

Lesson 1

I Play Basketball Every Day

單字片語

Word Bank

1. badminton (n.) 羽毛球

[ˈbædmɪntən]

例：Paul and his sister are playing badminton in the park.

(Paul 和他的姐姐正在公園打羽毛球。)

2. soccer (n.) 足球

[ˈsɒkə]

例：I don't watch soccer games. (我不看足球比賽。)

易混淆字

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

3. volleyball (n.) 排球

[ˈvɒlɪbɔːl]

例：We can play volleyball or basketball this afternoon.

(我們今天下午可以打排球或籃球。)

4. tennis (n.) 網球

[ˈtenɪs]

例：My dad is playing tennis with my mom. (我爸爸正和我媽媽打網球。)

補：table tennis 桌球

5. baseball (n.) 棒球

[ˈbeɪsbɔːl]

base (壘包) + ball

可指運動項目或單顆棒球。

例：(1) I watch baseball games on weekends. (我每週末看棒球比賽。)

(2) Can you play baseball? (你會打棒球嗎?)

6. team (n.) 隊伍

[tiːm]

例：I'm on the school basketball team. (我在籃球校隊。)

補：teamwork (n.) 團隊合作、teammate (n.) 隊友、team sport (n.) 團隊運動

90 年第二次基測試題

(A) Soccer is a kind of _____ sport. That means you cannot play it by yourself.

(A) team (B) popular (C) funny (D) boring

一字多義

(v.) 組隊；合作

補：team up (with...) (和……) 組隊／合作

例：You can team up with Tom for the game. (你可以和 Tom 組隊參加比賽。)

7. player (n.) 運動員；選手

[ˈpleɪ]

play (從事……運動) + er

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

(Jason 是校隊中一位非常棒的羽毛球選手。)

補：在電玩遊戲中常看到的 player 指「玩家」。

Dialogue

8. practice (v. ; n.) 練習

[ˈpræktɪs]

動詞變化：practices ; practiced ; practicing

例：(1) Judy and her friends are practicing basketball at school.

(Judy 和她朋友們正在學校練習籃球。)

(2) We have baseball practice every Saturday.

(我們每週六有棒球練習。)

96 年第二次基測試題

(D) If we want to win the ball game, we'll have to _____ long hours every day.

(A) celebrate (B) follow (C) grow (D) practice

9. after school 放學後

[ˌæftə `skul]

例：Let's play soccer after school. (我們放學後來踢足球吧。)

補：after-school (adj.) 課後的

an after-school club / activity 課後的社團／活動

10. every (adj.) 每一

[ˈevri]

every 後面接單數名詞，其後的動詞要用第三人稱單數動詞。

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

(我和我的朋友們每天練習英文。)

(2) Every girl likes him. (每一個女孩都喜歡他。)

11. can (aux.) 會；能；可以

[kæn ; kən]

1. 無論人稱為何，後面都接原形動詞。

例：Ann: Can I have the cake on the dining table? (我可以吃餐桌上的蛋糕嗎?)

Ben: OK. (好的。)

2. 表「能力」。

例：Kevin can play volleyball. (Kevin 會打排球。)

3. 表「許可」。

例：A: Can I play video games after dinner? (我晚餐後能玩電玩遊戲嗎?)

B: No, you can't. (不，你不能。)

4. 表「請求」。

例：Can you go to the movies with me tonight? (你今晚可以跟我去看電影嗎?)

12. worry (v.) 擔心

[ˈwʌrɪ; ˈwɒrɪ]

動詞變化：worries；worried；worrying

例：I'm fine. Don't worry about me. (我很好。別擔心我。)

補：worry about... 擔心……

13. really (adv.) 真地

[riəli]

1. 表對某事感興趣或驚訝。

例：Jay: I like the strawberry cake. (我喜歡這個草莓蛋糕。)

Lily: Really? I like it, too. (真地嗎？我也喜歡。)

2. 表某事物的真假。

例：Ivy isn't really his sister. (Ivy 真地不是他的妹妹。)

3. 強調形容詞或副詞，用法同 very。

例：Wow. Your brother is really tall. (哇。你哥哥真高。)

補：real (adj.) 真的

14. study (v. ; n.) 研讀；研究

[stʌdi]

動詞變化：studies；studied；studying

例：(1) I study English and math every night. (我每天晚上讀英文和數學。)

(2) Dr. Kent is doing a study on birds in Taiwan. (Kent 博士正在進行臺灣鳥類的研究。)

15. video game (n.) 電玩遊戲

[ˈvɪdɪo ˌɡeɪm]

例：David and his father are playing video games in the living room.

(David 和他爸爸正在客廳玩電玩遊戲。)

16. either (adv.) 也 (用於否定句)

[iðə]

例：Ken: I don't like the storybook. (我不喜歡這本故事書。)

Leo: I don't like it, either. (我也不喜歡。)

比較：too (也) 則用於肯定句。

17. must (aux.) 一定；必須

[mʌst]

1. must 後面接原形動詞。

例：It's late. You must go home now. (很晚了。你現在必須回家。)

2. 「must not + V」表「禁止、不准……」。

例：You must not shout at your mom. (你不准對你媽媽大喊。)

3. must 的過去式為 had to。

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

(當 John 在校隊時，他放學後必須練習網球。)

18. enjoy (v.) 享受

[ɪnˈdʒɔɪ]

動詞變化：enjoys；enjoyed；enjoying

例：I enjoy my school life. What about you?

(我享受我的學校生活。那你呢？)

19. sure (adv.) 當然；(adj.) 確定的

[ʃʊr]

口語中，用來表達同意。

例：(1) Leo: Do you play tennis? (你打網球嗎？)

Kate: Sure. It's my favorite sport. (當然。那是我最喜愛的運動。)

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

(這兩張票是 500 元。你確定嗎？)

20. then (adv.) 那麼；然後

[ðen]

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

(John，拿一顆木瓜。然後打一些木瓜牛奶。)

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

(快點，那麼你可以在車站跟我們會合。)

一字多義

(adv.) 當時

例：I was in the room then. (我當時在這個房間裡。)

21. ticket (n.) 票；券

[ˈtɪkɪt]

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

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

(我有兩張這場棒球比賽的門票。)

Betty: Can I go with you?

(我可以跟你一起去嗎？)

一字多義

(n.) 交通罰單

例：Mason got a speeding ticket. (Mason 收到一張超速罰單。)

22. together (adv.) 一起

[təˈɡeðə]

例：My brother and I go to school together every day.

(我和我哥哥每天一起上學。)

23. how much 多少錢

[ˌhaʊ ˈmʌtʃ]

例：Zack: How much are these books? (這些書多少錢?)

Ally: They are four hundred dollars. (它們是四百元。)

24. hundred (n.) 百

[ˈhʌndrəd]

hundred 和數字連用時，恆用單數。

例：There are one hundred students in my school.

(我的學校有一百個學生。)

補：hundreds of... (phr.) 數以百計的……

例：Look! There are hundreds of people in the park.

(看！有數百人在公園裡。)

25. dollar (n.) 元

[ˈdɒlə]

例：Rita: How much is the tea? (這茶多少錢?)

John: It's thirty-five dollars. (它是三十五元。)

Reading

26. love (v. ; n.) 喜愛

[lʌv]

動詞變化：loves ; loved ; loving

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

(我愛我的父母，而他們也愛我。)

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

(我不知道 Calvin 對棒球的喜愛。)

補：be in love with... 和……戀愛

fall in love with... 愛上……

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

(Ron 第一次見到 Kelly 時就愛上她。)

反：hate (n. ; v.) 憎恨；厭惡

27. join (v.) 參加

[dʒɔɪn]

動詞變化：joins ; joined ; joining

例：(1) Let's join the badminton team this year. (我們今年加入羽球隊吧。)

(2) I can play baseball. Can I join you? (我會打棒球。我可以加入你們嗎?)

28. choose (v.) 選擇

[tʃuːz]

動詞變化：chooses ; chose ; choosing

例：Come here and choose your ice cream, Jonny.

(過來這裡選擇你的冰淇淋，Jonny。)

補：choice (n.) 選擇

29. thought (n.) 想法

[θɔ:t]

表「想法」時，恆用複數。

例：Linda: Can you tell me your thoughts? (你可以告訴我你的想法嗎?)

Jim: Sure. (當然可以。)

30. thing (n.) 事；物

[θɪŋ]

例：My father can do a lot of things. (我爸爸會做很多事情。)

31. score (v. ; n.) 得分

[skɔ:r]

動詞變化：scores ; scored ; scoring

例：(1) What's the score now? (現在的比分是多少?)

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

(他們總是在比賽的最後一分鐘得分。)

32. steal (v.) 抄球；偷竊

[stil]

動詞變化：steals ; stole ; stealing

例：(1) Tony is a basketball player, but he is not good at stealing the ball in the games.

(Tony 是一名籃球選手，但他在球賽中不擅長抄球。)

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

(嘿！不要偷那位老人的錢。)

33. even (adv.) 甚至

['ivən]

例：You can even see white rhinos in the zoo.

(你甚至可以在這動物園看到白犀牛。)

34. win (v.) 贏

[wɪn]

動詞變化：wins ; won ; winning

例：Ann: Can you win the tennis game? (你可以贏得這場網球比賽嗎?)

Tom: Yes, I can. (是的，我可以。)

補：win a game / race 贏得球賽／賽跑

反：lose (v.) 輸掉(比賽)

35. lose (v.) 輸掉(比賽)；失去

[lu:z]

動詞變化：loses ; lost ; losing

例：(1) They are good at soccer. They seldom lose. (他們很擅長足球。他們很少輸。)

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

(David 是一位好球員。我們不能失去他。)

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

例：My dog was lost in the park yesterday. (我的狗昨天在公園裡走失了。)

36. last (adj.) 最後的；前一個的

[læst]

例：(1) Can I have the last orange, Mom? (我能吃最後一顆柳橙嗎，媽媽?)

(2) Where were you last weekend? (你上週末在哪裡?)

一字多義

(v.) 持續

動詞變化：lasts；lasted；lasting

例：This kind of battery can last for ten hours. (這種電池可以持續十小時。)

37. few (adj.) 幾個；很少

[fju]

後接複數可數名詞，有否定意味，表「幾乎沒有」。

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

(John 和他哥哥在學校的朋友很少。)

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

(很少學生能在這個考試中得到高分。這對他們來說太困難了。)

補：a few 指「一些」，後接複數可數名詞，等同 some。

例：I need a few things to make fruit cakes.

(我需要一些東西來製作水果蛋糕。)

38. second (n.) 秒

[ˈsekənd]

例：There are 60 seconds in a minute. (一分鐘有 60 秒。)

補：minute (n.) 分鐘；hour (n.) 小時

39. everything (pron.) 一切事物

[ˈevriθɪŋ]

當主詞時視為單數，須接單數動詞。

例：Is everything all right? (一切都好嗎?)

40. possible (adj.) 可能的

[ˈpɒsəbl]

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

(我們無法贏得這場比賽。這是不可能的。)

反：impossible (adj.) 不可能的

112 年會考試題

(C) It's not easy to see those islands clearly from here on sunny days, and it's even less _____ to see them on cloudy days.

(A) difficult (B) lucky (C) possible (D) special

41. over (prep.) 越過

[ˈovə]

例：We can't jump over the river.

(我們無法跳過這條河。)

42. net (n.) (球) 網

[net]

例：There are two basketball nets on the court. (球場上有兩個籃球網。)

43. touch (n. ; v.) 觸碰

[tʌtʃ]

動詞變化：touches ; touched ; touching

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

(不要碰這隻狗。牠正在睡覺。)

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

(我愛我媽媽的手指在我臉上的觸碰。)

一字多義

(v.) 感動；觸動

例：The story touched many people's hearts. (那故事觸動了許多人的心。)

44. push around 推擠

[ˌpuʃ əˈraʊnd]

動詞變化：pushes ; pushed ; pushing

例：You can't push people around in the game.

(你在這場遊戲中不能推擠人。)

補：push (v.) 推

反：pull (v.) 拉

例：Push the door. Don't pull it. (推門。別拉它。)

45. hard (adj.) 辛苦的；困難的

[hard]

例：(1) The math test is not hard. (這數學考試不難。)

(2) The practice must be hard. (這練習一定很辛苦。)

一字多義

(adj.) 硬的

例：The guava is too hard. Grandpa can't eat it. (這芭樂太硬了。爺爺無法吃它。)

(adv.) 努力地

例：They study hard every day. (他們每天努力讀書。)

46. picture (v.) 想像

[ˈpɪktʃə]

動詞變化：pictures ; pictured ; picturing

例：I can't picture you as a math teacher. (我無法想像你是個數學老師。)

Lesson 2

My Brother Gets up at Five in the Morning

單字片語

Word Bank

1. get up 起床

[ˌɡet `ʌp]

動詞變化：gets；got；getting

例：I get up at 6:30 every morning. (我每天早上六點半起床。)

補：wake up 醒來、wake sb up 叫醒某人

例：My mom wakes me up at 7 o'clock every morning.
(我媽媽每天早上七點叫醒我。)

2. teeth (n.) 牙齒 (tooth [tuθ] 為單數形)

[tiθ]

「brush one's teeth」表「刷牙」。

例：Toby brushes his teeth every night. (Toby 每晚刷牙。)

補：toothbrush (n.) 牙刷

toothpaste (n.) 牙膏 (不可數名詞)

3. face (n.) 臉

[fes]

例：Helen has a beautiful face. (Helen 有一張美麗的臉孔。)

補：make a face 扮鬼臉、face to face 面對面

4. take a shower 淋浴

[ˌtek ə `ʃaʊə]

動詞變化：takes；took；taking

例：My brother is taking a shower in the bathroom.

(我哥哥正在浴室淋浴。)

補：shower (n.) 淋浴；沖澡

5. breakfast (n.) 早餐

[ˌbrekfəst]

「have... for breakfast」表「吃……當早餐」。

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

(我們每天早上吃早餐然後去上學。)

(2) I have hamburgers for breakfast every day.

(我每天吃漢堡當早餐。)

補：lunch 午餐、dinner 晚餐、brunch 早午餐

6. classmate (n.) 同學

[ˌklæs.meɪt]

class (班級) + mate (同伴；伙伴)

例：Jim is my classmate. We are in Class 701.

(Jim 是我的同學。我們在 701 班。)

7. play the guitar 彈吉他

[ˌpleɪ ðə ɡɪˈtɑː]

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

例：Tom is cool. He can play the guitar.
(Tom 很酷。他會彈吉他。)

8. teach (v.) 教

[titʃ]

1. 動詞變化：teaches；taught；teaching

例：My uncle teaches math at this school. (我叔叔在這所學校教數學。)

2. 「teach + 人 + 名詞...」

例：Can you teach me math? (你可以教我數學嗎?)

3. 「teach + 人 + to + 動詞...」

例：Can you teach me to play the guitar?
(你可以教我彈吉他嗎?)

補：learn (v.) 學習

9. help (v. ; n.) 幫助

[help]

1. 動詞變化：helps；helped；helping
2. 「help + 人 + with + 事物」；「help + 人 + (to) + 原形動詞」。

例：(1) How can I help you? (我可以如何幫助你?)

(2) Gary helps me with these books. He is very nice.
(Gary 幫我搬這些書。他人很好。)

(3) Can you help me (to) do my homework?
(你可以協助我做作業嗎?)

(4) Thank you for your help. (謝謝你的幫忙。)

補：helpful (adj.) 有幫助的

10. homework (n.) 家庭作業

[ˈhɒm.wɜːk]

1. 表學校給的作業，為不可數名詞。

例：My father's English is good. He can help me with my English homework.
(我爸爸的英文很好。他可以幫助我做英文作業。)

2. 表「做作業」，動詞用 do。

例：Fred is doing his homework in the room. (Fred 正在房間裡做作業。)

11. take a bath 泡澡

[ˌteɪk ə ˈbæθ]

動詞變化：takes；took；taking

例：My brother takes a bath every morning.
(我哥哥每天早上泡澡。)

補：bath (n.) 洗澡

97 年第二次基測試題

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

(A) bath (B) rest (C) vacation (D) walk

12. break (n.) 暫停；休息

[brek]

例：Let's have a short **break** for lunch. (我們短暫休息吃午餐吧。)

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

一字多義

(v.) 打破

動詞變化：breaks；broke；breaking

例：Don't break the cup. (不要打破杯子。)

Dialogue

13. again (adv.) 再一次

[ə`geɪn]

例：Don't do that **again**. That's not nice.

(不要再做那件事了。那樣不好。)

補：over and over (again) 一再地

14. mean (v.) 意指

[min]

動詞變化：means；meant；meaning

例：Larry: I don't like this video game. (我不喜歡這個電玩遊戲。)

Betty: What do you **mean**? Don't you play it with your friends every day?

(你是指什麼？你不是每天和你朋友們一起玩它嗎？)

補：mean it 說真的

例：Give it back to me! I mean it. (把東西還我！我是說真的。)

一字多義

(v.) 試圖；打算

mean to V 故意……

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

(對不起。我不是故意要傷害你的感情。)

(adj.) 小氣的；刻薄的

例：He is a mean person. (他是一個小氣的人。)

15. share (v.) 分享；共用

[ʃer]

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

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

(這蛋糕太大了。我們和我們的朋友們一起分享它吧。)

(2) My brother and I share a room. (我哥哥跟我共用一間房間。)

96 年第一次基測試題

(D) We don't have enough toys for each child, so they will have to _____ them with each other.

(A) follow (B) prepare (C) repeat (D) share

16. use (v. ; n.) 使用

[juːz ; juːs]

動詞變化：uses；used；using

例：Bella uses the bathroom for 30 minutes every night.

(Bella 每天晚上使用浴室三十分鐘。)

補：make use of... 利用……

例：You should make good use of your time. (你應該好好利用時間。)

補：useful (adj.) 有用的

一字多義

(n.) 用途；用處

例：The cellphone is out of use. (這支手機已不再被使用了。)

17. almost (adv.) 幾乎

[ˈɔːl.mɒst]

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

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

(Kelly 喜愛電玩遊戲。她幾乎每晚都玩。)

18. hour (n.) 小時

[aʊr]

字首為母音，不定冠詞要用 an。

例：Cindy studies English for two hours every day.

(Cindy 每天讀英文兩小時。)

補：minute (n.) 分鐘、second (n.) 秒

19. exercise (v. ; n.) 運動

[ˈeksə.saɪz]

1. 動詞變化：exercises；exercised；exercising

2. 當名詞表「運動」時，不可數。

例：(1) Let's exercise in the gym. (我們去健身房運動吧。)

(2) Ken does / takes exercise every morning. (Ken 每天早上做運動。)

一字多義

(n.) 習題 (可數名詞)

例：Do the exercises on page 10. (做第 10 頁的習題。)

20. jog (v.) 慢跑

[dʒɑːg]

動詞變化：jogs；jogged；jogging

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

(晚餐後別慢跑。那樣對你不好。)

補：run (v.) 跑

21. know (v.) 知道

[noʊ]

動詞變化：knows；knew；knowing

例：Ben: Do you know that man? (你認識那個男人嗎?)

Ann: Yes, he's my uncle. (是的，他是我的叔叔。)

22. come on 算了吧

[kʌm `ɑːn]

1. 動詞變化：comes；came；coming

例：Emily: I know everyone on the school team. (我認識校隊裡的每個人。)

Jay: Oh, come on. You don't. (噢，算了吧。你沒有。)

2. 也可用於鼓勵或催促某人，似中文的「快點」。

例：Come on, let's go. (快點，我們走吧。)

23. Give me a break. 饒了我吧。

[ˌɡɪv mi ə `breɪk]

1. 動詞變化：gives；gave；giving

2. break 在此是名詞，指「休息時間」。片語字面上是「給我點休息時間吧」，故可解釋為「饒了我吧」。

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

(我們來慢跑吧，然後我們可以練習網球。)

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

(噢，饒了我吧。現在時間很晚了。)

Reading

24. club (n.) 社團；俱樂部

[klʌb]

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

(我們學校附近有個為年輕人設立的足球社團。)

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

(你是訪客還是俱樂部會員?)

25. film (n.) 影片；電影

[film]

例：(1) What is your favorite film ?

(你最喜愛的電影是什麼?)

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

(Cathy 每個週末在家看電視上的電影。)

同：movie (n.) 電影

26. start (v. ; n.) 開始

[start]

動詞變化：starts ; started ; starting

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

(我們的英文課在八點十分開始。)

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

(你的國中生活有好的開始嗎?)

反：end (v. ; n.) 結束

同：begin (v.) 開始

補：beginning (n.) 開始

27. develop (v.) 發展

[di'veləp]

動詞變化：develops ; developed ; developing

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

(我們現在可以提出想法。然後今天下午我們可以討論它們。)

28. story (n.) 故事

[ˈstɔ:ri]

例：Cindy is reading a story to her daughter.

(Cindy 正在讀一則故事給她的女兒聽。)

補：表達「說故事」，動詞用 tell。

例：My grandpa is telling a story about love.

(我爺爺正在說一個關於愛的故事。)

29. idea (n.) 想法；點子

[aɪ'diə]

例：(1) Alex: Let's go to the zoo this weekend. (我們這個週末去動物園吧。)

Kate: That's a good idea. (那是個好點子。)

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

(Sam 對於這個故事有任何想法嗎?)

補：I have no idea. 我不知道。／我不清楚。

30. into (prep.) 進入；到……裡面

[ɪntə]

例：(1) Let's make these grapes into juice. (我們來將這些葡萄榨成汁吧。)

(2) Don't go into my room, please. (請不要進入我的房間。)

一字多義

(prep.) 成為

例：We can develop your story into a great film.

(我們可以把你的故事發展成一部很棒的電影。)

31. learn (v.) 學習；得知

[lɜ:n]

1. 動詞變化：learns；learned / learnt；learning

2. 「learn to V」表「學習做……」。

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

(James 不會彈吉他，但他正在學習。)

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

(我正在學習彈吉他。)

(3) What can we learn from the book?

(我們從這本書可以得知什麼？)

32. upload (v.) 上傳

[ʌp'lod]

動詞變化：uploads；uploaded；uploading

例：I'm uploading the pictures from my cellphone.

(我正在從我手機上傳這些圖片。)

反：download (v.) 下載

33. rising (adj.) 上升的

[ˈraɪzɪŋ]

例：Naomi is a rising tennis star. (Naomi 是個上升中的網球明星。)

補：rise (v.) 上升

例：A: What time does the sun rise? (太陽在幾點升起？)

B: At 5:37 a.m. (在早上 5 點 37 分。)

34. star (n.) 明星；星星

[stɑː]

例：(1) Emma Stone is my favorite movie star.

(Emma Stone 是我最喜愛的電影明星。)

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

補：sun (n.) 太陽、moon (n.) 月亮

35. business (n.) 行業；生意

[ˈbɪznɪs]

例：(1) What business are you in? (你從事什麼行業？)

(2) How is the business? (生意如何？)

96 年第一次基測試題

(A) The _____ at Linda's supermarket is very good, so she makes a lot of money.

(A) business (B) example (C) knowledge (D) menu

一字多義

(n.) 公司

例：Tracy runs her own computer business.

(Tracy 經營她自己的電腦公司。)

36. does (aux.) 助動詞 (do 的第三人稱單數形)

[dʌz]

1. 用於現在簡單式的否定與疑問句。

2. 使用於主詞為第三人稱 he / she / it。

例：Jay: Does your brother go to junior high school? (你哥哥讀國中嗎?)

Amy: Yes, he is a junior high school student. (是的，他是一個國中生。)

37. I see. 我了解了。

[aɪ `si]

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

(我現在無法跟你說話。我正在做我的家庭作業。)

Ann: I see. (我了解了。)

38. has (v.) 有 (have 的第三人稱單數形)

[hæz]

使用於現在簡單式中主詞為第三人稱 he / she / it。

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

(Ivy 有兩個姐姐，但我沒有。我沒有任何姐妹。)

39. last (v.) 持續

[læst]

動詞變化：lasts ; lasted ; lasting

例：The movie lasts for about two hours. (這部電影長度大約兩小時。)

Lesson 3

What's the Date Today?

單字片語

Word Bank

1. month (n.) 月

[mʌnθ]

例：(1) There are twelve months in a year. (一年有十二個月。)

(2) The baby is only two months old. (這個嬰兒只有兩個月大。)

補：day (n.) 日、week (n.) 週、year (n.) 年

2. January (n.) 一月

[ˈdʒænjuəri]

縮寫為 Jan.。

例：(1) The year starts with January.

(一年始於一月。)

(2) Ann's birthday is on January 1st.

(Ann 的生日在一月一日。)

3. February (n.) 二月

[ˈfebruəri]

縮寫為 Feb.。

例：My grandma's birthday is in February.

(我奶奶的生日在二月。)

4. March (n.) 三月

[mɑːtʃ]

縮寫為 Mar.。

例：Ted's birthday is on March 10th.

(Ted 的生日在三月十號。)

90 年第二次基測試題

(**D**) March is the third month of the year. It comes _____ February and April.

(A) about (B) before (C) during (D) between

5. April (n.) 四月

[ˈeɪprəl]

縮寫為 Apr.。

例：Alex goes to the USA with his parents every April.

(Alex 每年四月和他的父母去美國。)

6. May (n.) 五月

[meɪ]

例：Mother's Day is on the second Sunday in May.

(母親節在五月的第二個星期日。)

一字多義

(aux.) (用於請求許可) 可以

例：May I go to the bathroom? (我可以去洗手間嗎?)

7. **June (n.)** 六月

[dʒun]

縮寫為 Jun.。

例：_____ **June** _____ is the 6th month of the year. (六月是一年中第六個月分。)

8. **July (n.)** 七月

[dʒuːlaɪ]

縮寫為 Jul.。

例：We don't go to school _____ **in** _____ **July** _____.
(我們七月不用上學。)

9. **August (n.)** 八月

[ˈɔɡəst]

縮寫為 Aug.。

例：(1) It is very hot _____ **in** _____ **August** _____ in Taipei.
(臺北八月非常熱。)

(2) Father's Day in Taiwan is _____ **on** _____ **August** _____ 8th.
(臺灣的父親節在八月八日。)

10. **September (n.)** 九月

[sepˈtembə]

縮寫為 Sept.。

例：Teacher's Day is _____ **in** _____ **September** _____. (教師節在九月。)

11. **October (n.)** 十月

[ɒkˈtəbə]

縮寫為 Oct.。

例：September is between August and _____ **October** _____.
(九月介於八月和十月之間。)

12. **November (n.)** 十一月

[noʊˈvembə]

縮寫為 Nov.。

例：It is cold _____ **in** _____ **November** _____ here. (這裡十一月很冷。)

13. **December (n.)** 十二月

[dɪˈsembə]

縮寫為 Dec.。

例：Students in the USA don't go to school _____ **on** _____ **December** _____ 25th.
(美國的學生十二月二十五日不用上學。)

Dialogue

14. race (n. ; v.) 賽跑；競賽

[res]

1. 動詞變化：races；raced；racing

2. 特別指「競速」的比賽，如賽跑、游泳競賽。

例：(1) I watch the car race every Sunday. (我每個星期日看賽車。)

(2) Come on! I'll race against you. (來啊！我要跟你競賽。)

15. whose (adj. ; pron.) 誰的

[huz]

放疑問句的句首，後面可接名詞。

例：(1) Zack: Whose dog is running in the park? (誰的狗在公園裡跑?)

Joan: That's John's dog. (那是 John 的狗。)

(2) There's a cup on the table. Whose is it?

(桌子上有一個杯子。是誰的?)

96 年第二次基測試題

(D) Emma: _____ umbrella is it?

Sherry: It's Ann's. She forgot to take it home.

(A) What (B) Where (C) Which (D) Whose

16. when (adv.) 何時

[(h)wen]

為詢問時間的疑問詞。

例： Leo: When is the meeting with the students in New York City?

(和紐約學生的會議是何時?)

Kelly: It's at 8 p.m. (是晚上八點。)

一字多義

(conj.) 當……時

例：When Oscar studied in the UK, he met his wife.

(當 Oscar 在英國讀書時，他認識了他的妻子。)

17. date (n.) 日期；約會

[det]

例：(1) Ann: What's the date today? (今天幾月幾日?)

Ben: It's May 28th. (五月二十八日。)

(2) Jenny and David have a date tonight. (Jenny 和 David 今晚有個約會。)

18. third (adj. ; n.) 第三 (的)

[θɜd]

three 的序數。

例：(1) Tuesday is the third day of the week. (星期二是一週的第三天。)

(2) Her birthday is on August third. (她的生日在八月三日。)

補：one-third (n.) 三分之一、two-thirds (n.) 三分之二

19. away (adv.) 離……之遠；離開

[ə`we]

可以指時間上或空間上的距離。

例：(1) Today is May 8th. Father's Day is three months away.

(今天是五月八日。父親節是在三個月後。)

(2) The museum is ten miles away.

(博物館離這裡有十英里遠。)

(3) Stay away from him. (離他遠一點。)

20. first (adj. ; n. ; adv.) 第一 (的) ; 首先

[fɜst]

one 的序數。

例：(1) Sunday is the first day of the week.

(星期日是一週的第一天。)

(2) Leo is my first friend in this school.

(Leo 是我在這間學校的第一個朋友。)

(3) I can go with you, but I have to call my mom first.

(我可以跟你去，但我必須先打電話給我媽媽。)

21. runner (n.) 跑者

[ˈrʌnə]

例：Eddie is a good runner. He can win the race.

(Eddie 是個很棒的跑者。他可以贏得這場賽跑。)

補：swimmer (n.) 泳者、dancer (n.) 舞者、singer (n.) 歌手

補：run (v.) 跑；經營

動詞變化：runs ; ran ; running

例：(1) I can run a mile in ten minutes.

(我可以在十分鐘內跑一英里。)

(2) Larry's father runs a small business in town.

(Larry 的父親在鎮上經營一間小商店。)

22. work (v. ; n.) 工作

[wɜk]

1. 動詞變化：works ; worked ; working

2. 當名詞表「工作」時為不可數名詞。

例：(1) My parents work from Monday to Friday.

(我父母星期一到星期五上班。)

(2) Jasmine starts her work at nine every day.

(Jasmine 每天九點開始她的工作。)

一字多義

(n.) 作品；著作 (可數名詞)

例：I like the writer's works very much.

(我非常喜歡那位作家的作品。)

23. take care of 照顧

[ˈtek ˌkeɪ əv]

動詞變化：takes；took；taking

例：My sister has a pet. She takes care of it every day.

(我姐姐有一隻寵物。她每天照顧牠。)

98 年第一次基測試題

(C) Jim grew up with many animals at home and knows well how to _____ pets.

(A) belong to (B) get away from (C) take care of (D) wake up

一字多義

處理；負責

例：Don't worry. I'll take care of the drinks for the party.

(別擔心。我會處理派對所需的飲料。)

24. also (adv.) 也

[ˈɔlso]

用於肯定句，通常放在 be 動詞後或一般動詞前。

同：too (也) 則放在句尾。

例：(1) Jane is good at tennis. She is also good at badminton.

(Jane 很擅長網球。她也擅長羽毛球。)

(2) Kenny plays the guitar every day, and Judy also plays the guitar every day.

(Kenny 每天彈吉他，Judy 也每天彈吉他。)

25. play the role of... 扮演……的角色

[ˌpleɪ ðə ˈrɒl əv]

動詞變化：plays；played；playing

例：Frank plays the role of a young doctor in the movie.

(Frank 在這部電影中扮演年輕醫生的角色。)

Reading

26. letter (n.) 信件

[ˈletə]

例：Daniel is writing a letter to his mom.

(Daniel 正在寫信給他的媽媽。)

一字多義

(n.) 字母

例：Our names all start with the letter S.

(我們的名字都是以字母 S 開頭。)

27. dear (adj.) 親愛的

[dɪr]

例：Nice to see you again, my dear friend.

(很高興再次遇見你，我親愛的朋友。)

補：在英文書信裡，常用 Dear 開頭作問候語。

例：Dear Mom / Mr. Smith / Rita (親愛的媽媽 / Smith 先生 / Rita)

28. still (adv.) 仍然

[stɪl]

用於肯定句，通常放在 be 動詞後或一般動詞前。

例：(1) John: Do you still have Linda's phone number?

(你仍有 Linda 的電話號碼嗎?)

Mary: Yes. It's 8665-1234. (有。是 8665-1234。)

(2) It's late, but Carl is still watching TV.

(現在很晚了，但 Carl 仍然在看電視。)

29. busy (adj.) 忙碌的

['bɪzi]

1. 「人 + be busy + V-ing...」。

2. 「人 + be busy with + 事...」。

例：(1) I can't go out with you. I'm busy now.

(我沒辦法跟你出去。我現在很忙碌。)

(2) Cindy is busy making videos. She can't go with us.

(Cindy 正忙著製作影片。她不能跟我們去。)

(3) The children are busy with their homework.

(孩子們忙著做作業。)

30. miss (v.) 想念

[mɪs]

動詞變化：misses；missed；missing

例：My dad works in the USA. I miss him a lot.

(我爸爸在美國工作。我很想念他。)

一字多義

(v.) 錯過

例：I missed the beginning of the movie.

(我錯過了那部電影的開頭。)

31. housework (n.) 家事

['haʊs.wɜ:k]

「做」家事的動詞須使用 do。

例：(1) William helps his father with the housework every day.

(William 每天幫他父親做家事。)

(2) Sandra does housework every day.

(Sandra 每天做家事。)

32. mop (v. ; n.) 拖 (地) ; 拖把

[mɒp]

動詞變化：mops ; mopped ; mopping

例：(1) Let's mop the floor together. (我們一起來拖地吧。)

(2) The mop is dirty. Don't use it. (那支拖把是髒的。不要用它。)

90 年第二次基測試題

(D) When the floor is dirty, my brother is always the first one to _____ it.

(A) finish (B) solve (C) change (D) mop

33. floor (n.) 地板 ; 樓層

[flɔː]

例：(1) There is a big box on the floor.

(地上有一個大箱子。)

(2) My room is on the second floor.

(我的房間在二樓。)

辨別：floor 用以指稱「室內的地板」，而 ground 則用以指稱「室外的地面」。

34. do the dishes 洗碗盤

[ˈdu ðə ˈdɪʃɪz]

動詞變化：does ; did ; doing

例：Ian does the dishes after dinner every night.

(Ian 每天晚上晚餐後洗碗。)

35. second (adj. ; n.) 第二 (的)

[ˈsekənd]

two 的序數。

例：(1) My second class starts at 9:10 a.m.

(我的第二堂課在早上九點十分開始。)

(2) Today is April second. (今天是四月二日。)

36. over there 在那邊

[ˌovə ˈðeə]

例：Lisa: Who's the boy over there? (那邊那個男孩是誰?)

Bill: He's Gina's brother. (他是 Gina 的弟弟。)

Lesson 4

How Much Cake Do You Want?

單字片語

Word Bank

1. food (n.) 食物

[fud]

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」。

例：(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。)

(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。)

2. bottle (n.) 瓶子

[ˈbatl]

例： Ian: Where is the water bottle? (水瓶在哪?)

Jean: Isn't it in the kitchen? (它不是在廚房嗎?)

3. water (n. ; v.) 水；澆水

[ˈwɔtə]

1. 動詞變化：waters ; watered ; watering

2. 當「水」時是不可數名詞。

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

(瓶子裡沒有任何水。)

(2) Ann is watering flowers in the garden.

(Ann 正在花園裡澆花。)

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。)

4. pie (n.) 派

[paɪ]

1. a pie (一個派) →可數名詞

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

(Cindy 和她哥哥正在廚房吃一個派。)

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。)

5. **piece (n.)** 塊；片；張

[pis]

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

(盤子上有兩片蛋糕。)

(2) Please give me a piece of paper.

(請給我一張紙。)

補：a piece of cake 很容易的事

6. **glass (n.)** 玻璃杯；玻璃

[glæs]

1. 當「玻璃杯」時，為可數名詞。

例：I'm thirsty. Can I have a glass of water? (我很渴。我可以要一杯水嗎?)

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。)

109 年教育會考試題

(B) Look at the picture. The man is holding one of the _____.

(A) bowls

(B) glasses

(C) plates

(D) spoons



7. **plate (n.)** 盤子

[plet]

例：Please wash these plates after lunch. (請在午餐後洗這些盤子。)

8. **noodle (n.)** 麵條

[ˈnuːdl]

常用複數形 noodles。

例：Ken: Let's eat noodles for dinner. (我們晚餐吃麵吧。)

Lena: That's a good idea. (那是個好主意。)

補：rice noodles 米粉、instant noodles 泡麵

9. **bowl (n.)** 碗

[bol]

例：Tina: Can I have a bowl of rice? (我可以要一碗飯嗎?)

John: Sure, you can. (當然可以。)

10. **rice (n.)** 米；飯

[raɪs]

為不可數名詞。

例：We eat rice for lunch at school every day.

(我們每天在學校吃飯當午餐。)

補：a grain of rice 表「一粒米」；a bowl of rice 表「一碗飯」

Dialogue

11. pancake (n.) 鬆餅

[ˈpæŋ.kek]

例：Jerry is eating pancakes for breakfast. (Jerry 正在吃鬆餅當早餐。)

補：pan (n.) 平底鍋

比較：pancake 和 waffle：

	
pancake 鬆餅	waffle 格子鬆餅
外型：扁平、無紋路	外型：略厚、格紋

12. how many 多少 (個)

[ˌhaʊ ˈmeni]

其後接複數可數名詞。

例：Sam: How many brothers do you have? (你有多少個兄弟?)

Lily: I have two. (我有兩個。)

13. flour (n.) 麵粉

[ˈflaʊr]

為不可數名詞。

例：I can make noodles with flour. (我可以用麵粉做麵條。)

辨別：flower (花) 與 flour 發音相同。

14. of course 當然

[əv ˈkɔ:rs]

例：Peter: Can I go to the basketball game with you? (我可以和你一起去籃球比賽嗎?)

Linda: Of course. (當然。)

補：course (n.) 課程

反：Of course not. 當然不是。

15. which (adj.; pron.) 哪一個

[(h)wɪtʃ]

which 用在有選擇的情況下，詢問對方是哪一個。

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

(你要哪個，綠茶還是草莓牛奶?)

Tina: The strawberry milk is fine. (草莓牛奶好了。)

16. enough (adj.) 足夠的

[ə ˈnʌf; ɪ ˈnʌf]

例：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。)

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

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

補：Enough is enough. 夠了；適可而止。

17. **yummy (adj.)** 美味的

[ˈjʌmi]

例：These pies are yummy. (這些派很美味。)

同：delicious (adj.)、tasty (adj.) 美味的

18. **easy (adj.)** 容易的

[ˈi:zi]

例：I can make noodles. It is very easy for me.

(我會做麵條。那對我來說很簡單。)

反：difficult (adj.)、hard (adj.) 困難的

Reading

19. **step (n.)** 步驟；一步

[step]

例：(1) Follow the steps, and you can make a cake.

(遵循這些步驟，你就可以做蛋糕。)

(2) Watch your step. (小心你的腳步。)

一字多義

(v.) 踩；踏

動詞變化：steps；stepped；stepping

例：Oh, you stepped on my foot! (喔，你踩到我的腳了！)

20. **delicious (adj.)** 美味的

[dɪˈlɪʃəs]

例：My brother can make delicious breakfast. (我哥哥會做好吃的早餐。)

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

同：yummy (adj.)、tasty (adj.) 美味的

21. **difficult (adj.)** 困難的

[ˈdɪfə.kəlt]

例：Joe can make pies. It is not difficult for him. (Joe 會做派。那對他來說並不困難。)

100 年第二次基測試題

(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

反：easy (adj.) 容易的

22. put (v.) 放置

[pʊt]

動詞變化：puts；put；putting

例：Don't **put** your bag on the table.

(不要把你的包包放在桌上。)

補：put down 放下、put on 穿上

例：(1) Put down your pencil. (放下你的鉛筆。)

(2) Put on your jacket. (穿上你的夾克。)

23. add (v.) 添加

[æd]

1. 動詞變化：adds；added；adding

2. 「add A to B」表「將 A 加到 B 中」。

例： **Add** some milk **to** the tea, and you get milk tea.

(加一些牛奶在茶裡，你就有奶茶。)

一字多義

(v.) 把……相加

例：Add five and three to make eight. (五加三等於八。)

24. salt (n.) 鹽

[sɔlt]

例：Don't add too much **salt** to the egg. (不要加太多鹽在這蛋上。)

25. mix (v.) 混合

[mɪks]

動詞變化：mixes；mixed；mixing

例：(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。)

(2) **Mix** the eggs **into** the flour. (在麵粉裡加入雞蛋混合。)

26. heat (v. ; n.) 加熱；熱

[hit]

1. 動詞變化：heats；heated；heating

2. 「heat (up)+某物」表示「把……加熱；使……變熱」。

例：(1) Please **heat** **up** the pan first. (請先加熱這個平底鍋。)

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

27. pan (n.) 平底鍋

[pæn]

例：My mother cooks with a **pan**. (我媽媽用平底鍋煮菜。)

28. **butter** (n.) 奶油

[ˈbʌtə]

例：I need some butter to make pancakes. (我需要一些奶油來做鬆餅。)

29. **little** (adj.) 小的

[ˈlɪtl]

例：John's dog is not big. It's little . (John 的狗不大隻。牠很小隻。)

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。)

30. **round** (adj.) 圓形的

[raʊnd]

例：Frank has a round face. (Frank 有一張圓圓的臉。)

一字多義

(n.) 圓形物

例：Cut the carrots into rounds. (把紅蘿蔔切成圓形。)

31. **batter** (n.) 糊狀物

[ˈbætə]

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。

例：Please use the batter to make pancakes. (請用這麵糊去做鬆餅。)

一字多義

(n.) 打擊手 (可數名詞)

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。)

32. **until** (conj. ; prep.) 直到……為止

[ənˈtɪl]

例：(1) Don't wait until it's too late.

(不要等到為時已晚。)

(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。)

97 年第二次基測試題

(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

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。)

33. brown (adj. ; n.) 棕色 (的)

[braʊn]

- 例：(1) Ken has beautiful brown eyes. (Ken 有雙美麗的棕色眼睛。)
(2) There's too much brown in the picture. (這幅畫有太多棕色。)

34. both (adj. ; pron.) 兩者 (……都)

[boθ]

- 例：(1) My parents are both teachers. (我的父母都是老師。)
(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。)

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。)

(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。)

(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。)

(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。)

35. side (n.) 邊；面

[saɪd]

- 例：The dog is sitting on the right side of the playground.
(那隻狗正坐在遊樂場的右邊。)

36. ready (adj.) 準備好的

[ˈredɪ]

「ready for + N / to + V」表示「準備好做……」。

- 例：Ann: Are you ready? (你準備好了嗎?)
Ben: No, give me a minute. (還沒，給我一分鐘。)

100 年北北基聯測試題

(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

37. can (n.) (鐵、鋁) 罐

[kæn]

- 例：I need six cans of apple juice.
(我需要六罐蘋果汁。)

38. need (v.) 需要

[nid]

1. 動詞變化：needs；needed；needing

2. need to V 需要做某事。

例：(1) Jenny: How many apples do you need? (你需要多少顆蘋果?)

Alex: Four. (四顆。)

(2) Iris needs to do the dishes this evening. (Iris 今晚需要洗碗。)

39. how much 多少

[ˌhaʊ ˈmʌtʃ]

其後接不可數名詞。

例：Ken: How much milk do you want? (你們要多少牛奶?)

Amy: We want three glasses of milk. (我們要三杯牛奶。)

Lesson 5

How Often Do You Clean Your Room?

單字片語

Word Bank

1. clean (v. ; adj.) 打掃；乾淨的

[klin]

動詞變化：cleans ; cleaned ; cleaning

例：(1) The room is dirty. Let's clean it together. (這房間好髒。我們一起打掃吧。)

(2) The table is not clean. (這張桌子不乾淨。)

反：dirty (adj.) 髒的

2. set the table 擺碗盤

[.set ðə `teb!]

動詞變化：sets ; set ; setting

例：John is setting the table in the dining room. (John 正在飯廳裡擺碗盤。)

3. take out 拿出去

[.tek `aut]

動詞變化：takes ; took ; taking

例：Please take out the trash at seven. (請在七點時把垃圾拿出去。)

補：takeout (n.) 外帶 (餐點)

4. trash (n.) 垃圾

[træʃ]

例：(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。)

(2) Don't leave your trash here. (別把你的垃圾留在這裡。)

同：garbage (n.) 垃圾

Dialogue

5. street (n.) 街道

[strit]

street 在英文住址上可簡寫為 St.。

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

(公車站在繁忙的街上。)

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

(Johnny 和我住在同一條街上。)

補：road (n.) 路

6. market (n.) 市場

[`markit]

例：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。)

補：supermarket (n.) 超級市場

7. town (n.) 城鎮

[taʊn]

例：There is a night market in town. (鎮上有個夜市。)

補：city (n.) 城市、country (n.) 鄉間；國家

8. anytime (adv.) 任何時候

[ˈenɪtaɪm]

例：You can come here anytime. (你隨時可以來這裡。)

補：anywhere (adv.) 任何地方、anything (pron.) 任何東西

9. seldom (adv.) 很少

[ˈseldəm]

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」。

例：(1) I seldom eat out. I often eat at home. (我很少外食。我時常在家吃飯。)

(2) I am seldom late for school. (我上學很少遲到。)

→ I seldom go to school late.

100 年北北基試題

(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

10. always (adv.) 總是

[ˈɔlwɛz]

為頻率副詞，在句中放在「be 動詞後」、「一般動詞前」或「助動詞後」。

例：Ivan always does his homework after school. (Ivan 總是在放學後做回家功課。)

11. habit (n.) 習慣

[ˈhæbɪt]

例：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。)

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。)

俚：Old habits die hard. 積習難改。

97 年第二次基測試題

(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

12. never (adv.) 從不

[ˈnevə]

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」。

例：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。)

13. often (adv.) 時常

[ˈɒfən]

為頻率副詞，在句中放在「be 動詞後」、「一般動詞前」或「助動詞後」。

例：Nancy often eats pancakes for breakfast.

(Nancy 時常吃鬆餅當早餐。)

14. sometimes (adv.) 有時候

[ˈsʌm.taɪmz]

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」。

例：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。)

2. 也可放在句首。

例：Sometimes we have lunch together. (有時我們一起吃午餐。)

15. usually (adv.) 通常

[ˈjuːʒuəli]

為頻率副詞，在句中放在「be 動詞後」、「一般動詞前」或「助動詞後」。

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

(我們通常在早上七點上學。)

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

(Jason 不常去市場。)

16. dirty (adj.) 髒的

[ˈdɜːti]

例：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

108 年會考試題

(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

17. believe (v.) 相信

[bɪˈliːv]

動詞變化：believes；believed；believing

例：Irene: I can eat five bowls of rice at a time. (我一次可以吃五碗飯。)

Ivan: Come on! I don't believe you. (少來！我不相信你。)

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。

例：Do you believe in ghosts? (你相信有鬼嗎?)

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

18. once (adv.) 一次

[wʌns]

例：Tina goes to the night market once a week. (Tina 每週逛夜市一次。)

19. twice (adv.) 兩次

[twɑɪs]

例：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。)

20. terrible (adj.) 可怕的；糟糕的

[ˈterəbəl]

例：(1) Jay: There is a lot of trash in the kitchen. (這廚房有好多垃圾。)

Zoe: That's terrible. (真糟糕。)

(2) There's a terrible noise in the bathroom. (浴室裡有一個很可怕的声音。)

Reading

21. following (n. ; adj.) 下列事物 (或人員) ; 下述的

[ˈfɒləwɪŋ]

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。

例：(1) Please read the following with me. (請跟著我閱讀下面的內容。)

(2) Please answer the following questions. (請回答下列問題。)

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。)

22. may (aux.) 也許

[meɪ]

無論人稱為何，其後均接原形動詞。

例：Ron: May I come in and wait? (我可以進來等嗎?)

Liza: Sure. (當然。)

補：May (n.) 五月

23. change (v. ; n.) 改變

[tʃeɪndʒ]

動詞變化：changes ; changed ; changing

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

(我們把我們的房子做些改變吧。)

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

(我不喜歡這個顏色。請改掉它。)

一字多義

(n.) 零錢 (不可數名詞)

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。)

24. more (adj.) 更多的

[mɔː]

可修飾複數可數名詞及不可數名詞。

例：I'm thirsty. I want more water. (我很渴。我要更多的水。)

一字多義

(adv.) 更

例：You have to practice the guitar more often.

(你必須更常練習吉他。)

(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?)

25. germ (n.) 細菌

[dʒɜːm]

多使用複數形 germs。

例：There are a lot of germs on the dining table. (餐桌上有很多細菌。)

26. toilet (n.) 馬桶；廁所

[ˈtɔɪlət]

例：(1) Tim: Where is the toilet? (廁所在哪裡?)

Rita: It's in the back of the house. (它在這房子的後面。)

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

(這個馬桶坐墊很髒。請清潔它。)

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

27. answer (n.; v.) 答案；回答

[ˈænsə]

1. 動詞變化：answers；answered；answering

2. answer to sth 表示「某事物的答案」。

例：(1) John: Do you know the answer? (你知道答案嗎?)

Ivy: Yes, it's B. (知道，是 B。)

(2) Please answer my question, Sandy. (請回答我的問題，Sandy。)

補：answer the door 應門、answer the phone 接電話

28. might (aux.) 可能 (may 的過去式)

[maɪt]

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。

例：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。)

29. show (v. ; n.) 呈現；表演

[ʃo]

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」。

例：(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。)

(2) The magic show is great. (這個魔術秀很棒。)

30. check (v. ; n.) 查看；檢查

[tʃek]

動詞變化：checks；checked；checking

例：(1) My father checks the doors every night.

(我爸爸每天晚上檢查門戶。)

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

(我一年做一次健康檢查。)

補：check in 登記；報到，反義詞為 check out。

31. for example 舉例來說

[fɔr ɪg`zæmp!]

必須用逗點與主要句子隔開。

例：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。)

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？)

32. free (adj.) 空閒的；免費的

[fri]

例：(1) Lily: What do you usually do in your free time? (你空閒時間通常都做什麼？)

Ken: I play video games. (我玩電動。)

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

(本月雜誌附贈一份免費禮物。)

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。)

33. move (v.) 移動；搬家

[muv]

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」。

例：(1) Please move your car. (請移動你的車。)

(2) We may move to Kaohsiung next month. (我們下個月也許會搬到高雄。)

34. finger (n.) 手指

[ˈfɪŋgə]

例：Don't eat with your fingers. It's dirty. (請不要用手指拿東西吃。那樣很髒。)

補：thumb 大拇指、fore / index finger 食指、middle finger 中指、ring finger 無名指、
little finger 小指、toe 腳趾頭

35. kill (v.) 殺

[kɪl]

動詞變化：kills ; killed ; killing

例：It's difficult to kill germs. (要殺死細菌很困難。)

反：save (v.) 拯救

補：kill time 打發時間

36. break (v.) 打破

[breɪk]

動詞變化：breaks ; broke ; breaking

例：(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。)

(2) My brother always breaks things. (我哥哥總是打破東西。)

補：break a leg 祝你好運

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。)

37. how often 多常

[ˌhaʊ ˈɒfən]

用來詢問某事發生的頻率。

例：Amy: How often do you play the guitar? (你多常彈吉他?)

Bill: I play the guitar six days a week. (我一週彈六天吉他。)

38. time (n.) 次數

[taɪm]

例：I mop the floor three times a week. (我一週拖地三次。)

Lesson 6

Where Were You Yesterday?

單字片語

Word Bank

1. season (n.) 季節

[ˈsiːzən]

例：There are four **seasons** in a year. (一年有四季。)

補：in season 當季的

例：Fruit is cheap when it is **in** **season**. (當季水果很便宜。)

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

2. weather (n.) 天氣

[ˈweðə]

例：Ian: **How's** the **weather** today? (今天天氣如何?)

Jill: It's warm. (很溫暖。)

補：be / feel under the weather 身體不舒服

例：I was **under** the **weather** this afternoon. (我今天下午身體不舒服。)

3. rain (n. ; v.) 雨；下雨

[reɪn]

動詞變化：rains；rained；raining

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

(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。)

補：heavy rain 大雨

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。)

4. rainy (adj.) 下雨的

[ˈreɪni]

例：It is **rainy** today. We can't play baseball. (今天下雨。我們無法打棒球。)

補：raincoat (n.) 雨衣、raindrop (n.) 雨滴

5. sunny (adj.) 晴朗的

[ˈsʌni]

例：It is **sunny**. Let's go to the park and play. (今天是晴天。我們去公園玩吧。)

補：sun (n.) 太陽、sunshine (n.) 陽光

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

6. cloud (n.) 雲

[klaʊd]

例：Black clouds usually mean rain. (烏雲通常意味降雨。)

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。)

7. cloudy (adj.) 多雲的；陰天的

[ˈklaʊdi]

例：Today is cold and cloudy. (今天冷且多雲。)

8. wind (n.) 風

[wɪnd]

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」。

例：There is no wind today. It's hot. (今天沒有風。很熱。)

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

9. windy (adj.) 風大的

[ˈwɪndi]

例：Today is cool and windy. (今天涼爽且風大。)

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

10. snow (n. ; v.) 雪；下雪

[snoʊ]

動詞變化：snows；snowed；snowing

例：(1) It never snows in this city. (這城市從未下雪。)

(2) Let's go and play in the snow. (我們去玩雪吧。)

補：heavy snow 大雪、snowman (n.) 雪人

11. snowy (adj.) 下雪的

[ˈsnoʊi]

例：It is snowy here in winter. (這裡冬天下雪。)

12. spring (n.) 春天

[ˈsprɪŋ]

例：It is warm in spring. (春天很暖和。)

補：spring break 春假

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。)

13. summer (n.) 夏天

[ˈsʌmər]

例：It is very hot in summer. (夏天非常熱。)

補：summer camp 夏令營、summer vacation 暑假

14. autumn / fall (n.) 秋天

[ˈɒtəm] / [fɔːl]

例：(1) We often go bird-watching in autumn / fall. (我們時常在秋天去賞鳥。)

(2) The weather is cool in early autumn. (早秋的天氣是涼爽的。)

一字多義

(v.) 跌倒；落下

動詞變化：falls；fell；falling

例：(1) Jeff fell down the stairs and broke his leg. (Jeff 跌下樓梯且摔斷了腿。)

(2) Leaves start to fall in October. (葉子在十月開始掉落。)

15. winter (n.) 冬天

[ˈwɪntər]

例：It is cold here in winter. (這裡冬天很冷。)

補：winter vacation 寒假

Dialogue

16. trip (n.) 旅行

[trɪp]

「go on / take a trip」表「去旅行」。

例：Let's go on a trip to the mountains.

(我們去山上旅行吧。)

一字多義

(v.) 絆倒

動詞變化：trips；tripped；tripping

例：A boy tripped and fell into the river. (一個男孩絆倒，跌入河裡。)

17. river (n.) 河

[ˈrɪvər]

例：My new house is near a river. (我的新家靠近一條河。)

18. before (adv.) 以前

[bɪˈfɔː]

用於過去式，單獨使用，前不須加時間。

例：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。)

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。)

19. ago (adv.) ……之前

[əˈɡoʊ]

用於過去式，前須加一段時間。

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

(Zoe 兩年前很矮，但她現在很高。)

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

20. factory (n.) 工廠

[ˈfæktəri]

複數形：factories

例：There are a lot of factories in the big city.

(這座大城市裡有很多工廠。)

21. along (prep.) 沿著

[əˈlɒŋ]

例：Jamie and her friends are walking along the river.

(Jamie 和她的朋友們正沿著河走路。)

易混淆字

along (prep.) 沿著

例：I walk my dog along the river every day. (我每天都會沿著這條河遛狗。)

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。)

22. air (n.) 空氣

[eɪ]

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

(五年前這城市的空氣不乾淨。)

補：in the air 在空中

23. space (n.) 空地；空間

[speɪs]

表「空地」時可數，表「空間」時不可數。

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

(這小鎮有很多綠色空地。)

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

(這裡沒有空間放我所有的鞋子。)

24. yesterday (adv.) 昨天

[ˈjestədeɪ]

例：I was late for school yesterday. (我昨天上學遲到。)

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

Reading

25. fishing town (n.) 漁村

[ˈfɪʃɪŋ ˌtaʊn]

fishing 表「釣魚；捕魚」，town 表「城鎮」。

例：The city was a fishing town 20 years ago.

(這城市二十年前是個漁村。)

26. building (n.) 建築物

[ˈbɪldɪŋ]

形容建築物很高，要用 tall。

例：My uncle is in the tall building.

(我叔叔在這棟很高的建築物裡面。)

補：build (v.) 建造

動詞變化：builds；built；building

例：They want to build a house by the lake.

(他們想要在湖邊建造一棟房子。)

27. fishermen (n.) 漁夫 (fisherman 為單數形)

[ˈfɪʃəməŋ]

例：(1) Andy is a fisherman. (Andy 是一位漁夫。)

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

(我爸爸跟我哥哥兩人都是漁夫。)

28. visitor (n.) 訪客

[ˈvɪzɪtə]

visit (拜訪) + or

例：There are many visitors in Taipei 101 now.

(現在臺北 101 裡有很多觀光客。)

29. activity (n.) 活動

[ækˈtɪvəti]

複數形：activities

例：(1) What is your favorite activity?

(你最喜愛的活動是什麼?)

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

(這週末我的學校有很多活動。)

30. rich (adj.) 富有的

[rɪtʃ]

例：Mr. Smith is very rich. He has 12 big houses.

(Smith 先生很富有。他有十二間大房子。)

反：poor (adj.) 貧窮的；可憐的

31. businessmen (n.) 商人 (businessman 為單數形)

[ˈbɪznɪs,mɛn]

business (商業) + man (男人)

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」。

例：Mr. Smith is a businessman. He is rich.

(Smith 先生是個商人。他很富有。)

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

32. visit (v. ; n.) 造訪；拜訪

[ˈvɪzɪt]

動詞變化：visits ; visited ; visiting

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

(我們這週末去拜訪我們的外婆吧。)

(2) This is my first visit to Taichung.

(這是我首次造訪臺中。)

33. restaurant (n.) 餐廳

[ˈrɛstərənt]

例：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。)

34. buy (v.) 購買

[baɪ]

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」。

例：(1) Let's buy some fruit in the street market. (我們在這街邊市場買些水果吧。)

(2) I can buy you a cake. (我可以買個蛋糕給你。)

= I can buy a cake for you.

反：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。)

35. were (v.) 是 (are 的過去式)

[wɜː ; wɜː]

例：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。)

36. was (v.) 是 (am 和 is 的過去式)

[wəz ; wɒz]

例：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。)

37. many (adj.) 許多的

[ˈmeni]

many 後接複數可數名詞。

例： Many people work in that big factory. (很多人在那間大工廠工作。)

38. then (adv.) 那時；當時

[ðen]

例： Tony: Where was Kevin last weekend? (Kevin 上週末在哪裡?)

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

(他當時和他的朋友們在美國。)

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。)