

Unit 1 How Was the Weather in Australia

1. summer vacation [ˌsʌməˈveɪkəʃən] n. 暑假

課本例句

■ I went to Australia during summer vacation in August.

(我暑假八月時去了澳洲。)

• vacation 指「假期；休假」，常搭配動詞 take、have、go on 表示「度假」。

■ Let's take a vacation next month. (我們下個月去度假吧。)

She went to an island during her summer vacation. (她在暑假期間去了一座島。)

補充 winter vacation 寒假

2. weather [ˈweðə] n. 天氣

課本例句

■ The weather in Africa is usually hot.

(非洲的天氣通常很熱。)

• 為不可數名詞，常搭配定冠詞 the。

■ We didn't climb the mountain because of the bad weather. (因為天氣不好，我們沒有去爬山。)

補充 under the weather 生病；不舒服

■ I'm a bit under the weather. I'm going to bed. (我有些不舒服。我要去睡覺了。)

3. Taiwan [ˈtaɪˈwɑːn] n. 臺灣

課本例句

■ Taiwan is an island with a lot of yummy food.

(臺灣是座有許多美食的小島。)

■ It is hot in July in Taiwan. (臺灣七月很炎熱。)

4. fun [fʌn] n.; adj. 樂趣；有趣的

課本例句

■ A: Was it fun at the park last Sunday?

班級:

姓名:

座號:

B: No. It was rainy all day.

(A: 你上星期天在公園好玩嗎?)

(B: 不好玩。下了整天的雨。)

• 當不可數名詞時，指「樂趣；享受」。

■ What do you do for fun? (你做什麼當娛樂消遣?)

We had great fun at the party. (我們在派對玩得很開心。)

補充 make fun of 取笑

■ Ryan often makes fun of his friends. (萊恩常取笑他的朋友。)

• 當形容詞時，指「有趣的」，只能置於要修飾的名詞前。

■ It is a fun game. (它是一項好玩的遊戲。)

5. cold [kɒld] adj. 冷的

課本例句

■ A: How is the weather today?

B: It's very cold.

(A: 今天天氣如何?)

(B: 今天很冷。)

■ It is cold. Put on your jacket. (現在很冷。穿上你的夾克。)

6. snow [snoʊ] v.; n. 下雪；雪

課本例句

■ A: Does it snow in Taiwan?

B: Yes, but it only snows in the mountains.

(A: 臺灣會下雪嗎?)

(B: 會，但只有山裡會下雪。)

• 當動詞，指「下雪」。

■ It is snowing now. (現在正在下雪。)

• 當名詞時，指「雪」，為不可數。但當指「一場雪」時，則為可數。

■ There's a lot of snow in winter. (冬天下很多雪。)

There was a heavy snow last month. (上個月有一場大雪。)

7. **send** [send] v. 寄；送

課本例句

■ Did you **send** your mom a Christmas card?

(你有寄給你媽媽一張聖誕卡片嗎?)

- 動詞三態：send —sent —sent
- 為授與動詞，表「寄；送」。

■ Please **send** Jane a card.

= Please **send** a card to Jane. (請寄一張卡片給珍。)

8. **postcard** [ˈpost,kɑ:d] n. 明信片

課本例句

■ I sent my brother a **postcard** from Poland.

(我從波蘭寄了一張明信片給我的弟弟。)

- 由 post (郵政；郵寄) 與 card (卡片) 兩字組合而成。

■ I got a **postcard** from Willy. (我收到威利的明信片。)

補充 post office 郵局

9. **lovely** [ˈlʌvli] adj. 可愛的；美好的

課本例句

■ Mark is a **lovely** person, so he has many friends.

(馬克是個可愛的人，所以他有很多朋友。)

- 由 love 加上形容詞字尾 -ly 所組成。

■ The dolls are so **lovely**. Can I buy one? (這些洋娃娃真可愛。我可以買一個嗎?)

10. **whose** [huz] pron. 誰的 (東西)

課本例句

■ **Whose** birthday cake is that?

(那是誰的生日蛋糕?)

■ **Whose** bag is it? (它是誰的袋子?)

11. **mine** [maɪn] pron. 我的 (東西)

課本例句

■ A: Kevin, is that book yours?

B: Yes, it's **mine**.

(A: 凱文，那本書是你的嗎?)

(B: 對，是我的。)

- 為所有格代名詞，等同 my+名詞。

■ This is your pen, and that is **mine**. (這枝是你的筆，那枝是我的。)

12. **jacket** [ˈdʒækɪt] n. 夾克

課本例句

■ Tyler, can I borrow your **jacket**, please? I am cold.

(泰勒，我可以跟你借夾克嗎，拜託？我好冷。)

■ Your new **jacket** is cool. (你的新夾克很酷。)

13. **hate** [het] v. 討厭

課本例句

■ I **hate** milk; I never drink it.

(我討厭牛奶；我從來不喝。)

■ I really **hate** rainy days. (我真的很討厭雨天。)

補充 hatred [ˈhetɪd] 憎恨；厭惡

14. **give** [gɪv] v. 給予

課本例句

■ It's Jenny's birthday today. What can I **give** her as a gift?

(今天是珍妮的生日。我能給她什麼當作禮物?)

- 動詞三態：give —gave —given
- 為授與動詞，表「給予」。

■ She **gave** me a box of chocolate.

= She **gave** a box of chocolate to me. (她給我一盒巧克力。)

15. **heavy** [ˈheɪvɪ] adj. 厚重的；大量的

課本例句

■ We had **heavy** snow last week.

(上星期有下大雪。)

- 可以指物體是「厚實的」或「重的」。

■ The jacket is **heavy** and warm. (這件夾克厚重且保暖。)

- 另外也有「大量的；劇烈的」。

■ Look! The rain is so **heavy**. (看！雨勢好大。)

16. **kind** [kaɪnd] adj. 親切的；有同情心的

課本例句

■ Michelle is a **kind** teacher. Her students like her very much.

(蜜雪兒是位親切的老師。她的學生都很喜歡她。)

- 當形容詞時，指「親切的；有同情心的；和藹的」。

■ Jack is **kind** to everyone. (傑克對每個人都很親切。)

一字多義

- 當名詞時，有「種類」的意思。

■ There are many **kinds** of animals in the rainforest. (雨林裡有許多種類的動物。)

17. **season** [ˈsiːzən] n. 季節

課本例句

■ Many people visit the island during the holiday **season**.

(許多人會在感恩節到新年期間的假期造訪這座島嶼。)

- 當名詞時，指「季節」。

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

補充 in season 當季的

■ Pineapples are in **season** now. (鳳梨正當季。)

一字多義

- 也可以衍伸作「賽季；(節目、戲劇等)播出期」。

■ The soccer **season** starts in September. (足球季從九月開始。)

18. **sun** [sʌn] n. 太陽

課本例句

■ Don't sit in the **sun**; it's too hot.

(別坐在太陽下；太熱了。)

- 只作單數形或不可數名詞，表「太陽；陽光」，常搭配定冠詞 **the**。

■ They went to the beach and enjoyed the **sun** last weekend. (他們上週末去海邊享受陽光。)

19. **wind** [waɪnd] n. 風

課本例句

■ The **winds** are so strong today.

(今天的風很大。)

- 通常作不可數名詞。

■ The **wind** is strong. It is a little cold. (風很大。有點冷)

- 表「陣風」時，可作可數名詞。

■ There's a light **wind** blowing. (有一陣微風吹過。)

20. **autumn** [ˈɔːtəm] n. 秋天 (= fall [fɔːl])

課本例句

■ **Autumn** is the season between summer and winter.

(秋天是在夏天與冬天之間的季節。)

- autumn 是英式用法，fall 是美式用法。

■ It is cool in **autumn**. (秋天天氣涼爽。)

21. **winter** [ˈwɪntə] n. 冬天

課本例句

■ Mom doesn't like **winter** because the weather is too cold for her.

(媽媽不喜歡冬天，因為天氣對她來說太冷了。)

■ We don't have snow in **winter**. (我們這裡冬天不下雪。)

22. **cloud** [klaʊd] n. 雲

課本例句

■ It's a beautiful day. There's not a **cloud** in the sky.

(今天天氣很好。天空中一朵雲都沒有。)

- 可以指「雲」或是「雲狀物；一團(塵土、煙霧)」。

■ There are **clouds** in the sky. (天空上有雲。)

一字多義

- 也可表「(網路)雲端」，前方加 **the**。

■ I save my pictures on the **cloud**. (我把我的照片存在雲端上。)

23. **spring** [sprɪŋ] n. 春天

課本例句

■ I like **spring** because the weather is warm.

(我喜歡春天，因為天氣很溫暖。)

■ It rains a lot here in **spring**. (這裡春天下很多雨。)

24. **sunny** [ˈsʌni] adj. 陽光普照的

課本例句

■ It's **sunny** today. Let's take a walk in the park.

(今天陽光普照。我們去公園散步吧。)

- 為 **sun** + 表「充滿…的」形容詞字尾-y 所組成。與其他天氣形容詞不同的是，**sun** 要重複字尾 **n** 再加 **y**。

■ It is warm and **sunny** today. (今天天氣溫暖且陽光普照。)

25. **snowy** [ˈsnoʊ] adj. 有雪的；下雪的

課本例句

■ We had a **snowy** winter last year.

(去年我們有個多雪的冬天。)

- 為 **snow** + 表「充滿…的」形容詞字尾-y 所組成。

■ It is **snowy**. Let's play with snow. (今天下雪。我們來玩雪吧。)

26. **rainy** [ˈreɪni] adj. 有雨的；下雨的

課本例句

■ A: Oh no! It's **rainy** today.

B: Don't you have an umbrella with you?

(A: 喔不！今天下雨。)

(B: 你沒帶雨傘嗎？)

- 為 **rain** + 表「充滿…的」形容詞字尾-y 所組成。

■ It is **rainy**, so we can't play in the park. (今天是雨天，所以我們不能去公園玩。)

27. **cloudy** [ˈklaʊdi] adj. 多雲的

課本例句

■ A: Is it warm and sunny in Taipei now?

B: No. It's **cloudy**.

(A: 現在臺北是晴朗、溫暖的嗎？)

(B: 不是。現在是陰天。)

- 為 **cloud** + 表「充滿…的」形容詞字尾-y 所組成。

■ It was **cloudy** yesterday. (昨天是多雲的天氣。)

28. **windy** [ˈwɪndi] adj. 風大的

課本例句

■ It's very **windy**. Please go inside the house.

(風很大。請進去屋內。)

- 為 **wind** + 表「充滿…的」形容詞字尾-y 所組成。

■ It was a rainy and **windy** night. (那是個風雨交加的夜晚。)

cool [ku:l] adj. 涼爽的

■ I took my dog to the beach on a **cool** evening.

(我一個涼爽的傍晚帶著我的小狗到海邊。)

- 當形容詞，指「涼爽的」。

■ It is cloudy and **cool**. (天氣是多雲且涼爽的。)

一字多義

- 也可以指「酷的」或「冷靜的；沉著的」。

■ Your new phone is **cool**. (你的新電話好酷。)

A: Let's go to the movies. (A: 我們去看電影吧。)

B: I'm **cool** with that. (B: 我沒意見。)

29. **speak** [spik] v. 講話

課本例句

■ Many people in Taiwan can **speak** English.

(在臺灣，很多人會說英語。)

- 動詞三態: speak —spoke —spoken
- 指「講話；發言」。想表示「講(某種語言)」或「打電話欲找某人談話」時，動詞會用 speak。

■ Mr. Brown can **speak** English and Chinese. (布朗先生會說英文和中文。)

Hello, may I **speak** to Lucy? (喂，請問露西在嗎?)

補充 speak up 提高嗓門

■ Could you **speak** up? (你能大聲點嗎?)

30. **mad** [mæd] adj. 生氣的

課本例句

■ I was late for school again today, so my teacher was **mad**.

(我今天上學又遲到了，所以我的老師很生氣。)

- 可以指「生氣的；狂怒的」。

■ The teacher is **mad** at Steve because he didn't do his homework.

(老師生史蒂夫的氣，因為他沒做功課。)

一字多義

- 也可指「瘋狂的；著迷的」。

■ My brother is **mad** about magic. (我弟弟對魔術很著迷。)

31. **in fact** [ɪn `fækt] 事實上

課本例句

■ **In fact**, she's sad these days because her cat died last week.

(事實上，她這幾天很傷心，因為她的貓上星期死掉了。)

- 為副詞片語，常放於句首，用以補充之前說的話或提出反駁的事實。

■ Gary doesn't drink coffee. **In fact**, he hates coffee. (蓋瑞不喝咖啡。事實上，他討厭咖啡。)

My watch shows 7 a.m., but **in fact**, it's 8 a.m. (我的手錶顯示早上七點，但實際上，現在是早上八點。)

32. **mean** [min] v. 意指

課本例句

■ A: What does the sign mean?

B: It **means** "We can't swim here."

(A: 這個標誌是什麼意思?)

(B: 它是指「我們不能在這裡游泳」。)

- 動詞三態: mean-meant-meant
- 當動詞時，指「意指；意思是…」。

■ What does "photosynthesis" **mean**? («光合作用」是什麼意思?)

一字多義

- 也有「具有…意義」之意。

This watch **means** a lot to me. (這只手錶對我來說意義重大。)

- 當形容詞時，指「卑鄙的；刻薄的」。

■ That man is **mean** to the animals. (那個男人對動物很壞。)

33. **order** [ˈɔrdə] v.; n. 點餐；訂購

課本例句

■ Tim **ordered** a pizza and a milkshake.

(提姆點了一個披薩跟一杯奶昔。)

- 當動詞時，指「訂購；點餐」。也可當名詞使用，常搭配動詞 take 或 have。

■ Dad **ordered** fish soup for me. (爸爸為我點了魚湯。)

May I take your **order**? (我可以為您點餐了嗎?)

一字多義

- 也可作不可數名詞，指「順序；次序」。

■ Can you put these reports in the right **order**? (你可以把這些報告依順序排好嗎?)

34. **strange** [streɪndʒ] adj. 奇怪的；陌生的

課本例句

■ A: There's a **strange** man at the door.

B: Don't open the door! Let's get some help.

(A: 門口有位奇怪的男人。)

(B: 別開門！我們去求助。)

■ Did you see the **strange** man? (你看到那個奇怪的男人嗎?)

35. **soon** [sun] adv. 很快地

課本例句

■ Good-bye, everybody. See you **soon**.

(大家再見。很快會再見面。)

- 用來描述時間，指「不久地；很快地」。

■ **Soon** after they got home, they went to bed. (他們回家後不久就去睡了。)

How **soon** can you get to my house? (你多快可以到我家?)

36. **Rd.** [rod] n. 路 (Road 的縮寫)

課本例句

■ On a postcard, "**Rd.**" stands for "Road."

(在明信片上，「Rd.」是指「路」。)

■ The museum is on Park **Rd.** (博物館在公園路。)

37. **ROC** [ˌɑːr ˌoʊ ˈsi] n. 中華民國 (= Republic of China [rɪˌpʌblɪk əv ˈʃaɪnə])

課本例句

■ **ROC** is another name for Taiwan.

(中華民國是臺灣的另一個名稱。)

■ **ROC** means Taiwan. (ROC 指的就是臺灣。)

Unit 2 You Can Learn About Game Design After You Join the Club

1. **club** [klʌb] n. 社團

課本例句

■ I can practice English with my friends at the English **club**.

(我可以在英文社跟朋友們練習英文。)

- 為可數名詞，指一群人因共同興趣或活動所組成的「社團」。

■ Which **club** do you like? (你喜歡哪一個社團?)

一字多義

- 在撲克牌中有「梅花(牌)」的意思。

■ Do you have the three of **clubs**? (你有梅花三嗎?)

2. **make up one's mind** [ˌmeɪk ʌp wʌnz ˈmaɪnd] 下定決心

課本例句

■ A: What do you want for a snack, cookies or ice cream?

B: I can't **make up my mind**. Can I have them both?

(A: 你想吃什麼零食，餅乾還是冰淇淋?)

(B: 我無法決定。我可以兩個都吃嗎?)

- 表「下定決心；打定主意」。

■ A: Which umbrella did you buy, the red one or the blue one? (你買了哪一把傘，紅色的那把還是藍色的那把?)

B: I didn't buy either because I couldn't **make up my mind**. (我都沒買，因為我無法打定主意。)

- mind 為名詞，指「大腦；心智」，與 body(身體)相對。

補充 change one's mind 改變主意、

come to one's mind 想到某事

■ Grace **changed her mind** at the last minute. (葛瑞絲在最後一刻改變了主意。)

What **comes to your mind** when you see the color orange? (你看到橘色時會想到什麼?)

3. **interesting** [ˈɪnt(ə)rɪstɪŋ] adj. 有趣的

課本例句

■ Our English class is always fun and **interesting**. We enjoy it very much.

(我們的英文課總是好玩又有趣。我們都很享受它。)

■ This is an **interesting** book for children. (這是給兒童的一本有趣書籍。)

4. **think** [θɪŋk] v. 想; 認為

課本例句

■ A: Does Betty like chocolate ice cream?

B: I **think** so.

(A: 貝蒂喜歡巧克力冰淇淋嗎?)

(B: 我想是的。)

• 動詞三態: think —thought —thought

• 有「想; 認為; 思考」的意思。

■ She often **thinks** of her grandmother when she eats this dish. (她吃到這道菜時, 常會想起她的祖母。)

補充 think twice 三思

■ **Think twice** before you take this job. (承接這份工作前請三思。)

5. **science** [ˈsaɪəns] n. 科學

課本例句

■ My father is a **science** teacher at a junior high school.

(我爸爸是一所國中的自然科學老師。)

• 為不可數名詞, 表「科學; 自然科學」。

■ My brother studies computer **science** in school. (我的哥哥在學校裡讀電腦科學。)

6. **subject** [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt] n. 學科; 主題

課本例句

■ A: What's your favorite **subject**?

B: English, of course.

(A: 你最喜歡的科目是什麼?)

(B: 當然是英文。)

• 作名詞時, 有「學科; 科目」之意。

■ Math is never my favorite **subject**. (數學從來都不是我最愛的學科。)

• 也指「主題; 話題」的意思。

■ He wrote many books on this **subject**. (他寫了許多關於這個主題的書。)

We're talking about something important. Please don't change the **subject**.

(我們在談論重要的事。請別轉移話題。)

7. **hear** [hɪr] v. 聽見

課本例句

■ I **heard** many stories about the Taj Mahal when I was in India.

(我在印度時, 聽到了許多關於泰姬瑪哈陵的故事。)

• 動詞三態: hear —heard —heard

• 除了口語外, **hear** 通常不用於進行式。

■ Speak up. I can't **hear** you. (大聲點。我聽不見你說話。)

• **hear** 與 **listen** 的比較:

hear	是不經意聽見, 並沒有事先做好準備。 ■ I didn't hear you. Can you say that again? (我沒聽見你說什麼。你能再說一遍嗎?)
listen	是集中注意力, 專心地聽, 通常會搭配介系詞 to。 ■ Emily listens to music when she's on the bus. (艾蜜莉在公車上時會聽音樂。)

8. **same** [sem] adj. 相同的

課本例句

■ My cousin and I go to the **same** school, and we have the **same** math teacher.

(我的表弟跟我去同所學校, 而我們的數學老師也是同一位。)

• 作形容詞時, 只置於要修飾的名詞前, 通常會與 **the** 連用。

■ My cousin and I go to the **same** school. (我的表哥跟我讀同一所學校。)

一字多義

- 也可作代名詞，表「相同的人、事、物」。

■ Those two balls are the **same**. (那兩顆球是一樣的。)

9. **call** [kɔl] v.; n. 打電話；呼叫

課本例句

■ Sorry. My dad is not at home. Please **call** back later.

(抱歉。我爸爸不在家。請待會再打來。)

- 當動詞時，有「打電話」的意思。

■ Did you **call** me an hour ago? (你一小時前有打電話給我嗎?)

- 有「呼叫；稱呼」的意思。

■ He **called** out my name from the kitchen. (他從廚房呼喊我的名字。)

- 也可作可數名詞，表「打電話；叫聲」。

■ She is making a **call** to her mom. (她正在打電話給她的媽媽。)

I heard a **call** for help. (我聽到一個求救聲。)

10. **tell** [tɛl] v. 告訴

課本例句

■ Rebecca **told** me an interesting story today.

(瑞貝卡今天告訴了我一則有趣的故事。)

- 動詞三態: tell-told-told

- 表「告訴」，可作授與動詞，後接兩個受詞。

■ The teacher **told** the students a story.

= The teacher **told** a story to the students. (老師跟學生說了一個故事。)

補充 tell a joke/lie 說笑話／謊話

一字多義

- tell 也可表「分辨；辨別」，常搭配 from。

■ Can you **tell** Mary **from** her sister?

(你可以分辨瑪莉和她的姊姊嗎?)

11. **pull one's leg** [ˌpʊl wʌnz `lɛg] 開玩笑

課本例句

■ A: Let's buy this car. It's nice and beautiful.

B: Are you **pulling my leg**? We don't have that much money.

(A: 我們買這輛車吧。它性能好又好看。)

(B: 你在開玩笑吧? 我們沒那麼多錢。)

- pull one's leg 指「哄騙、開玩笑」。

■ Bill Gates is not your dad. You're **pulling my leg**. (比爾·蓋茲才不是你爸爸。你在騙我。)

- pull 為動詞，意思為「拉」，反義詞為 push (推)。

■ She **pulled** the door open when a man came out. (當有個男人走出來時，她把門拉開。)

補充 pull 的片語:

pull a fast one (成功地) 欺騙、戲弄
■ There's no party. Eric pulled a fast one on you. (根本就沒派對。艾瑞克戲弄了你。)
pull together 同心協力
■ The team pulled together and got first place. (那團隊齊心合作，取得第一名。)

12. **poor** [pʊr] adj. 不佳的；貧窮的

課本例句

■ Jason is **poor** at English. He needs more practice.

(傑森英文不太行。他需要更多練習。)

- 在本單元表「不佳的」

■ Math is my favorite subject, but I'm **poor** at numbers. (數學是我最愛的學科，但我對數字不太在行。)

- 也表「可憐的；貧困的」。the poor 為複數名詞，表「貧困的人」。

■ There's a **poor** small dog under the tree.

(樹下有隻可憐的小狗。)

Mr. Chu and his wife are nice people. They always help **the poor**. (朱先生和他的妻子人很好。他們總是幫助貧困的人。)

13. **end** [end] v.; n. 結尾；結束

■ The K-pop concert **ended** at 9 p.m.

(這場韓國流行音樂會晚上九點結束。)

• 當可數名詞時，有「結束；末端」的意思。

■ The boy died at the **end** of the story. (故事的最後，那小男孩過世了。)

補充 end 的片語：

in the end 最後
■ In the end , love always wins. (最終，愛永遠會戰勝一切。)
come to an end 完結；結束
■ The concert is coming to an end . (這場音樂會即將結束。)
put an end to sth 使終止
■ Let's put an end to the fight. (讓我們結束這場爭鬥吧。)
for hours/days on end 連續幾小時/ 幾天
■ For months on end , they went to the shop for lunch. (連續好幾個月，他們都到那家店吃午餐。)

• 當動詞用時，表「(使)結束；(使)停止」。

■ The teacher **ended** the lesson with a game. (老師用一個遊戲結束了那堂課。)

補充 end up 最後成為；以...告終

■ The game **ended up** with a fight. (那場比賽以打鬥收場。)

The party started at my place and **ended up** at Tom's house. (那場派對從我家開始，在湯姆家結束。)

14. **camera** [kæməɹə] n. 相機

課本例句

■ I can take a picture of you with my **camera**.

(我可以用我的相機幫你拍照。)

■ This pen is special. In fact, it's a **camera**. (這枝筆很特別。它其實是部相機。)

when [(h)wɛn] conj. 當...

■ I gave John the gift **when** I saw him at the party yesterday.

(我昨天在派對上看到約翰時，給了他禮物。)

■ He called his parents **when** he got in the taxi. (他上計程車時打電話給他的父母。)

back [bæk] adv. 返回

課本例句

■ My grandparents come **back** to Taiwan from the USA every year.

(我祖父母每年會從美國回來臺灣。)

• 當副詞，表「回去；返回」，常與動詞連用。

■ Please come **back** before 4 p.m. (請在下午四點之前回來。)

sign up [saɪn `ʌp] 報名參加

課本例句

■ Cathy **signed up** for the computer club.

(凱西報名參加了電腦社。)

■ Leo **signed up for** the magic club in the end. (里歐最後報名參加了魔術社。)

just [dʒʌst] adv. 剛才

課本例句

■ Look! I **just** bought a new jacket for you. Do you like it?

(你看！我剛才買了一件新夾克給你。你喜歡嗎？)

■ Amy **just** came back from the USA. (艾咪剛從美國回來。)

15. **wrong** [rɒŋ] adj. 錯誤的

課本例句

■ My sister took the **wrong** umbrella this morning. (我妹妹今天早上拿錯傘。)

■ I went the **wrong** way. (我走錯路了。)

16. **hold on** [ˌhɒld ˈɒn] 稍候

課本例句

■ A: This is Karen. May I speak to Danny, please?

B: Sure. **Hold on**, please.

(A: 我是凱倫，請問我能跟丹尼講電話嗎?)

(B: 當然。請稍等。)

- 指「稍候」，用於請人等待時，意同 **wait a minute**。另外，也有「抓住；撐住」的意思。

■ **Hold on**. I have another call. (等一下。我有插播。)

The kid **held on** to his mom. (那孩子抱緊著他的媽媽。)

Please **hold on**. The help is coming. (請撐住。援助要到了。)

- hold** 為動詞，指「握住」。動詞三態：hold —held —held。

■ Here. **Hold** my hand. (來。握住我的手。)

17. **math** [mæθ] n. 數學 (= mathematics [ˌmæθəˈmætrɪks])

課本例句

■ Ken doesn't like **math** because he hates numbers.

(肯不喜歡數學，因為他討厭數字。)

- math** 為 **mathematics** 的簡寫，為不可數名詞。

■ Ethan is poor at **math**. (伊森的數學不好。)

18. **magic** [ˈmædʒɪk] n.; adj. 魔術；神奇的

課本例句

■ Sally is a big fan of **magic**.

(莎莉很迷魔術。)

- 作不可數名詞，常與動詞 **do** 或 **work** 搭配。

■ He is doing **magic** in front of us. (他在我們面前表演魔術。)

補充 work like magic 立竿見影

■ The drink can warm you up. It **works like magic**. (這飲料能讓你暖和起來。它非常有效。)

- 也可當形容詞，表示「魔術的；神奇的」。

■ Cody can go anywhere with the **magic** door. (寇弟能用那魔法門去任何地方。)

19. **soccer** [ˈsɒkə] n. 足球

課本例句

■ A: Which do you like, **soccer** or baseball?

B: I like baseball because I'm very bad at **soccer**.

(A: 你喜歡哪一個，足球還是棒球?)

(B: 我喜歡棒球，因為我足球踢得很差。)

- 為美式英文的用法，為不可數名詞，在英式英文中會稱為 **football**。

■ He is on the **soccer** team. (他在足球隊上。)

20. **Chinese** [tʃaɪˈniːz] adj.; n. 中國的；中國人

課本例句

■ We always have a big dinner on **Chinese** New Year's Eve.

(我們在除夕總是會吃一頓豐盛的晚餐。)

- 作形容詞時，表「中國的；中國人的」。

■ She loves **Chinese** food. (她熱愛中國食物。)

- 當名詞時，可表「中國人」。

■ The **Chinese** think the color red can bring good luck. (中國人認為紅色能帶來好運。)

一字多義

- 表「中文」時為不可數名詞。

■ It is not easy to learn Chinese.

(中文不好學。)

21. **history** [ˈhɪst(ə)rɪ] n. 歷史

課本例句

■ India has a long and interesting **history**.

(印度有個悠久又有趣的歷史。)

- 表「歷史」，為不可數名詞。

■ She is doing her **history** report. (她正在做她的歷史報告。)

一字多義

- 也有「經歷；沿革」的意思，通常作單數形。

■ The family has a **history** of health problems. (那家庭有健康問題病史。)

22. **violin** [ˌvaɪəˈlɪn] n. 小提琴

課本例句

■ A: Can you play the **violin**?

B: Yes, and I can play the piano, too.

(A: 你會拉小提琴嗎?)

(B: 會，我還會彈鋼琴。)

■ He plays the **violin** in the band. (他在樂團裡演奏小提琴。)

補充 viola 中提琴、cello 大提琴

23. **robot** [ˈrɒbət] n. 機器人

課本例句

■ Willy has a **robot** dog; he plays with it every day.

(威利有隻機器狗；他每天都跟它玩。)

■ He made a toy **robot** for his son. (他幫他兒子做了一個玩具機器人。)

24. **health** [hælt̩] n. 健康

課本例句

■ Apples are good for your **health**.

(蘋果有益你的健康。)

- 表「健康；身體狀況」，為不可數名詞。

■ Fast food is not good for your **health**. (速食對你的健康無益。)

25. **PE** [piːi] n. 體育 (= physical education [ˈfɪzɪkəl ˌɛdʒuːˈkeɪʃən])

課本例句

■ Leo likes **PE** class because he is good at sports.

(里歐喜歡體育課，因為他很擅長運動。)

- 為 physical education 的簡稱，為不可數名詞。

■ We played basketball in **PE** class today. (我們今天體育課打籃球。)

- physical 指「身體的」，為形容詞；education 則指「教育」，為不可數名詞。

look for [ˈlʊk fɔː] 尋找

課本例句

■ A: What are you **looking for**?

B: My notebook. It was on the desk this morning.

(A: 你在找什麼?)

(B: 我的筆記本。今天早上它還在桌上。)

■ Jason is **looking for** his favorite cup in the kitchen. (傑森正在廚房找他最愛的杯子。)

26. **Ms.** [mɪz] n. 女士

課本例句

■ **Ms.** Yang is a kind person. She sends food to the poor.

(楊女士是位親切的人。她會送食物給貧困的人。)

- 為對女性的尊稱，用於婚姻狀況不明或不願提及婚姻狀況之女性。

■ **Ms.** Chen is my dear friend. (陳女士是我親愛的朋友。)

27. **engineer** [ˌɛndʒəˈnɪr] n. 工程師

課本例句

■ My brother is an **engineer** at a computer company.

(我哥哥是一間電腦公司的工程師。)

■ Mr. Lai worked as a computer **engineer** at his first job. (賴先生第一份工作是當一名電腦工程師。)

28. **learn** [lɜːn] v. 學習

課本例句

■ Now I can cook because I **learned** a lot from my grandpa.

(現在我會煮飯了，因為我從我爺爺那裡學了很多。)

- 動詞三態：learn — learned/learnt — learned/

learnt

■ We **learned** about Chinese history today. (我們今天學了中國歷史。)

一字多義

• 也表「聽說；得知」。

■ We were sad when we **learned** of Ed's death.

(得知艾德的死訊時，我們都很難過。)

29. **lesson** [ˈlesn̩] n. 課；課程

課本例句

■ I have an English **lesson** every Monday and Thursday.

(我每週一和週四有英文課。)

• 表「課；課程」。

■ Our **lesson** starts at eight. (我們的課八點開始。)

一字多義

• 也可表「經驗；教訓」。

■ Maggie learned her **lesson** from the experience. (瑪姬從那次經驗中記取了教訓。)

30. **difficult** [ˈdɪfəˌkəlt] adj. 困難的

課本例句

■ I cannot do my math homework; it is too **difficult** for me.

(我沒辦法做我的數學作業；它對我而言太難了。)

■ The problem is too **difficult** for me. (這問題對我來說太難了。)

31. **teach** [ti:tʃ] v. 教導

課本例句

■ Mr. Bill is a teacher. He **teaches** science at my school.

(比爾先生是位老師。他在我的學校教自然科學。)

• 動詞三態：teach — taught — taught

• teacher 即是由 teach + -er 組成。

■ Vanessa **teaches** English in an elementary school. (凡妮莎在一間小學教英文。)

32. **own** [on] adj.; v. 自己的；擁有

課本例句

■ Joe **owns** a really nice bicycle.

(喬擁有一輛很棒的腳踏車。)

• 當形容詞時，表「自己(的)；本人(的)」。

■ He has his **own** coffee shop. (他有一間自己的咖啡店。)

• 作動詞時，表「擁有」。

■ He **owns** a coffee shop. (他擁有一間咖啡店。)

一字多義

• 作代名詞時，亦可表「自己」之意，前方加上所有

格代名詞。(all) on one's own 即表「獨自」。

■ He finished the report all on his own.

(他靠自己完成那份報告。)

33. **finish** [ˈfɪnɪʃ] v. 完成；結束

課本例句

■ A: What time does the basketball game **finish**?

B: At 7 p.m.

(A：籃球比賽何時結束?)

(B：晚上七點。)

• 為作格動詞(ergative verb)，意即 finish 當及物動詞時，它後接的受詞，同時也會是 finish 當不及物動詞時的主詞。常見的作格動詞還有 begin、break、drop、end、grow 等等。

■ The teacher **finished** the lesson with a song. (老師用一首歌結束課程。)

The lesson **finished** at 4 p.m. (課程在下午四點結束。)

34. **festival** [ˈfɛstɪvəl] n. 節慶

課本例句

■ There is a K-pop **festival** in spring.

(春季有場韓國流行音樂節。)

■ There's a music **festival** this weekend. (這週末有個音樂節。)

35. **start** [start] v.; n. 開始

課本例句

■ Our summer vacation **starts** in late June.

(我們的暑假在六月下旬開始。)

• 亦為作格動詞，表「開始」。

■ We **started** the movie before he came. (在他來之前，我們就開始播放電影了。)

The movie **started** at 9 p.m.

(電影在晚上九點開始。)

not... at all [ˌnɒt ət `ɔːl] 一點也不...

課本例句

■ That movie was **not** interesting **at all**. Don't go see it.

(那部電影一點都不有趣。不要去看。)

■ I'm **not** hungry **at all**. (我一點都不餓。)

free [fri] adj. 免費的

課本例句

■ I bought a computer, and the man offered me **free** computer lessons.

(我買了一臺電腦，然後那位男士提供我免費的電腦課程。)

■ The snacks came with the room. They're **free**. (那些小點心是房間附的。它們免費。)

show [ʃoʊ] n. 表演；節目

課本例句

■ My brother watches game **shows** in his free time.

(我哥哥閒暇時會觀看遊戲節目。)

■ *Music and Me* is my favorite TV **show**. (《音樂與我》是我最喜歡的電視節目。)

Unit 3 Mom Was Doing the Dishes at Half Past Twelve

1. **someone** [ˌsʌm, wʌn] pron. 某人

(= somebody [ˌsʌm, bʌdɪ])

課本例句

■ Did you hear that? **Someone** is calling your name.

(你有聽到嗎？有人在叫你的名字。)

• 為代名詞，用來指不知其名或不需要講清楚身分的對象，代名詞常用 **they** 或 **he or she**。

■ **Someone** was in the room. They didn't close the windows. (之前有人在這房間裡，他沒關窗戶。)

Sorry, I don't know the answer. Maybe you can ask **somebody** else.

(抱歉，我不知道答案。或許你可以問問別人。)

2. **break** [brek] v. 打破；損壞

課本例句

■ She **broke** the cookie into halves.

(她把餅乾掰成兩半。)

• 動詞三態：break — broke — broken

• 表「打破；弄斷；損壞」，指某物因外力而分離成兩個以上的碎塊。

■ The man fell from the balcony and **broke** his arm. (那名男子從陽臺上摔下來，摔斷了胳膊。)

補充 break into pieces 破成碎片

■ The plate dropped and **broke** into **pieces**. (盤子掉下去摔成了碎片。)

一字多義

• 也可作可數名詞，表「休息(時間)；假期」，常搭配動詞 **take** 或 **have**。

■ Let's **take** a bathroom **break** before we start the next lesson. (我們開始下堂課之前，先上個廁所休息一下。)

• 指學校的「課間休息」時，則為不可數名詞。

■ We usually play basketball at **break**. (我們通常會在下課時間打籃球。)

3. **do the dishes** [ˌdu ðə ˈdɪʃɪz] 洗碗盤

課本例句

■ I was **doing the dishes** when you called.

(你打電話來時，我正在洗碗盤。)

- the dishes 表碗盤、刀叉等用餐過的「餐具」，常與動詞 do、wash 來表示「洗碗盤」的動作。

■ Dad did **the dishes** after the meal. (爸爸在飯後洗了碗盤。)

- dish 表「盤子」。

■ I bought a beautiful **dish** at the new supermarket. (我在新開的那間超市買了一個美麗的盤子。)

- dish 也可表「菜餚」。

■ The restaurant is famous for its Chinese **dishes**. (這家餐廳的中國菜很有名。)

補充 side dish 副餐；配菜

■ I want a burger and some salad as a side **dish**. (我想要一個漢堡和一些沙拉當配菜。)

4. **half** [hæf] n. 一半；二分之一

課本例句

■ Patty wasn't hungry; she only ate **half** of her rice.

(派蒂不餓；她只吃了一半的飯。)

- -l- 在此不發音。複數形為 halves。in half / into halves 為「兩半」。

■ **Half** of forty is twenty. (四十的一半是二十。)

Molly broke the cookie **in half** and gave me a **half**. (茉莉把餅乾分成兩半，並給了我一半。)

5. **past** [pæst] prep.; adv.; adj.; n. 經過；過去(的)

課本例句

■ A: What time is it?

B: It's five **past** twelve. It's time for lunch.

班級:

姓名:

座號:

(A: 現在幾點?)

(B: 十二點五分。午餐時間到了。)

- 當介系詞、副詞時，表「經過」。

■ She said hi to us when she walked **past** (us). (她經過我們的時候說了聲嗨。)

- 當形容詞、名詞時，表「過去(的)」。

■ We can always learn from **past** experience. (我們總能從過去的經驗學習。)

There was a lake here in the **past**. (這裡過去有一汪湖泊。)

6. **leave** [liv] v. 離開

課本例句

■ The train **leaves** at six o'clock every morning.

(火車每天早上六點發車。)

- 動詞三態：leave —left —left

- 當動詞，可指「離開」。

■ The woman **left** home for a job in Taipei.

(那名女子為了臺北的工作而離開家鄉。)

一字多義

- 也可指「遺留」，可能是有意留下，或忘了帶走。

■ Tony **left** some money on the table for his son. (東尼在桌上留了一些錢給他兒子。)

I **left** my umbrella on the bus. (我把雨傘忘在公車上了。)

7. **quarter** [ˈkwɔrtə] n. 十五分鐘；四分之一

課本例句

■ We were studying at the library at a **quarter** past ten.

(十點十五分時，我們正在圖書館讀書。)

- 指「四分之一」。時鐘一圈為一小時，故 a quarter 也可指「十五分鐘」。

■ Dad cut the cake into **quarters**. (爸爸把蛋糕切成四等份。)

Larry waited a **quarter** of an hour for Susan at the party.

(賴瑞在派對上等了蘇珊十五分鐘。)

8. **even** [i'ven] adv. 甚至

課本例句

■ A: Do you like Alice?

B: Alice? I don't **even** know her.

(A: 你喜歡艾莉絲嗎?)

(B: 艾莉絲? 我甚至不認識她。)

- 指「甚至; 就算; 連」, 用來更進一步地描述某事, 通常是不尋常、令人出乎意料的。

■ There are many animals in this zoo. We can **even** see white lions.

(這座動物園有很多動物。我們甚至能看到白獅。)

Even my little sister can sing the song. (就連我年幼的妹妹都會唱那首歌。)

9. **remember** [rɪ'membə] v. 記得

課本例句

■ A: Your pen is nice. How much was it?

B: I can't **remember**.

(A: 你的筆很不錯。它多少錢?)

(B: 我不記得了。)

- 指「記得; 回想起」。

■ I can't **remember** my parents' phone numbers. (我記不住我爸媽的電話號碼。)

- 反義詞: forget 忘記

take it easy [,tek it `izi] 放輕鬆

課本例句

■ A: My math homework is difficult. I can't do it.

B: **Take it easy**. I can help you.

(A: 我的數學作業很困難。我不會做。)

(B: 放輕鬆。我可以幫你。)

- easy** 有「容易的; 輕鬆的」之意, **take it easy** 則是指「放輕鬆; 冷靜」。

■ **Take it easy**. We can help you. (放輕鬆點。我們可以幫你。)

cool down [,kul `daʊn] 冷靜一下

■ A: Someone broke my favorite pen.

B: **Cool down**. Here, you can use mine.

(A: 有人摔壞了我最喜歡的筆。)

(B: 冷靜點。來, 你可以用我的。)

- cool** 當形容詞時, 指「涼的; 涼爽的」; 當動詞時, **cool down** 則是指「冷卻; 降溫」, 也可延伸表「冷靜」。

■ Let's drink the tea after it **cools down**. (我們等茶涼一點再喝吧。)

Cool down. People are watching. (冷靜點。有人在看了。)

close [klos] adj. 靠近的

課本例句

■ The park is **close**. We can walk there.

(那公園在附近。我們可以用走的過去。)

- 作形容詞可指空間或時間上「靠近的」。

■ The library is **close** to our school. (圖書館離我們的學校不遠。)

補充 close by 附近; 不遠

■ There's a movie theater **close by**. (這附近有一家電影院。)

一字多義

- 也可用來描述人的關係是「親近的」。

■ Gabe lives with his parents, but they're not **close**. (蓋伯跟他的父母同住, 但他們關係並不親近。)

10. **feed** [fid] v. 餵養

課本例句

■ When I am not at home, my sister walks and **feeds** our dog.

(我不在家時, 我妹妹會遛我們的狗並餵食牠。)

- 動詞三態: feed — fed — fed

- 指「餵養; 餵食」。feed + 食物 + to... 或 feed... + on/with + 食物, 表「餵... 吃食物」。

■ I **fed** some fish to my cat. (我餵我的貓吃一些魚。)

We **fed** the baby on milk. (我們餵小嬰兒牛奶。)

11. **pet** [pɛt] n. 寵物

課本例句

■ A: Do you have a **pet**?

B: Yes, I have a cute little cat.

(A: 你有寵物嗎?)

(B: 有, 我有一隻可愛的小貓。)

• 表「寵物」, **keep/have a pet** 表「養寵物」。

■ My friend Johnny keeps a **pet** rabbit. (我朋友強尼養了一隻寵物兔子。)

12. **sweep** [swip] v. 掃

課本例句

■ The students **sweep** the floor after class.

(學生們在課後掃地。)

• 動詞三態: sweep — swept — swept

■ She is **sweeping** the living room. (她正在掃客廳。)

13. **floor** [flɔr] n. 地板; 樓層

課本例句

■ Who placed my books on the **floor**?

(誰把我的書放在地板上?)

• 指室內的「地板; 地面」, 通常為單數。

■ The kids are playing cards on the **floor**. (孩子們在地上玩牌。)

• 也可指「樓層」。

■ The coffee shop has three **floors**, and we're on the second **floor** now. (這間咖啡店有三層樓, 而我們現在在二樓。)

14. **fix** [fiks] v. 修理; 解決

■ A: Can you **fix** my computer?

B: Sure thing.

(A: 你能修理我的電腦嗎?)

(B: 當然。)

■ I couldn't **fix** my bicycle, so I walked to work. (我修不好腳踏車, 所以我用走的去上班。)

He **fixed** the problem without others' help. (他憑藉一己之力解決了問題。)

15. **drawer** [ˈdrɔə] n. 抽屜

課本例句

■ There are some pencils and markers in the **drawer**.

(抽屜裡有一些鉛筆跟麥克筆。)

• 由動詞 **draw** (拖曳; 拉) + 名詞字尾 **-er** 所組成的名詞。通常會用 **open**、**close** 來表示「打開抽屜」、「關上抽屜」的動作。

■ She opened the **drawer** and took out a notebook. (她打開抽屜, 拿出了一本筆記本。)

16. **mop** [mɒp] v.; n. 拖地; 拖把

課本例句

■ A: What is Susan doing in the living room?

B: She is **mopping** the floor.

(A: 蘇珊在客廳做什麼?)

(B: 她正在拖地。)

• 當動詞時, 指「拖地」。

■ Dad is **mopping** the kitchen floor. (爸爸正在拖廚房的地板。)

• 當名詞時, 指「拖把; 洗碗刷」。

■ There's water on the floor. Can you get the **mop**?

(地板上有水。你能去拿拖把嗎?)

一字多義

• 當動詞時也表「擦拭(臉)」。

■ Mop your face and have a glass of water. (擦一擦你的臉, 來喝杯水。)

17. **stairs** [sterz] n. 樓梯

課本例句

■ There is a small bathroom just by the **stairs**.

(樓梯旁就有間小的洗手間。)

• **stair** 指「樓梯的一階」，但通常樓梯都不會只有一階，所以會用複數形。

■ The boy ran up the **stairs** to his bedroom. (男孩跑上樓梯進了房間。)

補充 climb / go up the stairs 指「爬樓梯；上樓」，go down the stairs 指「下樓」

■ Be careful when you go down the stairs.

(下樓時小心一點。)

18. **wipe** [waɪp] v. 擦拭

■ I **wiped** the dining table after dinner.

(我在晚餐後擦拭餐桌。)

• 可搭配介系詞 **off**，wipe... off... 指「把...從...擦掉」。

■ I **wiped** the flour **off** my face. (我把臉上的麵粉擦掉。)

補充 wipe out 徹底摧毀

■ The fire **wiped out** the forest. (那場大火摧毀了那座森林。)

19. **window** [ˈwɪndo] n. 窗戶

課本例句

■ It is hot here. Please open the **windows**.

(這裡好熱。請打開窗戶。)

• 表「窗戶；窗口」。

■ We can see the sea from the **window**. (我們能從窗戶看到海。)

一字多義

• 亦可表「商店的展示櫥窗」或是「電腦視窗」。

The jacket in the shop **window** is nice. (商店櫥窗裡的那件夾克很好看。)

Don't open too many windows. That might slow down the computer.

(別開太多個電腦視窗。那樣可能會降低電腦的運作速度。)

20. **dry** [draɪ] v.; adj. (使) 乾燥；乾的

課本例句

■ A: Are you ready for school?

B: No. I'm **drying** my hair.

(A：你準備好去上學了嗎？)

(B：還沒。我正在弄乾頭髮。)

• 當動詞時，表「(使) 乾燥；弄乾」。

■ I **dried** my hair before I went to sleep. (我在睡前把頭髮吹乾。)

補充 dry out (使) 乾涸、變乾、hairdryer 吹風機

■ The mop is too wet. Let it **dry out**. (那拖把太濕了。讓它變乾。)

• 當形容詞時，表「乾的」。

■ The cake is too **dry**. Can I have some water? (這蛋糕太乾了。我可以喝點水嗎？)

21. **hang** [hæŋ] v. 吊；掛

課本例句

■ Let's not **hang** our umbrellas on the chairs.

(我們別把雨傘掛在椅子上。)

• 動詞三態：hang —hung —hung

■ Ben **hung** a picture of his wife on the wall. (班在牆上掛了一張他妻子的照片。)

補充 hang 的相關片語：

hang up 掛斷電話

■ She said goodbye to me and **hung up** the phone. (她跟我說再見之後便掛了電話。)

hang on 等一下；緊握

■ Can you **hang on** a minute? (你能等一下嗎？)

The boy **hung on** to the money and didn't let go. (那小男孩緊握著錢，不肯放手。)

hang out 廝混；和某人消磨時間

■ Gabriel **hangs out** with Paul and Ryan a lot. (加百列常和保羅和萊恩去玩。)

22. **clothes** [kloz] n. 衣服

課本例句

■ We always buy new **clothes** for Chinese New Year.

(我們總會為了春節買新衣服。)

- 表「衣服；衣物」，恆為複數形。單數的 **cloth** 是指「布料」。
- 可搭配 **put on**、**take off** 表示「穿上衣服」、「脫掉衣服」。

■ Mike took off his **clothes** and jumped into the lake. (麥克脫了衣服，跳進了湖裡。)

補充 a change of clothes 一套換洗衣物

■ There's **a change** of **clothes** in my bag. (我的包包裡有一套換洗衣物。)

23. **terrible** [tɛ rəb!] adj. 糟糕的；可怕的

課本例句

■ It's a **terrible** movie. I don't like it.

(這部電影很糟。我不喜歡。)

■ The weather yesterday was so **terrible**. (昨天的天氣非常糟糕。)

I'm **terrible** at sports. (我對體育很不擅長。)

24. **however** [haʊ 'evə] adv. 然而

課本例句

■ You can borrow my guitar. **However**, please be careful with it.

(你可以借我的吉他。不過，請小心對待它。)

- 表語氣的轉折，代表接下來要說的事情，將與前文相反或不相稱，可放在句首、句中及句末。**注意** **however** 不是連接詞，不能用來連接兩個句子。

■ Sandy likes basketball. **However**, she didn't join the basketball club. (珊迪喜歡籃球。然而，她並沒有加入籃球社。)

25. **fall asleep** [,fɔl ə 'slip] 睡著

課本例句

■ Yuki didn't sleep last night, so she **fell asleep** in class.

(由紀昨晚沒睡覺，所以她在課堂上睡著了。)

- **fall** 在此指「陷入(某種狀態)」，而 **asleep** 為形容詞，表「睡著的」

■ Jason **fell asleep** during the movie. (傑森在電影播映中睡著了。)

I got up really early today, but I'm still half **asleep**. (我今天很早起床，但是我現在仍未完全睡醒。)

26. **try** [traɪ] v.; n. 嘗試

課本例句

■ Penny **tried** the salad, but she didn't like it.

(潘妮試了那個沙拉，但是她不喜歡。)

- 當動詞時，有「嘗試；試圖」的意思。

■ I made soup. **Try** some! (我煮了湯。你嚐嚐看!)

補充 try 的相關片語：

try on 試穿
■ Try on this jacket. (試穿這件夾克。)
try out 試用；試驗
■ This cellphone has a nice camera. You can try it out . (這手機有個不錯的相機。你可以試用看看。)
try for 爭取；謀求
■ Sam and Jessica are both trying for that job. (山姆和潔西卡兩人都在爭取那工作。)
try one's hand at sth 初次嘗試做
■ I tried my hand at cooking the other day, and I was terrible. (我前幾天初次嘗試做菜，然而我搞砸了。)

- 也可當名詞，通常用作單數形。

■ Your idea is great. Why don't you give it a **try**?

(你的主意很棒。為何你不試一下?)

27. **thing** [θɪŋ] n. 東西；事情

課本例句

■ Can you move these **things** inside for me?

(你能幫我把這些東西移到裡面嗎?)

- 表「東西；事情」。

■ A: What's that **thing** under the table? (桌子下面的是什麼東西?)

B: That's my pet rat, Coco. (那是我的寵物鼠，可可。)

28. **move** [mu:v] v.; n. 移動

課本例句

■ Let's **move** the small table to my bedroom.

(我們把這張小桌子移到我的臥室裡吧。)

- 當動詞時，指「(使)移動」。

■ I couldn't **move** because I was so scared. (我害怕得動彈不得。)

- 當名詞時，有「移動；動作」的意思，但只作單數形。

■ The police officer watched the guy's every **move**. (那警官盯著那傢伙的每一步。)

一字多義

- 也可指「搬遷；搬家」。

■ Mr. and Mrs. Hill moved out last month. (希爾夫婦上個月搬走了。)

29. **find** [faɪnd] v. 找到；發現

課本例句

■ A: Did you **find** your history book?

B: Yes. It was in my drawer.

(A：你有找到你的歷史書嗎?)

(B：有。它在我的抽屜裡。)

- 動詞三態：find —found —found

- 表「找到；發現」。

■ I **found** my watch on the table. (我在桌子上找到了我的手錶。)

一字多義

- 也可表「發覺；認為」，find + 受詞 + 形容詞，表「發覺…是如何的」。

■ Eric **found** the work interesting. (艾瑞克發覺這份工作很有趣。)

30. **comfortable** [ˈkʌmfə-təbəl] adj. 舒適的；自在的

課本例句

■ This sofa is really **comfortable**. Let's buy it.

(這張沙發挺舒服的。我們把它買下來吧。)

- 可以描述事物是「讓人感到舒服的」，也可描述人「感到舒服的；安心的」。

■ Kelly doesn't make a lot of money, but she's **comfortable**.

(凱莉沒有賺非常多錢，但還算安逸。)

This is a **comfortable** sofa. Let's buy it.

(這張沙發很舒適。我們把它買下來吧。)

31. **count** [kaʊnt] v. 數；計算

課本例句

■ The little boy can **count** from one to one hundred in English.

(那個小男孩能用英文從一數到一百。)

- 可作動詞或可數名詞，表「計算；算數」。

■ Can you **count** from one to one hundred in English? (你能用英文從一數到一百嗎?)

補充 count... in 算…參加一份；包括…

■ A: I'm going to the department store.

B: I love shopping. **Count** me in!

(A：我要去百貨公司。)

(B：我愛逛街。算我一份!)

32. **sheep** [ʃi:p] n. 綿羊

課本例句

■ Mr. Walker has 20 **sheep** on his farm.

(沃克先生在他的農場上有二十隻綿羊。)

- 表「羊；綿羊」，其單複數同形。

■ The farmer has over 500 sheep. (這名農夫養了超過五百隻的綿羊。)

33. **nature calls** [ˈneɪtʃə ˌkɔːlz] 想上廁所

課本例句

■ A: Hey, Kate! Where are you going?

B: Sorry! Nature calls. Please wait for me here.

(A: 嘿, 凱特! 你要去哪裡?)

(B: 抱歉! 我想上廁所。請在這裡等我。)

• 指「想上廁所; 內急」, 也可以用 **the call of nature** 表示。

■ A: Where are you going?

B: Sorry. Nature calls. / I need to answer the call of nature.

(A: 你要去哪裡?)

(B: 抱歉。我內急。)

• **nature** 表「大自然; 自然界」, 為不可數名詞。

■ Dr. Chen knows a lot about nature. He studies animals and plants.

(陳博士很懂大自然。他研究動、植物。)

34. **finally** [ˈfaɪnəli] adv. 終於; 最後

課本例句

■ Frank looked for his favorite notebook for an hour and finally found it in his bag.

(法蘭克找他最愛的筆記本找了一個小時, 最後終於在他的袋子裡找到。)

• 為副詞, 可置於動詞前修飾動詞, 或置於句首修飾整句。

■ She finally found her son's favorite toy. (她終於找到她兒子最愛的玩具了。)

I waited for half an hour. Finally, he came out of the bathroom.

(我等了半小時。終於, 他從廁所出來了。)

35. **voice** [vɔɪs] n. 聲音

課本例句

■ The singer is popular because she has a good voice.

(那位歌手很受歡迎, 因為她的嗓音很美。)

• **voice** 指「說話聲; 嗓音」, 為可數名詞。

■ Because of a bad cold, Irene lost her voice for two days.

(因為重感冒, 艾琳失聲了兩天。)

give up [ˌɡɪv `ʌp] 放棄

課本例句

■ Life was never easy for Helen, but she never gave up.

(海倫的生活從不容易, 但是她從來沒有放棄過。)

• 為可分片語動詞, 可接名詞或 V-ing 作受詞。

■ They gave up hope. (他們放棄了希望。)

The police gave up looking for the boy after a month.

(一個月後, 警察放棄尋找那小男孩。)

U4 What Do You Want to Be in the Future?

1. hope [hɒp] v.; n. 希望

課本例句

It is Grandpa's birthday this Friday. I **hope** to be with him.

(這星期五是祖父的生日。我希望能去陪著他。)

- 當動詞時，指「希望；盼望」。

Bob **hopes** to be a famous YouTuber one day. (鮑伯希望有天能成為一個知名的 YouTube 影片創作者。)

補充 I **hope** so/not. (我希望如此／不是。)

- 也可作不可數名詞。

They got up early in the **hope** of seeing their favorite singer. (他們早起，希望能看到他們最愛的歌手。)

2. future ['fju:tʃə] n.; adj. 未來(的)

課本例句

Annie wants to be a doctor in the **future**.

(安妮未來想當一位醫生。)

- 當名詞，表「未來」，只作單數形。

The boy wants to be a baseball player in the **future**. (這男孩未來想當一個棒球選手。)

- 也可當形容詞，但僅能置於修飾的名詞之前。

Come meet my **future** wife, Caroline. (來見見我未來的妻子，凱若琳。)

3. plan [plæn] v.; n. 規劃；計畫

課本例句

What do you **plan** to do during winter vacation?

(你規劃在寒假期間做什麼?)

- 當動詞時，表「計劃；規劃」。

We **plan** to build a house by the lake. (我們計劃在湖邊建造一棟屋子。)

- 也可當名詞，表「計畫；方案」。

What are your **plans** for the weekend? (你週末有什麼計畫嗎?)

補充 Plan B (替代方案)。

4. lawyer ['lɔ:jə] n. 律師

課本例句

Henry is studying to be a **lawyer**.

(亨利讀書是為了當律師。)

- 美式英語也可用 attorney [ə'tɜ:nɪ]。

These poor workers need a **lawyer** to help them. (這些可憐的工人需要一個律師來幫助他們。)

補充 law 法律

5. dream [dri:m] adj.; n.; v. 夢想(的); 做夢

課本例句

Mr. and Mrs. Hall found their **dream** house. It was big and comfortable.

(霍爾夫婦找到了他們夢想的房子。它又大又舒適。)

- 當形容詞時，表「夢想的；理想的」，置於要修飾的名詞前面。

My **dream** job is to design clothes for famous people.

(我夢想的工作是替名人設計衣服。)

- 當名詞時，則表「夢境；夢想」。

I had a strange **dream** about my dog. (我夢到了我的狗，那個夢很奇怪。)

補充 daydream 白日夢、nightmare 噩夢 • 當動詞時，表「做夢；夢想要...」。動詞三態：dream —dreamed/dreamt —dreamed/ dreamt。

Fannie **dreamed of** a black tiger last night. (芬妮昨晚夢到了一隻黑色的老虎。)

6. job [dʒɒb] n. 工作

課本例句

Jason has a **job** at the coffee shop.

(傑森有份在咖啡店的工作。)

- 當可數名詞，有「工作；職位」的意思。

My aunt is looking for a teaching **job**. (我阿姨正在找教書的工作。)

補充 job 的相關片語：

out of a job 失業
<p>■ Emma is worried about money because she's out of a job.</p> <p>(艾瑪因為失業而擔心財務。)</p>
do a good job 做得好
<p>■ I like your history report. You did a good job. (我喜歡你的歷史報告。你做得好。)</p>
do the job 有效；起作用
<p>■ A: How can we fix the drawer? (A：我們要如何修理這抽屜？)</p> <p>B: Just some oil can do the job. (B：只要一些油就行了。)</p>

7. get butterflies in one's stomach

[get `bʌtəˌflaɪz ɪn wʌnz ˌstʌmək]

感到緊張

課本例句

■ I'm not good at singing. When I sing in front of people, I **get butterflies in my stomach**.

(我不擅長唱歌。當我站在人群前唱歌時，我會感到緊張。)

- 通常指「(對即將要做的事)感到緊張、心慌」，也可省略成 **get butterflies**。

■ I **got butterflies** when I spoke to Jill. (當我跟吉兒講話時，我很緊張。)

- butterfly** 為可數名詞，指「蝴蝶」。

- stomach** 為可數名詞，指「胃部；肚子」，複數形為 **stomachs**。

補充 have a strong stomach 能夠承受令人不舒服的事

■ You need to **have a strong stomach** to watch that scary movie. (你需要有強大的忍耐力才能看那部恐怖片。)

8. worry [ˈwʌɪ] v.; n. 擔心

課本例句

■ A: Doing science homework is not always easy for me.

B: Don't **worry**. I can help you.

(A：做科學作業對我來說不是每次都很容易。)

(B：別擔心。我可以幫你。)

- 當動詞，表「(使)擔心」，常與介系詞 **about** 搭配。

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

- 也可當名詞，表「擔憂」。口語中常說 **No worries**，有「別擔心。；不客氣。；沒關係。」的意思。

■ A: Sorry, I can't go to your birthday party. (抱歉，我無法去你的生日派對。)

B: **No worries**. (沒關係。)

補充 worried 擔心的

■ Grandma broke her leg, and everyone was **worried** about her. (奶奶腿斷了，大家都很擔心她。)

9. keep [ki:p] v. 持續；保持

課本例句

■ A: Tom, don't **keep** playing computer games. Go study now.

B: Oh, OK.

(A：湯姆，別一直打電動。現在去讀書。)

(B：喔，好吧。)

- 動詞三態：**keep —kept —kept**

- 當動詞時，有「持續(做)；保持(做)」的意思。

■ These dogs are really hungry. They just **keep** eating. (這些狗真的很餓。牠們一直吃不停。)

- 也表「保持(狀態)；維持(狀態)」，後加形容詞。

■ Please **keep** quiet. (請保持安靜。)

一字多義

- 也有「飼養(動物)」之意。

■ My uncle **kept** 500 pigs before. (我舅舅以前養過五百隻豬。)

10. idea [aɪˈdiə] n. 主意；想法

課本例句

■ Going to the beach on a rainy day is a bad **idea**.

(在雨天去海邊是個壞主意。)

- 可指「主意；想法；意見」，為可數名詞。

■ A: Let's go to the beach. (A: 我們去海邊吧。)

B: That's a good **idea**! (B: 那是個好主意!)

一字多義

- 亦可指「知道；概念；構想」，常作單數形或不可數名詞。

■ A: Where's Jerry going? Do you have any **idea**?

(A: 傑瑞要去哪裡? 你知道嗎?)

B: I have no **idea**. (B: 我不知道。)

right [raɪt] n. 權利

課本例句

■ You have the **right** to get a lawyer.

(你有聘請律師的權利。)

- 當可數名詞，表「權利」。

■ Everybody has a **right** to education. (每個人都有受教育的權利。)

一字多義

- 當不可數名詞時，表「正當；正義」。

■ It's important to learn to tell **right** from wrong. (學會分辨是非很重要。)

- 也有「右邊」的意思，但只作單數形。

■ The school is on your **right**. (學校在你的右邊。)

put on [ˌpʊt ˈɒn] 穿上

課本例句

■ A: Hurry up, Cindy. We're late.

B: Wait. I am **putting on** my jacket.

(A: 辛蒂，快一點。我們遲到了。)

(B: 等等。我正在穿夾克。)

- 為可分片語動詞，反義詞為 **take off** (脫下)。

■ She was a little cold, so she **put on** a jacket.

(她有點冷，所以她穿上了一件夾克。)

11. **reporter** [rɪˈpɔ:tə] n. 記者

課本例句

■ There are many **reporters** at the man's house. What happened?

(有很多記者在那個男人的房子前面。發生了什麼事?)

- 由動詞 **report** (報告) + 表「動作執行者」的名詞字尾 **-er** 所組成。

■ My sister's dream is to be a **reporter**. (我妹妹的夢想是當一名記者。)

12. **interview** [ˈɪntəˌvju:] v.; n. 採訪；面試

課本例句

■ The reporter is **interviewing** the K-pop boy band.

(記者正在訪問這個韓國流行樂男團。)

- 當動詞時，有「採訪；面試」的意思。

■ He **interviewed** his favorite dancer this afternoon. (今天下午，他訪問了他最愛的舞者。)

- 當名詞時，指「採訪；面試」。

■ Janet has a job **interview** this Wednesday. (珍妮特本週三有一場工作面試。)

13. **mail carrier** [ˈmeɪl ˌkæriə] n. 郵差

課本例句

(= mailman [ˈmeɪl mæn])

■ **Mail carriers** do not deliver mail on weekends.

(郵差週末不送信。)

- 指「郵差」。

■ The dog is running after the **mail carrier**. (那隻狗正追著那郵差。)

- **mail** 為不可數名詞，指「信件；郵包；郵政」。

■ The secretary is checking **mail** for his boss. (那秘書正在幫他老闆檢查信件。)

- **carrier** 為可數名詞，意思為「運送人；搬運工具」。

補充 mailbox 信箱、cellphone carrier 手機電信公司

14. **dentist** [ˈdentɪst] n. 牙醫

課本例句

■ A: Mom, I have a bad tooth.

B: You need to go to the **dentist** then.

(A: 媽媽, 我有顆蛀牙。)

(B: 那麼你需要去看牙醫。)

• dent 為法語「牙齒」之意, 而字尾-ist 表「從事...的人」, 故 dentist 意思為「牙醫」。

■ The **dentist** fixed my teeth. (牙醫幫我修補好牙齒。)

補充 go to the dentist 去看牙醫、at the dentist's 在牙醫看診處

15. **factory** [ˈfæktəri] n. 工廠

課本例句

■ Mary just got a job in a car **factory**.

(瑪莉剛得到一份在汽車工廠的工作。)

■ His parents work at the same shoe **factory**. (他的雙親在同一間鞋子工廠工作。)

16. **fisherman** [ˈfɪʃmən] n. 漁夫

課本例句

■ Rick's uncle is a **fisherman**. He needs to get up early to catch fish.

(瑞克的叔叔是位漁夫。他需要早起去捕魚。)

• 為可數名詞, 複數形為 fishermen。

■ A **fisherman's** job is to catch fish. (漁民的工作就是捕魚。)

17. **catch** [kætʃ] v. 捉; 接

課本例句

■ The cat ran after the rat and then **caught** it.

(貓追在那老鼠後面, 然後抓住了牠。)

• 動詞三態: catch — caught — caught

■ The kid **caught** a butterfly near the lake. (小孩在湖泊附近捉了一隻蝴蝶。)

補充 catch 的相關片語:

catch one's eye 引起某人注意

■ That picture **caught my eye**. It was very unique.

(那張圖片引起我的注意。它非常獨特。)

catch some z's 睡覺

■ I'm tired. I need to **catch some** z's. (我好累。我需要睡覺。)

catch up 趕上

■ Pam went to the office early to **catch up** on some reports.

(潘為了趕一些報告, 很早就去公司。)

Catch you later! 再見!

■ A: Bye. (A: 再見。)

B: **Catch you later!** (B: 再見!)

18. **secretary** [ˈsekre.təri] n. 祕書

課本例句

■ The **secretary** made an important call for the boss this morning.

(這位祕書今早替老闆打了一通重要的電話。)

• 由名詞 secret (秘密; 機密) + 表「與...有關的人事物」的字尾-ary 所組成。

■ My uncle works as a **secretary** in that company. (我舅舅在那家公司當祕書。)

19. **boss** [bɒs] n. 老闆

課本例句

■ The **boss** of that company gave me a job.

(那間公司的老闆給了我一份工作。)

• 當名詞, 表「上司; 老闆」。

■ The **boss** of the company often helps poor people. (這家公司的老闆常常幫助窮人。)

補充 be one's own boss 自己做老闆; 做自己的主宰

一字多義

- 也可當動詞，意思為「對…發號施令；一直差遣…做事」。

■ Stop **bossing** me around, please. (請別一直叫我做這做那的。)

20. **salesman** [ˈselzmən] n. 銷售員；業務員

課本例句

■ Sam is a **salesman** at that computer shop.

(山姆是那間電腦商店的銷售人員。)

- 由名詞 **sales** (銷售) + **-man** 組成，複數形為 **salesmen**。現今常會以無性別的 **salesperson** 取代。

■ The **salesman** in blue works hard and makes a lot of money. (穿藍色衣服的業務員工作很努力，賺了很多錢。)

21. **farmer** [ˈfɑ:mə] n. 農夫

課本例句

■ Lisa was a teacher before she became a **farmer**.

(麗莎在成為農夫前是位老師。)

- 由動詞 **farm** (種植；養殖) + 表「動作執行者」的名詞字尾 **-er** 所組成。

■ Lots of **farmers** here are in their sixties. (這裡很多農夫都六十幾歲了。)

22. **grow** [gro] v. 種植；成長

課本例句

■ Uncle Ted **grows** apples and oranges on his farm.

(泰德叔叔在他的農場上種植蘋果跟柳橙。)

- 動詞三態：grow—grew—grown

■ Aunt Shelly **grows** fruit in the mountains. (雪莉阿姨在山上種水果。)

補充 grow up 長大

■ Susan **grew up** in the USA. (蘇珊在美國長大。)

23. **soldier** [ˈsɒldʒə] n. 士兵

課本例句

■ Mrs. Miller's son is a **soldier**, not a police officer.

(米勒太太的兒子是名士兵，不是警察。)

- **-di-** 發音為 [dʒ]。

■ Tina wants to be a **soldier** when she grows up. (蒂娜長大後想當一名士兵。)

24. **country** [ˈkʌntri] n. 國家

課本例句

■ Which **country** is Sharon from, Australia or the USA?

(雪倫來自哪個國家，澳洲還是美國？)

- 當可數名詞，有「國家；國土」的意思。

■ The students in our class come from five **countries**. (我們班上的學生來自五個國家。)

一字多義

- 也表「鄉村；鄉下」，此時為不可數名詞。

■ Mr. and Mrs. Lu plan to move to the **country** in the future. (呂氏夫婦打算將來搬到鄉下去住。)

25. **truck driver** [ˈtrʌkˈdraɪvə] n. 卡車司機

課本例句

■ **Truck drivers** often need to work long hours.

(卡車司機常常需要長時間工作。)

- 同義詞為 **trucker** [ˈtrʌk]。

- **truck** 指「卡車；貨車」，而 **driver** 指「駕駛；司機」。

■ Gary likes driving, so he decided to be a **truck driver**. (蓋瑞喜歡開車，所以他決定要當一名卡車司機。)

26. **successful** [səkˈsɛsfəl] adj. 成功的

課本例句

■ The meet-and-greet was **successful**. The singer and her fans were very happy.

(那場見面會很成功。那名歌手跟她的粉絲都很開心。)

- 由名詞 **success** (成功) + 表「充滿…的」的形容詞字尾 **-ful** 所組成。

■ The concert last night was **successful**. (昨晚的演唱會很成功。)

27. **decide** [diˈsaɪd] v. 決定

課本例句

■ Ann and I **decided** to join the science club.

(安跟我決定加入科學社。)

■ We **decided** to visit Australia for summer vacation. (我們決定暑假去澳洲玩。)

28. **become** [bɪˈkʌm] v. 成為

課本例句

■ I want to **become** a successful salesman like my father.

(我想成為跟我爸爸一樣成功的銷售員。)

• 動詞三態：become —became —become

■ She **became** a computer engineer at age 26.

(她二十六歲時成為一名電腦工程師。)

29. **believe** [bɪˈli:v] v. 相信

課本例句

■ A: I sang with my favorite singer last night.

B: I don't **believe** you. Maybe you were dreaming.

(A：我昨晚跟我最喜歡的歌手一起唱歌了。)

(B：我不相信你。你大概是在做夢。)

• 當動詞，意思為「相信（某事為真或認為某人所說為真）」，不用在進行式。

■ The young man there is your father? I don't **believe** it. (在那裡的年輕男子是你父親？我不相信。)

• **believe in** + 名詞，有兩個意思，一是「確信某事存在」，二是「確信某事是對的或對某人的能力有信心」。

■ Lisa doesn't **believe in** the next life. (麗莎不相信有來生。)

Kevin can finish his homework tonight. I **believe in** him. (凱文今晚能完成他的作業。我相信他的能力。)

make fun of [ˌmek ˈfʌn əv] 取笑

課本例句

■ Ben's classmates always **make fun of** him because he is fat.

(班的同學總是嘲笑他，因為他很胖。)

■ Tina is **making fun of** Larry's hair. (蒂娜在取笑賴瑞的髮型。)

looks [lʊks] n. 相貌

課本例句

■ The singer gets her good **looks** from her mother.

(這位歌手的美貌來自她的母親。)

• 作名詞，有「相貌」的意思。單數形 **look** 單純表達人或物的「外觀；樣子；表情」；而複數形 **looks**，則是指與人的美醜相關的「外表；相貌」。

■ Is something wrong? Ken has a strange **look** on his face.

(發生什麼事了嗎？肯的表情很奇怪。)

The singer is famous for his good **looks**. (那歌手因他的外型出眾而知名。)

all over [ˈɔl ˈovə] 遍及

課本例句

■ The band is famous **all over** the country.

(這個樂團紅遍了整個國家。)

■ The markers were **all over** the floor. (地板上到處都是彩色筆。)

Unit 5 How Do We Go to the Hotel?

1. metro [ˈmetro] n. 捷運

課本例句

■ You can go there by bus or **metro**.

(你可以搭公車或地鐵到那裡。)

- 當名詞，指一些城市（如臺北、巴黎和洛杉磯）的「地鐵、捷運系統」。

■ They went to the museum by **metro**. (他們搭地鐵去那間博物館。)

補充 subway[ˈsʌb,we]美國地鐵、the Tube/ underground[ˌʌndəˌgraʊnd]英國地鐵

2. lost [lɒst] adj. 迷路的

課本例句

■ I got **lost** on the way to the train station.

(我在去火車站的路上迷路了。)

- 當形容詞，表「迷路的；走失的；失蹤的」。

■ The little boy was **lost** in the forest. (小男孩在森林裡迷路。)

一字多義

- 也表「不知所措的；迷惘的」。

■ People sometimes feel **lost** in life. (人們在人生中有時會感到迷惘。)

3. map [mæp] n. 地圖

課本例句

■ We are lost. We need a **map** now.

(我們迷路了。我們現在需要一張地圖。)

■ Cathy hung a world **map** on the wall of her bedroom. (凱西在她房間的牆上掛了一幅世界地圖。)

4. ask [æsk] v. 請求；詢問

課本例句

■ Can you **ask** her for a fork, please?

(可以請你跟她要一枝叉子嗎?)

- 表「請求；要求」，常見用法有 ask+人+for+物，表「向某人要求某物」，ask

+人+to+動詞，表「要求某人做某事」。

■ Amy **asked** the clerk for a glass of water. (艾咪向店員要了一杯水。)

The teacher **asked** the students to stand up. (老師要求學生們起立。)

補充 ask for trouble 自找麻煩；自討苦吃

■ Don't fight with that big guy. You're just **asking for trouble**. (別和那個大個兒打架。你只是在自找麻煩而已。)

- 也表「詢問」。

■ Andy kept **asking** Linda about the party. (安迪一直在問琳達關於那派對的事。)

5. Excuse me. [ɪkˈskjuːz ,mi] (對不起) 請問…。

課本例句

■ **Excuse me**. Where is the bathroom?

(不好意思。請問洗手間在哪裡?)

- 用來引起他人（尤指陌生人）的注意，中文也常翻譯為「不好意思」。

■ **Excuse me**. Can you lend me the eraser? (不好意思。你可以借我橡皮擦嗎?)

- excuse 當動詞時，表「原諒；寬恕」；當名詞時，表「(辯解的)理由；藉口」。

■ Please **excuse me** for being late. My car broke down on my way here. (請原諒我遲到了。我的車子在來這的路上拋錨了。)

Don't make **excuses** for your mistake. (不要為你的錯誤找藉口。)

6. straight [streɪt] adv.; adj. 直地；直的

課本例句

■ Turn right at the hospital and keep going **straight**.

(在醫院右轉，然後一直直走。)

■ Go **straight** for three blocks. The bookstore is on your right. (直走三個街區。書店在你的右手邊。)

7. turn left [ˌtɜːn ˈleft] 向左轉

課本例句

■ **Turn left** on First Street, and the shop is on the corner.

(在第一街左轉，商店就在轉角。)

- turn left/right/around 表「向左/右/後轉」。

■ Turn left at the supermarket and go straight for one block. (在超市左轉，然後直走一個街區。)

8. along [əˈlɒŋ] prep. 沿著

課本例句

■ There are many flowers along the river.

(河流沿岸有很多花。)

- 當介系詞時，表「沿著；順著」。

■ The workers planted flowers along the street. (工人們沿著這條街種花。)

一字多義

- 當副詞時，表「向前」或「一起」。

■ Ben drove along and turned left on Golden Road. (班向前開，然後在金色大道左轉。)

The boss, along with her secretary, is having lunch in a café. (老闆和她的秘書正在一間咖啡廳用午餐。)

補充 all along 始終、get along 相處融洽

■ Sam knew all along Susan was the one. (山姆一直都知道蘇珊是他的真命天女。)

Gabriel doesn't get along with his family. (加百列跟他的家人相處不太好。)

9. block [blak] n. 街區

課本例句

■ My good friend and I live on the same block.

(我的好友跟我住在同一個街區。)

- 當名詞時，表「街區」。

■ You need to go along the street for two blocks to get to the hotel.

(為了抵達飯店，你需要沿著這條街走過兩個街區。)

一字多義

- 當動詞時，表「堵塞；阻礙」。

■ A: Water can't go down the drain. (A: 水流不下去。)

B: Maybe something is blocking the pipe. (B: 可能有東西堵住水管了。)

10. supermarket [ˈsupəˌmɑːkɪt] n. 超市

課本例句

■ Gina goes to the supermarket every Saturday.

(吉娜每個星期六都去超市。)

■ My mom goes to the supermarket for food once a week. (我媽媽一星期去一次超市採買食物。)

11. corner [ˈkɔːrnə] n. 轉角；角落

課本例句

■ Jackie's house is on the corner of Apple Street and Cherry Road.

(傑克的家在蘋果街跟櫻桃路的轉角。)

- corner 與不同介系詞搭配：

on the corner 在建築物/馬路的轉角處

■ I just met her on the corner. (我剛在轉角遇見她。)

in the corner 在一空間內的角落

■ The old sofa is in the corner of the living room. (那張舊沙發在客廳角落。)

補充 around the corner 在附近；即將來臨

■ Halloween is around the corner. Would you like to join the costume party?

(萬聖夜即將來臨。你有興趣參加化裝舞會嗎?)

12. across from [əˈkrɒs frəm] 在...的對面

課本例句

■ Stacy is sitting across from Justin and Alex.

(史黛西坐在賈斯汀跟艾力克斯的對面。)

- across 作介系詞，表「橫越；穿過」。

■ The man swam across the river. (那個男人游過這條河。)

- across 和 through 表「穿越」之比較：

across 穿越一個平面到達對面，如過馬路到對面。

■ Mary walked **across** the street. (瑪麗走到這條街的對面。)

through 穿越一個立體的空間，如穿過隧道、公園等。

■ Peter biked **through** the park. (彼得騎單車穿過公園。)

13. ground [graʊnd] n. 地面

課本例句

■ Be careful! There is a bug on the **ground**.

(小心! 地上有隻蟲。)

• 當名詞，表「地面」，常與定冠詞 **the** 搭配，只作單數形。

■ There is a lot of trash on the **ground**. (地上有好多垃圾。)

• ground 和 floor 表「地面」之比較：

ground	建築物外的地面，如附近的空地、房屋旁的土地、水泥地、雪地等。
floor	建築物裡的地面，如樓層（一樓、二樓等）或地點（房間地板、客廳地板等）。

一字多義

• 也表「土壤；土地」，為不可數名詞。

■ The farmer grew fruit in the **ground**. (那位農夫在這片土地種水果。)

14. on foot [an `fʊt] 步行

課本例句

■ The flower shop is close. Let's go there **on foot**.

(花店很近。我們用走的去。)

• on foot 為「步行；徒步」的意思。

■ He goes to school **on foot**. (他走路上學。)

• foot 為名詞，意思是「腳」，複數形為 **feet**。

■ Mike hurt his **feet** in the game. (麥克在那場比賽中弄傷了他的雙腳。)

補充 be back on one's feet (病後) 恢復健康

班級:

姓名:

座號:

■ After two months, he's finally **back on his feet** again. (經過了兩個月，他終於康復了。)

take [tek] v. 搭乘 (交通工具)

課本例句

■ We can **take** a taxi or a bus, but not the metro.

(我們可以搭計程車或公車，但不能搭地鐵。)

• 當動詞，表「搭乘；乘坐」，後接交通工具。

■ Did you **take** a bus to work this morning? (你今天早上是搭公車去上班的嗎?)

by [baɪ] prep. 搭乘；藉由...方式

課本例句

■ Let's go to Indonesia **by** ship.

(我們搭船去印尼吧。)

• 當介系詞，後接交通工具，表「搭乘；藉由」。

■ I went to the island **by** boat. (我搭船去了那座島嶼。)

get off [ˌget `ɒf] 下 (車、飛機等)

課本例句

■ We need to **get off** the bus at Berkeley Library.

(我們需要在柏克萊圖書館下公車。)

■ Lucas **got off** the train ten minutes ago. (盧卡斯十分鐘前下了火車。)

right [raɪt] n.; adj.; adv. 右邊 (的)

課本例句

■ In the picture, the girl on my **right** is my sister.

(照片裡，在我右邊的是我妹妹。)

• 反義詞：**left** 左邊 (的)

• 可作名詞、形容詞或副詞，意思為「右邊 (的)、向右邊」。

■ The art museum is on the **right**. (美術館在右手邊。)

He hurt his **right** leg. (他的右腿受傷了。)

Please turn **right** here. (請在這裡右轉。)

15. **ship** [ʃɪp] n. 輪船

課本例句

■ They took a **ship** to the USA and took a plane home.

(他們搭船到美國，再搭飛機回家。)

• 當名詞，表「(航海的)大船；輪船；船艦」。

Hank took a **ship** to the UK. (漢克搭船去英國。)

一字多義

• 也可當動詞，表「運輸；運送」。

They **ship** fruit to Japan every week. (他們每週都運送水果到日本。)

16. **taxi** [tæksɪ] n. 計程車

課本例句

■ Can we take a **taxi** home?

(我們可以搭計程車回家嗎?)

• 也可稱為 taxicab 或 cab。

Grace went to the lake by **taxi**. (葛瑞絲搭計程車到湖邊。)

補充 taxi driver 計程車司機、taxi stand 計程車招呼站

17. **motorcycle** [ˈmɒtəˌsaɪkl̩] n. 機車；摩托車

課本例句

■ He is only 17 years old. He can't ride a **motorcycle**.

(他只有十七歲。他不能騎摩托車。)

• 當名詞，指「摩托車」，也可稱為 motorbike，與 scooter 的差別在於騎摩托車須跨坐。

My aunt rides a **motorcycle** to the park. (我阿姨騎摩托車去公園。)

18. **scooter** [ˈsku:tə] n. 機車

課本例句

■ Is a motorcycle different from a **scooter**?

(摩托車跟機車不一樣嗎?)

• 當名詞，指「機車」。與 motorcycle 的差別在於 騎機車不須跨坐，雙腳擺前即可。

Many people go to work by **scooter** in Taiwan. (在臺灣，許多人騎機車上班。)

• 也可指「滑板車」。



19. **city** [ˈsɪti] n. 城市

課本例句

■ Life in a big **city** is very busy.

(大城市的生活非常忙碌。)

■ Elsa lives in a big **city**. (艾莎住在大城市。)

20. **bank** [bæŋ k] n. 銀行；河岸

課本例句

■ Claire plans to go to the **bank** later.

(克萊兒計劃待會去銀行。)

• 作名詞，有「銀行」的意思。

■ The **bank** is next to a fast food restaurant. (銀行在一間速食餐廳旁邊。)

補充 break the bank 花費不起；花費過高

■ Jeremy **broke** the **bank** when he bought that car.

(傑瑞米買那輛車時花太多錢了。)

• 也表「河岸；河堤」。

■ There is a dog walking along the **bank**. (有一隻狗沿著河堤散步。)

21 **toy** [tɔɪ] n. 玩具

課本例句

■ My little brother got some **toy** cars for his birthday this year.

(我的小弟今年生日得到了一些玩具車。)

There is a **toy** museum in Munich, Germany. (在德國慕尼黑有一間玩具博物館。)

21. **post office** [ˈpost ˌɒfɪs] n. 郵局

課本例句

■ The **post office** is to the left of the library.

(郵局在圖書館的左側。)

• post 為「郵政；郵遞」的意思，為不可數名詞，與 office 搭配表「郵局」。

■ Most **post offices** in Taiwan close at 5:30 p.m. (臺灣大部分的郵局下午五點半關門。)

• post 也可作動詞，表「張貼；公布」。

■ Fiona **posted** a picture on Facebook. (費歐娜在臉書上發了一張照片。)

22. **hospital** [ˈhɒspɪtl] n. 醫院

課本例句

■ Lily is a nurse; she works at a **hospital**.

(莉莉是位護理師；她在一間醫院工作。)

■ My brother works at the **hospital** nearby. (我哥哥在附近的一間醫院工作。)

補充 clinic [ˈklɪnɪk] 診所、pharmacy [ˈfɑːməsi] 藥局；藥房

23. **pool** [puːl] n. 水池

課本例句

■ The weather is hot, so we want to go to the **pool** today.

(天氣很熱，所以我們今天想去游泳池。)

• 表「水池；水塘；潭」。

It's great to swim in the **pool** when the weather is hot.

(天熱時，在水池裡游泳是一件很棒的事。)

24. **go jogging** [go ˈdʒɔːɡɪŋ] 慢跑

課本例句

■ He **goes jogging** in the morning before he goes to work.

(他早上上班前會去慢跑。)

• go + V-ing 表「從事某活動」，jogging 為動詞 jog (慢跑) 的現在分詞。

■ Sam sometimes **goes jogging** around the park after work. (山姆有時下班後會去繞著公園慢跑。)

26. **go sailing** [go ˈseɪlɪŋ] 玩帆船；航行

課本例句

■ Let's **go sailing** in August during summer vacation.

(我們八月暑假時去玩帆船吧。)

• 動詞 sail 表「航行；行駛」。

■ We **went sailing** at the beach near the hotel. (我們去飯店附近的海灘玩帆船。)
The ship **sailed** from London. (這艘船從倫敦啟航。)

27. **go surfing** [go ˈsɜːfɪŋ] 衝浪

課本例句

■ Did you often **go surfing** with your friend?

(你之前常跟朋友去衝浪嗎?)

• 動詞 surf 表「衝浪」。

■ Jenny likes to **go surfing** on hot summer days. (珍妮喜歡在炎炎夏日去衝浪。)

• surf 也可表「上網」。

■ James like **surfing** the Internet in his free time. (詹姆斯在空閒時喜歡上網。)

fly [flaɪ] v. 飛行；駕駛

課本例句

■ My uncle can **fly** a plane.

(我舅舅會開飛機。)

• 當動詞，表「飛行；駕駛(飛行器)；搭乘(飛行器)」。

■ The bird is **flying** in the sky. (那隻鳥正在空中飛行。)

She can **fly** a plane. (她會開飛機。)

They **flew** to New York three days ago. (他們三天前搭飛機去了紐約。)

bus stop [ˈbʌs ˌstɒp] n. 公車站

課本例句

■ Let's wait for Alice at the **bus stop**.

(我們在公車站等艾莉絲吧。)

■ Owen is waiting for his friend at the **bus stop**. (歐文正在公車站等他的朋友。)

go biking [go ˈbaɪkɪŋ] 騎單車

課本例句

■ Many people like to **go biking** at the park.

(許多人喜歡在公園騎腳踏車。)

• bike 作動詞，表「騎單車」。

■ A: Would you like to **go biking** with us this Sunday? B: Sure.

(A: 你這星期天要和我們一起去騎單車嗎?) (B: 好啊。)

go shopping [go ˈʃɒpɪŋ] 購物

課本例句

■ They want to **go shopping** for clothes this afternoon.

(他們今天下午想去採買衣服。)

• shop 作動詞，表「購物；逛街」。

■ My friends and I **went shopping** at Mitsui Outlet Park last Saturday.

(我和我朋友上禮拜六去三井百貨購物。)

• shop 作名詞，表「商店」。

■ Rick has a sweet tooth. He goes to the candy **shop** five times a week.

(瑞克喜歡甜食。他一星期去糖果店五次。)

28. **hit** [hɪt] v.; n. 碰撞；打擊

課本例句

■ The man was using his phone when his car **hit** the tree.

(那個男人的車撞到樹時，他正在用手機。)

• 動詞三態：hit — hit — hit

• 可作動詞或名詞，表「碰撞；打擊」。

■ Did you hear? A car **hit** Mrs. Green last night. (你聽說了嗎？一輛車子昨晚撞到葛林太太。)

Jeff gave a **hit** on Nick's head. (傑夫打了尼克的頭。)

補充 hit 的相關片語：

hit the road 出發；離開

■ Let's **hit the road**, so we can be on time. (我們上路吧，這樣才能準時。)

hit it off 相處得好

■ Joel and I met three years ago, and we **hit it off** right away.

(喬爾和我三年前相遇，我們一拍即合。)

hit the books 學習

■ There's a test tomorrow. I need to **hit the books** tonight. (明天有個測驗。我今晚得讀書。)

hit the sack/hay 睡覺

■ I'm tired. I want to **hit the sack**. (我累了。我想睡覺。)

hit the wall (運動時疲倦到無法繼續) 遭遇極點

■ I **hit the wall** after I ran for 10 kilometers. (在跑了十公里後，我精疲力盡。)

一字多義

• 當名詞時，也表「受歡迎或成功的人事物」。

■ His first record was a big **hit** in the 1980s.

(他的第一張唱片在八零年代十分受歡迎。)

29. **sound** [saund]

課本例句

■ A: Hey, listen! What's that strange **sound**?

B: Oh, it's our dog, Willy.

(A: 嘿，你聽！那奇怪的聲音是什麼?)

(B: 喔，是我們的狗，威利。)

• 指「聲音；聲響」。

■ I heard a **sound** from the box. (我聽到一個聲音從箱子裡傳出來。)

- voice 指「(說話的)聲音; 嗓音」, noise 則指「噪音」。

一字多義

- 也可指「音量」, 可搭配 turn up/down, 表「調大/小音量」。

■ Please turn down the **sound** on your phone. (請把你手機的音量調小一點。)

30. **bell** [bɛl] n. 鐘; 鈴

課本例句

■ Do you have a **bell** on your bicycle?

(你的腳踏車有裝車鈴嗎?)

- 名詞, 表「鐘; 鈴; 門鈴」。

■ There are service **bells** on each table in this restaurant. (這間餐廳每張桌子上都有個服務鈴。)

補充 give someone a bell 打電話給某人、doorbell 門鈴

■ Hailey **gave me** a **bell** last night. (海莉昨晚打了電話給我。)

You push the doorbell when you visit someone's house.

(當你拜訪某人的家時要按門鈴。)

31. **experience** [ɪkˈspɪriəns] n.; v. 經歷; 經驗

課本例句

■ People learn from their past **experience**.

(人們從過去經驗裡學習。)

- 可當名詞。指「透過某項活動、工作而獲得知識 和技能的經驗」時, 為不可數名詞, 常與介系詞 in 和 of 連用; 指「發生在身上的經歷」時, 則為 可數名詞。

■ I don't have much **experience** in teaching. (我沒有豐富的教學經驗。)

The book is about the writer's life **experiences** in the USA.

(這本書是關於作者在美國的生活經歷。)

- 也可當動詞。

■ We stopped the party because we **experienced** some problems.

(我們暫停了 派對, 因為我們遇到了一些問題。)

32. **wonderful** [wʌndəfəl] adj. 美好的

課本例句

■ I had a **wonderful** time at the party yesterday.

(我昨天在派對上度過了美好的時光。)

■ Thanks for having me. I really had a **wonderful** time. (謝謝你邀請我。我玩得很開心。)

play [pleɪ] n. 戲劇

課本例句

■ How many **plays** did William Shakespeare write?

(威廉·莎士比亞寫了幾齣戲劇?)

- 當名詞時, 有「戲劇; 劇本」的意思。

■ *King Lear* is a **play** by Shakespeare. (《李爾王》是莎士比亞的一個戲劇作品。)

一字多義

- 當動詞時, 表「玩耍」。

■ The kids are **playing** cards. (孩子們在玩撲克牌。)

- 當動詞時, 也表「演奏; 播放」。

■ My sister is good at **playing** the violin. (我妹妹擅長拉小提琴。)

around [əˈraʊnd] adv. 大約

課本例句

■ Brandon got home **around** 9:30 last night.

(布蘭登昨晚大約九點半到家。)

- 表「大約; 大概; 左右」, 意同 about (大約)。

■ Let's meet **around** five in front of the school. (我們大約五點在學校前碰面吧。)

一字多義

- 也表「圍繞; 在...附近」。

■ There are lots of fans **around** the singer. (許多粉絲圍繞著那位歌手。)

Unit 6 She'll Wear a Sweater to the Party

1. **will** [wɪl] aux. 將

課本例句

■ I **will** be late for class today.

(我今天上課會遲到。)

- 表未來的助動詞，後面接原形動詞；表「說話者認為未來會發生的事」，亦可替換成 be going to。

■ Jonathan **will** visit his sister in May.

= Jonathan is going to visit his sister in May. (喬納森五月的時候會去拜訪他妹妹。)

2. **ugly** [ʌɡlɪ] adj. 醜的

課本例句

■ This pair of shoes is **ugly**.

(這雙鞋很醜。)

■ A lot of buildings here are **ugly**. (這裡的很多建築很醜陋。)

3. **sweater** [ˈswetə] n. 毛衣

課本例句

■ My favorite **sweater** is the pink one.

(我最喜歡的毛衣是粉紅色的那件。)

■ That pink **sweater** is too small for Ross. (那件粉紅色的毛衣對羅斯來說太小了。)

4. **tomorrow** [təˈmɒrə] adv.; n. 明天

課本例句

■ Bella is coming to my house **tomorrow**.

(貝拉明天要來我家。)

- 當時間副詞，如 tomorrow morning (明天早上)、tomorrow night (明天晚上)。

■ Can we have dinner together **tomorrow** night? (我們明天晚上可以一起吃晚餐嗎?)

班級:

姓名:

座號:

- 也可當名詞。

■ **Tomorrow** is my sister's birthday. (明天是我妹妹的生日。)

補充 the day after tomorrow 後天

5. **funny** [ˈfʌnɪ] adj. 滑稽的

課本例句

■ Ted made a **funny** face.

(泰德做了個鬼臉。)

- 指「滑稽的；好笑的」。

■ That picture of the baby is **funny**. (那嬰兒的照片很好笑。)

一字多義

- 也指「奇怪的」。

■ Why are you giving me that **funny** look? (你為何那樣奇怪地看我?)

- 也指「不舒服的」。

■ My stomach feels **funny**. (我的胃怪怪的。)

6. **wear** [weɪ] v. 穿；戴

課本例句

■ Andy likes to **wear** a cap when he dances.

(安迪跳舞時喜歡戴帽子。)

- 動詞三態：wear — wore — worn

• 與 put on 意思相近，但 put on 通常指「穿上的動作」，而 wear 則通常指「穿著的狀態」。

■ Billy **wore** a pair of brown pants to school today. (比利今天穿了一件棕色的褲子去學校。)

7. **cost** [kɒst] v. 價錢為；花費

課本例句

■ The belt **cost** me 500 NT dollars.

(這條腰帶花了我新臺幣五百元。)

- 動詞三態：cost — cost — cost

- 當動詞時，表某物品「要價多少錢」，所以主詞會是事物。

■ The coat **costs** three thousand dollars. (那件大衣要價三千塊。)

8. **expensive** [ɪkˈspensɪv] adj. 昂貴的

課本例句

■ The guitar is too **expensive**. I don't have that much money.

(這把吉他太貴了。我沒有這麼多錢。)

■ That watch is **expensive**. It costs more than a car. (那支手錶很昂貴。它要價比一輛車還多。)

9. **spend** [spend] v. 花費(時間、金錢)

課本例句

■ I **spend** a lot of time at home.

(我花很多時間待在家。)

- 動詞三態：spend —spent —spent

- 表「花費(時間或金錢)」，用法為 spend + 時間/金錢 + V-ing 或 spend + 時間/金錢 + on + N。

■ Kevin **spent** twenty minutes fixing the drawer. (凱文花了二十分鐘修理抽屜。)

Tiffany **spends** much money on food. (蒂芬妮在食物上花很多錢。)

10. **glove** [glʌv] n. 手套

課本例句

■ It's cold today. Remember to put on your **gloves**.

(今天很冷。記得戴上你的手套。)

- 須注意-o-在此發音為 [ʌ]。
- 可數名詞，因手套通常是一雙的，故常用複數。

■ She wore **gloves** to keep her hands warm. (她戴手套來保持她的雙手溫暖。)

11. **on sale** [ənˈseɪ] 特價中

課本例句

■ These notebooks are **on sale** now. They are only 10 dollars each.

(這些筆記本現在特價中。一本只要十元。)

- 有「特價中」及「上市銷售中」的意思。

■ Everything in the store is now **on sale**. (在店裡的每樣東西現在正特價中。)

The writer's new book will go **on sale** tomorrow. (那位作家的新書明天會開賣。)

- sale 有「出售；銷售」的意思，可作可數名詞。

■ The shop is having a **sale**. (這間商店正舉行一個特賣會。)

Is this computer for **sale**? (這臺電腦有要出售嗎?)

12. **pair** [peɪr] n. (一)雙；(一)對

課本例句

■ Evans wants to buy a new **pair** of running shoes.

(伊凡想買一雙新的運動鞋。)

- 用於表示兩個成雙成對的東西，為可數名詞。

■ There are two **pairs** of gloves, three **pairs** of shoes, and five **pairs** of shorts on the floor. (地板上有兩雙手套、三雙鞋子及五件短褲。)

13. **total** [ˈtɒtəl] n.; adj. 總計(的)；全部(的)

課本例句

■ The **total** number of horses on the farm is 12.

(農場上共有十二匹馬。)

- 當可數名詞時，有「總額；總數」的意思。in total 指「總計」。

■ A: What's the total for the food? (A：這些食物總價多少?)

B: It's NT\$500 **in total**. (B：總價新臺幣五百元。)

- 當形容詞，表「全部的」。

■ The **total** number of students in this class is twenty.

(這個班上一共有二十個學生。)

補充 totally 完全地

■ Mary is **totally** different from her husband. (瑪莉跟她的老公截然不同。)

14. **pay** [peɪ] v. 付費

課本例句

■ Can you lend me one hundred dollars? I will **pay** you back tomorrow.

(你可以借我一百元嗎?我明天會還你。)

- 動詞三態: pay —paid —paid [ped]
- 可直接接金額或人,但如要表示「為了…付錢」,要加上介系詞 for。

■ Bruce didn't **pay** me for the movies. (布魯斯沒有付我電影的錢。)

補充 pay the price 付出代價;吃苦頭

■ She'll **pay** the **price** one day. (有一天,她會付出代價的。)

15. **thousand** [ˈθaʊznd] n. 千

課本例句

■ There are about two **thousand** students in the school.

(這間學校大約有兩千名學生。)

- thousands of + 複數名詞,表「數以千計的…」。
- **Thousands** of people are waiting for the famous singers from Japan.

(好幾千人正在等候那些來自日本的知名歌手。)

補充 數字單位整理:

英文	中文	數字
hundred	百	100
thousand	千	1,000
million	百萬	1,000,000
billion	十億	1,000,000,000
trillion	兆	1,000,000,000,000

save [seɪv] v. 節省

課本例句

■ Let's not walk there. We can **save** time by taking the bus.

(我們別用走的過去。我們可以藉由搭公車來節省時間。)

• 表「節省;存錢」。

■ To **save** money, I decided to ride a bike to school.

(為了省錢,我決定要騎單車去上學。)

They're **saving** money to buy a house of their own.

(他們在存錢買一個屬於自己的房子。)

一字多義

• 也表「拯救」。

■ The doctor **saved** the little boy's life. (那醫生拯救了那小男孩的性命。)

would like [wʊd `laɪk] 想要

課本例句

■ I **would like** to have some cookies with tea.

(我想要幾片餅乾配茶。)

• would like 比 want 有禮貌。表示「想要做某件事」時,可以用 would like + N / to V。would 可以和人稱代名詞主格縮寫,以'd 表示。

■ We **would like** to go swimming. (我們想要去游泳。)

I'd **like** a bowl of salad, please. (我想要一碗沙拉,謝謝。)

• would 為助動詞,要形成問句時只要把 would 移到句首即可。

■ **Would you like** some tea? (你想要喝點茶嗎?)

change [tʃeɪnʒ] n. 找零

課本例句

■ A: The total is eight hundred dollars.

B: Here is one thousand dollars.

A: Thanks. And here is your **change**.

(A: 總共是八百元。)

(B: 這裡是一千元。)

(A: 謝謝。這是您的找零。)

• 作「找零;零錢」時,為不可數名詞。

■ Can you make **change** for \$1,000? (給你一千元你能找零嗎?)

The clerk gave me a hundred dollars in **change**. (店員給我一百塊的零錢。)

16. **dress** [drɛs] v.; n. 打扮；洋裝

課本例句

■ Tina is going to wear that red **dress** to the party.

(蒂娜會穿那件紅色洋裝去派對。)

- 當動詞時，表「穿衣；打扮」。

■ Mike **dresses** his kids every morning. (麥克每天早上都幫他的孩子穿衣服。)

補充 dress up 盛裝打扮

■ Nathan **dressed up** for his sister's birthday. (納森為了他姊姊的生日盛裝打扮。)

- 當名詞時，表「洋裝」。

■ Katherine wore a **dress** to her sister's birthday party. (凱薩琳穿了一件洋裝去她妹妹的生日派對。)

17. **cap** [kæp] n. (前有遮簷的) 帽子

課本例句

■ Todd's baseball **cap** is black, and mine is blue.

(陶德的棒球帽是黑色的，而我的是藍色的。)

- 可數名詞，表「(無邊或前有遮簷的) 帽子」。

swimming cap 泳帽	shower cap 浴帽	baseball cap 棒球帽
		

■ The girl took off her jacket and **cap** when she got home.

(那個女孩回到家，就脫下了外套和帽子。)

18. **shirt** [ʃɜ:t] n. 襯衫

課本例句

■ A: Do you wear the same white **shirt** every day?

B: No. I have five of them.

(A: 你每天都穿同件白襯衫嗎?)

(B: 沒有。我有五件一樣的。)

- 一般指長袖或短袖的襯衫。

■ Brian is wearing a blue **shirt** today. (布萊恩今天穿了一件藍色的襯衫。)

補充 和 shirt 有關的衣物:

shirt	T-shirt	polo shirt
		

19. **belt** [bɛlt] n. 腰帶

課本例句

■ A: Where is my **belt**?

B: Isn't it on your bed?

(A: 我的腰帶在哪裡?)

(B: 不是在你的床上嗎?)

- 表「腰帶」，材質可以是皮革或布料，為可數名詞。

■ I need a **belt** for the pants. (我需要一條搭配這件褲子的腰帶。)

一字多義

- 表「帶狀物」，可數名詞。

■ There is a **belt** of trees between the two towns. (這兩個城鎮之間有一片狹長的樹林。)

20. **jeans** [dʒinz] n. 牛仔褲

課本例句

■ Theresa seldom wears **jeans** to work.

(泰瑞莎很少穿牛仔褲去上班。)

- 恆用複數形；英文裡，穿在下半身有兩個褲管的褲類都用複數形。量詞搭配 pair，「一條牛仔褲」用 a pair of jeans。

■ Those boys' **jeans** are dirty. (那些男孩穿的牛仔褲都髒髒的。)

21. **sock** [sɒk] n. 襪子

課本例句

■ Many students in Japan wear a skirt with long **socks** to school.

(許多日本學生會穿裙子搭配長襪去學校。)

• 表「一雙襪子」用 a pair of socks。

■ Julian wore two different **socks** to school yesterday. (朱利安昨天穿了兩隻不一樣的襪子去學校。)

22. **tie** [taɪ] n. 領帶

課本例句

■ Hannah bought her dad a **tie** for Father's Day.

(漢娜在父親節買了一條領帶給她的爸爸。)

• 當名詞時，指「領帶」，也可作 necktie。

■ Dan's father gave him a **tie** on his first day of work. (丹的父親在他第一天上班時送給他一條領帶。)

一字多義

• 當動詞時，指「打結；繫上」。

■ Little Meg can't **tie** her own shoelaces. (小梅格不會繫她自己的鞋帶。)

23. **pants** [pænts] n. 長褲

課本例句

■ John was wearing gray **pants** and a white shirt at that time.

(約翰那時穿著一條灰色長褲跟一件白襯衫。)

• 因褲管有兩條，故用複數形 pants。量詞搭配 pair，「一條褲子」為 a pair of pants。

■ The kids hung their wet **pants** on the tree. (那些孩子把他們的濕褲子掛在樹上。)

24. **shoe** [ʃu] n. 鞋

課本例句

■ Where did you get this pair of **shoes**? They're beautiful.

(你是在哪裡買到這雙鞋的？它們很美。)

• 可數名詞。a pair of shoes 表「一雙鞋子」。

■ I need a new pair of **shoes** because my old pair is broken.

(因為我的舊鞋壞了，所以我需要一雙新鞋。)

補充 running shoes 跑鞋、basketball shoes 籃球鞋、tennis shoes 網球鞋

25. **T-shirt** [ˈtiːʃɜːt] n. T 恤

課本例句

■ I like to wear **T-shirts** on hot summer days.

(我喜歡在炎炎夏日穿 T 恤。)

■ Ellen is wearing a **T-shirt** with her face on it. (艾倫穿著一件有她的臉的 T 恤。)

26. **shorts** [ʃɔːrts] n. 短褲

課本例句

■ The men's **shorts** in the store are on sale now.

(這間店的男性短褲正在特價。)

• 同 pants、jeans，因褲管有兩條，故用複數形。

a pair of shorts 表「一件短褲」。

■ The students wear **shorts** to school in summer. (學生們夏天穿短褲去學校。)

Ted's mom made a pair of **shorts** for him. (泰德的媽媽做了一條短褲給他。)

27. **hat** [hæt] n. 帽子

課本例句

■ You need a **hat** because it is sunny and hot today.

(你需要一頂帽子，因為今天天氣晴朗，而且很熱。)

• 和 cap 不同，hat 可泛指所有帽子。

■ It's very sunny today. Put on a **hat**. (今天陽光普照。戴頂帽子吧。)

28. **coat** [kəʊt] n. 外套

課本例句

■ A: Son, put on your **coat** before you leave. It's cold now.

B: OK, Mom.

(A: 兒子, 離開前穿上外套。現在很冷。)

(B: 好的, 媽媽。)

- 表「厚外套」或「大衣」。

■ This brown **coat** is very warm. (這件棕色的外套很溫暖。)

一字多義

- 也表動物的「毛、皮」。

■ To live through icy weather, many animals change their **coats** for winter.

(為了度過寒冷的天氣, 許多動物會為冬季換毛。)

29. **skirt** [skɜ:t] n. 裙子

課本例句

■ The yellow **skirt** is too big for you.

(這件黃色裙子對你來說太大了。)

■ Mia seldom wears a **skirt**; she often wears pants. (米雅不常穿裙子; 她常穿長褲。)

Do they like long **skirts** or short skirts? (他們喜歡長裙還是短裙?)

30. **glasses** [ˈglæsɪz] n. 眼鏡

課本例句

■ You are handsome in your new **glasses**.

(你戴上新的眼鏡很帥。)

- 表「眼鏡」時, 恆為複數, 量詞會用 pair。

■ I can't see very far. Maybe I need **glasses**. (我無法看太遠。也許我需要眼鏡。)

一字多義

- glass 也當可數名詞表「玻璃杯」; 作不可數名詞時, 指「玻璃」。

■ Can I have a **glass** of water? (我可以要一杯水嗎?)

31. **ring** [rɪŋ] n. 戒指; 環(狀物)

課本例句

■ Sherry's boyfriend gave her a **ring** for her birthday.

班級:

姓名:

座號:

(雪莉的男朋友在她生日時給了她一只戒指。)

- 表「戒指」。

■ My mom gave me a **ring** for my birthday. (我媽媽在我生日時給我一枚戒指。)

- 也表「環(狀物)」。

■ The man is holding a **ring** of fire. (那男人握著一個火圈。)

take off [ˌteɪk ˈɒf] 脫下

課本例句

■ Please **take off** your shoes before you go into the house.

(進屋前請脫鞋。)

- 為可分片語動詞。

■ Your clothes are wet. **Take them off**. (你的衣服是濕的。把它們脫下。)

32. **fast** [fɑ:st] adj.; adv. 快的; 快地

課本例句

■ Thomas is a **fast** swimmer.

(湯瑪士是位速度很快的泳者。)

■ Scarlett is a **fast** runner. (史嘉蕾是一名速度很快的跑者。)

Scarlett runs **fast**. (史嘉蕾跑得很快。)

33. **low** [ləʊ] adj. 低的

課本例句

■ You can buy many things at a **low** price at the night market.

(你可以在夜市裡用低價買到很多東西。)

- 可以用來形容高度、價格、程度是「低的」。

■ The water in the river is **low** in summer. (在夏天, 這條河的水位很低。)

The price for the TV is **low**. (那臺電視的價格很低。)

34. **price** [praɪs] n. 價格

課本例句

■ A: What is the **price** of the popcorn?

B: It is 90 dollars.

(A: 爆米花售價多少?)

(B: 九十元。)

- 為可數名詞，常與介系詞 **of** 和 **for** 搭配，表「某物的價格」。表「價格高/低」時，形容詞用 **high** 和 **low**。

■ The **price** of the bag is too high for us. (那個包包的價錢對我們來說太高了。)

35. **still** [stɪl] adv. 仍然

課本例句

■ Nick ate two pizzas, but he is **still** hungry.

(尼克吃了兩個披薩，但他仍然很餓。)

- 當副詞時，表「仍然」。

■ Ray is rich now, but he **still** rides his old bicycle every day. (雷現在很有錢，但他仍然每天騎著他的舊腳踏車。)

一字多義

- 當形容詞時，表「靜止不動的」。

■ The water of the lake is **still**. (這池湖水是靜止的。)

36. **anything** [ˈɛniθɪŋ] pron. 任何事物

課本例句

■ Do you know **anything** about growing rice?

(你知道任何關於種稻米的事情嗎?)

- 作代名詞，表「任何事物；任何東西」，通常用於疑問句或否定句中。

■ Did you find **anything** in the box? (你有在箱子裡發現任何東西嗎?)

37. **cheap** [tʃi:p] adj. 便宜的

課本例句

■ The shop sells **cheap** bags. Let's take a look.

(這間店的包包很便宜。我們看看吧。)

- 為形容詞，表「便宜的」。

■ Those bananas are **cheap**. Let's buy some. (那些香蕉很便宜。我們買一些吧。)

班級:

姓名:

座號:

- **cheap** 有時有貶意，表「物差價廉的」，使用上須小心。要避免混淆的話，可用 **inexpensive**。

■ Look at this **cheap** watch. It's broken already!

(看看這隻爛手錶。它已經壞掉了!)

We went to a nice restaurant last night. The food was good and **inexpensive**.

(我們昨晚去了家不錯的餐廳。東西好吃也不貴。)

38. **most** [mɒst] adj. 大部分的

課本例句

■ **Most** people in the country love watching soccer games.

(這個國家大多數的人都喜歡看足球比賽。)

- 當形容詞時，表「大部分的」。

■ **Most** toys here are from our students. (這裡大多數的玩具來自我們的學生。)

一字多義

- 當副詞時，表「最...」。

■ The **most** important thing is to be happy. (最重要的事情就是要快樂。)

move [mu:v] v. 搬遷

課本例句

■ They will **move** into their new house before November.

(他們會在十一月前搬進他們的新家。)

■ We will **move** into our new house next Monday.

(我們下週一會搬進我們的新家。)

The boss **moved** the art department to the fifth floor. (老闆把美術部移到五樓。)

pay [peɪ] n. 工資

課本例句

■ The **pay** for the job is not so good.

(這個工作的薪水不是很好。)

- 為不可數名詞，指「工資；薪資」。

■ I'm thinking about changing my job because the **pay** isn't good.

(我在思考要換工作，因為薪資不理想。)

come off [ˌkʌm ˈɔf] 從...脫落

課本例句

■ Polyester **comes off** your clothes when you wash them.

(當你洗衣服時，聚酯纖維會從你的衣服上脫落。)

■ Why is the paint **coming off** the walls? (為何油漆從牆上剝落了?)

cost [kɒst] n. 成本；代價

■ We will save those people's lives at any **cost**.

(我們會不計代價拯救那些人的性命。)

• 當名詞時，表「花費；成本；代價」。

■ The **cost** of making these toys by hand is too high.

(手工製作這些玩具的成本太高了。)

補充 **cost of living** 生活費用、**at all/any cost** 不計任何代價

■ The **cost** of **living** is very high here. (在這裡的生活費用非常高。)

He wanted that job **at any cost**. (他不惜一切代價要得到那個工作。)

high [haɪ] adj. 高的

課本例句

■ What animals live in **high** mountains?

(有什麼動物住在高山裡?)

• 相反詞為 **low**。

• 當形容詞，表「高的」，通常指無生命的東西，而表「植物／人的高矮」須用 **tall**。

■ Dolly had a **high** fever and coughed a lot. (桃莉發高燒，且咳得厲害。)

How **high** is that mountain? (那座山有多高?)

The man is **tall**. (那個男人很高。)

How **tall** is this tree? (這棵樹有多高?)

second [ˈsekənd] n. 秒

課本例句

■ Can you please give me a **second**?

(可以請你等我一下嗎?)

■ Hold on a **second**. What did you just say? (等一下。你剛剛說什麼?)

Culture & Festival Halloween

1. Halloween [ˌhæloʊɪn] n. 萬聖夜

課本例句

■ There will be a **Halloween** party at our school next Sunday.

(下週日在我們學校會有一個萬聖夜派對。)

- 為 **Hallow's Evening** 的縮寫，意指「萬聖節的前一晚」，也就是十月三十一日晚上。

■ I want to dress up as Iron Man for **Halloween** this year.

(今年萬聖夜我想扮成鋼鐵人。)

2. children [ˈtʃɪldrən] n. 兒童 (單數為 child [tʃaɪld])

課本例句

■ Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three **children**: two boys and a girl.

(史密斯夫婦有三個孩子：兩個男孩和一個女孩。)

■ **Children** are our future. (孩子是我們的未來。)

3. mask [mæsk] n. 面具

課本例句

■ Doctors and nurses wear **masks** in the hospital.

(醫生和護理師在醫院裡會戴口罩。)

- 指「面具；面罩」。

■ In this difficult time, face **masks** are hard to buy.

(在這艱困的時刻，人人都想買口罩。)

一字多義

- 也可作動詞，表「掩飾；遮蔽」。

■ Lily made a nervous laugh to **mask** her worries.

(莉莉緊張地笑，來掩蓋她的擔憂。)

4. pumpkin [ˈpʌmpkɪn] n. 南瓜

課本例句

■ A: Would you like to have some **pumpkin**

班級:

姓名:

座號:

soup for dinner?

B: Sure.

(A: 你晚餐想不想來點南瓜湯?)

(B: 好啊。)

■ My mom is good at making **pumpkin** pies. (我媽媽很會做南瓜派。)

5. cut out [ˌkʌtˈaʊt] 割出；切出

課本例句

■ Get a pumpkin, and then **cut out** eyes, a nose, and a mouth.

(拿一個南瓜，接著割出眼睛、鼻子和嘴巴。)

- 為可分片語動詞，指「割出；切出」。

■ The kid **cut out** some shapes from the book. (那小孩從書中剪出一些形狀。)

- **cut** 本身意思即為「切；割；剪」。動詞三態：cut —cut —cut。

■ I **cut** my hand when I made dinner. (我做晚餐時，切傷了我的手。)

補充 **cut** 的相關片語：

cut back 縮減；減少

■ We need to **cut back** money on food. (我們需要減少食物的花費。)

cut down 砍倒；減少

■ People **cut down** the trees there to make money.

(人們砍倒那裡的樹來賺錢。)

cut in 插嘴

■ We're talking about something important. Please don't **cut in**.

(我們在討論重要的事。請別打岔。)

Cut it out! 停下！；別鬧了！

■ Peter, **cut it out!** Stop laughing at your brother.

(彼得，別鬧了！停止嘲笑你的弟弟。)

6. **moment** [məmənt] n. 時刻

課本例句

■ The boy stopped and thought for a **moment** before he jumped down the stairs.

(那男孩在跳下階梯前，停下來想了一會。)

- 指「時刻」或是「片刻」，為可數名詞。

■ A: Hi, may I speak to Mr. Lee? (A: 嗨，我找李先生。)

B: Hold on for a **moment**, please. (B: 請稍等一下。)

補充 at the moment 目前；此刻

■ **At the moment**, we are out of face masks. (目前，我們沒有口罩了。)