

Unit 1 The Steak Looks Yummy

1. **than** [ðæn] conj.; prep. 比

課本例句 I am taller **than** my sister.

(我比我妹妹高。)

- 當連接詞，後面接子句(主詞+動詞)，子句中的動詞可省略。

■ Brenda is smarter **than** I am.

(布蘭達比我聰明。)

- 當介系詞，後接名詞。

■ My uncle stayed in the hospital for more **than** a week.

(我舅舅在醫院待了一個多禮拜。)

補充 better late than never 遲做總比不做好

■ A: Kim was an hour late for our meeting yesterday.

B: Better late **than** never. Kanye didn't even show up.

(A: 我們昨天的會議金遲到了一小時。)

(B: 遲到總比不到好。肯伊連出現都沒有。)

2. **convenient** [kənˈviːnjənt] adj. 便利的

課本例句 It is **convenient** to go around Taipei by Taipei Metro.

(搭臺北捷運遊臺北很便利。)

■ It is **convenient** to live near a metro station.

(住在捷運站附近很便利。)

3. **pork** [pɔːk] n. 豬肉

課本例句 Can you buy some **pork** from the supermarket?

(你可以去超市買些豬肉嗎?)

- 表「豬肉」，為不可數名詞。

■ People there don't eat **pork**. (那裡的人不吃豬肉。)

4. **beef** [biːf] n. 牛肉

課本例句 Many people in India don't eat **beef**.

班級:

姓名:

座號:

(許多在印度的人不吃牛肉。)

- 表「牛肉」，為不可數名詞。

■ The **beef** noodles here smell good but taste bad.

(這裡的牛肉麵聞起來很香，但嚐起來很糟。)

5. **more** [mɔːr] adv.; adj. 更...

課本例句 To many students, math is **more** difficult than English.

(對許多學生而言，數學比英文難。)

- 當副詞時可用來形成比較級，表「更...」，常與 **than** 搭配使用。

■ Life is **more** convenient than before. (生活比以前更便利了。)

- 也有「更多(的)」的意思，可作形容詞、副詞和代名詞。

■ Eva has **more** toys than we do. (依娃的玩具比我們多。)

We need to exercise **more** to stay healthy. (我們需要多運動來保持健康。)

The story sounds interesting. Tell me **more**. (這故事聽起來很有趣。跟我多說點。)

6. **delicious** [dɪˈlɪʃəs] adj. 美味的

課本例句 Alice treated me to a **delicious** meal at a nice restaurant.

(愛麗絲請我去一家不錯的餐廳吃美味的一餐。)

- 意同 **yummy**，但更正式。須注意 **delicious** 為表達強烈意思的形容詞，故不常用 **very** 修飾。

■ The chicken rice here is **delicious**. (這裡的雞肉飯很美味。)

7. **feel** [fiːl] v. 感到

課本例句 I **felt** tired after working all day long.

(在一整天工作後我覺得很累。)

- 動詞三態：feel — felt — felt

- 當連綴動詞時，後面接形容詞，表「感到；覺得」。

■ Logan **feels** hungry now because he only had a sandwich for lunch.

(羅根現在覺得餓，因為他午餐只吃了一個三明治。)

補充 feel like + (V-ing) + 名詞，表「想要；想做」。

■ Damon **felt like** (having) a cup of ice tea on this hot summer afternoon.

(戴蒙想要在這炎熱的夏日午後來一杯冰茶。)

一字多義

• 當一般動詞時，表「觸摸；觸感」。

■ The wind is blowing. I can **feel** it. (風正在吹。我可以感受到。)

8. steak [stek] n. 牛排；肉排

課本例句 **Steak** is Andy's favorite food.

(牛排是安迪最喜歡的食物。)

• -ea- 的發音為 [e]。

• 通常是指「牛排」，為不可數名詞，但是在指份數時，可作可數名詞。

■ Let's have **steak** for dinner. (晚餐吃牛排吧。)

We'd like two **steaks**. (我們要兩份牛排。)

• 也指「肉排」，如 fish steak (魚排)、turkey steak (火雞排)。

9. menu ['menju] n. 菜單

課本例句 Do you have sandwiches on the **menu**?

(你們菜單上有三明治嗎？)

• 表「菜單」。

■ What's on the **menu**? (菜單上有什麼？)

一字多義

• 也指電腦上的「功能表；選單」。

■ Click "Cut" on the **menu**. (在選單上點選「剪下」。)

10. waitress ['wetɪs] n. 女服務生

課本例句 I asked the **waitress** for a cup of tea.

(我跟女服務生要了一杯茶。)

■ My cousin is a **waitress** at a Chinese restaurant.

(我堂姊是一家中式餐廳的女服務生。)

11. ham [hæm] n. 火腿

課本例句 I had a **ham** sandwich for breakfast this morning.

(我今天早上的早餐吃了一個火腿三明治。)

• 不可數名詞，常搭配量詞 slice。

■ I want three slices of **ham** on my sandwich.

(我的三明治裡想要三片火腿。)

12. cheese [tʃi:z] n. 乳酪

課本例句 Kyle always puts a lot of **cheese** on his pizza.

(凱爾總是在他的披薩上放許多乳酪。)

• 表「乳酪；起司」，為不可數名詞，常搭配量詞 slice 或 piece [pi:s] (片；塊)。

■ Would you like some **cheese** on your bread?

(你想要一些乳酪放麵包上嗎？)

13. fries [fraɪz] n. 薯條 (= French [frɛntʃ] fries)

課本例句 Don't always eat **fries**. It's bad for your health.

(不要總是吃薯條。這對你的健康不好。)

• fry 為「一根薯條」，但通常一份薯條都是多根，故較常以複數形 fries 呈現。

■ I'd like some cheese **fries**. (我想要來點起司薯條。)

• French 作形容詞指「法國(人)的」；作名詞時，表「法語」。

■ Leann fell in love with **French** food when she was in France.

(黎安在法國時，愛上了法國食物。)

補充 France 法國

14. medium ['mi:diəm] adj. 五分熟；中等的

課本例句 I like my steak **medium**.

(我喜歡我的牛排五分熟。)

A: How would like your steak, **medium**,

medium well, or well-done?

B: Medium, please.

(A: 請問你的牛排要幾分熟, 五分、七分, 或是全熟?)

(B: 五分熟, 謝謝。)

- 表「中等的」。

I will take the **medium** size shirt.

(我要買那件中號尺寸的襯衫。)

Nick is a boy of **medium** height.

(尼克是一個中等身高的男孩。)

15. pie [paɪ] n. 派

課本例句 Would you like to have some apple **pie** after your meal?

(你餐後想要來點蘋果派嗎?)

- 指「一整個派」時, 為可數名詞。作不可數名詞時, 是指「部分的派」, 常搭配計量詞 slice 和 piece。

■ Mom made a pumpkin **pie**. Do you want a slice of the pie?

(媽媽做了一個南瓜派。你想要一片嗎?)

16. smell [smel] v. 聞起來

課本例句 What are you cooking? It **smells** so good.

(你在煮什麼? 聞起來真香。)

- 當連綴動詞時, 後面接形容詞, 表「聞起來」。

■ The meat pie **smells** delicious.

(這個肉派聞起來很美味。)

一字多義

- 當一般動詞時, 表「發出味道」或「聞; 嗅」。

■ Your hair really **smells**! (你的頭髮好臭!)

There's something wrong with my nose. I can't **smell**.

(我的鼻子有問題。我聞不到。)

- 也可當可數名詞, 表「氣味」。

■ The **smell** of the flowers is wonderful. (那些花的味道很美好。)

17. taste [test] v.; n. 嚐起來; 味道

班級:

姓名:

座號:

課本例句 The coffee cost me eighty dollars. And it **tasted** terrible.

(這杯咖啡花了我八十元。而它嚐起來很糟。)

- 當連綴動詞時, 後面接形容詞, 表「嚐起來」。

■ Chicken from Nobel Farm **tastes** delicious.

(諾貝爾農場的雞肉吃起來很美味。)

- 也可當名詞, 表「味道; 味覺」

■ The **taste** of ice cream always gives me joy. (冰淇淋的味道總帶給我喜悅。)

一字多義

- 當一般動詞時, 表「嚐; 吃」。

■ Come and **taste** the soup for me. (來幫我嚐嚐看這湯。)

- 當名詞時, 也指「品味; 鑑賞力」, 為不可數。

Carolina has good **taste** in clothes. (卡洛琳娜對衣服有很好的品味。)

18. as... as... [æz æz] 如同...一樣...

課本例句 The ten-year-old boy is **as** tall **as** his father.

(這十歲男孩跟他父親一樣高。)

- as... as... 用於同級比較, 第一個 as 接形容詞原級, 而第二個 as 接名詞。

■ The beef pie is **as** expensive **as** the steak.

(這牛肉派和牛排一樣昂貴。)

- as... as... 也可與連綴動詞搭配使用。

■ The coffee tastes **as** sweet **as** the tea.

(這咖啡嚐起來跟這茶一樣甜。)

get around [ˌɡet əˈraʊnd] 各處旅行

課本例句 We **got around** the village by bike.

(我們騎著腳踏車在村莊四處溜達。)

- 可以指「各處旅行」或是「四處走逛、活動」。

■ He likes to **get around** when he is free.

(當他有空時, 他喜歡各處旅行。)

dish [dɪʃ] n. 菜餚

課本例句 My mom makes delicious chicken soup. It's my favorite **dish**.

(我媽媽做的雞湯很美味。這是最愛的一道菜。)

- 指「菜餚」。

■ Roast chicken is my favorite **dish**. (烤雞是最喜歡的菜。)

一字多義

- 也有「盤子；碟子」的意思，the dishes 指「(用過的) 餐具」。

■ It's your turn to do the **dishes**. (輪到你洗碗盤了。)

get [ɡet] v. 變成

課本例句 Mike **got** healthier by doing lots of exercise.

(藉由做很多運動，麥克變得更健康了。)

- 作連綴動詞，指「變成；變得」，用來描述狀態的改變。

■ It's **getting** dark. Let's go home. (天色變暗了。我們回家吧。)

sound [saʊnd] v. 聽起來

課本例句 Did the story **sound** interesting to you?

(這故事你聽起來有趣嗎?)

- 作連綴動詞，指「聽起來」。

■ Sue **sounded** sad when we talked on the phone.

(我和素通話時，她聽起來很傷心。)

一字多義

- 作名詞，指「聲音；聲響」。

■ I heard a **sound** from that room. (我聽到從那房間傳來的聲響。)

19. noodle [ˈnuːdl̩] n. 麵

課本例句 Taiwan is famous for beef **noodles**.

(臺灣以牛肉麵聞名。)

- 指「麵條」，為可數名詞。由於麵通常會有很多條，所以常會以複數形呈現。

■ He had a big bowl of **noodles**. (他吃了一大碗麵。)

- 當把麵視為一道料理時，則搭配單數動詞。

■ Beef **noodles** is my favorite dish.

(牛肉麵是最喜歡的菜。)

補充 rice noodle 米粉、instant [ˈɪnstənt] noodle 泡麵

20. knife [naɪf] n. 刀

課本例句 Be careful! The bad guy has a **knife** in his right hand.

(小心！那個壞人的右手上有把刀。)

- 指「刀」，複數形為 knives。

■ I need a **knife** to cut the steak. (我需要一把刀來切牛排。)

補充 knife 的相關片語：

pull a knife on someone 拔刀威脅

■ The bad guy pulled a knife on that old woman. (那壞人拔刀威脅那老太太。)

the knives are out 劍拔弩張；磨刀霍霍

■ His mistake cost the company a lot of money, and the knives are out for him.

(他的錯誤讓公司損失很多錢，現在他大禍臨頭了。)

under the knife 動手術

■ She needed to go under the knife. (她需要接受手術。)

21. chopsticks [ˈtʃɒpˌstɪks] n. 筷子

課本例句 My friend from the USA cannot use **chopsticks** to eat.

(我來自美國的朋友不會用筷子吃東西。)

- chopstick 為「一根筷子」，因為筷子通常為一雙，故較常以複數形呈現。

■ My five-year-old sister can't use **chopsticks**. (我五歲的妹妹不會用筷子。)

22. spoon [spun] n. 湯匙

課本例句 I ate the soup with a **spoon**.

(我用湯匙喝湯。)

■ There are three **spoons** on the table. (桌上有三支湯匙。)

23. waiter [ˈwetə] n. 男服務生

課本例句 It is lunch time, and the **waiters** are busy taking orders.

(現在是午餐時間，服務生們正忙著接受點餐。)

■ The **waiter** gave Dad the menu. (男服務生遞菜單給爸爸。)

24. butter [ˈbʌtə] n. 奶油

課本例句 Fiona makes delicious **butter** cookies.

(費歐娜做的奶油餅乾很好吃。)

- 為不可數名詞。

■ She put some **butter** into her coffee. (她在咖啡裡放了一些奶油。)

25. toast [tɔst] n. 烤吐司；烤麵包片

課本例句 My father likes to have **toast** and coffee for breakfast.

(我爸爸早餐喜歡吃烤吐司和喝咖啡。)

- 指「(烤過的) 麵包片；烤吐司」，為不可數名詞。

■ Mom sliced some bread to make French **toast**.

(媽媽切了些麵包片來做法式吐司。)

26. bun [bʌn] n. 小圓麵包

課本例句 My mom took a **bun** to make a hamburger. (我媽媽用小圓麵包做漢堡。)

- 指「小圓麵包」，為可數名詞。用來做漢堡的「圓麵包」或是西餐前的「餐包」也稱作 bun。

■ Do you want some **buns** for breakfast? (你早餐想吃點小圓麵包嗎?)

27. bread [brɛd] n. 麵包

課本例句 I usually put some butter on my **bread**.

(我通常會在我的麵包上塗奶油。)

- 為不可數名詞。

■ Could you buy some **bread** at the market? (你能在市場買一些麵包嗎?)

28. meat [mit] n. 肉

課本例句 Tim loves **meat**. Beef is his favorite.

(提姆喜歡肉。牛肉是他的最愛。)

- 指「(可食用) 肉」，為不可數名詞。

■ Carrie doesn't eat **meat**. (凱莉不吃肉。)

29. earth [ɜθ] n. 地球

課本例句 How many people are there on **earth**?

(地球上有多少人?)

- 指「地球；世界；陸地」，為不可數名詞，有時會用作單數形。表「地球」時，有時會以 **Earth** 表示，作專有名詞。

■ The environment is getting worse. We need to save the **earth**.

(環境變糟了。我們需要拯救地球。)

一字多義

- 也表「陸地；地面」。

■ Do you feel it? The **earth** is shaking!

(你有感覺到嗎？地面在晃！)

30. answer [ˈænsə] n.; v. 答案；回答

課本例句 A: What do you want to be in the future?

B: Well, I can't **answer** you now. I'm still thinking about it.

(A：你未來想做什麼?)

(B： 嗯，我現在無法回答你。我還在思考中。)

- 當名詞時，表「答案；回答；解決辦法」。

■ Everyone in the office is looking for an **answer** to this problem.

(辦公室的每個人都在尋找這問題的解決辦法。)

- 當動詞時，表「回答；回應」。

■ Please **answer** my question. (請你回答我的問題。)

I went to your house last night, but no one **answered** the door.

(我昨晚去了你家，但沒人應門。)

31. raise [reiz] v. 飼養

課本例句

My uncle **raises** cows and chickens on the farm.

(我叔叔在農場裡養了牛和雞。)

- 作動詞，有「飼養；養育」的意思。

■ Rosa **raises** three kids on her own. (羅莎獨自撫養三個小孩。)

一字多義

- 也有「舉起；抬起；提高」的意思。

■ Please **raise** your hand before you speak. (說話前請先舉手。)

32. gas [gæs] n. 氣體；汽油

課本例句

Let's stop at the **gas** station and get some **gas** for our car.

(讓我們停在加油站並為我們的車子加點油。)

- 「氣體；瓦斯」，為不可數名詞，但描述氣體種類時為可數。

■ Turn off the **gas** when you finish cooking. (煮完東西時要關瓦斯。)

Greenhouse **gases** are making the world warmer. (溫室氣體正在使世界更溫熱。)

- 也有「汽油」的意思，為不可數名詞。

■ We are out of **gas**. Let's get some at the gas station.

(我們的車沒油了。讓我們在那加油站加些油。)

補充 gas station 加油站

33. friendly [ˈfrendli] adj. 友善的

課本例句

Everyone likes Emily because she is always **friendly** to people.

(每個人都喜歡艾蜜莉，因為她總是對人友善。)

- 比較級可以為 more friendly 或 friendlier。

■ Gary is **friendly** to his classmates. (蓋瑞對他的同學很友善。)

34. real [ˈriəl] adj. 真實的

課本例句

The candy is very special. It looks like **real** flowers.

(那塊糖果很特別。它看起來像真的花。)

- 指「真實的；實際存在的；真正的」。

■ The story is not **real**. Don't believe it. (這個故事不是真的。不要相信。)

35. question [ˈkwɛstʃən] n. 問題

課本例句

The reporter asked the singer **questions** about her new song.

(記者問了那位歌手有關她新歌的問題。)

■ The boy keeps asking his mother **questions**. (那男孩一直問他媽媽問題。)

kind [kaɪnd] n. 種類

課本例句

What is your favorite **kind** of movie?

(你最喜歡哪一類的電影?)

■ There are many **kinds** of flowers in the park. (公園裡有許多種類的花。)

tell... from [ˌtel ˈfrɒm] 分辨

課本例句

It's difficult to **tell** Judy **from** her sister.

(分辨茱蒂和她姊姊是困難的。)

- tell 當動詞有「分辨；辨別」之意，常會與介系詞 from 搭配。動詞三態：tell-told-told

■ Is the painting real? I can't **tell**. (那個畫作是真的嗎？我無法辨別。)

Can you **tell** Jack **from** his twin brother? (你可以分辨傑克和他的雙胞胎兄弟嗎?)

Unit 2 Red Fire Ants Are the Most Dangerous Ants

1. grass [græs] n. 草地

課本例句

We sat on the **grass** and had a picnic on a sunny day.

(我們在一個陽光普照的日子坐在草地上野餐。)

- 為不可數名詞，指「草地；草」。

■ They will have an Easter egg hunt on the **grass** behind the church.

(他們將在教堂後面的草地上舉行復活節尋蛋活動。)

The cows are eating **grass** over there. (牛兒們正在那邊吃草。)

2. red fire ant [ˈred ˈfaɪr ænt] n. 紅火蟻

課本例句

Be careful. There are **red fire ants** in this park. (小心。這個公園裡有紅火蟻。)

- 也可作 fire ant。ant 表「螞蟻」，為可數名詞。

■ **Red fire ant** bites can sometimes cause death.

(被紅火蟻咬傷有時候可能會造成死亡。)

3. dangerous [ˈdendʒərəs] adj. 危險的

課本例句

Stop playing on the road. It's **dangerous**.

(不要在路上玩耍。這樣很危險。)

- 由名詞 danger (危險) + 形容詞字尾 -ous 所組成。

■ Playing on the street is **dangerous**. (在馬路上玩耍是危險的。)

4. bite [baɪt] n.; v. 咬；咬(傷)

課本例句

The dog **bit** the little boy on the arm.

(這隻狗咬了小男孩的手臂。)

- 當可數名詞時，表「被咬的傷口」。

■ Snake **bites** can cause death. (蛇所咬的傷有可能會造成死亡。)

- 也可以指「咬」的動作，常與動詞 have、take 搭配。

班級:

姓名:

座號:

■ Anderson took a **bite** of the apple. (安德森咬了一口蘋果。)

- 動詞三態：bite — bit — bitten

- 作動詞時，指「咬；咬傷」。

■ The dog **bit** my sister on her leg. (那隻狗咬傷我妹妹的腿。)

5. death [deθ] n. 死亡

課本例句

Nicole is really sad about her pet cat's **death**.

(妮可對她寵物貓的逝世感到非常悲傷。)

- 表「死；死亡」，為不可數名詞。

■ It's a matter of life and **death**.

(這是攸關生死的事情。)

補充 death 的相關片語：

be at death's door 病入膏肓
■ Nick took some days off to be with his mom because she's at death's door. (尼克請了幾天假陪他媽媽，因為她已病入膏肓。)
to death 至死；直到死亡
■ I watched a scary movie last night, and I was scared to death. (我昨晚看了一齣恐怖片，而我嚇死了。)
meet one's death 死亡
■ He met his death on the way to work. (他在去工作的途中喪生了。)

6. kick [kɪk] v. 踢

課本例句

Jeff **kicked** the ball in the classroom and broke the window.

(傑夫在教室踢球而打破了窗戶。)

- 當動詞，表「踢」。

■ She felt the baby **kicking** inside her. (她感受到腹中的胎兒在踢。)

補充 kick 的相關片語：

kick back 放鬆
■ It's fun to kick back and enjoy a movie. (放鬆享受一部電影是一大樂趣。)
kick in 開始見效；起作用
■ After ten minutes, the medicine finally kicked in. (十分鐘過後，那藥終於發揮效用。)
kick off (活動) 開始
■ The basketball game will kick off in half an hour. (籃球賽將在半小時後開始。)
kick out 剔除；攆走
■ They kicked Amanda out of the team because she was mean to everyone. (亞曼達因為對所有人刻薄而被踢出了團隊。)

7. **themselves** [ðəm`selvz] pron. 他們自己

課本例句

Do your kids go to school by **themselves**?

(你的小孩是自己去學校的嗎?)

- 為第三人稱複數的反身代名詞。

■ The kids can start a fire by **themselves**.

(那些小孩會自己生火。)

8. **kill** [kɪl] v. 殺死

課本例句

The terrible fire **killed** many factory workers.

(這場可怕的火災奪走很多工廠工人的性命。)

- 表「殺死」。

■ The lion **killed** the zebra. (那隻獅子殺死了那隻斑馬。)

補充 killer 殺手

■ The police caught the killer today. (警方今天抓到了那名殺人犯。)

一字多義

- 用在無生命的事物上時，指「終止；破壞」。

■ The city **killed** the plan because it cost too much money.

(市政府終止了那計畫，因為它花費太高。)

補充 kill time 消磨時間

■ We can go to that café to **kill** time. (我們可以去那間咖啡店消磨時間。)

9. **stay away from...** [ˌste ə`we `frəm] 遠離...

課本例句

Stay away from that man. He may hurt you. (遠離那位男人。他可能會傷害你。)

- stay 可以用 keep 代替，皆有「保持」的意思。

■ **Stay away from** the beach during a typhoon. (颱風時要遠離海灘。)

10. **agree** [ə`gri] v. 同意

課本例句

Everyone in the class **agrees** with Jim's idea. (教室裡每個人都同意吉姆的意見。)

- 表「同意」，常與介系詞 with 搭配。

■ I **agree** with Lana's plan. (我同意拉娜的計畫。)

補充 I couldn't **agree** more. 我非常同意。

■ A: We need to take action now.

B: I couldn't **agree** more.

(A：我們需要現在採取行動。)(B：我非常同意。)

11. **rock** [rɒk] n. 岩石

課本例句

We can see big **rocks** in the mountains.

(我們可以在山裡看到大岩石。)

- 表「岩石；石塊」時，為可數名詞。

■ There are many **rocks** near the river. (河邊附近有很多岩石。)

一字多義

- 也可表「搖滾樂」。

■ **Rock** music is Freddy's life. (搖滾樂是佛萊迪的一切。)

- 當動詞時，表「(使)搖晃」。

■ The mother **rocked** her baby to sleep. (那母親搖著她的寶寶入睡。)

12. **myself** [maɪˈself] pron. 我自己

課本例句

A: Who made this delicious cake?

B: I made it by **myself**.

(A: 這個美味的蛋糕是誰做的?)

(B: 我自己做的。)

- 由所有格 my+ self (自己; 自我) 組成的第一人稱單數的反身代名詞。

■ I often talk to **myself**. (我經常自言自語。)

13. **snake** [sneɪk] n. 蛇

課本例句

Many people are scared of **snakes**. (很多人害怕蛇。)

■ Many people don't like **snakes**, but I do.

(許多人不喜歡蛇，但我喜歡。)

14. **wet** [wɛt] adj. 潮濕的

課本例句

It is cold and **wet** in Taipei in winter. (臺北的冬天又濕又冷。)

- 反義詞為 dry。

■ It rained suddenly, and we were all **wet**. (剛突然下了一陣雨，我們都淋濕了。)

15. **scary** [ˈskɛəri] adj. 令人害怕的

課本例句

I never watch **scary** movies. (我從來都不看恐怖片。)

■ I don't like listening to **scary** stories. (我不喜歡聽恐怖故事。)

16. **deep** [di:p] adj. 深的

課本例句 The river is **deep**. Don't swim in it.

(這條河很深。不要在裡面游泳。)

- 作形容詞，表「深的」。

■ Mom doesn't want me to swim in the lake because the water is deep.

(媽媽不想要我在這湖裡游泳，因為水很深。)

補充 depth 深度

一字多義

- 也指「深奧的」。

■ His book is too **deep**. It's not easy to read. (他的書太深奧。不易閱讀。)

17. **true** [tru:] adj. 真實的

課本例句

You're moving to India. Is it **true**?

(你要搬到印度。這是真的嗎?)

- true 和 real 的比較：

true
• 根據事實，正確而非虛構的。 ■ a true story (一則真實的故事)
• 真正的，有實質意義的。 ■ true love (真愛)
real
• 真實的，非想像或假設的。 ■ the real world (真實世界)
• 非人造的。 ■ real leather (真皮)

補充 truth 為不可數名詞，表「真實性」；the truth 則為「事實；真相」。

■ There's no **truth** in his story. (他的故事毫無真實可言。)

Don't get mad at me. I'm just telling the **truth**. (別氣我。我只是說實話。)

most [mɒst] adv.; adj. 最...; 最多的

課本例句

English is the **most** interesting subject to me.

(對我來說英文是最有趣的科目。)

- 作副詞時，表「最…」，用來構形成容詞或副詞的最高級，常會搭配定冠詞 **the**。

■ The **most** important thing is to be happy.

(最重要的事情就是要快樂。)

give... a hand [, gɪv ə ` hænd] 幫助…

課本例句

Could you **give** me **a hand** with the homework? It's difficult.

(你能幫忙我完成作業嗎？它好難。)

- 表「助人一臂之力」，**give** 可以用 **lend** 代替。

■ Excuse me. Could you give me a hand?

(不好意思。你能幫我一下嗎？)

18. **spider** [`spaɪdə] n. 蜘蛛

課本例句

Help! There's a big **spider** in my bedroom.

(救命！我的臥房裡有隻大蜘蛛。)

■ My brother loves **spiders**. (我的弟弟喜愛蜘蛛。)

19. **gram** [græm] n. 公克

課本例句

How many **grams** of flour do you need?

(你需要幾公克的麵粉？)

- 為公制的重量單位，縮寫為 **g** 或 **gm**。

■ The baby weighed only two thousand **grams**. (那個嬰兒只有兩千公克重。)

20. **insect** [`ɪnsɛkt] n. 昆蟲

課本例句

Red fire ants are dangerous **insects**.

班級:

姓名:

座號:

(紅火蟻是危險的昆蟲。)

- 指具備頭、胸、腹三部分軀體及三對腳的「昆蟲」，且大多數具有翅膀。

■ **Bees, butterflies, and ants are all insects.** (蜜蜂、蝴蝶和螞蟻全都是昆蟲。)

21. **bee** [bi] n. 蜜蜂

課本例句

Bees are flying around the flowers.

(蜜蜂們圍繞著花朵飛舞。)

- 指「蜜蜂」。

■ **Bees** are important to the environment. (蜜蜂對環境很重要。)

補充 (as) busy as a bee 忙得團團轉

■ I can't go to the party. I'm as busy as a bee. (我不能去派對。我忙翻了。)

22. **inch** [ɪntʃ] n. 吋

課本例句

An **inch** is about 2.5 centimeters.

(一吋大約是 2.5 公分。)

- 為英制的長度單位，一英寸約為 2.54 公分。

■ The bug is about two **inches** long. (這隻蟲約為兩英寸長。)

23. **wide** [waɪd] adj. 寬的

課本例句

We can't get the table into the room.

The door is not **wide** enough.

(我們無法將這張桌子移進房間。這扇門不夠寬。)

- 作形容詞，表「寬的；寬闊的」或是「寬度為…的」。

■ The swimming pool is twenty feet **wide**. (這個泳池有二十英尺寬。)

補充 width 寬度；廣度

■ The swimming pool is twenty feet in width. (這個游泳池寬度二十英尺。)

24. **kilogram** [`kɪləgræm] n. 公斤

課本例句

Debby is thin; she's only 40 **kilograms**.

(黛比很瘦；她只有四十公斤。)

- 由字首 kilo- (千) + gram 所組成，縮寫為 kg。

■ My son is about 33 kilograms. (我的兒子大約三十三公斤。)

25. **below** [bə`lo] prep.; adv. 在...之下；在下面

課本例句

When we stood on the top of the hill, the houses **below** looked so small.

(當我們站在山丘頂上，底下的房子看起來好小。)

- 當介系詞時，表「在...之下」。

■ Please sign your name **below** your picture. (請在照片下方簽上你的名字。)

- 當副詞時，表「在下面」的意思。

■ Please answer the questions **below**. (請回答下面問題。)

26. **sea level** [ˈsi ,lev!] n. 海平面

課本例句

The top of that mountain is about eight thousand meters above **sea level**.

(那座山的山頂約海拔八千公尺。)

- 指「海平面；海拔」。

■ Yushan is about 3,952 meters above sea level.

(玉山大約海拔三千九百五十二公尺。)

- level 指「高度」或是「級別；程度」。

■ The car is at my eye level. (那輛車在我的視線高度。)

Students at lower levels need more help from the teacher.

(較低程度的學生需要更多老師的協助。)

27. **mile** [maɪ] n. 英里

課本例句

My grandma walks ten **miles** a day to keep healthy.

(我的祖母為了維持健康每天走十英里。)

- 為英制長度單位，一英里約為 1.6 公里，縮寫為 mi。

■ The hotel is two more **miles** away.

(旅館距離這裡再兩英里。)

補充 be miles away 心不在焉

■ What's wrong, Sam? You're miles away. (怎麼了，山姆？你心不在焉的。)

feet [fit] n. 英尺 (複數)

課本例句

The bus station is only fifty **feet** from my house.

(公車站離我家只有五十英尺。)

- 為英制長度單位，為複數形，其單數為 foot。

■ He is six **feet** tall. (他有六英尺高。)

28. **until** [ən`tɪl] conj.; prep. 直到

課本例句

John didn't clean his room **until** his mom got mad.

(約翰直到他的媽媽生氣才清理他的房間。)

- 可當連接詞或介系詞，後面接表「某事件結束時間點」的名詞或子句。

■ The boys played video games **until** ten last night.

(男孩們昨晚玩電視遊樂器直到十點。)

Alice didn't do the homework **until** her mom came home.

(艾莉絲直到她媽媽回家才做功課。)

29. **scared** [skerd] adj. 害怕的

課本例句

My sister is not **scared** of spiders at all.

(我妹妹一點也不怕蜘蛛。)

- 表「害怕的」，常搭配介系詞 of。

■ I'm **scared** of bugs. (我害怕蟲子。)

30. **wave** [wev] n. 浪

課本例句

Look! That man is surfing on a big **wave**.

(看啊! 那個男人在大浪上衝浪。)

• 表「浪; 波浪」, 為可數名詞。

■ Look! A dog is riding the **waves**.

(你看! 有一隻狗在衝浪。)

一字多義

• 作動詞, 可指「揮(手); 擺動」。

■ The little girl is waving goodbye to her grandparents.

(那小女孩正跟她的祖父母揮手道別。)

31. far [fɑː] adv.; adj. 遠

課本例句

How **far** is it from your house to school?

(你家距離學校有多遠?)

• 作副詞, 表「遠; 久遠地」, 常與 away 和 from 搭配。

■ There's a good restaurant not **far** away. (不遠處有一家不錯的餐廳。)

My house is not **far** from my office. (我家離我工作的地方沒有很遠。)

They didn't go very **far**. (他們沒有走很遠。)

• 作形容詞, 表「遠的」, 通常置於修飾的名詞前。

■ Mia is sitting and reading in the **far** corner.

(蜜雅正坐在遠處的角落閱讀。)

一字多義

• 作副詞, 也有「非常; 遠遠」, 用來表示程度。

■ Your car is **far** more expensive than mine.

(你的車遠比我的還要貴。)

Eric takes taxis far too often. It costs a lot.

(艾瑞克太常搭計程車。這花費很高。)

32. worried [ˈwɜːɪd] adj. 擔心的

課本例句

My parents were **worried** about my sister because she came back late last night.

(我父母很擔心我姊姊, 因為她昨晚很晚回來。)

• 由動詞 worry 衍生而來, 常與 about 搭配, 表「為...感到擔心的」。

■ Susan is **worried** about the test tomorrow.

(蘇珊很擔心明天的考試。)

33. shout [ʃaʊt] v. 喊叫

課本例句

Mary saw me on the street and **shouted** my name.

(瑪莉在街上看到我並大喊我的名字。)

• 作動詞時, 表「喊叫; 呼喊」, 可作及物或不及物動詞。

■ He **shouted** so loudly. Everyone could hear him.

(他喊叫得很大聲。每個人都聽得到。)

The mother can't find her son. She's now shouting his name. (那位母親找不到她的兒子。現在她正呼喊他的名字。)

一字多義

• 也可作可數名詞, 表「喊叫; 叫聲」。

■ Please give a shout when you hear your name.

(當你聽到你的名字時, 請出聲。)

34. nothing [ˈnʌθɪŋ] pron. 沒什麼; 無事; 無物

課本例句

I was so hungry, but there was **nothing** to eat. (我很餓, 但並沒有東西可以吃。)

• 作代名詞時, 有「沒什麼; 無事; 無物」之意。要使用形容詞修飾時, 須放在 nothing 後面。

■ **Nothing** is going to change my love for you.

(沒有任何事會改變我對你的愛。)

There's nothing interesting on TV. Do you want to go to the movies?

(電視上沒什麼有趣的東西。你想要去看場電影嗎?)

35. **forget** [fə`gɛt] v. 忘記

課本例句

My teacher was mad because I **forgot** to do my homework.

(我的老師很生氣，因為我忘了做我的作業。)

• 動詞三態：forget —forgot —forgotten

• 後方接 to V，表示「忘了去做某事」，而接 V-ing

則表示「忘記做過某事」。

■ I **forgot** to turn off my computer before I left my room.

(我離開房間前忘記關電腦了。)

I will never **forget** shaking hands with my favorite singer.

(我永遠不會忘記與我最愛的歌手握過手。)

few [fju] adj.; pron. 很少(的)

課本例句

Few students in the class like math.

(班上只有幾個學生喜歡數學。)

• 作形容詞時，few 表「很少(的)」，而 a few

則表「一些(的)」，兩者都只能接可數名詞。

■ **Few** people came to the park because of the weather.

(因為天氣，很少人來公園。)

There are a few kids playing at the playground.

(有一些孩子們正在遊樂場玩耍。)

• 也作代名詞。

■ **Few** of my friends know my real name.

(少數的朋友知道我的本名。)

A: Is there any Japanese restaurant near here?

B: Yes, there are a few.

(A：這附近有日式餐廳嗎?)

(B：是的，有一些。)

stay [ste] v. 停留

課本例句

A: Where did you go last weekend?

B: I just **stayed** home.

(A：你上個週末去哪裡?)

(B：我就待在家而已。)

• 作動詞時，表「停留；留下」。

■ They are going to **stay** in Taipei for a few days. (他們將在臺北停留個幾天。)

補充 stay 的相關片語：

stay put 留在原地
■ You just stay put, and I'll go get a taxi. (你就留在原地，我去攔一輛計程車。)
stay in 留在家
■ Let's stay in tonight and cook something nice. (我們今晚留在家，煮些好吃的吧。)
stay over 在他人住處留宿
■ Your house is closer to the airport. Can I stay over tonight? (你家離機場比較近。今天晚上我能住你家嗎?)
stay behind 留下來
■ Tommy stayed behind and cleaned the room. (湯米留下來打掃房間。)

一字多義

• 也作可數名詞，表「停留；一段停留時間」。

■ Did you enjoy your **stay** at the hotel? (你享受住在那間飯店嗎?)

Unit 3 The Animals Work Hard

1. **hard** [hɑrd] adv.; adj. 努力地；困難的

課本例句

Albert worked **hard** and made a lot of money.

(亞伯特工作勤奮，賺了很多錢。)

- 當副詞，表「努力地；認真地；勤奮地」。

■ Everyone is studying **hard** for the test tomorrow.

(每個人都為了明天的考試而努力研讀。)

- 也可當形容詞，表「困難的；費力的」。

■ This question is the **hardest** of all. (這個問題是所有之中最困難的。)

The singer lived a **hard** life before she became famous.

(那位歌手在成名前，過著困苦的生活。)

一字多義

- 作形容詞，也表「堅硬的；堅固的」。

■ This ball is **harder** than that one. (這顆球比那顆球硬。)

2. **well** [wel] adv. 好地

課本例句

Dad is old, and he can't hear very **well**.

(爸爸年紀大了，而且聽力不太好。)

- 副詞，表「很好地；令人滿意地」。

■ Jill plays the guitar very **well**. (吉兒吉他彈得非常好。)

一字多義

- 也可當形容詞，表「健康的」，常接在 be 動詞和連綴動詞後方。

■ What's wrong with Bill? He doesn't look **well**.

(比爾怎麼了？他看起來不太對勁。)

- 也可當感嘆詞，用來引出要說的話或表示驚訝、懷疑、不太同意或生氣，譯作「那麼；好吧；嗯；啊；哎呀」等。

■ A: Do you like the cake? B: **Well**, not really.

班級:

姓名:

座號:

(A: 你喜歡這個蛋糕嗎?) (B: 呃, 沒有很喜歡。)

3. **share** [ʃeɪ] v. 分享

課本例句

I would like to **share** my stories about my days in Australia.

(我想要分享我在澳洲的生活故事。)

- 當動詞，用法為 **share** + 物 + **with** + 人，表「與某人分享某物」。

■ Gary **shared** the pie with his sister. (蓋瑞把派分給他妹妹吃。)

一字多義

- 也可當名詞，意思為「一份；份額」。

■ Besides doing her share of the work, Kate often helps her colleagues

(除了做自己份內的工作，凱特經常幫助她的同事。)

補充 the lion's share (最大的部分)

■ Dolly makes a lot of money, and she spends the lion's share of her money on helping people in need.

(桃莉賺很多錢，而她把她大部分的錢都花在幫助需要的人。)

4. **weak** [wik] adj. 虛弱的

課本例句

He felt **weak** when he traveled to India for vacation.

(他在印度度假時身體不舒服。)

- 當形容詞，表「虛弱無力的」

■ I'm feeling **weak**; I need a rest. (我覺得很虛弱；我需要休息。)

- 反義詞：strong。

5. **hen** [hen] n. 母雞

課本例句

Mr. Parker is feeding his **hens**.

(帕克先生正在餵他養的母雞。)

- 當名詞，指「成年母雞」

■ People raise **hens** for their eggs. (人們養母雞來生蛋。)

補充 「成年公雞」的美式英語為 rooster [ˈrustəʃ], 英式英語為 cock [kɒk]。

6. **dirty** [ˈdɜːtɪ] adj. 髒的

課本例句

Our hands, feet, and clothes were **dirty** after we played soccer.

(踢完足球後, 我們的手腳和衣服都髒了。)

• 當形容詞, 表「不乾淨的; 骯髒的」。

■ Don't sit on that chair. It's **dirty**. (不要坐那張椅子。它很髒。)

• 反義詞: clean

一字多義

• 也可表「卑鄙的; 下流的」。

■ Josh played a **dirty** trick on me by telling me the wrong date for the party.

(喬許用告訴我錯的派對日期的卑鄙手段, 擺了我一道。)

補充 dirty 的相關片語:

play dirty 欺騙; 比賽作弊; 耍花招
■ We don't like to play games with Sam because he always plays dirty. (我們不喜歡跟山姆玩遊戲, 因為他總是作弊。)
give someone a dirty look 怒視; 對...擺臭臉
■ All the people in the shop gave Ben a dirty look because he cut in line. (店裡所有的人都對班怒目而視, 因為他插隊。)
do someone's dirty work 替...做髒活
■ Stop doing her dirty work. In the end, everyone will hate you, not her. (停止幫她做髒活了。最後, 大家會討厭你, 而不是她)

7. **without** [wɪˈðaʊt] prep. 沒有; 無

課本例句

I left school **without** an umbrella, so I got wet when it rained.

(我離開學校時沒帶傘, 所以下雨時我就淋濕了。)

• 當介系詞, 表「沒有; 缺少; 無」, 後接名詞、代名詞或動名詞。

■ They live **without** clean water. (他們過著沒有乾淨水源的生活。)

Tony took my pen **without** telling me. (東尼沒有知會我就拿走了我的筆)

一字多義

• 也可當副詞, 常與 do 連用, 表「湊合; 將就」。

■ A: Do we have butter for the bread? (我們有奶油可以拿來塗麵包嗎?)

B: No. We'll just have to do **without**. (沒有。我們只能將就著吃。)

8. **quickly** [ˈkwɪkli] adv. 快地

課本例句

Bob, don't eat so **quickly**. It's bad for your health.

(鮑伯, 別吃這麼快。這對你的身體不好。)

• 由形容詞 quick (快的) + 副詞字尾 -ly 組成的副詞。

■ Come **quickly!** Grandpa needs our help. (快來! 外公需要我們的幫忙。)

9. **web page** [ˈweb ˌpeɪdʒ] n. 網頁

課本例句

This **web page** looks terrible. There are too many colors.

(這網頁看起來很糟。顏色太多了。)

• web page 由名詞 web (網) 和名詞 page (頁) 組成, 亦可簡稱為 page。

■ Have a look at this **web page**. The information is interesting.

(看看這個網頁。這些資訊很有趣。)

• page 指「(書報雜誌的) 頁、面」, 可以縮寫為 p., 為可數名詞。

■ Please turn to page six. (請翻到第六頁。)

10. **service** [ˈsɜːvɪs] n. 服務

課本例句

The hotel provides good **service**.

(這家旅館提供良好的服務。)

• 指「(公司、商業機構提供的) 服務業務」, 為可數名詞。

■ The restaurant provides a delivery **service**.

(那家餐廳有提供外送服務。)

- 意思為「(服務人員的)服務、招待」，為不可數名詞。

■ I like Jason's Café. The **service** is good and fast.

(我喜歡傑森咖啡廳。他們的服務又好又快。)

補充 service 的相關片語：

be of service (to someone) 幫助(某人)
<p>■ A: Thank you so much!</p> <p>B: I'm glad to be of service to you.</p> <p>(A: 非常感謝你!)</p> <p>(B: 我很高興能幫助你。)</p>
do someone a service 幫助某人
<p>■ You really did me a service. I can't thank you enough.</p> <p>(你真的幫了我個大忙。我真不知該如何謝你才好。)</p>
in service 在使用中
<p>■ That plane is the biggest one in service now.</p> <p>(那架飛機是現在服役中最大的一架。)</p>
out of service 無人使用; 暫停使用
<p>■ The bathroom is out of service now.</p> <p>(廁所現在無法使用。)</p>

11. **clearly** ['klɪrlɪ] adv. 清楚地

課本例句

We can see the fish in the river **clearly** because the water is clean.

(因為水很乾淨,所以我們可以清楚地看見河裡的魚。)

- 由形容詞 clear (清楚的) + 副詞字尾-ly 組成的副詞。

■ I can't see **clearly** without my glasses.

(沒有眼鏡,我看不清楚。)

- clear 作形容詞時,表「晴朗的;清楚的;清澈的」。

■ The sky is clear today. (今日天空晴朗無雲。)

The water in the river is so clear. (那條河的水好清澈。)

- clear 亦可作動詞用,表「清理;清除」。

■ Please clear your things from the table.

(請把你的東西從桌上清走。)

12. **No problem.** [no`prɒbləm] 沒問題。

課本例句

A: Can you drive me to the airport later?

B: Sure. **No problem.**

(A: 你待會兒可以載我到機場嗎?)

(B: 當然可以。沒問題。)

- 指「沒問題。」,用來表示樂意(某人)做某事。

亦可用來回應他人的感謝,意思為「沒什麼;不客氣」。

■ A: May I use your bathroom?

B: **No problem.**

(A: 我可以用你的洗手間嗎?)

(B: 沒問題。)

A: Thanks for letting me use your bathroom.

B: No problem.

(A: 謝謝你讓我借用洗手間。)

(B: 那沒什麼。)

- problem 為可數名詞,指「(須解決的)問題或困難」。

■ The girl has a hearing problem. (這女孩有聽力困難。)

The singer's past caused a lot of problems for him.

(那歌手的過去對他造成許多麻煩。)

13. **wise** [waɪz] adj. 明智的

課本例句

It is **wise** to think twice before you decide to do anything big.

(做任何重大決定時，三思而後行是明智的。)

- 表「明智的；英明的；聰明的」。

■ It's **wise** to save some money every month. (每個月都存一點錢是明智的。)

補充 wisdom 智慧

- wise 與 smart 的比較：

wise
指一個人有智慧、有謀略、知識和經驗，能明辨是非，老謀深算。
smart
用來形容人的腦筋很機靈、反應很快，或是有許多鬼點子。

mean [min] adj. 刻薄的；兇惡的

課本例句

Cinderella's sisters are **mean** to her.

(仙杜瑞拉的姊妹們對她很壞。)

- 當形容詞，表「卑鄙的；刻薄的；壞的」。

■ Lily is **mean** to her brother. She always shouts at him.

(莉莉對她哥哥很壞。她總是對他大吼大叫。)

一字多義

- 當動詞，表「意指；意思是」。

■ What do you mean by saying that? (你那樣說是什麼意思?)

My family means the world to me. (我家人對我來說是一切。)

make [mek] v. 要...做...；使...

課本例句

Mom **made** my brother mop the floor and wipe the tables.

(媽媽要我哥哥拖地和擦桌子。)

■ Dad **made** me take out the trash before I played video games.

(在我玩電動前，爸爸要我倒垃圾)

break [brek] n. 休息

課本例句

At **break**, we usually share some snacks with each other.

(我們常常在休息時間互相分享一些零食。)

- 指「休息；休息時間；假期」，為可數名詞，常與 have 或 take 連用。

■ They had a short **break** after working for two hours.

(在工作兩小時之後，他們短暫的休息一會。)

- 也可指「(學校的)課間休息、下課」，為不可數名詞，亦可作 break time。

■ Some students like to play basketball at break.

(一些學生喜歡在下課時打籃球。)

over ['ovə] prep. 超過

課本例句

Yesterday, Jerry worked **over** twelve hours. He looked really tired.

(傑瑞昨天工作超過十二個小時。他看起來真的很疲倦。)

- 表「超過；多於」，意思同於 more than。

■ A: Jenny is over 50 years old. B: I can't believe it. She looks so young.

(A: 珍妮超過五十歲。)(B: 我不敢相信。她看起來好年輕。)

treat [trit] v. 對待

課本例句

Our teacher **treats** all the students the same.

(我們老師同等地對待所有的學生。)

- 當動詞，可表「對待」，後面常會接副詞或介系詞片語。

■ The man **treats** his kids badly.

(那名男子對他小孩很糟。)

■ Victor **treats** Zac like his own son.

(維克多把柴克當作親生兒子般對待。)

Sam never treats me with much respect.

(山姆從不對我有多少尊敬。)

一字多義

- 當動詞，也指「治療」。

■ Dr. Smith and her team are working on a new way to **treat** the cold.

(史密斯博士和她的團隊正在研發一種治療感冒的新方法。)

take... down [ˌtek ˈdaʊn] 使某人垮臺；拆除

課本例句

They are going to **take** the old house **down** and build a new one.

(他們打算拆除那棟老房子，並蓋一棟新的。)

- 為可分片語動詞。字面上的意思為「拿下；拆掉；拆除」，用在人身上，指「拉下某人，使其垮臺」。

■ She **took down** all the paintings and sold them.

(她取下了所有的畫，並賣掉它們。)

The king treated his people badly, so they decided to take him down.

(國王對他的人民很糟，於是他們決定讓他垮臺。)

一字多義

- 也指「記下；寫下」。

■ Please take down my phone number and give me a call tonight.

(請記下我的電話號碼，今晚打給我。)

have [hæv] v. 使...

課本例句

I'll **have** my secretary give you a call in ten minutes.

(我會吩咐我的秘書十分鐘之後打電話給你。)

- 為使役動詞，用來要求別人做某事，但語氣比 **make** 溫和。

■ Mom **had** me do the dishes. (媽媽要我洗碗。)

14. **goose** [gus] n. 鵝 (複數為 **geese** [gis])

課本例句

The snow **goose** is dancing beautifully on the lake.

(那隻雪雁正在湖面上優美地跳舞。)

- 當可數名詞，表「鵝；雁」。也可指其肉，為不可數名詞。

■ We saw some wild **geese** by the lake. (我們在湖邊看到一些野雁。)

15. **duck** [dʌk] n. 鴨

課本例句

The kid can't tell chickens from **ducks**.

(這孩子無法分辨雞和鴨的不同。)

- 當可數名詞，表「鴨子」。也可指其肉，為不可數名詞。

■ The **ducks** are swimming happily in the pond. (鴨子正在池塘裡快樂地游泳。)

The restaurant is famous for its roast duck. (這間餐廳以烤鴨聞名。)

一字多義

- 當動詞時，指「(為避免被擊中而)猛地低頭或彎腰」。

■ Duck your head, or you'll hit it on the door. (低下頭，不然你的頭會撞到門。)

16. **loudly** [ˈlaʊdli] adv. 大聲地

課本例句

Barbie always speaks the most **loudly** in class.

(芭比在班上總是講話最大聲的那個。)

- 由形容詞 **loud** (大聲的) + 副詞字尾 **-ly** 組成的副詞。

■ The old man told the students not to talk **loudly**.

(老人告訴那些學生不要大聲講話。)

- **loud** 為形容詞，表「大聲的；吵鬧的」，也可當副詞使用。

■ We heard a loud noise from the room. (我們聽到從那房間傳來的巨響。)

Speak louder, please. I can't hear you. (講話請大聲點。我聽不到你的聲音。)

補充 out loud 大聲地、loud and clear 清楚明白的

■ Could you read this page out loud? (你能大聲讀出這一頁嗎?)

A: Do I have to say it again?

B: No. I heard you loud and clear.

(A: 我需要再說一遍嗎?) (B: 不必。我聽得很清楚。)

一字多義

- loud 作形容詞，也可表「(衣物)過度鮮豔、花俏的」和「(人)招搖的」。

■ All eyes were on Amy at the party because of her loud dress.

(派對上大家都在注意艾咪，因為她的洋裝很花俏。)

17. goat [got] n. 山羊

課本例句

There are **goats** living in the mountains behind my house.

(有山羊住在我屋後的山區裡。)

■ Uncle Ted raises **goats** on his farm. (泰德叔叔在他的農場上飼養山羊。)

18. papaya [pə'paɪə] n. 木瓜

課本例句

Jacky loves drinking **papaya** milk when he gets home from school.

(傑奇放學回家後喜歡喝木瓜牛奶。)

■ **Papayas** are easy to grow. (木瓜很好種。)

19. watermelon ['wɔ:tə,melən] n. 西瓜

課本例句

You can buy a bottle of **watermelon** juice at a very low price at the night market.

(在夜市，你可以用很低的價錢買到一瓶西瓜汁。)

- 由 water + melon (瓜；甜瓜) 組成。

■ This **watermelon** is heavy. Can you help me move it into the kitchen?

(這顆西瓜很重。你可以幫我搬到廚房嗎?)

20. guava [ˈgwʌvə] n. 芭樂

課本例句

These **guava** trees are about six meters tall. (這些芭樂樹高約六公尺。)

■ **Guavas** have the most vitamin C of all fruit.

(所有水果之中，芭樂含有最多的維他命 C。)

21. pear [peɪ] n. 梨子

課本例句

Last year, Melody planted a **pear** tree in front of her house.

(去年，美樂蒂在她的屋子前種下了一棵梨樹。)

■ We picked **pears** on a farm yesterday. (我們昨天在一個果園採梨子。)

22. tomato [tə'meto] n. 番茄

課本例句

I love egg and **tomato** sandwiches.

(我愛番茄蛋三明治。)

- 指「番茄」，複數形為 tomatoes。

■ The **tomato** soup tastes great. (這番茄湯嚐起來很棒。)

■ **補充** ketchup [kætʃəp] 番茄醬

23. peach [pitʃ] n. 桃子

課本例句

I would like some **peaches** and cream for my afternoon tea.

(我下午茶想來點桃子與鮮奶油。)

- 指「桃子」，複數形為 peaches。

■ The **peach** cake looks delicious. (這桃子蛋糕看起來很美味。)

一字多義

- 口語上可稱人或物為 peach，指「傑出的人；極好的東西；特別討人喜歡的人(或物)」。

■ Thank you for helping me paint the house, Hank. You're a peach.

(漢克，謝謝你幫我粉刷房子。你人真好。)

24. grape [greɪp] n. 葡萄

課本例句

Dad bought me a cheeseburger and a bottle of **grape** juice for breakfast.

(爸爸買了一個起司堡和一瓶葡萄汁給我當早餐。)

- 單位詞常用 bunch [bʌntʃ] (串；束)，如 two bunches of grapes (兩串葡萄)。

■ I don't like the **grape** juice. It's too sweet for me.

(我不喜歡這葡萄汁。對我而言它太甜了。)

補充 grapefruit 葡萄柚

25. **turtle** [ˈtɜːtl̩] n. 烏龜

課本例句

Julie raises a baby **turtle**.

(茉莉養了一隻幼龜。)

• 表「龜；海龜」；「陸龜」則為 tortoise [ˈtɔːtəs]。

■ Look! There's a sea **turtle** hiding behind the rock.

(看呀！有一隻海龜躲在那塊石頭後面。)

26. **vegetable** [ˈvedʒətəbl̩] n. 蔬菜

課本例句

Growing fruit and **vegetables** is Mr. Depp's job.

(種蔬果是戴普先生的工作。)

• 表「菜；蔬菜」，口語上可以簡稱為 veggie [ˈvedʒɪ]，為可數名詞。

■ It's not healthy to eat only **vegetables** every meal.

(每餐只吃蔬菜是不健康的。)

補充 vegetarian [ˌvedʒəˈtɛrɪən] 素食主義者(的)、vegan [ˈveɡən] 不食用或不使用任何動物產品者(的)

27. **strawberry** [ˈstrɔːbɛrɪ] n. 草莓

課本例句

The **strawberry** cream pie looks more delicious than the apple pie.

(草莓鮮奶油派看起來比蘋果派好吃。)

• 由 straw (禾桿) + berry (漿果) 組成。

■ Grace planted some **strawberries** behind the house.

(格瑞絲在屋後種了些草莓。)

28. **slowly** [ˈsləʊli] adv. 慢地

課本例句

Ted runs the most **slowly** in our class.

(泰德在我們班上跑最慢。)

• 由形容詞 **slow** (慢的) + 副詞字尾 -ly 組成的副詞。

■ I walked **slowly** because my feet hurt.

(我慢慢地走，因為我腳痛。)

• **slow** 為形容詞，表「慢的」，也可當副詞使用。

■ I fell asleep because the movie was so **slow**.

(我睡著了，因為那電影劇情拖泥帶水。)

Could you drive **slower**? (你開車可以慢一點嗎?)

29. **American** [əˈmɛrɪkən] n. 美國人

課本例句

Jack's wife is an **American**.

(傑克的太太是美國人。)

• 當名詞，指「美國人」。

■ We met a few **Americans** at the beach. (我們在海邊遇到了一些美國人。)

一字多義

• 也可當形容詞，指「美國的」。

■ John drives an **American** car. (約翰開的是一輛美國轎車。)

30. **million** [ˈmɪljən] n. 百萬

課本例句

There are about 23 **million** people in Taiwan. (臺灣約有兩千三百萬人。)

• 指數字「一百萬」。

■ Peter saved over one **million** dollars in the bank.

(彼得在銀行裡存了超過一百萬元。)

補充 Thanks a million. 非常感謝。、millionaire [ˌmɪljənˈɛr] 百萬富翁

31. **pound** [paʊnd] n. 磅

課本例句

The pork is on sale this week. It costs only two dollars a **pound**.

(本週豬肉有特價。一磅僅要價兩美元。)

- 表「磅」，為重量單位，其縮寫為 lb。

■ One **pound** is about 454 grams.

(一磅大約四百五十四公克。)

一字多義

- 也表「英鎊」，為貨幣單位，其符號為£。一英鎊約為 35-40 臺幣。

■ Lucy spent 25 pounds on this dress. (露西花了二十五英鎊買這件洋裝。)

32. **pick** [pɪk] v. 採摘；撿拾

課本例句

When we climbed up the mountain, we **picked** some flowers along the way.

(我們在爬山時沿途摘了一些花。)

- 當動詞，指「從…摘下或撿起」。

■ The farmers usually **pick** vegetables early in the morning.

(農夫通常一大早去摘菜。)

一字多義

- 也指「挑選；選擇」。

■ I **picked** a gift for my cousin in the department store.

(我在百貨公司挑了一個禮物給表妹。)

補充 pick 的相關片語：

pick someone's brain 請教某人
■ Can I pick your brain about something? (我能請教你某件事嗎?)
pick someone's pocket 扒竊
■ Someone picked my pocket. They took my phone. (我遭扒竊了。有人摸走了我的手機。)
pick... up 把...撿起來；去接某人
■ Could you pick me up from school today? (你今天能到學校接我嗎?)
pick up on something 注意到某事

■ I picked up on the strange smell in the room. (我注意到了房間裡奇怪的味道。)

pick oneself up (off the floor) 振作起來

■ The fire took everything from Ben, but he picked himself up off the floor and moved on.

(那場大火奪去班的一切，但他重振旗鼓，並繼續生活。)

33. **bean** [bi:n] n. 豆

課本例句

Roast chicken with green **beans** is the best dish at this restaurant.

(烤雞佐四季豆是這家餐館的最佳菜餚。)

- 指「豆莢；豆科植物」，為可數名詞。

■ Sara had a ham and egg sandwich with some **beans** for breakfast.

(莎拉早餐吃了火腿蛋三明治和一些豆子。)

補充 green bean 四季豆、coffee bean 咖啡豆

34. **cent** [sɛnt] n. 美分

課本例句

He works very hard, but he only gets 80 **cents** an hour.

(他努力工作，但他的時薪只有八十美分。)

- 為錢幣單位，符號為¢。

■ There are one hundred **cents** in a dollar. (一美元等於一百美分。)

35. **chance** [tʃæns] n. 機會

課本例句

These kids are poor. They don't even have a **chance** to go to school.

(這些孩童很可憐。他們甚至沒有機會上學。)

- 指「機會；時機」，為可數名詞。

■ Rick didn't have a **chance** to thank Helen for her help in person.

(瑞克沒有機會當面感謝海倫的幫忙。)

一字多義

- 也表「可能性」，常作可數名詞，有時作不可數。

■ Do we have a chance to win the contest?

(我們有可能贏得這個比賽嗎?)

Is there any chance of talking him out of buying that building?

(有可能說服他不要買那棟大樓嗎?)

補充 chance 的相關片語:

stand a chance 有成功的希望
■ We don't stand a chance of winning the game. (我們不可能贏這場比賽。)
by any chance 可能 (禮貌地詢問或請求)
■ Are you American, by any chance? (你或許是美國人?)
on the off chance 抱著一線希望
■ Wendy got to the restaurant early on the off chance of getting a table. (溫蒂懷著可以有座位的希望, 提早到那間餐廳。)
fighting chance 一線生機
■ Victor is dying, but there's still a fighting chance to save him. (維特瀕臨死亡, 但仍舊有救他的一線生機。)

36. **choose** [tʃuz] v. 選擇

課本例句

Teresa **chose** a red dress for the Christmas party.

(特瑞莎選了一件紅洋裝參加耶誕派對。)

- 動詞三態: choose —chose —chosen
- 指「挑選; 選取; 選擇」, 後常接不定詞為受詞, 也可搭配介系詞 from 和 between。

■ Mark **chose** to go back to his own country and work at a small hospital.

(馬克選擇回到自己的國家, 並且在一間小醫院工作。)

This shirt is a good buy, and there are five colors to choose from.

(這件襯衫很划算, 而且有五款顏色能選。)

It's so hard to choose between chocolate ice cream and strawberry ice cream. I love them both.

(好難從巧克力冰淇淋和草莓冰淇淋中挑選一個。我兩種都愛。)

Unit 4 I Can Hear the Wind Blow

1. typhoon [taɪˈfu:n] n. 颱風

課本例句

The **typhoon** season falls between July and September in Taiwan.

(七月到九月在臺灣是颱風季節。)

- 表「颱風」，指在太平洋西部產生的劇烈熱帶氣旋，為可數名詞。

■ The weather looked good right before the **typhoon** hit.

(颱風來襲之前，天氣看起來很好。)

補充 hurricane [hʌˈrɪ,kən] 颶風

2. blow [bləʊ] v. 吹

課本例句

The strong wind **blew** down a tall tree.

(強風把一棵高大的樹吹倒了。)

- 動詞三態：blow—blew [blu]—blown [blɒn]

- 指「(風)吹」。

■ The wind **blew** hard, and it blew the rain into the house.

(風吹得很強勁，把雨都吹進屋子裡了。)

She **blew** the hot tea to cool it down. (她把熱茶吹涼。)

補充 blow 的相關片語：

blow... a kiss 送...一個飛吻

■ At the end of the concert, the singer **blew** many kisses to her fans to say goodbye. (演唱會尾聲，那位歌星以送飛吻來向她的歌迷道別。)

blow your nose 擤鼻子

■ Don't **blow** your nose in front of other people. (不要在別人面前擤鼻子。)

3. rose [rəʊz] n. 玫瑰花

課本例句

On Valentine's Day, Judy's husband gave her a red **rose** and a card.

班級:

姓名:

座號:

(情人節那天，茱蒂的先生給了她一朵紅玫瑰和一張卡片。)

■ Ninety-nine **roses** show my love for you. (九十九朵玫瑰花代表我對你的愛。)

4. balcony [ˈbælkəni] n. 陽台

課本例句

She is hanging the clothes on the **balcony**. (她正在陽台上晾衣服。)

- 指「陽台；露台」或「(戲院)樓座、廂房」。

■ My cats are playing on the **balcony**. (我的貓咪們正在陽台上玩耍。)

4. must [mʌst] aux. 必須；一定

課本例句

For your own safety, you **must** follow the rules when driving.

(為了你自身的安全，你在開車時必須遵守規則。)

- 指「必須；一定」，為情態助動詞，用來表示責任、義務，或是告誡和命令。

■ I **must** go to bed earlier today.

(我今天必須早一點上床睡覺。)

You **must** come back here before 8 p.m., or we'll leave without you.

(你一定要在晚上八點前回到這，不然我們就不等你，先離開了。)

一字多義

- 也表「想必；一定」，表示推測。

■ Ben studied late last night. He **must** be tired now.

(班昨晚讀書讀到很晚。他現在一定很累。)

- 也可以當字首，搭配動詞來組成名詞，表「一定要...的事物」，如 must-have (必備)、must-see (必看)、must-read (必讀)。

■ The new movie is a **must-see**. (那部新電影是一部必看的電影。)

6. prepare [prɪˈpeɪr] v. 準備

課本例句

She is **preparing** sandwiches, hamburgers, and orange juice for the picnic.

(她正在為野餐準備三明治、漢堡和柳橙汁。)

- prepare + N，表「準備...」，而 prepare for + N，則表「為了...做準備」。

■ Mom is **preparing** dinner in the kitchen. (媽媽正在廚房裡做晚餐。)

My parents are **preparing** for the Christmas dinner.

(我父母正在為聖誕晚餐做準備。)

7. should [ʃʊd] aux. 應該

課本例句

You **should** wash your hands before you eat. (你吃東西之前應該要洗手。)

• 表「應該」，為情態助動詞，用來表示建議。

■ You **should** see a doctor. (你該去看個醫生。)

一字多義

• 也可用來表示推測，表「應該」。

■ He **should** be home soon, but I'm not sure. (他應該快要到家了，但我不確定。)

8. candle [ˈkændl] n. 蠟燭

課本例句

The wind is really strong. It blew out the **candle**. (風真的很大。它吹滅了蠟燭。)

• light a candle 指「點蠟燭」，而 blow out a candle 是「吹熄蠟燭」。

■ Let's light the **candles** on the cake. (我們來點燃蛋糕上的蠟燭吧。)

補充 candle 的相關片語：

burn the candle at both ends 蠟燭兩頭燒
■ After burning the candle at both ends for months, Alison started to have health problems. (在數個月的過度勞累後，艾利森的健康開始出了問題。)
can't hold a candle to 不能和...相比
■ The writer's latest book is great, but it can't hold a candle to her first one. (那名作家最新的書很棒，但它無法和她的第一本書相比。)

9. light [laɪt] n.; v. 燈；光；點亮

課本例句

It's too dark here. Can you turn on the **lights**? (這裡太暗了。你可以開燈嗎?)

• 動詞三態：light — lit/lighted — lit/lighted。

• 表「燈；發光體」，為可數名詞。

■ We can see the city **lights** from here. (我們可以從這裡看到城市的燈。)

• 也表「光；光線；光亮」，為不可數名詞。

■ The room doesn't get much **light**. (這房間光線不足。)

• 作動詞時，表「點亮；照亮」或「點燃」。

■ The sun lit up the sky. (太陽照亮了天空。)

補充 light 的相關片語：

go out like a light 立即入睡
■ He was very tired, and he went out like a light. (他非常疲憊，倒頭就睡了。)
give the green light to something 准許
■ The city gave the green light to the company's plan to build a museum. (市政府許可那家公司蓋一座博物館的計畫。)
in light of something 因為
■ In light of COVID-19, everyone must wear a mask on the metro. (鑒於新型冠狀病毒，每個人在捷運上都必須戴口罩。)
come to light 被披露
■ The truth finally came to light when he died. (在他死亡後，真相終於水落石出。)

10. radio [ˈredɪ,o] n. 收音機；廣播

課本例句

I sat in my car and turned on the **radio**.

(我坐在車裡，並打開收音機。)

• 指「收音機」，為可數名詞。

■ Grandma turned on the **radio** and listened to the news.

(奶奶打開收音機聽新聞。)

• 也指「廣播」，為不可數名詞。廣播節目常會用 radio program [ˈprɒgræm]或 radio show 表示。

■ I listen to my favorite **radio** program every morning.

(我每天早上都會收聽我最愛的廣播節目。)

11. news [njuz] n. 新聞；消息

課本例句

There was **news** on the big earthquake last night. (有個關於昨晚大地震的消息。)

- 指「新聞」或是「消息」，為不可數名詞。the news 表「新聞節目；新聞報導」，on the news 表「(人或事物)出現在新聞上」，而 in the news 則為「新聞討論或報導(某人或事物)」。

■ I saw that man on the **news** yesterday. (我昨天在新聞裡看到那男人。)

The queen was in the news because of her health.

(女王因為健康問題，被新聞報導了。)

補充 break the news 透露壞消息

■ I hate to break the news to you, but there will be a math test next week.

(我不想告訴你壞消息，但下週有一個數學測驗。)

12. if [ɪf] conj. 如果

課本例句

If you come home late, I'll have dinner by myself.

(如果你很晚回家，我就自己一個人吃晚餐。)

- 表「如果」，為表示條件的從屬連接詞。

■ **If** I decide to go to the party with you, I'll call you.

= I'll call you **if** I decide to go to the party with you.

(如果我決定要和你一起去參加派對，我就會打電話給你。)

or [ɔːr] conj. 否則

課本例句

We should leave now, **or** we'll be late for the movie.

(我們現在該離開了，否則我們看電影會遲到。)

■ You should eat more, **or** you will feel hungry. (你該多吃點，否則你會餓。)

have to [ˈhæv tə] 必須

課本例句

班級:

姓名:

座號:

Before the typhoon comes, we **have to** prepare enough food and save water.

(颱風來之前，我們必須準備足夠的食物並儲水。)

- 表「必須」，後須接原形動詞。

■ Tommy **has to** go to school on Saturday because it's sports day.

(湯米星期六必須去學校，因為那天是運動會。)

go out [ˌɡoʊ ˈaʊt] 熄滅

課本例句

The fire finally **went out** with the help of the rescue team.

(在救援隊的幫助下，大火終於熄滅了。)

- out 為副詞，表「(燈或火)熄滅」。

■ A light wind blew, and the candles **went out**.

(一陣清風吹過，蠟燭熄滅了。)

train [tren] v. 訓練

課本例句

She **trained** hard to be a successful basketball player.

(她努力訓練成為一名成功的籃球員。)

■ We can **train** the dogs to find and rescue people.

(我們可以訓練狗來找人和救人。)

face [fes] v. 面對

課本例句

Ron, you have to **face** the fear of spiders.

(榮恩，你必須面對你對蜘蛛的恐懼。)

- 指「面對；正視；應付」。

■ We should **face** the problem and deal with it. (我們應該面對問題並加以解決。)

補充 face the music 接受批評或懲罰

■ I did something wrong, so now it's time for me to face the music.

(我做了錯事，所以現在是我面對後果的時候了。)

try one's best [ˈtraɪ wʌnz ˈbest] 盡力而為

課本例句

The doctor **tried her best** to save the dying man.

(這位醫生盡全力挽救那位垂死的男士。)

- 表「盡力而為」，意同 do one's best、give it one's best。

■ I **tried** my best, but I still lost the game. (我盡力了，但我還是輸了比賽。)

turn on [ˌtɜːn ˈɒn] 打開 (電源)

課本例句

The boy **turned on** the TV right after he got back home.

(男孩一回到家後馬上就打開了電視。)

- turn 本身表「旋動、擰動(操縱裝置的開關)」，故 turn on 表「打開(電源)」，turn off 表「關閉(電源)」，為可分片語動詞。

■ Please **turn on** the light when you study. (讀書的時候請把燈打開。)

It was a little cold, so they turned off the fan. (因為有點冷，所以他們把電扇關了。)

latest [ˈleɪtɪst] adj. 最新的

課本例句

The reporter is reporting the **latest** news on TV.

(這位記者正在電視上報導最新的消息。)

- 表「最新的；最近的；最先進的」。

■ This is the singer's **latest** song. (這是這名歌手最新的歌曲。)

13. star [stɑː] n. 星星

課本例句

Look up at the sky now! There are thousands of bright **stars**.

(你看天空！有好幾千顆明亮的星星。)

■ You can see many bright **stars** in the sky at night.

(你可以在夜空中看到許多明亮的星星。)

14. shine [ʃaɪn] v. 閃耀；照耀

課本例句

The sun is **shining** brightly. It's a nice sunny day.

班級:

姓名:

座號:

(陽光很燦爛。這是一個美好的晴天。)

- 表「閃耀；發光」時，動詞三態：shine —shone—shone。

■ The stars **shone** brightly in the night sky. (星星在夜空中閃耀。)

一字多義

- 也可表「擦亮」，動詞三態：shine —shined —shined。

■ You should **shine** your shoes. They look very dirty.

(你應該擦你的鞋了。它們看起來很髒。)

15. giant [ˈdʒaɪənt] adj. 巨大的

課本例句

The **giant** turtle moves very slowly on the beach.

(這隻巨大的烏龜在海灘上緩慢地移動。)

- 當形容詞，表「巨大的」。

■ They just bought a **giant** TV. (他們剛買了一個超大的電視。)

一字多義

- 也當名詞，表「巨人；巨頭」。

■ **Giants** are not smart in most stories. (在大多數的故事裡，巨人並不聰明。)

He is a giant in the car business. (他是個汽車業大亨。)

16. rainbow [ˈreɪnbəʊ] n. 彩虹

課本例句

A **rainbow** came out after the heavy rain.

(大雨過後，一道彩虹出來了。)

- 由名詞 rain + 名詞 bow (弓) 所組成。

■ There was a **rainbow** after the rain. (那場雨後有道彩虹。)

17. pretty [ˈprɪti] adj. 漂亮的

課本例句

The singer looks very **pretty**.

(這位歌手看起來很漂亮。)

- 表「漂亮的」。

■ Your sister has **pretty** eyes. (你姐姐有漂亮的眼睛。)

一字多義

- 當副詞時，表「頗；非常」。

■ The house is **pretty** big. (這間屋子蠻大的。)

18. garden [ˈgɑːdn̩] n. 花園

課本例句

Aunt Tracy grows many kinds of flowers and plants in her **garden**.

(崔西阿姨在她的花園裡種了很多種花和植物。)

- 表「花園；菜園」，如 rose garden (玫瑰花園)、vegetable garden (蔬菜園)。

■ My dream is to have a beautiful **garden**. (我的夢想是擁有一個漂亮的花園。)

19. frog [frɑːɡ] n. 青蛙

課本例句

You can find **frogs** easily by a pond in summer.

(夏季時，你可以很輕易地在池塘旁找到青蛙。)

■ You can hear the sound of **frogs** in summer. (夏天時你可以聽到蛙鳴。)

20. noise [nɔɪz] n. 聲響；噪音

課本例句

I couldn't study because people around me made too much **noise**.

(我無法學習，因為我周遭的人製造太多噪音。)

- 表「聲響；噪音」，為可數名詞，有時也作不可數名詞。

■ Did you hear a strange **noise** from the next room?

(你有沒有聽到隔壁房間有奇怪的聲響？)

21. pond [pɑːnd] n. 池塘

課本例句

Fish, turtles, and ducks live in the **pond**.

(魚、烏龜，和鴨子生活在池塘裡。)

■ There is a beautiful **pond** in my school. (我的學校裡有個美麗的池塘。)

22. earthquake [ˈɜːθ,kweɪk] n. 地震

課本例句

The big **earthquake** killed many people.

(這場大地震使許多人喪生。)

- earthquake 由 earth + quake (震動) 所組成，口語常簡稱為 quake。

■ The strong **earthquake** woke me up, and I was very scared.

(強震將我震醒，我非常害怕。)

23. bravely [ˈbreɪvli] adv. 勇敢地

課本例句

The soldiers fight **bravely** for their country.

(軍人們為自己的國家英勇奮戰。)

- 由形容詞 brave (勇敢的) + 副詞字尾 -ly 所組成。

■ I am small, but I will face the problem **bravely**. (我雖渺小，但我會勇敢地面對這個問題。)

補充 put on a brave face 強裝勇敢

■ Susan looked fine when she heard the bad news. However, she was just putting on a brave face.

(蘇珊聽到那壞消息時看起來很好。然而，她只是強裝勇敢。)

24. through [θruː] prep. 穿越

課本例句

It's dangerous to walk **through** a rainforest in the dark.

(在黑暗中徒步穿越雨林很危險。)

- 作介系詞或副詞，表「穿越；通過」，非正式用法可簡寫成 thru。

■ I couldn't get **through** the front door because there were too many people.

(我無法穿越前門，因為人太多了。)

一字多義

- 也表「透過；利用」。

■ Gabriel got the job **through** his friend.

(加百列透過他的朋友得到那份工作。)

- 也表「從頭到尾；自始至終」。

■ Sam couldn't see his friends in Taiwan all through the summer.

(山姆整個夏天都無法見到他在臺灣的朋友。)

25. sharp [ʃɑrp] adj. 尖銳的

課本例句

Be careful of the **sharp** knife. You may get hurt.

(要小心這把鋒利的刀子。你可能會受傷。)

- 表「尖銳的；鋒利的」。

■ I cut the rope with a **sharp** knife.

(我用一把銳利的刀子割斷繩子。)

一字多義

- 也表「敏銳的；精明的」。

■ He has sharp eyes. (他有銳利的眼神。)

- 也表「(穿著)時尚的、吸引人的」。

■ You look sharp in that jacket.

(你穿那夾克看起來很時尚。)

26. reach [ritʃ] v. 到達

課本例句

They climbed up the mountain and **reached** the top.

(他們爬上山，到達山頂。)

- 表「到達；抵達」，同義字為 arrive，但 reach 可直接接名詞，arrive 則需要接介系詞 in/at，再接名詞。

■ We finally **reached** the mountain top after hours of hiking.

(歷經數小時的步行，我們終於抵達山頂。)

一字多義

- 也可表「(伸手)觸及；(物件)延伸碰到」。

■ The table is too high. The baby can't reach the cup.

(桌子太高了。那嬰兒無法拿到杯子。)

The cord isn't long enough to reach my bedroom.

(那電線不夠長，無法延伸到我房間。)

補充 reach for the stars 追求難以實現的東西

■ Dream big. Don't be scared to reach for the stars.

(勇敢逐夢。別害怕追求難以實現的東西。)

- 也表「聯絡；與...取得聯繫」。

■ I couldn't reach you all morning. Where were you?

(我整個早上都聯繫不上你。你在哪裡？)

27. space [speɪs] n. 空間

課本例句

The concert was full of people. There was no **space** for more.

(這個音樂會人潮爆滿。沒有空間容納更多人了。)

- 指「實在的空間」，如場所、位置、地方時，可作可數及不可數名詞。

■ There aren't many parking **spaces** around here. (這附近沒有很多停車位。)

- 指「抽象的空間」時，為不可數名詞。

■ We don't have enough **space** for a new sofa. (我們沒有足夠的空間放新沙發。)

補充 open space 空地

■ There's not much open space in the city. (城市裡的空地不多。)

28. size [saɪz] n. 大小；尺寸

課本例句

We wore the same **size** T-shirt.

(我們穿著相同尺寸的T恤。)

- 表「大小；規模」，通常作不可數名詞。

■ Sherry's new house is about the same **size** as ours.

(雪莉的新房子和我們的差不多大。)

- 也指「尺寸；尺碼」。

■ This shirt is too small for me. Do you have it in a bigger **size**?

（這襯衫對我來說太小了。你有大一號的嗎？）

as [æz] prep. 作為；如同

課本例句

Danny's father works **as** a taxi driver.

（丹尼的父親是位計程車司機。）

- 表「作為；當作」。

■ Chris has a late night job **as** an office cleaner.（克里斯有一份辦公室清潔人員的夜間工作。）

- 表「如同；像…一樣」。

■ Ken dressed up **as** Spider-Man at the party.

（肯在派對上打扮成蜘蛛人的模樣。）

times [taɪmz] n. 倍

課本例句

Ms. Johnson makes five **times** more money than Mr. Johnson.

（強森女士賺的錢是強森先生的五倍。）

- 表「倍；倍數」，通常與比較級或同等比較搭配，表示差距的倍數，用作複數形。

■ Sam's room is three **times** bigger than mine.（山姆的房間比我的大三倍。）

Unit 5 All of the Food Stands Look Great

1. **although** [ɔl`ðo] conj. 雖然 (= though)

課本例句

Although Mr. Mills doesn't feel good, he still came to work today.

(雖然米爾斯先生不太舒服，但是他今天仍然來上班。)

- 為從屬連接詞，表「雖然；儘管」，意同 **though**，但 **though** 較不正式。

■ **Although** Lily didn't like Tom, she went to the party with him.

(雖然莉莉不喜歡湯姆，但她還是跟他一起去那派對。)

一字多義

- 也可表「但是；然而」，意思和 **but** 相同。

■ Mr. Wang looks well **although** he is actually very sick.

(王先生看起來氣色很好，但是他實際上病得很重。)

2. **matter** [ˈmætə] n. 問題；事件

課本例句

A: What's the **matter**? You look tired.

B: I didn't sleep well last night.

(A：發生什麼事了？你看起來好累。)

(B：我昨晚沒睡好。)

- 表「問題；毛病」，通常會加定冠詞 **the**，並以單數形呈現。

■ A: What's the **matter** with your car?

B: I can't start the car.

(A：你的車子有什麼問題？) (B：我無法發動車子。)

- 也表「事情；事件」，為可數名詞。

■ We have several matters to talk about today. (我們今天有一些事情要討論。)

補充 a matter of life and/or death 攸關生死之事

■ It's important to have an AED everywhere. It's a matter of life and death.

(到處都有自動體外心臟電擊去顫器很重要。這是攸關生死的大事。)

3. **sore throat** [ˈsɔr ,θrot] n. 喉嚨痛

課本例句

You should see a doctor when you have a **sore throat**.

(當你喉嚨痛時，應該要去看醫生。)

- 表「喉嚨痛；咽喉炎」，為可數名詞，常與動詞 **have** 搭配。

■ I have a **sore throat**, so I don't want to talk. (我喉嚨痛，所以我不想講話。)

- **sore** 是形容詞，表「疼痛的；痠痛的」。

■ I went rock climbing yesterday, and now my body is **sore**.

(我昨天去攀岩，現在我全身痠痛。)

補充 a sight for sore eyes 樂於看到的人或物

■ Dear, you're a sight for sore eyes. It's always nice to see you.

(親愛的，非常高興見到你。和你見面總是很開心。)

- **throat** 表「喉嚨；咽喉」，為可數名詞。

■ May I have a cup of water? There's something in my throat.

(我可以要一杯水嗎？我喉嚨裡有東西。)

補充 **throat** 的相關片語：

at each other's throats (兩人) 爭吵激烈
■ My parents are always at each other's throats. (我父母總是吵個沒完。)
have a frog in one's throat 喉嚨嘶啞、說話困難
■ I can't speak because I have a frog in my throat from a cold. (我因為感冒喉嚨嘶啞，不能說話。)
jump down someone's throat 憤怒回擊、反應猛烈
■ I was just trying to be nice. You don't have to jump down my throat. (我只是想釋出善意。你不必反應這麼激烈。)

4. **explain** [ɪk`splen] v. 解釋

課本例句

It's difficult for me to explain the problem clearly.

(要將這問題解釋清楚，對我來說很困難。)

■ Can you **explain** the game to me? I don't know the rules.

(你可以跟我解釋一下這個遊戲嗎？我不知道規則。)

5. **cough** [kɒf] v.; n. 咳嗽

課本例句

My grandma has a bad **cough**. She's taking the medicine now.

(我的祖母咳得很嚴重。她正在服藥。)

• 當動詞時，表「咳嗽」。

■ I heard her **cough** last night. (我昨晚聽到她咳嗽。)

• 也可作可數名詞，常搭配動詞 have、get、catch。

■ Amy caught a cold and had a bad cough last week.

(艾咪上星期感冒而且咳得很嚴重。)

6. **probably** [ˈprɒbəblɪ] adv. 很可能；大概

課本例句

If you still have problems with the math homework, you should **probably** go ask the teacher.

(如果你對數學作業還有問題，那你可能得去問問老師。)

• 作副詞，表「很可能；大概」，用來表示認為某事是真的或很可能發生，但不是百分之百地肯定。

■ She will **probably** be here soon. (她可能很快就到了。)

7. **take care of** [ˌtek ˈker əv] 照顧

課本例句

The nurses **take good care of** the mother and the baby.

(護理人員將那名媽媽和嬰兒照顧得很好。)

• 表「照顧；照料」。

班級:

姓名:

座號:

■ I'm going to visit my sister in the USA. Can you **take care of** my dog for a few days? (我要去美國拜訪我的妹妹。你能照顧我的狗幾天嗎?)

• care 作不可數名詞時，表「照顧」和「仔細；謹慎」。

■ When kids are at school, they are in the care of the teachers.

(孩子們在學校由老師照料。)

These plates are expensive, so please treat them with care.

(這些盤子很貴，所以請小心對待它們。)

一字多義

• take care of 也指「處理；付錢」。

■ Bryan will meet us later. He has some matters to take care of first.

(布萊恩晚點才會來見我們。他有些事情要先處理。)

Don't worry about the bill. I took care of it. (不用擔心帳單。我付錢了。)

• care 當動詞時，表「在乎；關心」。

■ A lot of people care about the child labor in the Ivory Coast.

(很多人關心象牙海岸的童工。)

8. **noon** [nu:n] n. 中午

課本例句

My mom goes to work at night and comes back home before **noon**.

(我媽媽晚上去上班，然後中午前回家。)

• 指「中午；正午」，也就是中午十二點的意思，為不可數名詞。

■ I don't want to go out at **noon**. It's too hot. (我才不要中午出門。天氣太熱了。)

9. **both** [boθ] pron. 兩者(都)

課本例句

I have two brothers. **Both** of them are on the baseball team.

(我有兩個哥哥。他們兩個都是棒球隊的。)

• 當代名詞，表「兩者」。

■ My sister and brother are good at cooking. **Both** of them own a restaurant.

(我的姊姊和哥哥都很會下廚。他們兩個都有一家餐廳。)

一字多義

- 也可作形容詞，表「兩者的」，後方接的名詞必須為複數。
 - **Both** singers sing beautifully. (這兩位歌手唱歌都很好聽。)
- 也可當連接詞，與 and 連用。
 - **Both** his mom and dad go jogging every weekend.
(他爸爸和媽媽每個週末都會去慢跑。)

10. sick [sɪk] adj. 生病的

課本例句

I feel **sick**. Can you drive me to the hospital?

(我覺得我生病了。你可以載我去醫院嗎?)

- 表「生病的；不舒服的」。
 - Mike seldom exercises, and he gets **sick** very often.

(麥克很少運動，也很常生病。)

一字多義

- 也表「厭倦的」，be sick of + N/V-ing，表「對…感到厭倦」。
 - I am sick of staying at home on weekends.

(我厭倦了每個週末都待在家裡。)

11. medicine ['mɛdɪsɪn] n. 藥

課本例句

Children don't like to take **medicine**.

(小孩們不喜歡吃藥。)

- 表「藥」，為不可數名詞，搭配動詞 take 表「吃藥」。表不同種類的「藥物」時，為可數名詞。
 - Please take the **medicine** three times a day. (請一天吃三次藥。)

Jessica knows a lot about herbal medicines. She's an expert.

(潔西卡對草藥非常了解。她是位專家。)

一字多義

- 也可表「醫學；醫術」，為不可數名詞。

班級:

姓名:

座號:

- Dr. House practices medicine at that hospital. (豪斯醫生在那家醫院行醫。)

12. honey ['hʌni] n. 蜂蜜

課本例句

I would like to have some **honey** for my lemon tea.

(我想加一些蜂蜜在我的檸檬茶裡。)

- 表「蜂蜜」，為不可數名詞。

- Do you want some **honey** on your ice cream?

(你要在你的冰淇淋上面淋點蜂蜜嗎?)

一字多義

- 也可用來稱呼人「親愛的」。

Honey, can you give me the box?

(親愛的，你可以把那個盒子拿給我嗎?)

13. lemon ['lemən] n. 檸檬

課本例句

Jessica stopped at a cake shop and looked at the **lemon** cake in the window.

(潔西卡在蛋糕店前面駐足，並看著櫥窗裡的檸檬蛋糕。)

- We are going to use one **lemon** for the pie. (我們這個派會用到一顆檸檬。)

14. useful ['juːfəl] adj. 有用的

課本例句

I got some **useful** books on science from my dad.

(我從我爸爸那裡拿到一些實用的科學書籍。)

- 由名詞 use (用處) + 形容詞字尾 -ful 組成。反義詞為 useless (無用的)。

- Henry's information is really **useful** for our plan.

(亨利的資訊對我們的計畫很有用。)

stand [stænd] n. 攤位

課本例句

There's an ice cream stand in the park.

It sells my favorite ice cream.

(公園裡有一個冰淇淋攤。它有賣我最愛的冰淇淋。)

■ There are many interesting **stands** in this night market.

(這個夜市裡有很多有趣的攤位。)

feel like [ˌfiːl ˈlaɪk] 想要

課本例句

I don't **feel like** cooking. Can we just go out for dinner?

(我今天不想煮飯。我們晚餐可以出去吃嗎?)

• 表「想要；想做」，後方接名詞或是 V-ing。

■ It's so hot today. I **feel like** (going for) a swim. (今天好熱。我想要去游泳。)

cold [kɒld] n. 感冒

課本例句

Some people catch a **cold** when seasons change.

(季節轉變時，有些人會感冒。)

■ I don't feel well. I might have a **cold**. (我不太舒服。我可能感冒了。)

well [wel] adj. 健康的

課本例句

I'm not feeling **well**. My stomach hurts.

(我感覺不太舒服。我肚子痛。)

■ Are you okay? You don't look **well**.

(你還好嗎？你看起來氣色不好。)

15. **head** [hed] n. 頭

課本例句

The baby fell off the bed and hurt its **head**.

(這個嬰兒從床上摔下來，並傷到了頭。)

• 指「頭部」。

■ Here is a hat for you to keep your **head** warm.

(這裡有頂帽子可以讓你的頭部保持溫暖。)

補充 heads 硬幣人頭的那一面 (另一面為 tails)

一字多義

• 也表物體的「頂部；開始部分」。

■ The head of the line is over there. (隊伍的起點在那邊。)

16. **headache** [ˈhed,ek] n. 頭痛

課本例句

I didn't sleep well last night, so I have a **headache** now.

(我昨晚沒睡好，所以我現在頭痛。)

• 由 head + 表「疼痛」的字尾-ache 所組成的可數名詞，可以指「頭痛」或「令人頭痛的事」。

■ The cold wind is giving me a **headache**. (這冷風讓我頭痛。)

Finding someone to take care of the kid is a headache to me and my husband.

(要找人照顧小孩對我和我丈夫來說是件頭痛的事。)

17. **stomachache** [ˈstʌmək,ek] n. 胃痛

課本例句

You might get a **stomachache** if you eat too much or too fast.

(如果你吃得太多或太快，你可能就會胃痛。)

• 由 stomach (胃；肚子) + 表「疼痛」的字尾-ache 所組成的可數名詞，指「胃痛；腹痛」的意思。

■ Vivian has a strong stomach. She seldom has a **stomachache**.

(薇薇安有個強壯的胃。她很少會胃痛。)

18. **fever** [ˈfivə] n. 發燒

課本例句

The girl has a high **fever**. (這個女孩發了高燒。)

■ Johnny stayed home today because he had a high **fever**.

(強尼今天待在家，因為他發了高燒。)

19. **runny nose** [ˌrʌni ˈnoʊz] n. 流鼻水

課本例句

A: Do you know any way to stop a **runny nose**?

B: Yes. Try some hot lemon drinks.

(A: 你知道有什麼方法可以止住鼻水嗎?)

(B: 知道。嘗試喝點檸檬熱飲。)

- runny 指一般由感冒所引起「流鼻涕的」, 加上 nose, 則為「流鼻水」的意思, 為可數名詞片語。

■ I'm coming down with a cold. I have a **runny nose**. (我要感冒了。我流鼻水。)

20. knee [ni] n. 膝蓋

課本例句

I hurt my **knee** during PE class.

(我體育課時傷到了我的膝蓋。)

- kn- 發作[n], 為可數名詞, 指「膝蓋」。

■ Cindy went down on her **knees** and looked for her ring.

(辛蒂跪下來找她的戒指。)

21. nail [neɪ] n. 指甲

課本例句

The man bites his **nails** when he is nervous. (那男人緊張時會咬他的指甲。)

- 指「指甲」, 為可數名詞。

■ Lorna often bites her **nails** when she's thinking.

(蘿娜常在思考時咬她的指甲。)

補充 fingernail 手指甲、toenail 腳指甲

一字多義

- 也有「釘子」。

■ Don't sit on the chair. There's a nail. (不要坐那張椅子。有根釘子。)

22. finger ['fɪŋgə] n. 手指

課本例句

Bella has beautiful hands. Her **fingers** are long and thin.

(貝拉有很美麗的手。她的手指又細又長。)

- 指「手指」, 為可數名詞。

■ The little girl is painting with her **fingers**.

(那小女孩正在用她的手指畫畫。)

補充 finger 的相關片語:

finger food (可直接用手抓著吃的) 小點

■ Lisa is making some finger food for tonight's party.

(麗莎正在為今晚的派對做一些小點。)

point the/a finger at someone 指責某人

■ We are a team. It's not helpful to point the finger at anyone.

(我們是個團隊。指責任何人都沒有幫助。)

put one's finger on something

指出(不對勁的地方)

■ There's something strange about him, but I can't put my finger on it.

(他有些古怪, 但我說不出來是哪裡。)

23. neck [nek] n. 脖子

課本例句

I can't turn my head to the other side because my **neck** hurts.

(我不能將我的頭轉到另一邊, 因為我脖子痛。)

- 表「脖子; 頸部」, 為可數名詞。

■ He wore a tie around his **neck**.

(他脖子上戴了條領帶。)

補充 neck and neck 旗鼓相當; 不分軒輊

■ Both players in the game are neck and neck.

(比賽中的兩個選手都不相上下。)

一字多義

- 也有「衣領; 領口」。

■ The neck of her shirt was open.

(她襯衫的領子是敞開的。)

I can't find my favorite V-neck T-shirt. (我找不到我最愛的 V 領 T 恤。)

24. **shoulder** [ˈʃoldə] n. 肩膀

課本例句

There's a bird resting on your left **shoulder**. (有一隻鳥停在你的左肩上。)

- 表「肩膀」。常搭配的形容詞有 **big**、**strong**、**narrow** (窄的)、**wide**。

■ He has wide **shoulders**.

(他肩膀很寬。)

補充 shoulder 的相關片語：

give somebody the cold shoulder 故意冷落某人

■ We had a fight, and now he's giving me the cold shoulder.

(我們吵了架，現在他不理我。)

a shoulder to cry on 可以傾訴、尋求慰藉的對象

■ Paul is always there when I need a shoulder to cry on.

(當我需要人給我安慰時，保羅總是會在。)

25. **common** [ˈkəmən] adj. 常見的；共同的

課本例句

Forest fires are **common** in Australia in late January and early February.

(在澳洲的一月底和二月初，森林火災是很常見的。)

- 表「常見的；普通的」。

■ Jacob is a **common** name in the USA. (雅各在美國是很常見的名字。)

- 表「共同的；共有的」。

■ Art is the **common** lesson in the two camps. (美術是這兩個營隊共同的課程。)

一字多義

- 也可以當名詞，have something in common 表示「有相同的興趣、經歷或特點」。

■ Elizabeth is my best friend. We have a lot in common.

(伊麗莎白是我最好的朋友。我們有很多共同的特點。)

26. **actually** [ˈæktʃʊəli] adv. 實際上；事實上

課本例句

Actually, Julie and I are not close friends. We don't know much about each other.

(事實上，茱莉和我並不是很熟的朋友。我們並沒有很了解對方。)

- 用於強調事情的真實性。可以置於句首，用來補充說明前面的陳述，或是禮貌地表示反對、糾正他人或拒絕他人提議，意同片語 **in fact**。

■ Karen looks like a student, but she is **actually** over 40 years old.

(凱倫看起來像個學生，但事實上她已經超過四十歲了。)

Leann won't go to the movies with us tonight. **Actually**, she doesn't like to go out at night.

(黎安今晚不會跟我們去看電影。事實上，她並不喜歡晚上出門。)

27. **helpful** [ˈhelpfəl] adj. 有幫助的

課本例句

Thanks for your idea. It's really **helpful**.

(謝謝你的主意。它真的很有幫助。)

- 由 **help** + 表「充滿…」的字尾 **-ful** 組成，指「有幫助的；有用的」。

■ She is just trying to be **helpful**. (她只是想幫忙你。)

28. **root** [rut] n. 根

課本例句

The **roots** of a tree can go deep into the ground.

(樹根可以長到地底深處。)

- 可以指植物的「根；根部」。

■ The **roots** of the tree grow very deep. (這棵樹的根長得很深。)

一字多義

- 指事件的「根源；起源」，為可數名詞。

We must find out the root of the problem.

(我們必須找出這問題的原因。)

29. **reason** [ˈriːzn] n. 原因；理由

課本例句

The woman sometimes feels sad for no **reason**.

(那位女士有時會莫名地感到悲傷。)

- 表「原因；理由」，為可數名詞。by reason of 有「因為；由於」之意，意同 because of。

■ He left his job for a **reason**. (他離開他的工作是有原因的。)

He travels a lot by reason of his work. (因為工作的關係，他常到處旅行。)

must [mʌst] n. 必要的事物

課本例句

When I see a movie, popcorn is a **must**.

(我看電影時，爆米花是必備的。)

- 非正式用法，指「必不可少的事物」，為可數名詞，但通常用單數形。

■ To get around in the city, a car is a **must**.

(要在這城市到處遊走，一定要有車。)

- 也可連接像 do、have、see 等動詞，形成名詞，表「一定要做/有/看的東西」。

■ This beautiful dress is a must-have of the season.

(這件美麗的洋裝是本季必備品。)

If you like scary movies, that one is a must-see. (如果你喜歡恐怖片，那部必看。)

under the weather [ˌʌndə ðə ˈweðə] 身體不舒服

課本例句

I am **under the weather**. I need to take a rest.

(我身體不舒服。我需要休息一下。)

■ I like to have some soup when I am tired or **under the weather**.

(我疲倦或不舒服時，喜歡喝些湯。)

treat [trit] v. 治療

課本例句

The medicine couldn't **treat** her headache.

(這個藥沒辦法治療她的頭痛。)

- 表「治療；醫治」，後面可以接被治療的人或病症。

■ The doctor **treated** the little boy for yellow fever.

(醫生治療那名患有黃熱病的小男孩。)

I treated the cold with some medicine.

(我用一些藥治療感冒。)

Unit 6 You Can Throw a Ball, Can't You?

1. pass [pæs] v. 傳遞

課本例句

Could you **pass** the salt, please?

(能麻煩你遞一下鹽巴嗎?)

- 表「傳遞」，可作授與動詞，會搭配介系詞 to。

■ Can you **pass** those plates to me?

= Can you **pass** me those plates?

(你能把那些盤子遞給我嗎?)

一字多義

- 也表「經過；路過」。小心勿與作介系詞或副詞用的 past (經過) 搞混。

■ I **passed** (by) a park on my way to work.

(我上班途中經過一個公園。)

I walked past a park on my way to work.

(我上班途中經過一個公園。)

補充 pass away 過世

■ Patrick's grandpa **passed away** in his sleep last night.

(派崔克的祖父昨晚在睡夢中過世。)

- 也表「(時間)流逝、過去」。

■ Time always **passes** quickly when you're having fun.

(愉快的時光總是過得特別快。)

- 也表「通過(考試、課程、法案等)」。

■ My sister didn't **pass** the driving test.

(我妹妹沒有通過駕駛考試。)

補充 pass (sth) with flying colors 成績優異地通過(測驗、考試)

■ Sam **passed** the flying test with flying colors. (山姆出色地通過飛行測試。)

- 當名詞時，也表「通行證；乘坐證」。

■ With this bus **pass**, you can get on any buses in Taiwan.

(用這張公車證，你可以搭臺灣的任何公車。)

2. throw [θrɔ] v. 丟；投擲

課本例句

The little boy **threw** something out of the window.

(那小男孩把某樣東西丟出了窗外。)

- 動詞三態：throw—threw—thrown

- 作動詞時，有「丟；投；拋；擲；扔」等意思。

■ She **threw** her bag on the coffee table. (她把包包丟在咖啡桌上。)

補充 throw (sth) up 嘔吐

■ Debra got car sick and **threw up** all over the car.

(黛博拉暈車，然後吐了全車。)

一字多義

- 也表「舉辦(派對)」。

■ Joann's birthday is next week. Let's **throw** a party for her.

(喬安的生日是下週。我們幫她舉辦一個派對吧。)

3. point [pɔɪnt] n. 得分

課本例句

David got the most **points** in the game.

(大衛在比賽裡得到最多分。)

- 當可數名詞時，表「得分；比分」。

■ You'll get five **points** if you can answer this question.

(如果你能回答這問題，你會得到五分。)

一字多義

- 也表「觀點；想法」。

■ He raised some interesting **points** in his talk.

(他在演講裡提出很多有趣的觀點。)

- 也表「小數點」。

■ This box weighs two point two kilograms. (這箱子重達 2.2 公斤。)

- 作動詞時，表「指；指向」。

■ Don't point the knife at me. (不要把刀指向我。)

The sign points to the door. (那標誌指向那扇門。)

4. win [wɪn] v. 贏；獲勝

課本例句

I believe that we'll **win** the game if we practice harder.

(我相信如果我們更加努力練習，我們就能贏得比賽。)

- 動詞三態：win – won – won
- 作動詞，表「贏；獲勝；贏得」。

■ Did you **win** the singing contest? (你歌唱比賽有贏嗎?)

Henry's good looks won many people's hearts.

(亨利出眾的外貌贏得許多人的芳心。)

一字多義

- 也可當可數名詞，表「勝利」。

■ The ruling was a big **win** for women in the country.

(那項裁定對那國家的女性來說是一大勝利。)

5. group [gru:p] n. 團體

課本例句

Lily and I are in the same **group** in the English club.

(莉莉和我在英語社是同一組的。)

- 可數名詞，表「團體；一群」。

■ That **group** of friends is talking loudly. (那群朋友正大聲講話。)

一字多義

- 也可表「樂團；樂隊」。

■ Would you like to go see that pop group perform?

(你想要去看那流行樂團表演嗎?)

6. grade [gred] n. 成績

課本例句

Joe always gets good **grades** in science.

(喬總是在科學拿高分。)

- 表「成績」，為可數名詞。

■ Simon seldom gets good **grades** in math. (賽門很少在數學科拿到好成績。)

一字多義

- 也可表「年級；級別」。

■ Kyle has a brother in the ninth **grade**. (凱爾有個弟弟讀九年級。)

7. fail [feɪl] v. 考不及格；失敗

課本例句

Many of the students in my class **failed** math. (我班上很多學生數學不及格。)

- 表「考試不及格、不通過」。

■ I **failed** the history test. My parents are going to be mad at me.

(我歷史考試不及格。我父母一定會很氣我的。)

- 也表「失敗；未能做到」。

■ Eric **failed** to finish the report on time, and his boss was not happy.

(艾瑞克未能準時完成報告，他的老闆不是很高興。)

8. test [tɛst] n. 考試

課本例句

Tiffany studied hard for the **test**.

(蒂芬妮為了考試用功讀書。)

- 表「考試；測驗；檢查」，為可數名詞。

■ Irene took a health **test** yesterday.

(艾琳昨天做了一個健康檢查。)

The teacher gave us a reading **test**, but I didn't do well on it.

(老師讓我們做一個閱讀測驗，但我沒有表現好。)

補充 test 的相關片語：

stand the test of time 禁得起時間的考驗

■ Dolly Parton's music really stands the test of time.

(桃莉·芭頓的音樂很禁得起時間的考驗。)

put sth/sb to the test 考驗…

■ This fight will put their love for each other to the test.

(這場吵架將考驗他倆對彼此的愛。)

一字多義

• 也可當動詞，表「測驗；檢測」。

■ The cook is **testing** a new recipe. (廚師在試驗一個新食譜。)

補充 test the water 試探(人們對某事的意見)

■ The phone company had a group of people try its new phone to **test** the water.

(那手機公司讓一群人試用它的新手機，以試水溫。)

9. **afraid** [əˈfred] adj. 害怕的；擔憂的

課本例句

Rita is **afraid** of speaking in front of people.

(瑞塔害怕在人群面前說話。)

■ Karen is **afraid** to dance in front of the class. (凱倫害怕在全班面前跳舞。)

10. **smart** [smɑ:t] adj. 聰明的

課本例句

Hank is really a **smart** guy. He does well in every subject.

(漢克真的是個很聰明的人。他每一科都表現得很好。)

• 表「聰明的；機靈的」。

■ Freddie is a **smart** kid. You can't trick him.

(佛萊迪是個聰明的孩子。你騙不了他。)

一字多義

• smart 用來形容機器、電腦等科技時，表「智慧的；能獨立運作的」。

■ Almost everyone owns a **smart** phone now.

(現在幾乎人人都擁有一支智慧型手機。)

11. **begin** [brɪˈɡɪn] v. 開始

課本例句

Ted **began** learning English two years ago. (泰德兩年前開始學英文。)

• 動詞三態：begin —began —begun

• 表「開始；開始進行」。為作格動詞(ergative verb)，可作及物和不及物動詞，且當及物動詞時的受詞，會是作不及物動詞時的主詞。

■ They **began** the meeting at ten. (他們十點時開始會議。)

The meeting began at ten. (會議十點開始。)

補充 beginning 開頭；開端

■ The beginning of the story is happy, but it ends sadly.

(這故事的開頭很愉快，但結束得很悲悽。)

12. **meeting** [ˈmi:tɪŋ] n. 會議；會面

課本例句

We'll have a **meeting** with the boss this afternoon. (我們下午和老闆有個會議。)

■ Ms. Richardson is in a **meeting**. Can you call back later?

(理查森小姐在開會。你能晚點再打嗎？)

come on [ˌkʌm ˈɒn] 快點；少來了

課本例句

Come on, Sandy. Show me your work.

(快點，珊蒂。給我看看你的作品。)

• 用於催促或鼓勵他人「快點」。

■ **Come on!** We must walk faster.

(快！我們必須走快一點。)

• 用於表示不相信或不同意，為「算了吧；少來了」的意思。

■ A: I can't go to the party. My sister is visiting me.

B: Come on, Paul. I just had a call with her. She's in the USA.

(A：我不能去派對了。我妹妹來拜訪我。)

(B：少來了，保羅。我才剛跟她通電話。她人在美國。)

excuse [ɪk`skju:s] n. 藉口；理由

課本例句

Don't make an **excuse** for your mistake.

(不要為你的錯誤找藉口。)

■ Don't use your sister as an **excuse**, Paul. That's weak!

(不要用你的妹妹當藉口，保羅。那個理由很弱！)

Stop making excuses. I don't want to hear them.

(不要再找理由了。我不想聽。)

around the corner [ə,raʊnd ðə `kɔ:nə] 即將來臨；在附近

課本例句

Christmas is **around the corner**.

(聖誕節就快到了。)

• 表「即將來臨」。

■ Easter is just **around the corner**. (復活節就快到了。)

• 也表「在附近」。

■ My favorite coffee shop is just around the corner. (我最愛的咖啡廳就在附近。)

hold back [,hold `bæk] 阻礙

課本例句

Don't worry. I believe nothing can **hold you back**.

(別擔心。我相信沒有任何事情能阻礙你。)

• 表「阻礙；阻擋」，為可分片語動詞。

■ Nick is scared of **holding back** his classmates in the group report.

(尼克害怕在分組報告中拖累他的同學。)

count... in [kaʊnt `ɪn] 算...參加一份

課本例句

A: We plan to go to the library later.

Would you like to join us?

B: Sure. **Count me in**.

(A: 我們打算等一下要去圖書館。你要一起嗎?)

(B: 當然。算我一份。)

• count 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?)

• count... in 為可分片語動詞，表「算...參加一份；包括...」。

■ A: Do you want to go to the department store with me?

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

(A: 你想跟我一起去百貨公司嗎?) (B: 我愛逛街。算我一份!)

13. **simple** [ˈsɪmpəl] adj. 簡單的

課本例句

That's a **simple** question. Even a five-year-old child can answer it.

(那是個簡單的問題。連五歲小孩都能回答。)

• 表「簡單的；容易的」。

■ This dish is very **simple** to make. (這道菜非常容易做。)

Can you explain the rules to me? But keep it simple.

(你能跟我解釋規則嗎？但簡單講就好。)

一字多義

• 也可表「純樸的；簡潔的」。

■ The old man lives a **simple** life in the country.

(那老人在鄉下過著純樸的生活。)

14. **expect** [ɪk`spekt] v. 預計；期望

課本例句

I didn't **expect** to see you at Frank's party. Aren't you busy at work?

(我沒料到會在法蘭克的派對上看到你。你不是工作很忙嗎?)

• 表「預計；期望」。

■ Today is a holiday. I **expect** that there will be a lot of people at the mall.

(今天是節日。我預計購物中心人會很多。)

My parents expect me to study every day. (我雙親期望我每天都讀書。)

Are you expecting someone?

(你在等人嗎?)

補充 be expecting (a baby) 懷孕

■ Meghan and Henry are expecting a baby. I'm so happy for them.

(梅根和亨利即將要有孩子了。我真替他們高興。)

15. mistake [mɪˈstek] n. 錯誤

課本例句

People sometimes learn from mistakes.

(人們有時從錯誤中學習。)

• 表「錯誤；過失」，為可數名詞。

■ This book is full of mistakes. (這本書到處都是錯誤。)

People make mistakes. No one is perfect. (都會犯錯。沒有人是完美的。)

補充 by mistake 錯誤地

■ John called his girlfriend the wrong name by mistake.

(約翰失誤地叫錯女友的名字。)

16. angle [ˈæŋɡl] n. 立場；角度

課本例句

He always sees things from a different angle.

(他總是從一個不同的角度看事情。)

• 表「立場；(看事情的)角度」，為可數名詞。

■ Try to see things from my angle. (試著從我的立場看事情。)

• 也可表物理上的「角；角度」，為可數名詞。

■ A right angle is an angle of 90°. (直角是一個九十度角。)

17. allow [əˈlaʊ] v. 允許

課本例句

Some parents don't allow their children to play video games.

(有些家長不允許他們的小孩玩電動。)

• 表「允許；使...有可能」，後可接 V-ing、「人 + to V」，或接兩個受詞作授與動詞。

■ We don't allow running and playing in the science lab.

(我們不允許在科學實驗室奔跑和玩耍。)

Being a writer allows me to work at home.

(作為一名作家，我能夠在家工作。)

The boss didn't allow Mandy much time to finish the report.

(老闆沒有許可太多時間給蔓蒂完成這份報告。)

補充 allow me 讓我來吧 (有禮貌地向他人提供協助)

■ Please allow me to show you around the house.

(請讓我帶你四處看看這房子。)

18. laugh [læf] v.; n. 笑；笑聲

課本例句

We laughed when we heard Jack's story about his experience in Indonesia.

(我們聽了傑克在印尼經歷的故事後哈哈大笑。)

• -au- 在這裡發[æ] 的音，而-gh 發[f] 的音。

laugh at... 表「取笑...」。

■ Everyone is laughing at Andy because he put his shoes on the wrong feet.

(大家都在笑安迪，因為他鞋子穿錯腳了。)

補充 LOL = laugh out loud 大笑 (網路用語)

• 可當名詞，表「笑；笑聲」。

■ Sophie gave a nervous laugh after she heard the story.

(蘇菲在聽完那故事後，緊張地笑了。)

keep in mind [ˌkip ɪn ˈmaɪnd] 記住

課本例句

Keep in mind that you have to take the medicine after meals, or you might

have a stomachache.

(記得這藥要在飯後吃，否則你可能會胃痛。)

- keep in mind (that) 或 keep sth in mind 表「記住...」。

■ Please **keep in mind** that the cake doesn't come with candles and plates.

(請留意，這蛋糕並沒有附蠟燭和盤子。)

The post office closes at six. You have to keep that in mind.

(郵局六點關門。你必須記住。)

- mind 表「頭腦；大腦」。

■ When I heard about the video game design club, your name came to mind.

(當我聽到關於電玩設計社的事，我腦中就浮現了你的名字。)

19. bring [brɪŋ] v. 帶來；攜帶

課本例句

Did you **bring** anything to eat? I'm so hungry. (你有帶吃的來嗎？我好餓。)

- 動詞三態：bring — brought — brought
- 表「帶來；攜帶」。

■ My mom **brought** me to this coffee shop a long time ago.

(很久以前我媽帶我來過一次這間咖啡廳。)

補充 bring 和 take (拿；取走) 的比較：

bring 把東西從某處拿來或攜帶在身上。

■ Did you bring some food with you?

(你有隨身帶來一些食物嗎？)

take 將東西拿走到某處。

■ Did you take some food with you?

(你有拿走一些食物嗎？)

20. honest ['ɒnɪst] adj. 誠實的；可信的

課本例句

To be **honest**, the writer's new book is worse than the last one.

(老實說，這作家的新書比上一本還糟。)

班級:

姓名:

座號:

- 表「誠實的；可信的」。

■ To be **honest** with you, I don't like your friends.

(老實跟你說，我不喜歡你的朋友們。)

No one believed Ted was the killer because he had an honest face.

(沒人相信泰德是兇手，因為他看起來忠厚老實。)

21. lead to ['li:d tə] 導致

課本例句

Eating too much fast food may **lead to** health problems.

(吃太多速食可能會導致健康問題。)

- 表「導致；引起」。

■ Your talent for music can **lead to** a great career.

(你的音樂天賦可以發展成一個卓越的職涯。)

His drinking problem led to his death in the end.

(他的酗酒問題最終導致他的身亡。)

- lead 表「帶領；引導」。動詞三態：lead — led — led。

■ The sign led us to a room with many chairs.

(那告示引導我們到一間很多椅子的房間。)

補充 leader 領導者

■ Liz is good with people. She is a born leader.

(莉茲善於與人交際。她是天生的領導者。)

22. push [puʃ] v. 迫使；推動

課本例句

The boss **pushed** the workers to work for long hours.

(老闆逼迫工人們長時間工作。)

- 表「推動；推擠」，可以衍伸出「迫使；推動」的意思。
- 反義詞為 pull。

■ I can't **push** the door open. (我無法把門推開。)

He pushed his little brother away. (他把他弟弟推開。)

There were so many people, so she had to push her way to the front.

(有太多人了，所以她必須擠到最前面。)

Her parents pushed her into wearing this dress.

(她雙親逼她穿這件洋裝。)

補充 push 的相關片語：

push sb around 擺布 (某人)
<p>■ Stop letting people push you around. You have to stand up for yourself.</p> <p>(別任人擺布。你必須挺你自己。)</p>
push sth back 延遲；推延
<p>■ Because of the typhoon, the restaurant decided to push back its opening.</p> <p>(因為颱風的關係，那家餐廳決定延後開幕。)</p>

一字多義

• 可作可數名詞，表「推動；鼓勵」。

■ Nick needs a push to take the job.

(尼克需要一些激勵來接下那份工作。)

23. **excellent** [ˈɛkslɪənt] adj. 優秀的；極佳的

課本例句

Michael Phelps is an **excellent** swimmer.

(麥可·費爾普斯是名優秀的泳者。)

• 表「優秀的；極佳的」，本身有極端的意思，故很少用在比較級或最高級，也不會用 very 來修飾。

■ Bailey is an **excellent** cook.

(貝莉是個優秀的廚師。)

24. **be able to** [brˈeɪbəl tə] 能夠

課本例句

Vivian won't **be able to** come today. Her mother died in the early morning.

(薇薇安今天無法前來。她媽媽今早過世了。)

班級: 姓名: 座號:

• 意思與 can 相近，但較正式。另外，當句中已有其他助動詞，如 will、should，或是在討論過去的成就時，不用 can，得改用 be able to。

■ Noah should be able to get here in time.

(諾亞應該能及時趕到這。)

Nora **was able to** win the contest twice.

(諾拉竟能贏得那競賽兩次。)

→此句指諾拉有能力且贏過那競賽兩次，但若換成 could 則是指諾拉有能力做到，可是不見得她真的有達成。

• able 是形容詞，表「能夠做某事的；有能力的」，如 an able student (有才能的學生)。

■ Demi is a smart and **able** salesperson.

(黛咪是個聰明且有能力的銷售員。)

• able 也可以加在某些動詞後面作字尾，表「能..的」或「值得..的」，如 washable (可洗的)、movable (可移動的)、believable (可信的)、lovable (討人喜愛的)

25. **define** [dɪˈfaɪn] v. 下定義；界定

課本例句

Don't let others **define** you. Just be yourself.

(不要讓他人界定你。做自己就好。)

• 表「(為一件事或字詞)下定義；解釋」或「說明；界定」。

■ Can you **define** this word in English? (你能用英文解釋這個字嗎?)

We shouldn't define a person because of his or her gender.

(我們不該因為性別而界定一個人。)

matter [ˈmætə] v. 要緊；重要

課本例句

A: What did you want to tell me this morning?

B: It doesn't **matter** now.

(A: 你早上想告訴我什麼?)

翰林出版 國中英語

(B : 不重要了。)

- 當動詞時，表「要緊；重要；有關係」，常接 **if** 和 **that** 子句。

■ A: Does it **matter** if I don't go to your show tonight?

B: It matters a lot to me.

(A : 我今晚不去你的表演有關係嗎?)

(B : 對我來說很有關係。)

picture [ˈpɪktʃə] v. 想像

課本例句

Try to **picture** that you are in a rainforest. What do you see there?

(試著想像你在雨林裡。你在那看到了什麼?)

- 當動詞時，有「想像；設想」的意思，後常接名詞子句或受詞 + V-ing。

■ George likes to **picture** himself as a successful lawyer.

(喬治喜歡想像自己是個成功的律師。)

Try to picture that all the animals in the world can talk.

(試圖想像一下世上所有動物都會說話。)

Close your eyes and picture yourself enjoying a cool drink by a pool.

(閉上眼並想像自己在泳池邊享受一杯冰涼的飲料。)

as for [ˈæz fɔː] 至於

課本例句

The food in this restaurant is good. **As for** the service, it's bad.

(這餐廳的食物很棒。至於服務，則是很糟。)

- 用於表示要討論另一件事，或是轉移話題。

■ George is an excellent dancer. **As for** his brother, he's very bad at it.

(喬治是個優秀的舞者。至於他的哥哥，他非常的不擅長。)

to the full [tə ðə ˈfʊl] 盡可能

課本例句

Life is short. You should enjoy it **to the full**.

(人生很短暫。你應該盡情享受它。)

- 表「盡可能；最大量」，也可以寫作 **to the fullest**。

班級:

姓名:

座號:

■ Try to enjoy your life **to the full**.

(嘗試盡可能地享受你的人生。)

We can go to every museum with this day pass. We should use it to the full.

(有這一日證，我們可以去每一個博物館。我們應該盡可能地使用它。)

Culture & Festival

1. member [ˈmɛmbə] n. 成員

課本例句

Sammy is a **member** of the mountain climbing club. (山米是登山社的一員。)

- 表「成員；會員」。

■ Jack gets together with other family **members** often.

(傑克常跟其他家庭成員相聚。)

Vicky is a member of this shop. She can get 20% off on everything.

(維琪是這家店的會員。她買每樣東西都可以打八折。)

2. celebrate [ˈsɛləˌbreɪt] v. 慶祝

課本例句

My family always get together to **celebrate** Thanksgiving.

(我們家總是團聚慶祝感恩節。)

■ Let's **celebrate** the end of the school year. (我們來慶祝學年結束吧。)

3. shape [ʃeɪp] n. 形狀

課本例句

A: Look at the **shape** of the cloud.

B: It's like a rabbit.

(A: 你看那朵雲的形狀。)

(B: 它像一隻兔子。)

- 指「形狀」，in the shape of... 表「...的形狀」。

■ The cake is in the **shape** of a fish.

(那個蛋糕是一條魚的形狀。)

一字多義

- 也指「模糊的身影」。

■ I saw a **shape** in my room last night.

(我昨晚在我的房間看到一個身影。)

班級:

姓名:

座號:

4. circle [ˈsɜ:kəl] n. 週期；圓形

課本例句

The students sat in a **circle** and played games. (學生們坐成一圈玩遊戲。)

- 指「週期；循環」。

■ People come into the world, grow up, have babies, get old, and leave the world.

That's the **circle** of life.

(人們來到這世界上、長大、生子、變老、再離開這個世界。這就是生命的循環。)

- 也指「圓形；圓圈」。

■ The girl can draw a perfect **circle**. (那個女孩可以畫出一個完美的圓。)

補充 go/run around in circles 原地打轉；毫無進展、talk in circles 說話兜圈子、拐彎

抹角

■ The meeting went around in **circles**. No one came up with a plan.

(這場會議毫無進展。沒有人提出計畫。)

I don't like being friends with Mike. He always talks in circles.

(我不喜歡和麥克做朋友。他說話總是拐彎抹角的。)

5. fresh [frɛʃ] adj. 新的；潔淨的

課本例句

Shawn changed his job last month. He wants to make a **fresh** start.

(尚恩上個月換了工作。他想要一個新的開始。)

- 表「新的；新穎不同的」。

■ I am going to have a **fresh** start in high school.

(我上了高中後會有個全新的開始。)

Jerry always provides **fresh** ideas during our meetings.

(傑瑞在我們的會議中，總是能提供新穎的想法。)

- 也有「潔淨的；清爽宜人的」。

■ I felt **fresh** after taking a shower.

(洗過澡後，我覺得很清爽。)

一字多義

- 也表「(食物或空氣)新鮮的」。

■ The fruit is **fresh**. It tastes so sweet. (那水果很新鮮。它嚐起來非常甜。)

Day of the Dead [ˌde əv ðə ˈdɛd] n. 亡靈節

課本例句

Day of the Dead is a holiday to remember the dead.

(亡靈節是一個緬懷逝者的節日。)

- What do people do on the **Day of the Dead**? (人們在亡靈節會做些什麼?)

body [ˈbɒdi] n. 屍體

課本例句

The police looked for **bodies** under the rubble after the earthquake.

(地震過後，警方在瓦礫堆下尋找遺體。)

- The police hoped the **body** could provide new leads.

(警方希望那具屍體能提供新的線索。)

hold [hold] v. 舉辦

課本例句

Let's **hold** a party to celebrate Halloween.

(我們來舉辦一個派對慶祝萬聖夜吧。)

- 表「舉辦；舉行」。

- The band will **hold** a concert in summer.

(那樂團將在夏天舉辦演唱會。)

一字多義

- 也表「握住；抓住」。

- Can you **hold** this box for me?

(你能幫我拿一下這箱子嗎?)