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課程綱要 **OUTLINE OF CONTENTS**

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1	Books, Books, Books!	Why Reading Is Key!
2	A Good Education	Finland's Fantastic Education System
3	Keeping Your Body in Good Shape	The Many Benefits of Stretching!
4	A Healthy Diet	Eating the Rainbow
5	Helping Out, Doing Good!	Oak Street Animal Shelter Needs You
6	The World of Podcasting	Could You Be the Next Big Podcaster?
7	Exploring Europe	The Special Pass That Lets You Explore Europe Cheaply by Train
8	Wonders of the Modern World	Machu Picchu
9	Deserts	Why Deserts Are So Important!
10	Surviving in the Wild	The Key to Surviving: Cooperate!
11	COVID-19	End of COVID-19 Pandemic in Sight Says WHO
12	Terrible Earthquake!	Terrible Earthquake Hits Turkey and Syria, Thousands Dead

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is/are . . . • 英文量詞 	Reading Literacy Physical and Mental Wellness	11
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編寫要旨 INTRODUCTION

本書係依照教育部於民國一一〇年公布的「十二年國民基本教育技術型高級中等學校群科課程綱要——外語群」實習科目「初階英文閱讀與寫作練習」編寫而成。本書從課綱列出的主題類別「運動與健康」、「休閒娛樂」、「觀光旅遊」、「自然生態」、「簡易新聞」，再加上「教育」共六大主題中，挑選與學生生活經驗相關或能增進學生了解議題的主題，撰寫練習活動、閱讀文章與課後習題，期待學生能將這門課學到的內容於生活中實踐，增進各項核心素養適應現在的生活，並培養學生面對未來挑戰所應具備的知識、能力與態度。

全書共兩冊，供技術型高中第一學年之第一、二學期，每學期兩學分教學使用，旨在幫助學生達到下列課綱所期望的學習表現：

1. 能累增辨識常用英文字彙至 3,000 ~ 4,000 字左右，具備認識並尊重多元文化之基礎能力。
2. 能靈活運用英文閱讀策略，培養閱讀興趣，進而欣賞多元文化，關心社會公共事務及全球議題，增進國際移動力。
3. 能運用閱讀策略了解字義和句意，展現問題探索、系統思考、問題解決之素養。
4. 能運用所學的詞彙和句型，寫出正確的句子，展現符號運用、自我精進與溝通表達之素養。
5. 能參與課堂的討論與活動，並樂於分享自己的意見，欣賞他人的作品，展現人際互動、團隊合作、溝通協調及問題解決之素養。
6. 能思辨勞動法令規章與相關議題，省思自我的社會責任。

本書集結專業外籍作者及顧問編撰及審訂而成，並在編校過程中力求完善，如仍有不周之處，盼各方不吝賜教。

本冊共分 12 課，每課架構及編寫要旨說明如下：



課前暖身 Getting Ready

配合課文主題，設計具互動性的英文問答題目，培養理解英文題意與解決問題的能力。

適時安排課堂討論活動，提供師生互動交流、發表多元意見的機會。

Lesson

1

Education

1 Books, Books, Books!

Getting Ready

Books, Books, Books!

Getting Ready

Complete this survey about reading.

1. What do you like to read?
(A) Novels. (B) Comics.

(C) Science/history books. (D) Other: _____.
2. When do you usually read?
(A) In the morning. (B) In the afternoon.

(C) In the evening. (D) Other: _____.
3. Where do you like to read?
(A) In bed. (B) In the park.

(C) On the bus/train. (D) Other: _____.
4. How many books have you read this year?
(A) None. (B) 1-3.

(C) 4-5. (D) More than 5.
5. What book are you reading now?
_____.

Now, compare your answers with your partner's.

Example

A What do you like to read?

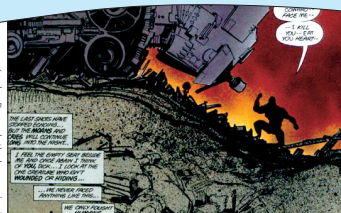
B I like to read **comics**. And you?

A I like to read **novels**.

Vocabulary Builder



travelogue ['trævə,lɒɡ] (n) 遊記



graphic novel ['ɡræfɪk 'nɒvl] (n) 圖像小說



poetry ['poʊtri] (n) 詩歌; 詩集



autobiography [ˌɒtəbaɪˈɒɡrəfi] (n) 自傳



self-help book [self help bɒk] (n) 自助書



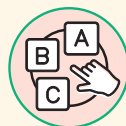
magazine [ˌmæɡə'ziːn] (n) 雜誌



short story [ˌʃɔːt 'stɔːri] (n) 短篇故事



encyclopedia [ˌɪnˌsaɪklə'piːdiə] (n) 百科全書



字彙大補帖

Vocabulary Builder

介紹與課文主題相關的實用詞彙，除了收錄大考重點用字外，亦收集生活中實際常見的主題式單字或片語，有助靈活應用字彙並融入日常。



字彙小測驗 Vocabulary Checkup

透過選擇題、填充題等多元題型，檢視是否理解並記憶 Vocabulary Builder 所介紹的單字。



閱讀預備起 Pre-reading Activity

閱讀主要課文前，以問答題目或課堂討論活動，預先熟悉課文主題的相關知識，並引導學習者對於課文主題的創意發想，為課文閱讀做充分準備。



閱讀技巧 Reading Skills

針對課文內容安排簡短提問，藉以培養 scanning (掃讀)、predicting (內容預判) 等閱讀技巧，訓練如何快速判斷文意與內容走向。

Vocabulary Checkup

Match the two halves of the sentences.

___ 1. graphic novel	(A) A big book that has information on many different topics.
___ 2. travelogue	(B) A book that gives you advice on how to improve yourself.
___ 3. poetry	(C) A book that tells a story with pictures and words, like a big comic book.
___ 4. autobiography	(D) A publication that comes out weekly or monthly and includes many articles and pictures.
___ 5. self-help book	(E) A book that tells the story of a journey to an interesting place.
___ 6. magazine	(F) A piece of writing with a beginning, middle, and end, but not as so long as a novel.
___ 7. short story	(G) Literary work that uses rhythm and sounds to create strong feelings.
___ 8. encyclopedia	(H) A book that tells the story of a person's life, written by that person.

Pre-reading Activity

1. Look at the graph on the right, and then answer the questions.

1 In 2004, how many minutes did Americans read for pleasure each day?

2 In 2019, was that number lower or higher than in 2004?

2. With your partner, discuss the following questions:
Do you think that the number of minutes Americans read for pleasure each day has gone up or down since 2019? Why?

3. Share your thoughts with the class.

A We think it has gone up/down because . . .

Reading For Pleasure Declines in Popularity

Average time spent reading for pleasures per day by Americans 15 years and older

24 min
18 min
12 min
6 min
0 min

04 10 19

Representative survey of annual 26,000 Americans 15 years per year
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

statista

1 Books, Books, Books! Vocabulary Builder / Pre-reading Activity 13

Time to Read

Reading Skill: Predicting

Look at the title of the article and the captions of the pictures. Which of these words do you think will appear in the article? Compare your guesses with those of your partner and discuss any differences.

understand / leg / butter / address / skill / brain / gym / information / benefit / fight / word / selfish / roof / activity / page

Now, read the article. Did you guess correctly?

Why Reading Is Key!

It is a sad fact that people no longer read as much as they used to. Today, people spend more time on **social media**¹ and less time with their head in a book. However, reading is a very important activity that can help you build an amazing set of skills.

To begin with, there is plenty of proof that those who read often have a much larger **vocabulary**². When reading, you almost always come across³ new words. After **looking them up**², you can use them in your daily life. This can help you express yourself and understand others better.

Reading is also a great way to grow your **imagination**³. When you read, you are able to **bring the words to life**⁴ in your mind. This is very different from watching TV or a movie, where everything is shown to you. In this way,

reading makes you a more **creative**⁵ person and a better **problem solver**¹. For with a strong imagination, you will be able to think up different **solutions**⁶ to life's **tricky**⁷ problems.

Last but not least⁸, reading is key for training your **focus**⁸ and memory. When you read, your brain is always working to understand and **retain**⁹ what is on the page. This **process**¹⁰ builds your ability to focus for long periods of time and to **recall**¹¹ key pieces of information after you put down your book.

As you can see, there are some important benefits to being an **avid**¹² reader. So, why not pick up a book and start **reaping**¹³ the rewards¹⁴ today!

Discussion Questions

- The article mentions that reading and watching TV or movies are different experiences. Do you agree? Why or why not?
- In your opinion, in what way(s) does reading benefit you? Why do you think so?

Reading Comprehension Questions

- What is the main idea of this article?
 - Reading can help you build important skills, so you should do it more.
 - By reading more and watching TV and movies less, you can improve your imagination.
 - Many people today spend a lot of time on social media and not much time reading.
 - Reading is great, and it is sad that people don't do it more often.
- According to the article, which of the following can reading help improve? Check the correct answers.
Reading helps improve your ability to:

<input type="checkbox"/> express yourself	<input type="checkbox"/> lead a team
<input type="checkbox"/> manage your time	<input type="checkbox"/> understand others
<input type="checkbox"/> use your hands skillfully	<input type="checkbox"/> calm down when angry
<input type="checkbox"/> solve problems	<input type="checkbox"/> focus for a long time
<input type="checkbox"/> remember important information	
- With a partner, ask and answer the following questions.
 - How is reading different from watching TV or a movie?
 - When you read, you need to _____.
But with movies and TV, _____.
 - Why do people who read a lot usually have larger vocabularies?
 - Because when you read, you often _____.
- What does the phrase "reap the rewards" in line 20 most likely mean?
 - Make a wish list.
 - Enjoy the benefits.
 - Exchange gifts.
 - Get first prize.

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討論問題

Discussion Questions

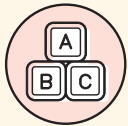
閱讀主要課文後，設計相關討論問題，帶領學生深入思考，將課文內容與個人經驗結合，同時強化閱讀理解及提升反思能力。



閱讀測驗

Reading Comprehension Questions

以選擇題、是非題、填充題、圖文配合題等綜合測驗題，檢視是否理解課文大意，並能從文中鎖定特殊細節資訊，全面掌握文章內容。



關鍵字彙與片語

Vocabulary and Phrases

擷取來自課文的重要單字及片語，依難度和性質分為 Essential Vocabulary、Extended Vocabulary 和 Phrases 三大部分，並列舉 KK 音標與實用例句。

Vocabulary Exercise

Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences with the correct words from the box. Change their forms as necessary.

vocabulary / retain / tricky / recall / focus

- Karen tried to _____ the title of the book she read last month, but she couldn't quite remember it.
- Solving this puzzle is quite _____; it took me a lot of time.
- Liam needs to improve his _____ in class if he wants to understand the lessons better.
- Irene tried hard to _____ the knowledge she gained from her coach's training sessions.
- With a limited English _____, the beginning learner sometimes can't find the correct words to express his own feelings.

02



Vocabulary and Phrases

Essential Vocabulary

- social media** ['soʃiəl 'mi:diə] (n.) 社群媒體
Jay really likes to use **social media** to connect with his friends and family.
- vocabulary** [və'kæbjə,ləri] (n.) 詞彙量；字彙
Reading books of different topics can greatly help expand your **vocabulary**.
- imagination** [ɪ,mædʒɪ'neɪʃən] (n.) 想像力；創造力
My little sister has a big **imagination** and enjoys making up stories about unicorns and fairies.
- force** [fɔ:rs] (vt.) 強迫
To maintain good health, Bob **forces** himself to go for a run every morning.
- creative** [kri'eɪtɪv] (adj.) 創造性的；有創造力的
Olive loves to do **creative** art projects using different materials like paint, glue, and paper.
- solution** [sə'lju:ʃən] (n.) 解決辦法
We need to come up with a **solution** to the problem of plastic waste in the ocean.
- tricky** ['trɪki] (adj.) 棘手的
Taking care of my little sister is really **tricky**. She's always crying!
- focus** ['fɒkəs] (n.) 專注力
Taking short breaks during work can refresh your mind and improve your **focus**.
- retain** [ri'teɪn] (vt.) 保留；記住
I need to study regularly to **retain** the information and do well on the test.
- process** ['prɒses] (n.) 過程
Don't be afraid of making mistakes. It is a necessary part of the learning **process**.
- recall** [ri'kɔ:l] (vt.) 回想
Carson struggled to **recall** the name of his new classmate even though they had met two weeks earlier.
- reward** [ri'wɔ:d] (n.) 獎賞；獎品 (vt.) 獎賞
Emily will get a **reward** if she finishes her homework on time and gets good grades on her exams.

1

Books, Books, Books!

Vocabulary and Phrases

17

字彙測驗 Vocabulary Exercise



文法解析 Grammar

詳盡解析課文中使用的重要文法概念或句型，為閱讀理解能力建立扎實基礎，並輔以大量例句，進一步提升句意掌握的熟練度。

Grammar
there is/are / 英文量詞

1 there is/are ...

there is/are 的意思是「有(人/事/物)」。there is/are 後面接名詞(人/事/物)，表示此人/事/物「存在」。注意 there 並不是此句型真正的主詞，後面的名詞才是主詞。如課文中：

- To begin with, **there is** plenty of proof that those who read often have a much larger vocabulary. (主詞(很多證據) → 表有證據「存在」)
- As you can see, **there are** some important benefits to being an avid reader. (主詞(一些重要的好處) → 表有好處「存在」)

1 there is/are 的基本句型：

1 there is：主詞為單數可數名詞或不可數名詞。

句型	形式	例句
肯定句	there is = there's	• There is an elevator in this tall building. = There's an elevator in this tall building. • There is lots of rain in summer. (句尾可加地點，表示「某處有……」) = There's lots of rain in summer.
否定句	there is not = there isn't	• There is not an elevator in this tall building. = There isn't an elevator in this tall building. • There is not lots of rain in summer. = There isn't lots of rain in summer.
疑問句	is there ... ?	• Is there an elevator in this tall building? • Is there lots of rain in summer?

2 there are：主詞為複數可數名詞。

句型	形式	例句
肯定句	there are *	• There are many funny articles on the website.
否定句	there are not = there aren't	• There are not many funny articles on the website. = There aren't many funny articles on the website.
疑問句	are there ... ?	• Are there many funny articles on the website?

* there are 的縮寫「there're」只能用在口語，故未列出。



文法小測驗

Grammar Checkup

針對文法學習重點提供隨堂練習題目，評量已確實吸收當課文法重點，並能融會貫通。

Grammar Checkup I Circle the Correct Words

Circle the correct be-verb.

- Tina, is / are there a doll under your bed?
- Was / Were there any clouds in the sky this morning?
- Is / Are there still milk in our refrigerator?
- There was / were not any homework yesterday.
- There will be / is a lot of traffic on the roads in the coming long weekend.



寫作練習

Writing Exercise

藉由短句寫作練習，了解如何使用當課文法重點或關鍵句型，寫出完整且通順的文章。

◎ COSMOS CULTURE LTD. 句型包括

合併、改寫、重組句子和看圖造句等。



Writing Exercise

1 合併句子

2 改寫句子

3 重組句子 (視需要使用標點符號及大小寫)

4 看圖造句 (用本單元所學句型造句)

1

Books, Books, Books!



Getting Ready

Complete this survey about reading.

- _____ 1. What do you like to read?

(A) Novels.	(B) Comics.
(C) Science/history books.	(D) Other: _____.

- _____ 2. When do you usually read?

(A) In the morning.	(B) In the afternoon.
(C) In the evening.	(D) Other: _____.

- _____ 3. Where do you like to read?

(A) In bed.	(B) In the park.
(C) On the bus/train.	(D) Other: _____.

- _____ 4. How many books have you read this year?

(A) None.	(B) 1–3.
(C) 4–5.	(D) More than 5.

- _____ 5. What book are you reading now?
_____.



Now, compare your answers with your partner's.

Example

A What do you like to read?

B I like to read comics. And you?

A I like to read novels.



Vocabulary Builder



travelogue [ˈtrævəˌlɒɡ] (n.) 遊記

(cc by Benzlyethleconine)



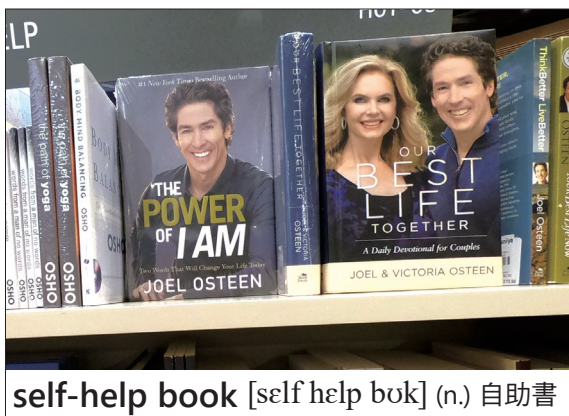
graphic novel [ˈɡræfɪk ˈnɒvl̩] (n.) 圖像小說



poetry [ˈpɔ:tri] (n.) 詩歌；詩集



autobiography [ˌɔ:təbaɪˈɒɡrəfi] (n.) 自傳



self-help book [self help bʊk] (n.) 自助書



magazine [ˌmæɡəˈzɪn] (n.) 雜誌



short story [ʃɔrt ˈstɔri] (n.) 短篇故事



encyclopedia [ˌɪnˌsækləˈpi:diə] (n.) 百科全書



Vocabulary Checkup

Match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| ___ 1. graphic novel | (A) A big book that has information on many different topics. |
| ___ 2. travelogue | (B) A book that gives you advice on how to improve yourself. |
| ___ 3. poetry | (C) A book that tells a story with pictures and words, like a big comic book. |
| ___ 4. autobiography | (D) A publication that comes out weekly or monthly and includes many articles and pictures. |
| ___ 5. self-help book | (E) A book that tells the story of a journey to an interesting place. |
| ___ 6. magazine | (F) A piece of writing with a beginning, middle, and end, but not as so long as a novel. |
| ___ 7. short story | (G) Literary work that uses rhythm and sounds to create strong feelings. |
| ___ 8. encyclopedia | (H) A book that tells the story of a person's life, written by that person. |



Pre-reading Activity

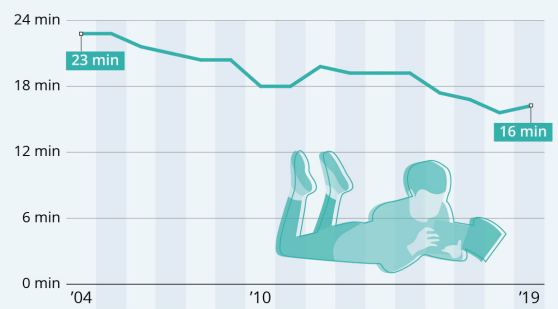
1. Look at the graph on the right, and then answer the questions.

1 In 2004, how many minutes did Americans read for pleasure each day?

2 In 2019, was that number lower or higher than in 2004?

Reading For Pleasure Declines in Popularity

Average time spent reading for pleasure per day by Americans 15 years and older



Representative survey of around 26,000 Americans (15 y/o+) per year
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



statista

2. With your partner, discuss the following questions:

Do you think that the number of minutes Americans read for pleasure each day has gone up or down since 2019? Why?

3. Share your thoughts with the class.

A We think it has gone up/down because . . .



Time to Read

Reading Skill: Predicting

Look at the title of the article and the captions of the pictures. Which of these words do you think will appear in the article? Compare your guesses with those of your partner and discuss any differences.

understand / leg / butter / address / skill /
brain / gym / information / benefit / fight /
word / selfish / roof / activity / page

Now, read the article. Did you guess correctly?

01

Why Reading Is Key!



It is a sad fact that people no longer read as much as they used to. Today, people spend more time on **social media**¹ and less time with their head in a book. However, reading is a very important activity that can help you build an amazing set of skills.

5 To begin with, there is plenty of proof that those who read often have a much larger **vocabulary**². When reading, you almost always come across¹ new words. After looking them up², you can use them in your daily life. This can help you express yourself and understand others better.

Reading is also a great way to grow your **imagination**³. When you read,
¹⁰ you are **forced**⁴ to bring the words to life³ in your mind. This is very different from watching TV or a movie, where everything is shown to you. In this way,

◀ People can train their focus and memory while reading.



- ◀ Reading can grow your imagination.
- ▶ expanding your vocabulary by reading



reading makes you a more **creative**⁵ person and a better **problem solver**¹. For with a strong imagination, you will be able to think up different **solutions**⁶ to life's **tricky**⁷ problems.

¹⁵ Last but not least⁴, reading is key for training your **focus**⁸ and memory. When you read, your brain is always working to understand and **retain**⁹ what is on the page. This **process**¹⁰ builds your ability to focus for long periods of time and to **recall**¹¹ key pieces of information after you put down your book.

© COSMOS CULTURE LTD As you can see, there are some important benefits to being an **avid**² reader. So, why not pick up a book and start **reaping**³ **the rewards**¹² today!



Discussion Questions

1. The article mentions that reading and watching TV or movies are different experiences. Do you agree? Why or why not?
2. In your opinion, in what way(s) does reading benefit you? Why do you think so?



Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What is the main idea of this article?

- (A) Reading can help you build important skills, so you should do it more.
- (B) By reading more and watching TV and movies less, you can improve your imagination.
- (C) Many people today spend a lot of time on social media and not much time reading.
- (D) Reading is great, and it is sad that people don't do it more often.

2. According to the article, which of the following can reading help improve? Check the correct answers.

Reading helps improve your ability to:

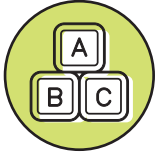
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> express yourself | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> lead a team |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> manage your time | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> understand others |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> use your hands skillfully | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> calm down when angry |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> solve problems | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> focus for a long time |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> remember important information | |

3. With a partner, ask and answer the following questions.

- 1 (A) How is reading different from watching TV or a movie?
 (B) When you read, you need to _____
 _____.
 But with movies and TV, _____
 _____.
- 2 (A) Why do people who read a lot usually have larger vocabularies?
 (B) Because when you read, you often _____
 _____.

4. What does the phrase "reap the rewards" in line 20 most likely mean?

- (A) Make a wish list.
- (B) Enjoy the benefits.
- (C) Exchange gifts.
- (D) Get first prize.



Vocabulary and Phrases

Essential Vocabulary

1 social media [ˈsoʊʃəl ˈmiːdiə]

(n.)[U] 社群媒體

Jay really likes to use **social media** to connect with his friends and family.

2 vocabulary [vəˈkæbjə,ləri]

(n.)[C][U] 字彙量；字彙

Reading books of different topics can greatly help expand your **vocabulary**.

3 imagination [ɪ,mædʒəˈneɪʃən]

(n.)[C][U] 想像力；創造力

My little sister has a big **imagination** and enjoys making up stories about unicorns and fairies.

4 force [fɔːs] (vt.) 強迫

To maintain good health, Bob **forces** himself to go for a run every morning.

5 creative [kriˈeɪtɪv]

(adj.) 創造性的；有創造力的

Olive loves to do **creative** art projects using different materials like paint, glue, and paper.

6 solution [səˈluʃən] (n.)[C] 解決辦法

We need to come up with a **solution** to the problem of plastic waste in the ocean.

7 tricky [ˈtrɪki] (adj.) 棘手的

Taking care of my little sister is really **tricky**. She's always crying!

8 focus [ˈfokəs]

(n.)[U] 專注力

Taking short breaks during work can refresh your mind and improve your **focus**.

9 retain [riˈten] (vt.) 保留；記住

I need to study regularly to **retain** the information and do well on the test.

10 process [ˈprases] (n.)[C] 過程

Don't be afraid of making mistakes. It is a necessary part of the learning **process**.

11 recall [riˈkɔːl] (vt.) (vi.) 回想

Carson struggled to **recall** the name of his new classmate even though they had met two weeks earlier.

12 reward [riˈwɔːd] (n.)[C] 獎賞；獎品

(vt.) 獎賞

Emily will get a **reward** if she finishes her homework on time and gets good grades on her exams.

Extended Vocabulary

- 1 **problem solver** [ˈprɒbləm ˈsɒlvə] (n.)[C] 解決問題者
- 2 **avid** [ˈævɪd] (adj.) 熱衷的
- 3 **reap** [ri:p] (vt.) 收割；收穫



▲ reaping rice by hand

Phrases

- 1 **come across** 偶然發現 (come, came, come)
Fiona **came across** a great deal on a new laptop while shopping online for back-to-school supplies.
- 2 **look sth. up / look up sth.** 查閱 (生字等)
I **looked up** the word "queue" in the dictionary to find out its pronunciation.
- 3 **bring sth. to life** 使……變得栩栩如生 (bring, brought, brought)
George's grandfather told him stories about the olden days and **brought** history **to life**.
- 4 **last but not least** 最後但同樣重要的
Helen thanked all her family and friends for coming to her wedding. **Last but not least**, she thanked Mr. Jones, who fixed her up with her husband, Kyle.



Vocabulary Exercise

Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences with the correct words from the box. Change their forms as necessary.

vocabulary / retain / tricky / recall / focus

1. Karen tried to _____ the title of the book she read last month, but she couldn't quite remember it.
2. Solving this puzzle is quite _____ ; it took me a lot of time.
3. Liam needs to improve his _____ in class if he wants to understand the lessons better.
4. Irene tried hard to _____ the knowledge she gained from her coach's training sessions.
5. With a limited English _____ , the beginning learner sometimes can't find the correct words to express his own feelings.



Grammar

there is/are / 英文量詞



there is/are ...

there is/are 的意思是「有（人／事／物）」。there is/are 後面接**名詞**（人／事／物），表示此人／事／物「**存在**」。注意 there 並不是此句型真正的主詞，後面的名詞才是主詞。如課文中：

- To begin with, **there is** plenty of proof that those who read often have a much larger vocabulary. 主詞（很多證據） → 表有證據「存在」
- As you can see, **there are** some important benefits to being an avid reader. 主詞（一些重要的好處） → 表有好處「存在」

1 there is/are 的基本句型：

1 **there is**：主詞為單數可數名詞或不可數名詞。

句型	形式	例句
肯定句	there is = there's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is <u>an elevator</u> in this tall building. = There's <u>an elevator</u> in this tall building. There is <u>lots of rain</u> in summer. ↑ 句尾可加地點，表示「某處有……」 = There's <u>lots of rain</u> in summer.
否定句	there is not = there isn't	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is not <u>an elevator</u> in this tall building. = There isn't <u>an elevator</u> in this tall building. There is not <u>lots of rain</u> in summer. = There isn't <u>lots of rain</u> in summer.
疑問句	is there ... ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there <u>an elevator</u> in this tall building? Is there <u>lots of rain</u> in summer?

2 **there are**：主詞為複數可數名詞。

句型	形式	例句
肯定句	there are*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are <u>many funny articles</u> on the website.
否定句	there are not = there aren't	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are not <u>many funny articles</u> on the website. = There aren't <u>many funny articles</u> on the website.
疑問句	are there ... ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there <u>many funny articles</u> on the website?

* there are 的縮寫「there're」只能用在口語，故未列出。

2 there is/are 的其他時態變化：

be 動詞可依照時態變化，並由主詞決定單複數型。

時態、單複數		肯定句	疑問句	否定句
① 過去式	單數	there was	was there?	there was not = there wasn't
	複數	there were	were there?	there were not = there weren't
② 現在 完成式	單數	there has been = there's been	has there been?	there has not been = there hasn't been
	複數	there have been	have there been?	there have not been = there haven't been
③ 未來式		there will be	will there be?	there will not be = there won't be

- ① **There weren't** many clouds in the sky today.
- ② **There have been** several robberies in the neighborhood recently.
- ③ **There will be** a party at John's house this weekend.



Grammar Checkup

I Circle the Correct Words

Circle the correct be-verb.

1. Tina, is / are there a doll under your bed?
2. Was / Were there any clouds in the sky this morning?
3. Is / Are there still milk in our refrigerator?
4. There was / were not any homework yesterday.

II 英文量詞

可數和不可數名詞皆可搭配量詞，用來表達數量，而不同的東西所搭配的量詞也會不同。我們會用「**a(n) + 量詞 + of + 某物**」，或「**(數字) + 量詞 + of + 某物**」來表達。如課文中：

(數則資訊)

- This process builds your ability to [. . .] recall key **pieces of information** after you put down your book.
↑ 量詞，修飾名詞 **information**
- However, reading is a very important activity that can help you build **an amazing set of skills**. (一套技能)
↑ 量詞，修飾名詞 **skills**

I 表達「形狀、容器」的量詞

英文量詞	中文	例子
a piece of	一片／一塊	• a piece of cake
	一件 (家具、行李等)	• a piece of furniture
a slice of	一片 (切成薄片狀的食物)	• a slice of cake/pizza
a sheet of	一張 (平整薄片狀物體)	• a sheet of paper
a bar of	一條／一塊 (長條狀)	• a bar of chocolate
a loaf of	一條 (僅用於麵包)	• a loaf of bread
a layer of	一層	• a layer of oil
a pile of	一堆	• a pile of books
a bottle of	一瓶 (玻璃瓶、塑膠瓶等)	• a bottle of juice
a cup/mug of	一杯 (有把手的杯子)	• a cup/mug of milk
a glass of	一杯 (玻璃杯)	• a glass of water/wine
a bowl of	一碗	• a bowl of rice
a box of	一盒／一箱	• a box of eggs
a carton of	一盒 (硬紙盒裝的液體、食物等)	• a carton of milk/eggs
a bag of	一袋／一包	• a bag of fruit/chips
a jar of	一罐	• a jar of jam/honey
a packet of	一 (小) 包	• a packet of sugar
a pack of	一 (小) 包／一套	• a pack of chewing gum

© COSMOS CULTURE LTD. Do you have a burger with **three slices of** cheese?

- Peter prepared **two bottles of** wine for the anniversary dinner.
- Jenny bought a **carton of** milk for her morning coffee.

2 表達「抽象概念」的量詞

英文量詞	中文	例子
a pair of	一對（兩個）	• a pair of shoes/jeans/glasses
a piece of	一則	• a piece of information/advice/news
a set of	一組／一套	• a set of skills/tools/data

- Mike put on **a pair of** sunglasses because it was too bright outside.
- Bill discovered **a piece of** information online that explained outer space.
- I brought **two similar sets of** workout clothes to the gym.

↑ 「兩套相似的運動服」，形容詞 **similar** 放在量詞 **set** 前面。

3 表達「一群動物」的量詞

英文量詞例子	中文
a crowd of people	一群人
a herd of cattle/elephants	一群牛／象
a flock of sheep/birds/geese	一群羊／鳥／鵝
a pack of dogs/wolves	一群狗／狼
a swarm of insects	一群昆蟲
a colony of ants	一群螞蟻
a school of fish	一群魚

- **A herd of** elephants is crossing the river.
- They saw several **schools of** fish while snorkeling on the coral reef.



Grammar Checkup II Translation

- 一塊地 → _____
- 兩片火腿 → _____
- 三罐可樂 → _____
- 四群鯨魚 → _____
- 五條巧克力 → _____
- 六紙盒果汁 → _____
- 七雙手套 → _____
- 八箱蘋果 → _____



Writing Exercise



1 合併句子

1. [There is a group of old people.
They are in the square of the park. (用 there is 開頭)

2. [Was there a piece of information?
The information is about the promotion. (用 was there 開頭)

3. [There will be an event in the coming week.
It is a concert by Jolin. (用 there will be 開頭)

4. [There are seven packets of chips.
They are from Australia. (用 there are 開頭)

5. [There was something on the dining table.
A jar of strawberry jam was on the dining table. (用 there was 開頭)

2 改寫句子

1. There won't be an exam next week. (將時間改成 last week)

2. There are over 100 participants in the competition. (改成疑問句)

3. There is heavy snow now. (將時間改成 since last Wednesday)

4. Eggs are being kept in the refrigerator to stay fresh. (加入「三盒」改寫)

5. There are horses and geese on the farm. (將兩種動物各加入「一群」改寫)

3 重組句子 (視需要使用標點符號及大小寫)

1. large public library / the city center / a / near / there is

2. fantasy novels / many sets / I found / of the library, / of / a corner
In _____,
such as *The Lord of the Rings* and *A Song of Ice and Fire*.

3. and go on / I use / the characters / exciting journeys / with / my imagination
When reading fantasy novels, _____

4. build / fantasy novels / reading / a larger / vocabulary / helps me
_____, too.

5. being / benefits / there are / an active reader / far more / to

—just pick up a book and start reading!

4 看圖造句 (用本單元所學句型造句)



Example

There is a lot of fried chicken on the plate.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____

