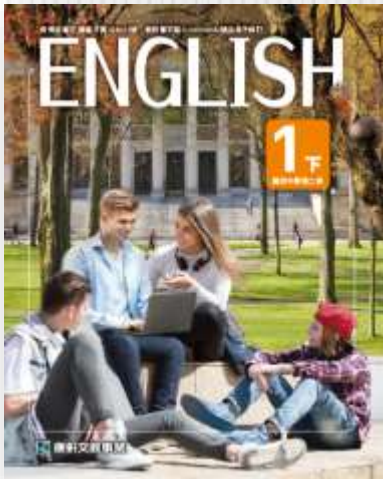


康軒國中英語 教學 PPT (課本)

Lesson 6

Where Were You Yesterday?



LESSON

Where Were You Yesterday?

Word Bank

Reading

Dialogue

Listening

Quizlet

Grammar 1 (AB) (C)

Pronunciation

Grammar 2

Read Up

課外閱讀素養題（備課）

Vocabulary



How's the weather?
- Simple Skits

Seasons and Weather

▶ 3 rain
▶ 4 rainy

▶ 5 sun
▶ 6 sunny

▶ 7 cloud
▶ 8 cloudy

▶ 11 snow
▶ 12 snowy

▶ 13 spring

一字多義

▶ 14 summer

▶ 9 wind
▶ 10 windy

▶ 15 autumn / fall

一字多義

▶ 16 winter



Vocabulary



Vocabulary Skills

名詞 + y → 形容詞

sun → sunny

rain → rainy

snow → snowy

wind → windy

cloud → cloudy



Read and Fill In

▶ 1. It's rainy .

▶ 2. It's sunny .

▶ 3. It's snowy .

▶ 4. It's windy .



▶ (At Paul's house)

▶ Ann: Uncle Paul, **were** you home last night?

一字多義

▶ Paul: No, I **was** in Kaohsiung. I was on a **trip** with my friends.

▶ Ann: How was the trip? Was it fun?

一字多義

▶ Paul: Yes, it was great.

▶ Ann: How was the weather there?



Paul: It was warm and sunny. Kaohsiung is a great city, and Love River is beautiful.

Ann: Isn't the river dirty?

Paul: No. It was dirty **before**, but now you can even see fish in the water.

Ann: That's great.



Paul: Many years ago, there were factories
along the river, and the air wasn't clean
then. Now, there are a lot of green spaces
along the river, and you can take a walk
there.

Ann: Wow! Kaohsiung was so different at that
time.

Paul: Ann, what about you? Where were you yesterday?

Ann: I was in Hong Kong with my parents.
We were on a family trip.

Paul: Great!

* Hong Kong [ˌhʌŋ ˈkɒŋ] 香港



choose

根據對話內容，選出最適當的答案。

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聽力

解答



(D) What can we know about Paul's trip?

- (A) It wasn't fun. The river is dirty.
- (B) He was in Hong Kong with Ann.
- (C) It was great. He likes Hong Kong.
- (D) He was in Kaohsiung with his friends then.



聽力

A

I

was

a cook

then.

He / She

wasn't

before.

You

were

at that time.

We / They

weren't

cooks

ten years ago.

聽力

B

Was

he / she

happy

last night?

Were

you / they

the day before yesterday?

Yes,

he / she

was.

No,

he / she

wasn't.

we / they

were.

we / they

weren't.



說說看，寫寫看。



Example the river / dirty / before

The river **was** dirty **before**.



① not late / yesterday morning

Leo **wasn't** late for school **yesterday** **morning**.



說說看，寫寫看。



② they / farmer / at that time

They were farmers at that time.



③ nurse / last year

A: Was your sister a nurse last year ?

B: No, she wasn't. (She was a student.)



C

聽力

Where

was

she

last Monday?

were

they

three days ago?

She

was

home.

They

were

in Hong Kong.

Where is → Where's

Where was → 不可縮寫



說說看，寫寫看。



Example at Love River / two days ago

A: Where **was** Lily two days ago?

B: She **was** at Love River.



① in the park / this morning

A: Where **were** you this morning?

B: I **was** in the park.



說說看，寫寫看。



② on the basketball court / an hour ago

A: **Where** **were** your brothers an hour ago?

B: **They were on the basketball court.**



③ Uncle Jim / at the zoo / last weekend

A: **Where was Uncle Jim last weekend?**

B: **He was at the zoo.**



聽力

How's

the weather

like

in Kaohsiung

in spring?
today?

聽力

It's

warm / hot / cool / cold.

sunny / rainy / windy / cloudy / snowy.

聽力

A: How was the weather last night? (= What was the weather like last night?)

B: It was cold.



說說看，寫寫看。



Example **spring / rainy**

A: **How's** the weather in Taipei in spring? /

What's the weather **like** in Taipei in spring?

B: It's **rainy**.



① **summer / hot**

A: **How's** the weather in Paris in **summer** ?

B: It's **hot**.



說說看，寫寫看。



② last autumn / windy

A: What was the weather like in Kyoto
last autumn ?

B: It was windy.



③ London / yesterday morning / snowy

A: How was the weather in London yesterday morning? /
What was the weather like in London yesterday morning?

B: It was snowy.



聽力

We	have	a lot of	rain	in	spring.
They					
There	is		snow	winter.	

聽力

It	rains	a lot	in	spring.
	snows			winter.

Tips

It's rainy.
adj.

We / They have a lot of rain.
n.

It rains a lot.
v.



Say and Write

說說看，寫寫看。



Example snow / winter

We / They have a lot of snow in winter.

→ There is a lot of snow in winter.

→ It snows a lot in winter.



① rain / fall

We have a lot of rain in fall.

→ There is a lot of rain in fall.

→ It rains a lot in fall.



Say and Write

說說看，寫寫看。



② snow / winter

They have a lot of snow in winter.

→ There is a lot of snow in winter.

→ It snows a lot in winter.



③ rain / summer

They have a lot of rain in summer.

→ There is a lot of rain in summer.

→ It rains a lot in summer.



Pre-reading Question

Look at the photos. Are they different places?

Hong Kong Then and Now

Take a look at the two photos, and you can see the big changes in Hong Kong.



▶ Hong Kong was a fishing town many years ago. There were no tall buildings, and there were only small houses.

▶ A lot of people there were fishermen. There weren't many visitors in the town, and there weren't many activities for visitors, either.



* Hong Kong [ˌhɑŋ ˈkɒŋ] 香港

Now, Hong Kong is a rich city. There are a lot of tall buildings. A lot of people in Hong Kong are businessmen. Many people around the world visit this city, and they do many things there. For example, they eat great food in nice restaurants, watch shows, buy gifts, and visit old streets.



1. Reading Comprehension

P.94

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**) What is the reading mainly about?



mainly 主要地

(A) Hong Kong is different now.

(B) Hong Kong was a fishing town.

(C) There are nice restaurants in Hong Kong.

(D) There were many fishermen in Hong Kong.



2. Reading Skills

P.94

聽力

解答

Contrasting 根據閱讀內容，對比 Hong Kong 之前與現在的差異處，並填入圖表中。



Big Changes in Hong Kong



Then

- a fishing town
- no tall buildings, and only small houses
- many people were fishermen
- not so many visitors in the town, and not many activities for visitors, either.



Now

- a rich city
 - a lot of tall buildings
 - many people are businessmen
 - many people visit there
- They can {
eat great food.
watch shows and
buy gifts.
visit old streets.



3. Discuss

P.94

What do you know about Hong Kong? Discuss your answers with your classmates.



A Listen and Choose 聽 CD，選出最適當的答案。

▶ 1 (B) (A) In the kitchen.

✎ (B) In the living room.

📄 (C) Under the table.

▶ 2 (A) (A) At a restaurant.

✎ (B) At a zoo.

📄 (C) At a library.

▶ 3 (C) (A) No, it was a long time ago.

✎ (B) Yes, and he was very rich then.

📄 (C) Yes, and he was happy then.



B Listen and Choose

聽 CD，選出最適當的答案。



1

(B)

(A) They were dirty.



(B) They were clean.

(C) There weren't any fish in them.



2

(C)

(A) People in Maple Town enjoy their lives now.



(B) The air in Maple Town was dirty before.

(C) There are a lot of factories in Maple Town now.



A Listen and Repeat 聽 CD，並跟著念。



s, ss

/ s /

say

bus

boss

kiss



z, zz

/ z /

zoo

Liz

buzz

jazz



x

/ ks /

box

fix

fox

six



th

/ θ /

thank

thing

thirty

three



th

/ ð /

this

that

these

those



B Listen and Repeat

聽聽看，念念看。



fix
/ fiks /

fizz
/ fiz /



zip
/ zip /

sip
/ sip /



father
/ `fɑðə /

bath
/ bæθ /



think
/ θɪŋk /

sink
/ sɪŋk /



C Listen and Check

聽 CD，將聽到的單字打勾。

  	1	☒	six / sɪks /	☐	sick / sɪk /	  	2	☒	these / ðiz /	☐	cheese / tʃiz /
  	3	☒	zero / ˈzɪro /	☐	hero / ˈhɪro /	  	4	☐	bugs / bʌgz /	☒	bus / bʌs /
  	5	☒	math / mæθ /	☐	max / mæks /	  	6	☐	dirty / ˈdɜːti /	☒	thirty / ˈθɜːti /

1. six

3. zero

5. math

2. these

4. bus

6. thirty



Where does wind come from?

The sun makes it. Wind is air in motion.

The sun makes the air warm. The warm air moves upwards into the sky. There, the air gets cold, and then it goes down to the ground. The air goes up and down, and the air in motion is wind.



motion 移動 sky 天空



Title 標題判斷

 (**C**) ① What might be the title of the reading?  title 標題



- (A) The Sky
- (B) The Sun
- (C) The Wind
- (D) The Weather

Using Context Clues 上下文線索

 (**A**) ② What does “The warm air moves upwards into the sky” mean?



- (A) The warm air rises.
- (B) The warm air goes down.
- (C) The warm air goes round.
- (D) The warm air stays near the ground.

 stay 停留



Using Context Clues 上下文線索

  ① The sun makes it. → it = the sky / the wind

  ② it goes down to the ground → it = the sun / the air

A Listen and Choose

- 1 () (A) In the kitchen.
(B) In the living room.
(C) Under the table.



1. M: What are you doing, Lisa?

W: I'm looking for my watch. It was on the dining table this morning, but it's not there now.

M: Is it in the kitchen?

W: No, it's not there.

M: Hey, what's that under the sofa?

W: Aha! My watch!

Q: Where is the woman's watch?



A Listen and Choose

- 2 () (A) At a restaurant.
(B) At a zoo.
(C) At a library.



2. M: I was at the Country Cat the day before yesterday.

W: Really? How was the food there?

M: It was great.

W: What about the apple pie?

M: It was yummy.

Q: Where was the man the day before yesterday?



A Listen and Choose

- 3 () (A) No, it was a long time ago.
(B) Yes, and he was very rich then.
(C) Yes, and he was happy then.



3. W: This fishing town is beautiful.

M: Yeah. I like this town. I was a fisherman here before.

W: I can't believe it!

M: Yeah, that was twenty years ago.

W: How was your life then?

M: Well, I was not rich, but I was very happy.

Q: Was the man a fisherman many years ago?



B Listen and Choose

- ① () (A) They were dirty.
(B) They were clean.
(C) There weren't any fish in them.
- ② () (A) People in Maple Town enjoy their lives now.
(B) The air in Maple Town was dirty before.
(C) There are a lot of factories in Maple Town now.



W: Twenty years ago, Maple Town was a quiet and beautiful town. There were only small houses and beautiful parks along the rivers. There were also a lot of fish in the rivers. Now, Maple Town is very different. There are a lot of tall buildings and big factories. The air isn't clean, and the rivers are dirty. It is terrible. People in Maple Town are rich now, but they are not happy.

Q1: How were the rivers in Maple Town before?

Q2: Which is correct?



B Listen and Choose

- 1 () (A) They were dirty.
(B) They were clean.
(C) There weren't any fish in them.

Q1: How were the rivers in Maple Town before?

B Listen and Choose

- 2 () (A) People in Maple Town enjoy their lives now.
(B) The air in Maple Town was dirty before.
(C) There are a lot of factories in Maple Town now.

Q2: Which is correct?



▶ season

[ˈsiːzən]

(n.) 季節

課本例句

- ▶ There are four seasons in a year.
一年有四季。



season

[ˈsiːzn]

(n.) 季節

補

in season 當季的

例

Fruit is cheap when it is in season.

當季水果很便宜。

season

[ˈsɪzən]

(n.) 季節

90 年基測試題

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

▶ weather

[ˈwɛðə]

(n.) 天氣



課本例句

▶ Ian: How's the weather today?

Jill: It's warm.

Ian : 今天天氣如何？

Jill : 很溫暖。

weather

[ˈwɛðə]

(n.) 天氣

補

be / feel under the weather 身體不
舒服

weather

[ˈwɛðə]

(n.) 天氣

例

I was under the weather this afternoon.

我今天下午身體不舒服。



▶ rain [reɪn]

(n. ; v.) 雨 ; 下雨



動詞變化 : rains ; rained ; raining

課本例句

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

rain [reɪn]

(n. ; v.) 雨 ; 下雨

例

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

外面正在下雨。我們在家看電視吧。

 **rain** [reɪn]

(n. ; v.) 雨 ; 下雨

補

heavy rain 大雨



rain [ren]

(n. ; v.) 雨 ; 下雨

補

(come) rain or shine 風雨無阻

例

Frank goes jogging every day, rain or shine.

Frank 每天都會慢跑，風雨無阻。

▶ **rainy** [ˈreɪni]

(adj.) 下雨的



課本例句

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

今天下雨。我們無法打棒球。

 **rainy** [**r**en**I**]

(adj.) 下雨的

補

raincoat (n.) 雨衣、

raindrop (n.) 雨滴



▶ **sunny**

[ˈsʌnɪ]

(adj.) 晴朗的



課本例句

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

今天是晴天。我們去公園玩吧。

 **sunny**

[ˈsʌnɪ]

(adj.) 晴朗的

補

sun (n.) 太陽、sunshine (n.) 陽光

sunny

[ˈsʌni]

(adj.) 晴朗的

97 年第一次基測試題

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

▶ **cloud** [k1aud]

(n.) 雲



課本例句

▶ Black clouds usually mean rain.

烏雲通常意味降雨。



 **cloud** [k1aud]

(n.) 雲

一字多義

(n.) (the~) (網路) 雲端

例

You can upload your photos to the cloud.

你可以把你的相片上傳到雲端。

▶ cloudy

[ˈklɒdi]

(adj.) 多雲的；
陰天的



課本例句

▶ Today is cold and cloudy.

今天冷且多雲。

▶ **wind** [wɪnd]

(n.) 風



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

 **wind** [wɪnd]

(n.) 風

課本例句

 There is no wind today. It's hot.

今天沒有風。很熱。

 **wind** [wɪnd]

(n.) 風

107 年會考試題

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

▶ **windy**

[ˈwɪndɪ]

(adj.) 風大的



課本例句

▶ Today is cool and windy.

今天涼爽且風大。



 **windy**

[ˈwɪndɪ]

(adj.) 風大的

94 年第二次基測試題

 (**D**) It was very _____ this morning. My hat was blown away when I was walking on the street.

(A) cloudy

(B) dry

(C) warm

(D) windy



▶ snow

[sn^o]

(n. ; v.) 雪 ; 下雪



動詞變化 : snows ; snowed ; snowing

課本例句

▶ (1) It never snows in this city.

這城市從未下雪。

snow

[sn^o]

(n. ; v.) 雪 ; 下雪

例

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

我們去玩雪吧。

snow

[sn^o]

(n. ; v.) 雪 ; 下雪

補

heavy snow 大雪、

snowman (n.) 雪人

▶ **snowy**

[ˈsnɔɪ]

(adj.) 下雪的



課本例句

▶ It is snowy here in winter.

這裡冬天下雪。

▶ **spring**

[sprɪŋ]

(n.) 春天



課本例句

▶ It is warm in spring.

春天很暖和。



 **spring**

[sprɪŋ]

(n.) 春天

補

spring break 春假

spring

[sprɪŋ]

(n.) 春天

一字多義

(n.) 泉

例

Let's have a hot spring bath in Beitou.

我們去北投泡溫泉吧。

▶ summer

[ˈsʌmər]

(n.) 夏天



課本例句

▶ It is very hot in summer.

夏天非常熱。

summer

[ˈsʌmər]

(n.) 夏天

補

summer camp 夏令營、

summer vacation 暑假



▶ autumn / fall

[ˈɒtəm] / [fɔl]

(n.) 秋天



課本例句

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

我們時常在秋天去賞鳥。

autumn / fall

[ˈɒtəm] / [fɔl]

(n.) 秋天

例

(2) The weather is cool in early autumn.

早秋的天氣是涼爽的。



autumn / fall

[ˈɒtəmə] / [fɔːl]

(n.) 秋天

一字多義

(v.) 跌倒；落下

動詞變化：falls；fell；falling

autumn / fall

[ˈɒtəm] / [fɔl]

(n.) 秋天

例

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

Jeff 跌下樓梯且摔斷了腿。



autumn / fall

[ˈɒtəm] / [fɔl]

(n.) 秋天

例

(2) Leaves start to fall in October.

葉子在十月開始掉落。

▶ **winter**

[ˈwɪntər]

(n.) 冬天



課本例句

▶ It is cold here in winter.

這裡冬天很冷。



 **winter**

[`wɪntə]

(n.) 冬天

補

winter vacation 寒假

▶ **trip** [trɪp]

(n.) 旅行



「go on / take a trip」表「去旅行」。

課本例句

▶ Let's go on a trip to the mountains.
我們去山上旅行吧。

trip [trɪp]

(n.) 旅行

一字多義

(v.) 絆倒

動詞變化：trips；tripped；tripping

 **trip** [trɪp]

(n.) 旅行

例

A boy tripped and fell into the river.

一個男孩絆倒，跌入河裡。

▶ **river**

[ˈrɪvə]

(n.) 河



課本例句

▶ My new house is near a river.

我的新家靠近一條河。

▶ **before** [bɪˈfɔr]

(adv.) 以前



用於過去式，單獨使用，前不須加時間。

▶ **before** [bɪˈfɔr]

(adv.) 以前

課本例句

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

這條河以前很髒，但它現在非常乾淨。

before [bɪˈfɔr]

(adv.) 以前

一字多義

(conj.) 在……之前

例

Before you leave the house, please close the windows.

在你離開房子之前，請關上窗戶。

▶ **ago** [ə`gəʊ]

(adv.) ……之前

用於過去式，前須加一段時間。

課本例句

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

Zoe 兩年前很矮，但她現在很高。

 **ago** [ə`gəʊ]

(adv.) ……之前

100 年北北基試題

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

▶ factory

[ˈfæktəri]

(n.) 工廠



複數形：factories

課本例句

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

這座大城市裡有很多工廠。

▶ **along** [əˈlɒŋ]

(prep.) 沿著

課本例句

▶ Jamie and her friends are walking along the river.

Jamie 和她的朋友們正在沿著河走路。

 **along** [əˈlɒŋ]

(prep.) 沿著

易混淆字

along (prep.) 沿著

例

I walk my dog along the river
every day.

我每天都沿著這條河遛狗。

 **along** [əˈlɒŋ]

(prep.) 沿著

易混淆字

alone (adv.) 獨自地

例

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

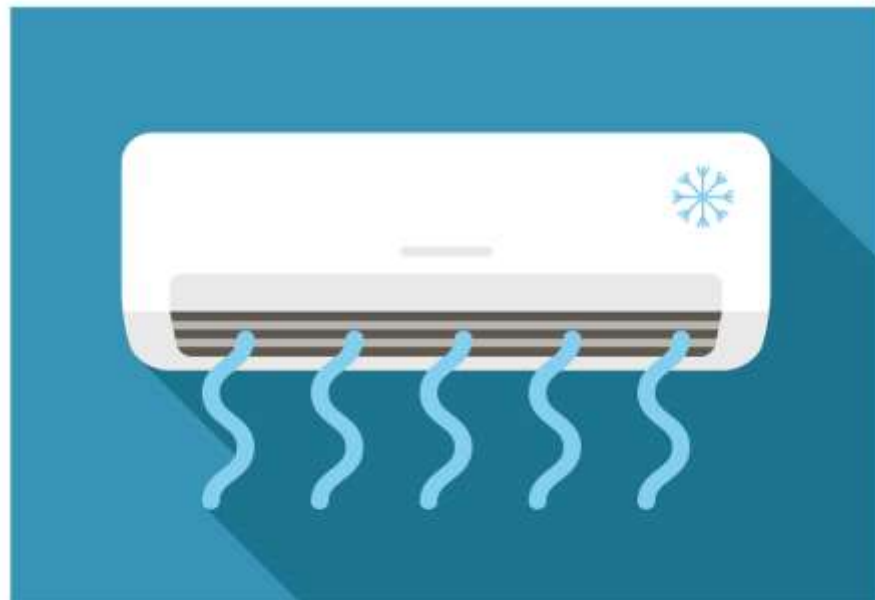
我一個人住。我沒有跟我家人住。

Dialogue



▶ **air** [ɛr]

(n.) 空氣



課本例句

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

五年前這城市的空氣不乾淨。

 **air** [ɛr]

(n.) 空氣

補

in the air 在空中

▶ space

[spes]

(n.) 空地；空間



表「空地」時可數，表「空間」時不可數。

space

[spes]

(n.) 空地；空間

課本例句

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

這小鎮有很多綠色空地。

space

[spes]

(n.) 空地；空間

例

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

這裡沒有空間放我所有的鞋子。

▶ yesterday

[ˈjɛstəde]

(adv.) 昨天



課本例句

▶ I was late for school yesterday.

我昨天上學遲到。

yesterday

[ˈjɛstəde]

(adv.) 昨天

補

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

🎧 fishing town

[ˈfɪʃɪŋ ˌtaʊn]

(n.) 漁村



fishing 表「釣魚；捕魚」，town 表「城鎮」。

fishing town

[ˈfɪʃɪŋ ˌtaʊn]

(n.) 漁村

課本例句

 The city was a fishing town 20 years ago.

這城市二十年前是個漁村。

▶ building

[ˈbɪldɪŋ]

(n.) 建築物



形容建築物很高，要用 tall。

課本例句

▶ My uncle is in the tall building.

我叔叔在這棟很高的建築物裡面。

building

[ˈbɪldɪŋ]

(n.) 建築物

補

build (v.) 建造

動詞變化：builds ; built ; building

building

[ˈbɪldɪŋ]

(n.) 建築物

例

They want to build a house by the lake.

他們想要在湖邊建造一棟房子。

▶ fishermen

[ˈfɪʃənmən]

(n.) 漁夫

(fisherman 為單數形)



課本例句

▶ (1) Andy is a fisherman.

Andy 是一位漁夫。

fishermen

[ˈfɪʃənmən]

(n.) 漁夫

(fisherman 為單數形)

例

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

我爸爸跟我哥哥兩人都是漁夫。

▶ visitor

[ˈvɪzɪtə]

(n.) 訪客



visit (拜訪) + or

課本例句

▶ There are many visitors in Taipei 101 now.

現在臺北 101 有很多觀光客。



▶ activity

[æk`tɪvəti]

(n.) 活動

複數形：activities

課本例句

▶ (1) What is your favorite activity?

你最喜愛的活動是什麼？



activity

[æk`tɪvəti]

(n.) 活動

例

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

這週末我的學校有很多活動。



▶ **rich** [rɪtʃ]

(adj.) 富有的



課本例句

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

Smith 先生很富有。他有十二間大房子。

 **rich** [rɪtʃ]

(adj.) 富有的

反

poor (adj.) 貧窮的；可憐的

▶ businessmen

[ˈbɪznɪs,mɛn]

(n.) 商人

(businessman
為單數形)



business (商業) + man (男人)

businessmen

[ˈbɪznɪs,mɛn]

(n.) 商人 (businessman 為單數形)

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

businessmen

[ˈbɪznɪs,mɛn]

(n.) 商人 (businessman 為單數形)

課本例句

 Mr. Smith is a businessman. He is rich.

Smith 先生是個商人。他很富有。

businessmen

[ˈbɪznɪs,mɛn]

(n.) 商人 (businessman 為單數形)

91 年第二次基測試題

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

▶ visit [ˈvɪzɪt]

(v. ; n.) 造訪；拜訪



動詞變化：visits；visited；visiting

課本例句

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

我們這週末去拜訪我們的外婆吧。

visit [**v**IZ**it**]

(v. ; n.) 造訪；拜訪

例

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

▶ restaurant

[ˈrɛstərənt]

(n.) 餐廳



課本例句

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

我週末時常和我的父母在這間餐廳吃飯。

▶ buy [baɪ]

(v.) 購買



1. 動詞變化：buys；bought；
buying
2. 「buy + 人 + 物」及「buy + 物 +
for 人」表示「買某物給某人」。

▶ **buy** [b**aɪ**]

(v.) 購買

課本例句

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

我們在這街邊市場買些水果吧。

 **buy** [b**ai**]

(v.) 購買

例

(2) I can buy you a cake.

我可以買個蛋糕給你。

= I can buy a cake for you.



 **buy** [b**ai**]

(v.) 購買

 **sell** (v.) 賣

動詞變化：sells ; sold ; selling

 例

The restaurant also sells delicious cakes.

這間餐廳也賣美味的蛋糕。

▶ **were** [wɜː ; wɜː]

(v.) 是 (are 的過去式)

課本例句

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

▶ **was** [wəz ; wɒz]

(v.) 是 (am 和 is 的過去式)

課本例句

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

這以前是個小鎮，但它現在是個大城市。

▶ **many** [ˈmɛni]

(adj.) 許多的



many 後接複數可數名詞。

課本例句

▶ Many people work in that big factory.

很多人在那間大工廠工作。



▶ **then** [ðɛn]

(adv.) 那時；當時

課本例句

▶ Tony: Where was Kevin last weekend?

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

Tony : Kevin 上週末在哪裡？

Bella：他當時和他的朋友們在美國。

▶ **then** [ðɛn]

(adv.) 那時；當時

一字多義

(adv.) 那麼；然後

例

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

他總是在家吃早餐，然後去上學。

(At Paul's house)

(在 Paul 家)

Ann: Uncle Paul, were you home last night?

Paul 伯父，你昨天晚上在家嗎？

Paul: No, I was in Kaohsiung. I was on a trip with my friends.

不，我在高雄。我和我的朋友們去旅行。

Ann: How was the trip? Was it fun?

旅行如何？好玩嗎？

Paul: Yes, it was great.

是的，非常棒。

Ann: How was the weather there?

那裡的天氣如何？

Paul: It was warm and sunny. Kaohsiung is a great city, and Love River is beautiful.

天氣溫暖又晴朗。高雄是一個很棒的城市，而且愛河很漂亮。

Ann: Isn't the river dirty?

那條河不髒嗎？

Paul: No. It was dirty before, but now you can even see fish in the water.

不。它以前很髒，但現在你甚至可以在河裡看到魚。

Ann: That's great.

那太好了。



Paul: Many years ago, there were factories along the river, and the air wasn't clean then. Now, there are a lot of green spaces along the river, and you can take a walk there.

許多年之前，河邊有工廠，而且當時空氣不乾淨。現在，河邊有很多綠色空地，而你可以在那裡散步。

Ann: Wow! Kaohsiung was so different at that time.

哇！高雄那個時候真不一樣。

Paul: Ann, what about you? Where were you yesterday?

Ann, 那你呢？你昨天在哪裡？

Ann: I was in Hong Kong with my parents. We were on a family trip.

我和我的爸媽在香港。我們在家庭旅行。

Paul: Great!

太棒了！

Hong Kong Then and Now

香港昔與今

Take a look at the two photos, and you can see the big changes in Hong Kong.

看看這兩張照片，你就能看到香港的大變化。

Hong Kong was a fishing town many years ago. There were no tall buildings, and there were only small houses. A lot of people there were fishermen. There weren't many visitors in the town, and there weren't many activities for visitors, either.

香港在很多年前是一個漁村。那裡沒有高的建築物，只有小房子。那裡很多人是漁夫。村裡的遊客不多，也沒有很多給遊客參與的活動。

Now, Hong Kong is a rich city. There are a lot of tall buildings. A lot of people in Hong Kong are businessmen. Many people around the world visit this city, and they do many things there. For example, they eat great food in nice restaurants, watch shows, buy gifts, and visit old streets.

現在，香港是一個富有的城市。有很多高的建築物。在香港很多人是商人。許多來自世界各地的人拜訪這座城市，他們在那裡做很多事情。舉例來說，他們在很好的餐廳吃很棒的食物、看表演、買禮物以及造訪古老的街道。



Uncle Paul, were you home last night?

1. 「Uncle + 名字（非姓氏）」用來稱呼男性長輩；
「Aunt + 名字（非姓氏）」則用來稱呼女性長輩。
 2. were 為 are 的過去式，last night（昨晚）為過去時間，因此，此句用過去式來描述過去時間發生的事情，其用法詳見本課 Grammar 1。
 3. home 可當名詞，表「家」，at my home 表「在我家」；home 亦可當副詞，表「到家；回家；在家」，此時 home 不加介系詞，此處便是後者。
- 例** Let's go home.



on a trip

trip 表「旅行」，go / be + on a trip 亦可替換成 take a trip。

例 I was on a trip to Canada last month.



How was the trip? Was it fun?

1. was 為 is 的過去式，由此可推斷 Ann 是在詢問過去的事情。
2. it 指前一句提到的 the trip to Kaohsiung with Paul's friends。



How was the weather there?

1. there 為地方副詞，表「那裡」。在此代替前面提到過的 in Kaohsiung。
2. How was the weather there? 亦可寫作 What was the weather like there?，用來詢問「那裡當時的天氣如何？」。此為本課句型，詳見 Grammar 2。



Isn't the river dirty? No. It was dirty before, but now you can even see fish in the water.

1. Isn't the river dirty? 為否定疑問句，相較一般問句語氣顯得更加驚訝。回答方式與一般問句相同，答案肯定時，回答 Yes；否定時則回答 No。
2. 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。此處則是同一事物在不同時間 before（以前）與 now（現在）的對比。即那條河以前髒，但現在不髒。



Isn't the river dirty? No. It was dirty before, but now you can even see fish in the water.

3. even 為副詞，表「甚至」，用來加強語氣，通常放在要修飾的字前。

例 (1) You don't even know him.

(2) How can you even sleep in such hot weather?

That's great.

代名詞 that 在此指前句 now you can even see fish in the water 。



Many years ago, there were factories along the river

there is / are 的過去式是 there was / were，表「以前在某處有……」。

例 There were a lot of trees along the river, but there are just shops there now.



take a walk

take a walk 表「散步」，也可寫作 go for a walk。

例 My dad always takes a walk / goes for a walk after dinner.



Kaohsiung was so different at that time.

1. so 為副詞，置於形容詞前來加強該形容詞，其他已學過類似用法的副詞有 very、really。

例 The test was so / very / really easy.

2. at that time 為時間副詞，表「在那個時候」，此處意同 then，可互相替換。



一字多義

spring

詞性	字義	例句
名詞	春天	Spring is my favorite season.
	泉	Beitou is famous for its hot springs .



一字多義

fall

詞性	字義	例句
名詞	秋天	The park is really beautiful in fall .
動詞	掉落	A lot of leaves began to fall . Winter is coming.
	跌倒	He fell down the stairs and hurt his leg.



last

詞性	字義	例句
形容詞	前一個的	I was in Taiwan last summer.
	最後的	Saturday is the last day of the week.
副詞	最後地	First, cut the fruit. Next, add some salt to the fruit. Last , mix everything together.



一字多義

fun

詞性	字義	例句
形容詞	有趣的（須用於名詞之前）	There are lots of fun things to do here.
名詞	樂趣	Did you have fun in the party?



Dialogue Pre-listening Questions

① Where is your hometown?

_____ is my hometown.

② Do you like the weather in your hometown?

Yes. It's always warm.

③ Do you like your hometown? Why or why not?

Yes. It's old and beautiful.



I. 擷取與檢索

① Why was Paul in Kaohsiung yesterday?

He was on a trip with his friends.

② Who was Ann with yesterday?

She was with her parents.

③ What can people do along Love River now?

People can take a walk there.



II. 統整與解釋

① How is Love River different now?

1. It is clean now, and people can see fish in the water.
2. There are a lot of green spaces along the river.

② Why did Ann say “Wow”?

Kaohsiung changed a lot, so she was surprised.



III. 省思與評鑑

- ① What was your hometown like when you were a kid? How is it different now?

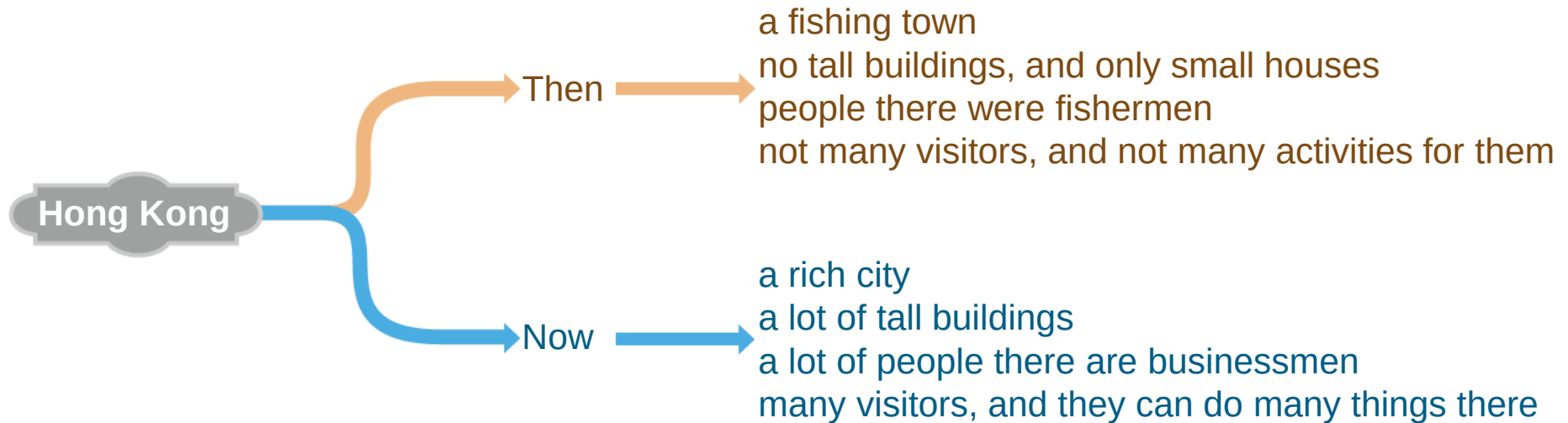
It was quieter than it is now.



閱讀組織架構分析

Q1. How is Hong Kong different now?

Q2. What were the buildings in Hong Kong like many years ago?
What about now?



only small houses

only 表「只；僅」，為副詞。only 可放在句中不同的位置。通常放在 be 動詞及助動詞之後，或一般動詞之前。

例 (1) **Only** you can finish this project. → only 強調主詞

(2) Naomi is **only** ten years old. She's just a kid.

(3) I'm not hungry. I can **only** eat one bowl of rice.

(4) I **only** have one bottle of water in my bag.



A lot of people there were fishermen.

此處的 **there** 指的是以前的香港，因此後面使用過去式 **be** 動詞 **were**。



around the world

around the world 表「世界各地的」。

例 A lot of people around the world came to visit this city last year.



For example, they eat great food in nice restaurants, watch shows, buy gifts, and visit old streets.

1. for example 表「舉例來說」，用來補充說明之前提的論點。
2. 列舉事物時英文使用逗號連接，並於最後一個事項前加上 and。並且為求簡潔有力，此句中共同的主詞 they 只在開頭出現一次，避免重複。

例 My mother takes good care of me. For example, she cooks for me, takes me to school, and helps me with my homework.



then

詞性	字義	例句
副詞	那時；當時	I was in the park this morning. Leo was also there then .
	那麼；然後	Sally ate dinner, and then she brushed her teeth.



look at 、 see 、 watch

英文	字義	例句
look at	注視 (專注、靜態)	Peter is looking at a cool cellphone. He really wants it.
see	看到 (不經意、非刻意)	I always see a dog near Eva's house. It may be her pet.
watch	觀賞 (專注、動態)	Don't watch this TV show. It's terrible.



- ① Did you ever go to Hong Kong before? Was the trip fun?

No, I didn't.

- ② What do you know about Hong Kong? What is it famous for?

Hong Kong is famous for its food.

- ③ What other cities or countries do you want to visit?

I want to visit Norway one day.

I. 擷取與檢索

- ① What were people's jobs in Hong Kong many years ago? What about now?

They were fishermen many years ago.
They are businessmen now.

- ② What were the buildings in Hong Kong like many years ago? What about now?

There were only small houses many years ago. There are a lot of tall buildings now.

II. 統整與解釋

① How is Hong Kong different now?

There are a lot of tall buildings. A lot of people in Hong Kong are businessmen. Many people around the world visit Hong Kong.



III. 省思與評鑑

① Why is Hong Kong so different from before?

People in Hong Kong are getting richer.



課外閱讀素養題

(At Bella's house)

Bella: Nick, let's go out for a picnic.

Nick: Picnic? How's the weather today? Isn't it raining?

Bella: Look! It's sunny, and it's a beautiful day.

Nick: Nice! What's the plan?

Bella: Let's go to the park. We can also play basketball there.

Nick: Great! Let's call Katie. She can come with us.

 picnic 野餐 plan 計畫 call 打電話



Reading



課外閱讀素養題

(At the park)

Katie: I can't believe this weather. It's June, and it's still hot and sunny.

Nick: What's the weather like in your hometown now?

Katie: It's winter in Sydney now. It's cold and wet.

Nick: Does it snow there in winter?

Katie: No, but there is a lot of rain.

Nick: We also have a lot of rain in winter.

Katie: Well, it's summer now, and I can enjoy the good weather here. Lucky me!



* Sydney 雪梨



wet 潮濕的 lucky 幸運的



 (**B**) 1. How's the weather here in June?

(A) It's cold and wet.

(B) It's hot and sunny.

(C) It's cold and rainy.

(D) It's hot and cloudy.

 (**A**) 2. Why does Katie say, "Lucky me!"?  why 為什麼

(A) Because the weather here is different from that in Sydney.

(B) Because it also rains a lot here in winter.

(C) Because Bella and Nick invited her to the picnic.  invite 邀請

(D) Because it doesn't snow in Sydney in winter.





(D) 3. What don't people in Sydney use in winter?

(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

