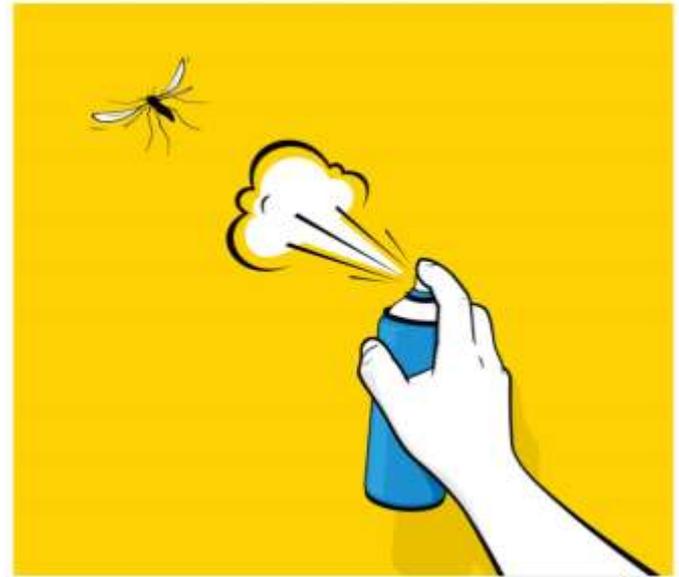
(n.) 手指

補

thumb 大拇指、forefinger / index
finger 食指、middle finger 中指、
ring finger 無名指、little finger 小
指、toe 腳趾頭

▶ **kill** [kɪl]

(v.) 殺



動詞變化：kills；killed；killing

課本例句

▶ It's difficult to kill germs.

要殺死細菌很困難。

▶ **kill** [kɪl]

(v.) 殺

反

save (v.) 拯救

補

kill time 打發時間

▶ **break** [brek]

(v.) 打破



動詞變化 : breaks ; broke ;
breaking

▶ **break** [brek]

(v.) 打破

課本例句

▶ (1) I never break my habits. I
always go to bed at 9 p.m.

我從來沒有更改我的習慣。我總是在晚上九點上床睡覺。

▶ **break** [brek]

(v.) 打破

例

(2) My brother always breaks things.

我哥哥總是打破東西。

補

break a leg 祝你好運

▶ break [brek]

(v.) 打破

一字多義

(n.) 休息

例

It's lunch break now. Let's go out and eat.

現在是午休時間。我們出去吃東西吧。

▶ **how often** [ˌhaʊ `ɔfən]

多常

用來詢問某事發生的頻率。

▶ **how often** [ˌhaʊ `ɔfən]

多常

課本例句

▶ Amy: How often do you play the guitar?

Bill: I play the guitar six days a week.

Amy : 你多常彈吉他？

Bill : 我一週彈六天吉他。

▶ **time** [taɪm]

(n.) 次數

課本例句

▶ I mop the floor three times a week.

我一週拖地三次。



(Fiona is Scott's friend. She is talking with Scott in front of Scott's house.)

(Fiona 是 Scott 的朋友。她正在 Scott 家前跟 Scott 講話。)

Fiona: Hi, Scott. There's a street market in town. Let's go and take a look.

嗨，Scott。鎮上有個街頭市集。我們去看看吧。

Scott: I can't go now. I'm cleaning my room.

我現在不能去。我正在清理我的房間。

Fiona: Come on. You can clean your room anytime, but the market seldom comes here.

得了吧。你可以在任何時候清理你的房間，但是街頭市集很少來這裡。



Scott: Sorry, Fiona. I always do the housework in the morning. It's my habit, and I never break my habits.

抱歉，Fiona。我總是在早上做家事。這是我的習慣，而我從來不更改我的習慣。



Fiona: Really?

真的嗎？

Scott: Yes. What about you? How often do you clean your room?

是的。那你呢？你多久清理一次你的房間呢？

Fiona: Well, sometimes.

嗯，有時候。

Scott: Are you sure?

你確定嗎？

Fiona: Yes, it's true.

對呀，是真的。

Scott: Yeah, right. Your place is usually dirty.

最好是啦。你房間通常是髒的。



Fiona: OK, I clean it every two months.

好吧，我每兩個月清理房間一次。

Scott: I still don't believe you.

我還是不相信你。

Fiona: Fine. I clean my room once or twice a year.

好啦。我一年清理房間一到兩次。

Scott: Yuck! That's terrible.

噁！真可怕。



Facts About Cellphones

關於手機的事實

How often do you clean your cellphone? Once a month? Twice a week? Read the following, and you may change your habits.

你多常清潔你的手機呢？一個月一次？一個禮拜兩次？閱讀下列的內容，你也許會改變你的習慣。



Which has more germs, a cellphone or a toilet seat?
哪個有較多的細菌？是手機還是馬桶坐墊呢？

The answer might be a cellphone. A study shows that. In it, people check their cellphones about forty-seven times a day.

有一篇研究指出答案可能是手機。研究中提到，人們一天查看他們的手機 47 次。



For example, they use them at work. They use them in their free time. They even use them in the bathroom. Germs move from their fingers to their cellphones. From now on, clean your cellphones once a day. This can kill the germs on them.

舉例來說，他們在工作中使用手機。他們在空閒的時候使用手機。他們甚至在浴室使用手機。細菌從他們的手指移動至他們的手機。從現在起，一天清潔你的手機一次。這樣可以殺死手機上的細菌。



There's a street market in town.

1. 第一冊學過 **there is / there are...** 表「有……」，用於描述「某處存在某人、物」。本冊前一課剛學過不可數名詞，故可藉此幫學生延伸複習此句型。

- 例** (1) There is some trash on the floor.
(2) There isn't any food at home.
(3) Is there any water in the bottle?



There's a street market in town.

2. street market 通常指有開放空間的商店街或市集，由對話後面描述此 street market 很少來鎮上（seldom comes here）可推斷，此處是指流動市集。
3. be in town 表「在城鎮裡；在鎮上」，be out of town 表「不在城鎮裡；出城」，而此處的 town，講話的雙方都知道是指自己居住的城鎮，因此前面無須加上冠詞或限定詞。

Let's go and take a look.

1. let's 表「我們一起……吧」，有邀請人一起做某事的含意。此處為 Fiona 邀請 Scott 一起去市集。
 2. have / take a look (at...) 表「看看（某人、事、物）」。
- 例** Can I take a look at your new cellphone?



Come on.

1. come on 此處表「得了吧」，因 Fiona 無法理解 Scott 為了清理房間不跟她去街頭市集，而用 come on 表達她的不滿。
2. come on 還可用於鼓勵或催促他人做某事，表「加油；快點」的意思。

例 (1) Come on! You can do it.

(2) Come on! Tell me the truth.



You can clean your room anytime, but the market seldom comes here.

but 為連接詞，表「但是」，具轉折語氣，連接的兩個句子有「對比」的意味。此處則是時間上 anytime（任何時候）與 seldom（很少）的對比。

例 My sister exercises every day, but I seldom do.



It's my habit, and I never break my habits.

1. it 為代名詞，常用來代替之前提過的單數事物。此處指上一句提到的 do the housework in the morning 這件事。
2. habit 為名詞，表「習慣」，break the habit 表「改變習慣」。而此處有兩個 habit，第一個為單數，特指剛才提過「早上做家事」的習慣；第二個為複數，泛指 Scott 所有的習慣，而他從來不改變習慣。



It's my habit, and I never break my habits.

3. have a habit of V-ing... 與 in the habit of V-ing...
皆表「有……的習慣」。

例 She is in the habit of staying up late.

What about you? How often do you clean your room?

1. 「What about + 名詞?」意同「How about + 名詞?」，表「……怎麼樣?……如何?」，常用來「詢問」該名詞的相關資訊。此處是 Scott 想問 Fiona 的狀況，而下一個問句，便是補充說明想知道的狀況細節。
2. How often...? 用來詢問某件事發生的「頻率」，為本課句型，詳見 Grammar 2。



Yeah, right. Your place is usually dirty.

1. right 在此為感嘆詞，用來表達說話者的態度，是「同意」或「不同意」某人說的話或提的建議。此處由後句 Scott 的話可推知，他不同意 Fiona 的說法。

例 (1) A: You can do it.

B: Right. → 表同意。

(2) A: I can do anything for you.

B: Yeah, right. You always say so. → 表不同意，乃至懷疑的語氣。



Yeah, right. Your place is usually dirty.

2. place 為名詞，表「地方」，亦可表「家；住處」，
someone's place 表「某人的家、住處」。



every two months

表達某事每隔一段時間發生，可用 **every** 後接特定時間單位，例如：**every day**、**every week**。也可如本課用法，將 **every** 與數字和時間單位的複數連用，例如：**every two days**（每兩天一次），而此處的句意是「每兩個月一次」，也可寫作 **every other month**。



Fine. I clean my room once or twice a year. Yuck!

1. fine 表「好吧」，有不想再繼續跟人爭論的意思。
此處則是 Fiona 最終承認自己很少打掃住處。
2. 要表示某事發生的次數，可以用 once、twice 或數字後接 times。例 three times a week
3. yuck 為對某事物感到骯髒、不悅或噁心時的感嘆詞。此處則是 Scott 覺得 Fiona 住處實在很髒的反應。



clean

詞性	字義	例句
動詞	打掃；清理	Tom cleans the toilet once a week.
形容詞	乾淨的	The water isn't clean . Don't drink it.



break

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



Dialogue Pre-listening Questions

① What housework do you usually do?

I usually do the dishes.

② How often do you do the housework?

I do the housework every day.

③ Why do we have to do the housework?

Because doing the housework can make our house cleaner.



I. 擷取與檢索

① Is Scott going to the street market with Fiona?

No, he isn't.

② What does Scott think about Fiona's place?

It's usually dirty.

③ Why is Fiona's place usually dirty?

Because she cleans it once or twice a year.

II. 統整與解釋

① According to the dialogue, how often does Fiona clean her room?

She cleans her room once or twice a year.

② Why does Fiona say “Fine”?

Because she is impatient.

III. 省思與評鑑

- ① Do you think parents should give children money when they do the housework? Why or why not?

No, I don't because everyone has to share housework.



閱讀組織架構分析

Q1. What's the reading mainly about?

Q2. Why are there a lot of germs on our cellphones?

Cause

Effect

People check their cellphones about forty-seven times a day.

People use their cellphones at work.

People use their cellphones in their free time.

People even use their cellphones in the bathroom.

Cellphones are dirty.



Read the following, and you may change your habits.

following 在此為名詞，用於列舉，表「下列事物」，其前一定要加定冠詞 the。following 本身永遠為單數，若 the following 當主詞時，動詞視其所列舉的人事物來決定單複數。

例 (1) The following is a recipe for pancakes.

(2) The following are the steps to make pancakes.



Which has more germs, a cellphone or a toilet seat?

more 在此為形容詞，表「更多的」。當形容詞時，能修飾可數與不可數名詞。

例 I want more rice, please.

補充 more 也可以當代名詞及副詞，表「更多的數量、人或事物」及「更」的意思。

例 (1) Please tell me more. → more 為代名詞

(2) You must do more and talk less. → more 為副詞



The answer might be a cellphone.

1. might 為助動詞，後方須搭配原形動詞。
2. might 是 may 的過去式，但此處 might 的使用與時態無關，而是比 may 更委婉地表達可能性。
 - (1) I may be late for school tomorrow morning.
 - 例** (2) I might come to see you next year.



at work

at work 為片語，表「在工作時」。

例 Do you check your cellphone at work?



From now on

為副詞片語，表「從現在起」。now 可替換成特定的時間點，以表示「從（某個時間點）開始」，例如：from then on「從那時起」、from this / that moment on「從這／那一刻起」。

例 From then on, he never went to school late.



study

詞性	字義	例句
名詞	研究；調查	The study is about the facts about cellphones.
	書房	My dad uses the study as his working area.
動詞	學習；研讀	I study math at college.



time

詞性	字義	例句
名詞	次數 (可數)	I check my cellphone many times a day.
	時間 (不可數)	I don't have much time . I have a meeting at ten.



① How long do you use your cellphone a day?

I use my cellphone two hours a day.

② How often do you check your cellphone a day?

I check my cellphone every thirty minutes.

③ How can we clean our cellphones to kill germs?

We can clean our cellphones by using a cleaning wipe.



I. 擷取與檢索

① In the study, how many times a day do people check their cellphones?

They check their cellphones about forty-seven times a day.

② Why are there germs on people's cellphones?

Because they use their cellphones anytime and anywhere.

③ How often should people clean their cellphones?

They should clean their cellphones once a day.



II. 統整與解釋

① What does the reading try to tell us?

Cellphones are dirty. We should clean our cellphones once a day.

III. 省思與評鑑

① What will happen if we don't clean our cellphones?

The germs on our cellphones may make us sick.

② What else can we do to keep our cellphones clean?

We can wash our hands before we use our cellphones.

課外閱讀素養題

Kate: Larry, can you believe that? The singer has an affair with his fan. He cheated on his wife.

Larry: No way! He always said he loved his wife so much.

Kate: I feel so angry. I liked him so much. Men always lie!

Larry: Hey, that's not right. I never lie to you.

Kate: Really? Then who is Liza? She called you three times yesterday.

Larry: She is just a friend. She has problems with her husband. So, she called me for some advice.

Kate: I don't buy that! Doesn't she have other friends? Why does she call you every day?

Larry: Why don't you believe me?

Just like that, Kate and Larry started the fight and didn't talk to each other for a week.



affair 外遇 cheat on sb 對某人不忠 feel 感覺 lie 說謊 advice 建議 fight 爭吵 each other 彼此



-  (C) 1. How many times did Liza call Larry yesterday?
- (A) Once. (B) Twice.
(C) Three times. (D) She didn't call him.
-  (D) 2. What does "I don't buy that!" mean?
- (A) I don't like you. (B) I don't like your advice.
(C) I don't have money.  money 金錢 (D) I don't believe you.

 (**C**) 3. How did Kate feel about the news?

- (A) She felt sad.
- (B) It was funny to her.
- (C) She felt angry.
- (D) She felt sorry.

 (**D**) 4. According to Larry, what might he say to Liza on the phone?  according to 根據

- (A) You mean everything to me.
- (B) You changed my life.
- (C) I can't live without you.  without 沒有
- (D) You need to talk with your husband.