

Your House Is Bigger, But I Like Mine

年 班 號 姓名

1 While-reading Notes

Please circle the correct word while you are reading the article.

根據文章內容，邊讀邊圈出正確字詞。

On a winter day, a girl found a 1. fat / thin (瘦的) little cat on the 2. side / circle (邊) of the road. The cat was looking for food in a 3. box / trash can (垃圾桶). "Oh, poor little cat. Are you hungry? It's cold outside. Come and live with me," the girl said to the cat, and she carried him home.

"Her house is 4. quiet / low (安靜的) and 5. poor / pretty (漂亮的), but I like to be outside because I am free there," thought the cat. "It's lunch time. Have some 6. water / soup (湯), 7. sandwiches / hamburgers (三明治), and 8. salad / salt (沙拉)," said the girl. But the cat missed his old food. "My food is more delicious 9. than / as (比) 10. his / hers (她的)," thought the cat.

After lunch, the girl gave the cat a 11. bath / bowl (洗澡). "Oh, yes. Now you're clean!" said the girl. "Oh, no. Now I am wet!" thought the cat.

The girl went to her room and found some old clothes so the cat would be warmer. "I don't like to wear clothes. Besides, her 12. socks / shoes (襪子) are bigger than my paws, and her 13. shorts / sweater (毛衣) is too big for me," thought the cat. "Don't worry," said the girl, "You can try on some other clothes later!"

When the girl was looking for some more 14. clothe / clothes (衣服), the cat jumped out the window. "I'm free!" thought the cat. "It is much better to be outside!"

The girl came back and saw the open window. The cat was 15. already / almost (已經) gone. "16 Maybe / Almost (也許) he will come back later," she thought. She looked out of the window and waited for him every day. She was 17. lonely / lively (寂寞的).

After two weeks, it began to 18. save / snow (下雪). The
19. wind / work (風) 20. brought / blew (吹). It was as cold as
ice. The cat was hungry and tired. When he found some food, big
21. fresh / fat (胖的) cats came and took it away. The cat was free, but
he was not happy. He missed his time with the girl.

The cat went back to the girl's house. He was surprised because the window was
open! Beside the window, he found a nice, dry 22. ticket / towel (毛巾).
“It must be from the kind girl,” thought the cat.

“You're back!” cried the girl, “But you're so stinky! Now you really need a bath!”
The cat did not like the bath, but he really liked the girl.

在一個冬日，一名女孩在路邊發現了一隻瘦瘦的小貓。那隻貓正在垃圾桶裡
找食物。「喔，可憐的小貓。你餓了嗎？外面很冷。來跟我住吧。」女孩向
貓說道，然後她把他帶回家。

「她的房子安靜而漂亮，但我喜歡在外面，因為我在那比較自由。」貓咪想著。
「午餐時間到了。用點湯、三明治和沙拉。」女孩說道。但貓咪想念他以前的
食物。「我的食物比她的美味。」貓咪想著。

午餐後，女孩給貓咪洗了個澡。「噢，太棒了！現在你乾淨了！」女孩說。
「噢，不！現在我全濕了。」貓想著。

女孩去她房間找了一些舊衣服讓貓溫暖一些。「我不喜歡穿衣服。此外，她的
襪子比我的腳爪大，而且她的毛衣對我來說太大了。」貓想著。

「別擔心。」女孩說，「晚一點你可以試穿一些別的衣服！」
當女孩正在找更多衣服的時候，貓跳出了窗戶。「我自由了！」貓想，「在
外頭好多了！」

女孩回來，看到打開的窗戶。貓咪已經不見了。「也許晚一點他會回來。」
她想著。她望向窗戶外，每天等待他。她覺得很寂寞。

兩個禮拜後，天空開始下雪了。風吹著。天氣跟冰一樣冷。貓又餓又累。當
他發現一些食物時，大胖貓兒們來把食物搶走了。貓很自由，但是他不快樂。
他想念跟女孩在一起的時光。

貓回到女孩的房子。他很驚訝因為窗戶還開著！在窗戶旁，他發現了一條舒
適的乾毛巾。「這一定是那個仁慈的女孩留的。」貓想著。

「你回來了！」女孩大叫，「但是你好臭啊！現在你真的需要洗個澡！」
貓不喜歡洗澡，但是他真的很喜歡這個女孩。

2 Post-reading Questions

Please choose the correct answer after you read.

閱讀課文後，根據內容選出正確答案。

| Questions | Answers |
|---|---|
| 1. Where did the girl find the cat? (女孩在哪裡發現貓咪?) | She found it on the <u>(A) side / (B) area</u> of the road. Answer: <u>(A)</u> |
| 2. Why does the cat like to be outside? (為何貓咪喜歡在外面?) | He is <u>(A) free / (B) fresh</u> there. Answer: <u>(A)</u> |
| 3. What did the girl prepare for the cat for lunch? (女孩為貓咪準備了什麼當午餐?) | She prepared <u>(A) sound / (B) soup</u> , sandwiches, and salad. Answer: <u>(B)</u> |
| 4. What did the girl do after lunch? (午餐後女孩做了什麼?) | She gave the cat a <u>(A) bath / (B) beef</u> . Answer: <u>(A)</u> |
| 5. How did the cat leave the girl's house? (貓咪如何離開女孩家的?) | He jumped out the <u>(A) wish / (B) window</u> . Answer: <u>(B)</u> |
| 6. How was the cat when it went back to the girl's house? (貓咪回到女孩家時是什麼模樣?) | He was so <u>(A) stinky / (B) pretty</u> . Answer: <u>(A)</u> |

The Dish Is the Most Delicious of All

年 班 號 姓名

1 While-listening Notes

Please circle the correct word while you are listening to the dialogue.

根據對話內容，邊聽邊圈出正確字詞。

(At the World Food Festival in Taipei)

Mike: What a festival! I had tacos, paella and Turkish 1. ice cream / ice
(冰淇淋) .

Laura: That's a lot! Which was the most 2. delicious / difficult (美味的)?

Mike: The paella was the most delicious. It had vegetables, chicken, and rabbit meat in it.

Laura: What? Rabbit meat? Hmm ..., that 3. smells / sounds (聽起來) special.

Mike: The rabbit meat tastes like chicken. You should try some.

Laura: Maybe next time.

(A pizza seller is 4. cutting / costing (切) a pizza at his stand.)

Laura: The pizza 5. shares / smells (聞起來) nice.

Seller: The pizza has 6. tomorrow / tomatoes (番茄) and
7. cheese / cake (起司) on it. Try some.

Laura: It tastes good!

Mike: I love cheese. Can I have a pizza with a lot of cheese?

Seller: How about this one? I put Gouda cheese from the Netherlands on it.

Mike: I'll try some.

Seller: Here you go.

Laura: How does it taste?

Mike: It tastes great, but ... my 8. mouth / stomach (胃) doesn't
9. feed / feel (感覺) right.

Laura: Poor you. You ate too much.

(在臺北的世界食物節。)

Mike：多麼棒的節慶！我吃了墨西哥捲餅、西班牙大鍋飯，和土耳其冰淇淋。

Laura：你吃好多喔！哪一道最美味呢？

Mike：西班牙大鍋飯最美味。它裡面有蔬菜、雞肉，以及兔肉。

Laura：什麼？兔肉？嗯……，聽起來很特別。

Mike：兔肉嚐起來很像雞肉。妳應該試試看。

Laura：或許下次吧。

(披薩賣家正在攤位上切披薩。)

Laura：這個披薩聞起來很讚。

Seller：這個披薩上面有番茄跟起司。試一些吧。

Laura：嚐起來不錯！

Mike：我愛起司。我可以吃有很多起司的披薩嗎？

Seller：這個如何？我放了一些來自荷蘭的高達起司。

Mike：我來試一些。

Seller：給你。

Laura：嚐起來如何？

Mike：嚐起來很棒，不過……，我的胃感覺不太對勁。

Laura：可憐的你。你吃太多了。

2 Post-listening Questions

Please choose the correct answer after you listen.

聽完對話後，根據內容選出正確答案。

| Questions | Answers |
|---|---|
| <p>1. To Mike, which was the most delicious, tacos, paella, or Turkish ice cream? (對 Mike 而言，哪一個最美味，墨西哥捲餅、西班牙大鍋飯，還是土耳其冰淇淋?)</p> | <p>The <u>(A) tacos</u> / (B) paella / (C) Turkish ice cream was the most delicious. Answer: <u>(B)</u></p> |
| <p>2. To Laura, how does the rabbit meat sound? (對 Laura 而言，兔肉聽起來如何?)</p> | <p>It sounds <u>(A) special</u> / (B) modern. Answer: <u>(A)</u></p> |
| <p>3. What does the rabbit meat taste like? (兔肉嚐起來像什麼?)</p> | <p>It tastes like <u>(A) pork</u> / (B) chicken. Answer: <u>(B)</u></p> |
| <p>4. How does the pizza smell? (披薩聞起來如何?)</p> | <p>It smells <u>(A) nice</u> / (B) bad. Answer: <u>(A)</u></p> |
| <p>5. What's there on the pizza? (披薩上面有什麼?)</p> | <p>There are tomatoes and <u>(A) choice</u> / (B) cheese on it. Answer: <u>(B)</u></p> |
| <p>6. What happened to Mike after he ate the pizza? (Mike 吃完披薩後怎麼了?)</p> | <p>His stomach didn't <u>(A) feel</u> / (B) fall right. Answer: <u>(A)</u></p> |

1 While-reading Notes

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根據文章內容，邊讀邊圈出正確字詞。

Alkmaar Cheese Market

What does it feel like to be in a world full of cheese? Visit the cheese markets in the Netherlands, and you will find out. There are cheese markets in many towns and villages, but the Alkmaar cheese market is the

1. more / **most** (最) famous of all.

Every Friday morning from April to September, Alkmaar

2. hikes / **holds** (舉辦) a cheese market. The Dutch here show the traditional way of buying and selling cheese. Farmers put their cheese on display in the 3. **main** / modern (主要的) 4. **square** / station (廣場).

They 5. **ring** / run (響) a 6. **bell** / belt (鈴) to start the fun.

Buyers test the cheese by 7. **knocking** / knowing (敲打) on it. They also

8. **touch** / try (觸摸), smell, and eat it. To make a

9. **deal** / dream (交易), buyers and sellers 10. **clap** / climb (拍)

each other's hands and 11. share / **shout** (喊叫) out the price. After they

12. **agree** / ask (同意) on a price, they 13. sell houses / **shake hands**

(握手) with a 14. side / **smile** (微笑).

Cheese lovers from all over the world come to the cheese market to watch the show. Next time, when you are in the Netherlands, be sure to

15. check in / **pay a visit** (拜訪) to this market.

阿爾克馬爾起司市集

身處充滿起司的世界，會是什麼樣的感覺？到荷蘭拜訪起司市集，你就會找到答案。許多城鎮村莊都有起司市集，不過阿爾克馬爾起司市集是所有市集之中最有名的。

每逢四月到九月的週五早上，阿爾克馬爾舉辦起司市集。這裡的荷蘭人展現傳統的起司買賣方式。農夫把他們的起司放在主要廣場上展示。他們用搖鈴來展開這項有趣活動。買家透過敲打來測試起司。他們也會觸摸起司、嗅聞起司，並吃起司。為了達成交易，買家與賣家彼此拍手並喊價。雙方同意價錢後，他們微笑握手。

世界各地的起司愛好者紛紛來到這個起司市集觀看這場秀。下次當你來到荷蘭時，務必拜訪這個市集。

2 Post-reading Questions

Please answer the following questions after you read.

請在閱讀課文後回答以下問題。

| Questions | Answers |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Of all the cheese markets in the Netherlands, which is the most famous? (在荷蘭的起司市集中，哪一個最負盛名?)</p> | <p>The Alkmaar <u>(A) cheese</u> / <u>(B) chocolate</u> market is the most famous of all. Answer: <u>(A)</u></p> |
| <p>2. When does Alkmaar hold a cheese market? (阿爾克馬爾何時舉辦起司市集?)</p> | <p>It holds a cheese market on Friday <u>(A) mornings</u> / <u>(B) afternoons</u> from April to September. Answer: <u>(A)</u></p> |
| <p>3. What do the Dutch do at the Alkmaar cheese market? (荷蘭人在阿爾克馬爾起司市集中做什麼?)</p> | <p>They show the <u>(A) traditional</u> / <u>(B) wonderful</u> way of buying and selling cheese. Answer: <u>(A)</u></p> |
| <p>4. How do buyers test the cheese? (買家如何測試起司?)</p> | <p>They knock on it. They also <u>(A) taste</u> / <u>(B) touch</u>, smell, and eat it. Answer: <u>(B)</u></p> |
| <p>5. What do buyers and sellers do when they make a deal? (買家和賣家在交易時做些什麼?)</p> | <p>They clap each other's hands and shout out the <u>(A) name</u> / <u>(B) price</u>. Answer: <u>(B)</u></p> |
| <p>6. What do buyers and sellers do after they agree on a price? (買家和賣家價格談妥後做些什麼?)</p> | <p>They shake hands with a <u>(A) slice</u> / <u>(B) smile</u>. Answer: <u>(B)</u></p> |

I Want to Live More Safely

年 班 號 姓名

1 While-listening Notes

Please circle the correct word while you are listening to the dialogue.

根據對話內容，邊聽邊圈出正確字詞。

(Tommy Turtle is swimming 1. early / slowly (緩慢地) in the sea. A young fish, Tina Tuna, is swimming straight at him. She looks scared and is crying 2. finally / loudly (大聲地).)

Tina Tuna: My family, 3. classmates / clerks (同學) and
4. neighbors / relatives (鄰居) are gone. What can I do?

Tommy Turtle: What happened?

Tina Tuna: This morning, a 5. golden / giant (巨大的) fishing boat took them away. The boat was very big. It almost blocked out the sun.

Tommy Turtle: Oh, no! How did you get away?

Tina Tuna: I swam the fastest, so the net didn't catch me.

Tommy Turtle: That was 6. lively / lucky (幸運的). What did you do after that?

Tina Tuna: I 7. had / hid (躲藏) behind a 8. rock / robot (岩石) for a long 9. white / while (一會兒) and waited quietly. When the sun 10. shouted / shone (照耀) on my 11. tank / tail (尾巴) again, I looked around but couldn't find any fish. I was alone.

Tommy Turtle: You are very 12. beautiful / brave (勇敢的), and you are not alone anymore. The sea is a big place. Let's go find 13. something / somewhere (某處) safer than here.

Tina Tuna: Thank you. From now on, we must watch out for boats more carefully.

Tommy Turtle: Don't worry. You can 14. count on / cheer on (依靠) me. But don't swim too fast!

(Tommy Turtle 在海裡緩慢地游著。一隻年輕的魚 Tina Tuna 直直地游向他。她看起來很害怕且正大聲地哭著。)

Tina Tuna：我的家人、同學和鄰居都消失了。我該怎麼辦？

Tommy Turtle：發生什麼事了？

Tina Tuna：今天早上，一艘巨大的漁船把他們都抓走了。那艘船好大。幾乎把陽光都遮住了。

Tommy Turtle：噢，不！妳怎麼逃走的？

Tina Tuna：我游得最快，所以網子沒有抓到我。

Tommy Turtle：好幸運。那妳之後做了什麼？

Tina Tuna：我躲在一個岩石後好一會兒，然後安靜地等待。當陽光再次照到我的尾巴時，我環顧四周，但我無法找到任何一隻魚。我好孤獨。

Tommy Turtle：妳很勇敢，妳也不再是孤獨的。海是一個很大的地方。讓我們去尋找某個比這裡更安全的地方。

Tina Tuna：謝謝。從現在開始，我們一定要更加留意那些船。

Tommy Turtle：不要擔心。妳可以相信我。但別游太快！

2 Post-listening Questions

Please choose the correct answer after you listen.

聽完對話後，根據內容選出正確答案。

| Questions | Answers |
|---|---|
| 1. What is Tommy Turtle doing when he meets Tina Tuna? (Tommy Turtle 遇到 Tina Tuna 時正在做什麼?) | He is swimming slowly in the <u>(A) river / (B) sea</u> . Answer: <u>(B)</u> |
| 2. Why is Tina Tuna crying loudly? (為何 Tina Tuna 在大聲哭泣?) | Her family, classmates and neighbors are <u>(A) good / (B) gone</u> . Answer: <u>(B)</u> |
| 3. How does Tina Tuna look when she meets Tommy Turtle? (Tina Tuna 遇到 Tommy Turtle 時看起來如何?) | She looks <u>(A) sweet / (B) scared</u> . Answer: <u>(B)</u> |
| 4. Why were Tina Tuna's family, classmates and neighbors gone? (為何 Tina Tuna 的家人、同學和鄰居都不見了?) | A giant fishing <u>(A) boat / (B) bus</u> took them away. Answer: <u>(A)</u> |
| 5. How did Tina Tuna get away? (Tina Tuna 是如何逃脫的?) | She swam the <u>(A) fastest / (B) fast</u> , so the net didn't catch her. Answer: <u>(A)</u> |
| 6. Where did Tina Tuna hide? (Tina Tuna 躲在哪裡?) | She hid behind a <u>(A) trash / (B) rock</u> for a long while. Answer: <u>(B)</u> |

1 While-reading Notes

Please circle the correct word while you are reading the article.

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Dear humans,

I am Tina Tuna, a poor little fish in the ocean. I have something very

1. comfortable / important (重要的) to say. The ocean

2. used / used to (過去曾是) be a beautiful home but now it is in danger.

Please listen to us because we need your help right away.

We are dying. Your 3. busy / noisy (嘈雜的) boats take our family and our friends away. Many are just kids. They won't even have a

4. chance / choice (機會) to 5. come up with / grow up (長大).

Also, the water gets dirtier and warmer every day. Stinky 6. ocean / oil

(油) and wastewater are everywhere. It is hard for us to breathe. What's more,

there is so much trash in our home! The colorful trash 7. tricks / trains (誘騙) our friends. They happily eat it, but soon they get sick and some even die.

Our home is in big trouble. We cannot wait any longer. We only ask for a chance to live more safely. Please 8. leave / line (留下) some clean places for us and stop 9. knocking / killing (殺害) us.

Sincerely,

Tina Tuna

親愛的人類：

我是 Tina Tuna，一隻海洋裡的可憐小魚。我有一件非常重要的事情要說。海洋曾經是一個美麗的家園，但是現在深陷危機。請聽我們說，因為我們需要你們立即的協助。

我們正在垂死邊緣掙扎。你們嘈雜的船帶走我們的家人及朋友。他們很多還只是孩子。他們甚至還沒有機會長大。此外，海水每天都變得更髒更暖。到處是臭油及廢水。這讓我們難以呼吸。更甚者，在我們的家有非常多的垃圾！彩色的垃圾誘騙我們的朋友。他們開心地吃下垃圾，但是很快地生病了，有些甚至因此死去。

我們的家正在危險的處境中。我們再也等不了了。我們只懇求安全存活的機會。請留給我們乾淨的住所，並停止殺害我們。

謹啟

Tina Tuna

2 Post-reading Questions

Please answer the following questions after you read.

請在閱讀課文後回答以下問題。

| Questions | Answers |
|--|---|
| 1. What is Tina Tuna? (Tina Tuna 是什麼?) | She's a poor little <u>(A) fish</u> / <u>(B) frog</u> in the ocean. Answer: <u>(A)</u> |
| 2. Why don't the little fish have a chance to grow up? (為何小魚們沒有機會長大?) | Humans' <u>(A) many</u> / <u>(B) noisy</u> boats take them away. Answer: <u>(B)</u> |
| 3. Why is it hard for fish to breathe? (為何魚那麼難呼吸?) | Stinky oil and <u>(A) trash</u> / <u>(B) wastewater</u> are everywhere. Answer: <u>(B)</u> |
| 4. What tricks fish? (是什麼誘騙了魚?) | The colorful <u>(A) tomato</u> / <u>(B) trash</u> does. Answer: <u>(B)</u> |
| 5. What does Tina Tuna ask for? (Tina Tuna 要求什麼?) | She asks for a <u>(A) chance</u> / <u>(B) choice</u> to live more safely. Answer: <u>(A)</u> |
| 6. What can people do to help Tina Tuna? (人們可以為 Tina Tuna 做什麼?) | Leave some <u>(A) clean</u> / <u>(B) clear</u> places for fish and stop killing them. Answer: <u>(A)</u> |

A Friend Bought Some Fruit for Us

年 班 號 姓名

1 While-listening Notes

Please circle the correct word while you are listening to the dialogue.

根據對話內容，邊聽邊圈出正確字詞。

(Owen and Anna are from 1. America / Taiwan (美國). They are at a traditional market in Tainan. Carol, a Taiwanese woman, is also there.)

Owen: Excuse me, do you speak English?

Carol: 2. A few / A little (一點點). What are you looking for?

Anna: We want to buy some mangoes. A friend bought some mangoes for us when we were here a few years ago.

Owen: They were so sweet. We will never forget the taste.

Carol: Mangoes are really good, but many fruits in Taiwan are as good as mangoes.

Anna: What is in 3. month / season (季節) now?

Carol: 4. Waterfall / Watermelons (西瓜) are really

5. famous / popular (受歡迎的) right now. You can also buy

bananas, 6. guavas / guitars (芭樂), 7. papayas / parents

(木瓜), or 8. peaches / pots (桃子). Taiwan is really a fruit paradise.

Owen: You're making my 9. month / mouth (嘴巴) water! What makes Taiwan a fruit paradise?

Carol: It's because of the good climate and skillful farmers.

Anna: We want to try everything before we go back to the USA.

Carol: Well, you can buy some fruits here or at a 10. supermarket / sweater (超市) around the corner.

Owen: Thank you. That's great! We can't wait to try them!

(Owen 和 Anna 來自美國。他們在臺南的一個傳統市場裡。一名臺灣女子 Carol 也在那裡。)

Owen: 請問妳會說英語嗎?

Carol: 一點點。你們正在找什麼呢?

Anna：我們想買一些芒果。當我們幾年前來這裡時，一位朋友買了一些芒果給我們。

Owen：它們好甜啊。我們永遠也不會忘記那個味道。

Carol：芒果真的很棒，但臺灣還有很多像芒果一樣好吃的水果。

Anna：現在有什麼當季的水果呢？

Carol：西瓜現在真的很受歡迎。妳也可以買香蕉、芭樂、木瓜或桃子。臺灣真的是個水果天堂。

Owen：妳讓我流口水了！是什麼使臺灣成為水果天堂？

Carol：是因為有好氣候和技術純熟的農夫。

Anna：我們想在我們回美國前嚐嚐每一種水果。

Carol：喔，那麼你們可以在這裡或街角的超市買到一些水果。

Anna：謝謝妳。太棒了！我們等不及要嚐嚐它們了！

2 Post-listening Questions

Please choose the correct answer after you listen.

聽完對話後，根據內容選出正確答案。

| Questions | Answers |
|--|--|
| 1. Where are Owen and Anna? (Owen 和 Anna 在哪裡?) | They are at a (A) traditional / (B) wonderful market in Tainan. Answer: <u> (A) </u> |
| 2. What do Owen and Anna want to buy? (Owen 和 Anna 想買什麼?) | They want to buy some (A) mangoes / (B) peaches. Answer: <u> (A) </u> |
| 3. How do Owen and Anna know about mangoes? (Owen 和 Anna 如何得知芒果的?) | A friend bought mangoes for them a few (A) months / (B) years ago. Answer: <u> (B) </u> |
| 4. What fruit is really popular right now? (現在真的非常受歡迎的水果是什 麼?) | (A) Strawberries / (B) Watermelons are really popular right now. Answer: <u> (B) </u> |
| 5. What is in season now? (現在什麼正當季?) | Watermelons, bananas, (A) guavas / (B) grapes, papayas, and peaches are in season now. Answer: <u> (A) </u> |

6. What makes Taiwan a fruit paradise?
(是什麼讓臺灣成為水果天堂?)

The good (A) classmate / (B) climate,
and skillful farmers do.

Answer: (B)

1 While-reading Notes

Please circle the correct word while you are reading the article.

根據文章內容，邊讀邊圈出正確字詞。

The Watermelon King

At any time of the year, you can find fresh fruit in Taiwan. Taiwan's climate is 1. important / excellent (極好的) for growing fruit. Besides, skillful farmers help make fruit better. Chen Wen-yu, the "Watermelon King," is a great example.

Chen Wen-yu grew up in a family of farmers. When he was young, watermelons did not taste good. He wanted to help farmers grow better watermelons. He worked hard for 2. many / several (幾個的) years and 3. successfully / suddenly (成功地) created new kinds of delicious watermelons.

In 1968, Mr. Chen started the Known-You Seed Company to improve watermelons and farmers' lives. As a successful 4. leader / winner (領導者), he helped the company create more than 300 kinds of watermelon 5. stores / seeds (種子) and sell them 6. abroad / ago (到國外). Thanks to his hard work, lots of watermelon seeds in the world came from his company. In 2006, he shared his story in *Portraits Taiwan* on Discovery Channel.

Mr. Chen's work with watermelons made him the "Watermelon King." In Taiwan, there are still many 7. hard-working / popular (勤奮的) farmers like him. Their efforts truly make the island a fruit paradise.

西瓜大王

在一年中的任何時刻你都可以在臺灣找到新鮮水果。臺灣的良好氣候非常適合種植水果。此外，技術高超的農夫們讓水果品質更佳。西瓜大王陳文郁就是一個很棒的例子。

陳文郁在一個農夫家庭成長。當他年輕的時候，西瓜嚐起來並不好吃。他想要幫助農夫種出更棒的西瓜。經過了數年的努力，他成功地創造了新品種的美味西瓜。

在 1968 年，為了改善西瓜和農夫的生活，陳文郁創立了農友種苗公司。身為一個成功的領導者，他幫助公司創造了超過三百種的西瓜種子並且外銷到國外。由於他的努力，世界上有許多的西瓜種子都來自於他的公司。在 2006 年，他在探索頻道的『臺灣人物誌』節目分享了他的故事。

陳先生在西瓜上的努力讓他成為「西瓜大王」。在臺灣，還有許多像他一樣勤奮的農夫。他們的努力讓這個寶島成了名符其實的水果天堂。

2 Post-reading Questions

Please answer the following questions after you read.

請在閱讀課文後回答以下問題。

| Questions | Answers |
|--|--|
| 1. What is Taiwan's climate excellent for? (臺灣的氣候有什麼優勢?) | It's excellent for growing (A) fruit / (B) food. Answer: <u> (A) </u> |
| 2. How did watermelons taste when Chen Wen-yu was young? (陳文郁年輕時，西瓜嚐起來如何?) | They didn't (A) take / (B) taste good at that time. Answer: <u> (B) </u> |
| 3. When did Chen Wen-yu start the Known-You Seed Company? (陳文郁何時創立農友種苗公司?) | He started it in (A) 1968 / (B) 2006. Answer: <u> (A) </u> |
| 4. Why did Chen Wen-yu start the Known-You Seed Company? (陳文郁為何創立農友種苗公司?) | He did it to improve watermelons and farmer's (A) lines / (B) lives. Answer: <u> (B) </u> |
| 5. How many kinds of watermelon seeds did Chen Wen-yu help the company to create? (陳文郁幫忙公司開發多少種西瓜種子?) | He helped the company to create more than (A) 30 / (B) 300 kinds of watermelons seeds. Answer: <u> (B) </u> |
| 6. What made Chen Wen-yu the "Watermelon King"? (是什麼讓陳文郁成為「西瓜大王」呢?) | His work with (A) lemon / (B) watermelons made him the "Watermelon King." Answer: <u> (B) </u> |

Some of the Most Useful Ideas Come from Nature

年 班 號 姓名

1 While-listening Notes

Please circle the correct word while you are listening to the dialogue.

根據對話內容，邊聽邊圈出正確字詞。

(Ben, David, and Sally are at the 1. science / season (科學) museum.)

Ben: What's that 2. several / strange (奇怪的) sound?

David: Look, it's from the train on TV.

Sally: It's going 3. through / thought (穿越) a tunnel now and making a lot of noise.

Ben: There is another train on the other TV. It's not noisy at all.

Sally: 4. Both / Which (兩者都) of the trains are fast. Why is the blue one quieter?

David: I don't know. Can we ask someone here?

Ben: I don't see 5. anyone / someone (任何人). Maybe we can find the 6. area / answer (答案) by 7. myself / ourselves (我們自己). Look, there is a 8. sign / sleigh (告示).

David: OK. Let's read it "People use the 9. shape / story (外形) of animals' 10. blocks / bodies (身體) to make useful things. The bullet train in Japan is a good example."

Sally: What did they do?

Ben: People didn't like those noisy trains, so they 11. changed / created (改變) their design.

David: They 12. clapped / copied (模仿) the shape of a bird's long beak and gave those trains a new 13. hand / head (頭部). Now the trains are less noisy.

Ben: The special shape also helps the trains run faster than before.

Sally: Really? That's so cool.

David: The sign also says, "The Taiwan High Speed Rail train copies the design of the bullet train."

Sally: Wow, I learned so much today.

(Ben 、 David 和 Sally 在科學博物館裡。)

Ben : 那是什麼奇怪的聲音 ?

David : 看 , 它是從電視上的火車傳來的。

Sally : 那列火車正經過一個隧道並發出很大的噪音。

Ben : 另一臺電視上有另一列火車。它一點也不吵。

Sally : 這兩列火車都很快。為什麼藍色的列車比較安靜呢 ?

David : 我不知道。我們可以問問這裡的什麼人嗎 ?

Ben : 我沒有看見任何人。或許我們可以自己找答案。看 , 那裡有個告示牌。

David : 好 , 讓我們來讀吧……「人們利用動物身體的形狀來製造有用的東西。
日本的子彈列車就是個好例子。」

Sally : 他們做了什麼呢 ?

Ben : 人們不喜歡那些嘈雜的火車 , 因此他們改變了火車的設計。

David : 他們模仿一種鳥的長喙外形並給了那些列車新的火車頭。現在火車就比較不吵了。

Ben : 那特別的外形也幫助火車跑得比以前更快了。

Sally : 真的嗎 ? 那好酷喔。

David : 告示牌也寫著 : 「臺灣高鐵列車模仿子彈列車的設計。」

Sally : 哇 , 我今天學了好多。

2 Post-listening Questions

Please choose the correct answer after you listen.

聽完對話後 , 根據內容選出正確答案。

| Questions | Answers |
|--|--|
| 1. Where are Ben, David, and Sally? (Ben 、 David 和 Sally 在哪裡 ?) | They are at the science <u>(A) market</u> / <u>(B) museum</u> . Answer: <u> (B) </u> |
| 2. What do people copy to make useful things? (人們模仿什麼來製造實用的東西 ?) | They copy the shape of animals' <u>(A) bodies</u> / <u>(B) bottles</u> . Answer: <u> (A) </u> |
| 3. In Japan, what did people do to make trains less noisy? (在日本 , 人們做了什麼來使火車不那麼吵 ?) | They changed their <u>(A) deal</u> / <u>(B) design</u> . Answer: <u> (B) </u> |

| | |
|---|--|
| 4. How did they give those trains a new head? (他們如何給那些火車新的車頭?) | They copied the shape of a bird's (A) break / (B) beak. Answer: <u> (B) </u> |
| 5. What happened after they gave those trains a new head? (他們給那些火車新的車頭後發生了什麼事?) | The trains became less noisy and ran (A) faster / (B) slower than before. Answer: <u> (A) </u> |
| 6. What did the Taiwan High Speed Rail train copy? (臺灣高鐵列車模仿了什麼?) | It (A) copied / (B) helped the design of the bullet train in Japan. Answer: <u> (A) </u> |

1 While-reading Notes

Please circle the correct word while you are reading the article.

根據文章內容，邊讀邊圈出正確字詞。

What is Biomimicry?

The word biomimicry comes from “bio” and “mimic.” “Bio” means “life” and “mimic” means “to copy.” Biomimicry is about copying from animals and plants. People learn from 1. nature / newspaper (大自然) and create useful things to make their lives better.

The shark is a great example. It swims faster than other fish. People studied shark skin and found many small scales on it. These scales look like 2. tail / teeth (牙齒) and 3. cover / create (覆蓋) the shark from 4. tea / tip (頂端) to tail. The shape of the scales helps the shark move through the water more easily and faster. People 5. blocked / borrowed (借用) this idea to create a new swimsuit. With one of these swimsuits, people can swim much faster.

Nature is the best teacher. The next time you are playing in a park or walking in a forest, ask 6. yourself / yourselves (你自己), “What can I learn from nature today?”

仿生學是什麼？

仿生這個字源自「bio」和「mimic」兩個字。「Bio」意思是「生命」，「mimic」意思是「模仿」。仿生是關於向動植物模仿的知識。人們向大自然學習並創造出有用的東西來讓他們的生活更好。

鯊魚是一個很棒的例子。牠游得比其他魚類還快。人們研究鯊魚皮並發現其上有許多小魚鱗。這些魚鱗看起來像牙齒，從鯊魚的頂端覆蓋到尾部。魚鱗的形狀讓鯊魚更容易也更快速地移動穿過水。人們借用這個點子製造新的泳衣。有了其中一種這類的泳衣，人們可以游得更快。

大自然是最好的老師。下一次當你在公園裡玩耍或在森林裡散步時，問問你自己：「我今天可以從大自然中學習什麼？」

2 Post-reading Questions

Please answer the following questions after you read.

請在閱讀課文後回答以下問題。

| Questions | Answers |
|--|---|
| 1. What do “bio” and “mimic” mean? (“bio”和“mimic”分別意指什麼?) | “Bio” means (A) life / (B) luck and “mimic” means “to copy.” Answer: <u>(A)</u> |
| 2. Why do people learn from nature? (人們為何向大自然學習?) | They want to create (A) useful / (B) <u>wonderful things</u> to make their lives better. Answer: <u>(A)</u> |
| 3. What swims faster than other fish? (什麼游得比其他魚更快?) | The (A) shark / (B) <u>shape</u> swims faster than other fish. Answer: <u>(A)</u> |
| 4. What do the shark scales look like? (鯊魚的魚鱗看起來像什麼?) | They look like (A) feet / (B) <u>teeth</u> . Answer: <u>(B)</u> |
| 5. How does the shape of the scales help the shark? (魚鱗的形狀如何幫助鯊魚?) | It helps the shark move through the water more (A) busily / (B) <u>easily</u> and faster. Answer: <u>(B)</u> |
| 6. What can people do with these new swimsuits? (這些新泳衣能幫助人們什麼?) | With these new swimsuits, they can (A) <u>swim</u> / (B) walk much faster. Answer: <u>(A)</u> |

If the Ravens Leave the Tower, the Kingdom Will Fall

年 班 號 姓名

1 While-listening Notes

Please circle the correct word while you are listening to the dialogue.

根據對話內容，邊聽邊圈出正確字詞。

(Tony meets his classmate Zoe after school.)

Tony: What are you holding, Zoe?

Zoe: A key chain. I bought it when I was in the UK during winter

1. visitor / vacation (假期). Here, take a look.

Tony: Is that black bird a crow?

Zoe: Actually, it's a raven. 2. Although / Because (雖然) crows and ravens 3. belong to / count on (屬於) the same family, they're different birds.

Tony: I see, but they are pretty much the same. Many people see crows as bad luck. What about ravens? What do the British think of them?

Zoe: Ravens are important in UK 4. heart / history (歷史). When I visited the Tower of London, I saw a man in 5. umbrella / uniform (制服) taking care of the Tower's ravens.

Tony: That sounds 6. important / interesting (有趣的). Tell me more about it.

Zoe: The man also gives tours to 7. the parents / the public (民眾) three times a day. 8. If / Or (如果) you take the tour, you'll learn more about the ravens and the Tower.

Tony: Like what?

Zoe: For example, the history of the Tower and the ravens' names.

9. Perhaps / Still (也許) even some ghost stories!

Tony: Cool! I love ghost stories. I'm all ears.

(Tony 在放學後遇見他的同學 Zoe 。)

Tony : Zoe , 妳手上拿著什麼呢 ?

Zoe : 這是鑰匙圈。我寒假期間在英國時買的。來, 拿去看看。

Tony : 這上面的黑鳥是烏鴉嗎 ?

Zoe : 事實上, 它是一隻渡鴉。雖然烏鴉跟渡鴉屬於同個家族的動物, 但是牠們是不同的鳥類。

Tony : 我了解了, 但是牠們長得幾乎完全一樣。許多人都視烏鴉為壞運的象徵。那渡鴉呢? 英國人是怎麼看待牠們的?

Zoe : 渡鴉在英國歷史中是很重要的。當我參觀倫敦塔的時候, 我看見一位穿著制服的人在照顧塔上的渡鴉。

Tony : 那聽起來很有趣。快告訴我更多關於渡鴉的事情。

Zoe : 這個人每天也為大眾導覽倫敦塔三次。如果你有參加導覽, 你會學到許多關於倫敦塔及渡鴉的事情。

Tony : 比如呢?

Zoe : 舉例來說, 倫敦塔的歷史及渡鴉的名字。或許甚至是一些鬼故事!

Tony : 酷耶! 我愛鬼故事。我洗耳恭聽。

2 Post-listening Questions

Please choose the correct answer after you listen.

聽完對話後, 根據內容選出正確答案。

| Questions | Answers |
|--|---|
| 1. What is Zoe holding in her hand? (Zoe 手上拿著什麼?) | It's a (A) key / (B) king chain. Answer: <u> (A) </u> |
| 2. According to Q1, when did Zoe buy it? (根據第一題, Zoe 何時買的?) | She bought it when she was in the UK during (A) waiter / (B) winter vacation. Answer: <u> (B) </u> |
| 3. What do many people think of crows? (很多人都是怎麼看烏鴉的?) | They see crows as (A) bad / (B) bed luck. Answer: <u> (A) </u> |
| 4. What do the British think of ravens? (英國人是怎麼看渡鴉的?) | They are (A) important / (B) excellent in UK history. Answer: <u> (A) </u> |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>5. What did Zoe see a man in uniform doing when she visited the Tower of London? (Zoe 在參觀倫敦塔時看見穿著制服的男士在做什麼?)</p> | <p>She saw him taking care of the Tower's (A) crows / (B) ravens . Answer: <u> (B) </u></p> |
| <p>6. What does the man in uniform do three times a day? (穿著制服的男人一天做什麼事三次?)</p> | <p>He gives (A) tours / (B) cures to the public three times a day. Answer: <u> (A) </u></p> |

1 While-reading Notes

Please circle the correct word while you are reading the article.

根據文章內容，邊讀邊圈出正確字詞。

The Ravenmaster

For many people around the world, ravens are 1. dead / dark (黑色的), 2. useful / ugly (醜的) and bring bad luck. 3. However / Then (然而), the British think differently. Three hundred years ago, there was a popular legend about ravens. "If the ravens leave the Tower of London, the kingdom will fall." Because of this legend, King Charles II ordered his people to always keep ravens in the Tower. Today, the British are still 4. following / listening (聽從) the king's order.

There are seven ravens at the Tower now. They have a full-time keeper, the Ravenmaster. Becoming the Ravenmaster is not easy. It often takes 5. quiet / quite (很) a few years of training. After that, he works hard every day to keep the ravens 6. healthy / hungry (健康的). Keeping them away from danger is 7. part / part (一部分) of his job. Thanks to the Ravenmaster, these birds are safe and sound. Visitors 8. are able to / grow up (能夠) see them on the 9. garden / ground (地面), the 10. stairs / streets (樓梯) or 11. high / tall (高的) 12. walls / weeks (牆壁).

The Ravenmaster plays an important part in the UK. He is the protector of this British tradition. Although the job is very difficult and takes much effort, it is a great honor to be a Ravenmaster.

渡鴉大師

對世界上的很多人來說，渡鴉既黑又醜，還會帶來厄運。然而，英國人有不同的想法。三百年前，有個關於渡鴉的熱門傳說。「如果渡鴉離開倫敦塔，大英帝國將會殞落。」因為這個傳說，國王查理二世命令他的人民必須將渡鴉永遠留在倫敦塔內。時至今日，英國人仍然遵從這道國王的命令。

現在倫敦塔內有七隻渡鴉。他們有一位全職照顧者—渡鴉大師。要成為渡鴉大師並不容易。通常需要經過好幾年的訓練。在那之後，他每天努力地工作以保持渡鴉們的健康。讓牠們遠離危險也是他的工作之一。幸虧有渡鴉大師，這些鳥兒們安全無虞。遊客們才能夠在地上、樓梯或高牆上看見牠們。渡鴉大師在英國扮演著重要的角色。渡鴉大師是這項英國傳統的守護者。雖然這項工作困難且需要費盡心力，但是擔任渡鴉大師是至高無上的榮耀。

2 Post-reading Questions

Please answer the following questions after you read.

請在閱讀課文後回答以下問題。

| Questions | Answers |
|--|--|
| 1. What is the legend about ravens? (關於渡鴉的傳說是什麼?) | “If the ravens leave the Tower of London, the kingdom will <u>(A) fall / (B) feel.</u> ” Answer: <u>(A)</u> |
| 2. What did King Charles II do because of the legend? (因為這個傳說的緣故，國王查理二世做了什麼?) | He <u>(A) opened / (B) ordered</u> his people to always keep ravens in the Tower. Answer: <u>(B)</u> |
| 3. Who takes care of the seven ravens at the Tower now? (現在是誰照顧倫敦塔的七隻渡鴉?) | A <u>(A) full-time / (B) part-time</u> keeper, the Ravenmaster. Answer: <u>(A)</u> |
| 4. Why does the Ravenmaster work hard every day? (為何渡鴉大師每天都辛勤地工作?) | He works hard every day to keep the ravens <u>(A) healthy / (B) popular.</u> Answer: <u>(A)</u> |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>5. Where are visitors able to see the ravens? (遊客們可以在哪裡看到渡鴉?)</p> | <p>They are able to see them on the ground, the stairs or <u>(A) high / (B) tall</u> walls. Answer: <u>(A)</u></p> |
| <p>6. What's the role of the Ravenmaster? (渡鴉大師的角色是什麼?)</p> | <p>He is the <u>(A) keeper / (B) protector</u> of the British tradition. Answer: <u>(B)</u></p> |