



# 教 材 特 色 說明

## 一、字彙與例句




### The helper









We're soon going back to Taiwan, and have to say goodbye to Mrs. Smith, the excellent helper for our family since we came to the U.S.

**特色：**收錄 40 篇文章，每篇文章皆有單字補充及重點文法呈現，讓學童在閱讀中可以複習重要文法，加深學習印象以達到良好的學習績效。

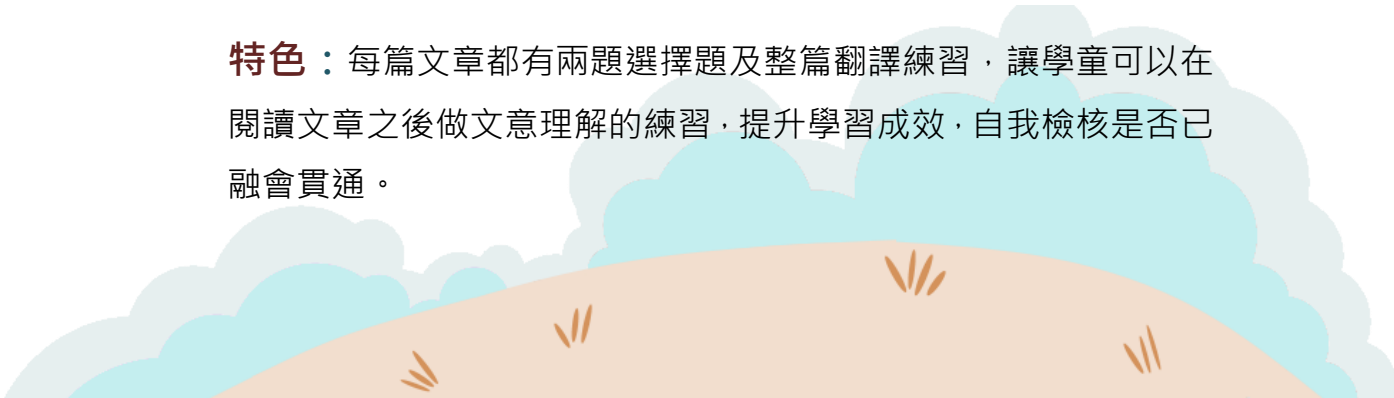


## 二、文意理解



2. Which is NOT said about Mrs. Smith? 
- (A) Her age. 
  - (B) Her phone number. 
  - (C) The person she lives with. 
  - (D) The place she lives around. 

**特色：**每篇文章都有兩題選擇題及整篇翻譯練習，讓學童可以在閱讀文章之後做文意理解的練習，提升學習成效，自我檢核是否已融會貫通。





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Boyo Reading



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# Let's Read – Unit 1

## The helper



We're soon going back to Taiwan, and have to say goodbye to Mrs. Smith, the excellent helper for our family since we came to the U.S. Mrs. Smith <sup>①</sup>**helps us clean** the house, prepare dinner and take care of our two little girls. The girls call her "Aunt Kate" and have a good time with her. Mrs. Smith lives near the train station with her husband. If you need somebody to help around your house, she can work for you from 1:00-6:00 p.m., from Monday to Friday. Please call her at 112-3456. Mrs. Smith can speak a little Chinese and will be the best helper for your family.



-  have to : 必須
-  take care of : 照顧
-  have a good time : 過得很愉快

▶ *Let's learn* — 文法補充站 ◀

① help 用法：A + help + B + (to) + 原形動詞。

筆 記 欄





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 II 閱讀測驗



1. What is the reference for?
  - (A) To look for someone to work for a family.
  - (B) To find a missing man.
  - (C) To look for a Chinese teacher.
  - (D) To find a new job for a man.
  
2. Which is NOT said about Mrs. Smith?
  - (A) Her age.
  - (B) Her phone number.
  - (C) The person she lives with.
  - (D) The place she lives around.

筆 記 欄







## Let's Read – Unit 2

### My class



There are eighteen boys and twenty-two girls in my class.<sup>①</sup> **Of all the boys**, Tom is the <sup>②</sup> **tallest**, but he is not the **heaviest**. Tim is the heaviest in the class, and his school bag is also the heaviest because he always likes to bring many storybooks. As for the girls, Linda is the lightest. She is very thin and is only thirty-five kilograms. But she is lively and always wears a smile on her face. Everybody in the class likes her very much.



 storybook : 故事書

 as for : 至於

 kilogram : 公斤

 lively : 充滿活力

### Let's learn — 文法補充站


① of all 後面加上複數名詞或代名詞，指「在...之中」的意思。

② 形容詞最高級的形成方式：

單音節形容詞字尾加上 est 即成為最高級，如 tall 的最高級為 tallest；雙音節加上 y 結尾的字會去掉 y 再加上 iest 成為最高級，如 heavy 的最高級為 heaviest。

筆 記 欄



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II 閱讀測驗



1. How many people are there in the writer's class?
  - (A) 18
  - (B) 22
  - (C) 40
  - (D) 44
  
2. Which is not true?
  - (A) Tom is the tallest.
  - (B) Tim is the heaviest.
  - (C) Linda is very thin and is only thirty-five kilograms.
  - (D) Everybody in the class doesn't like to study.

筆記欄





## Let's Read – Unit 3

### Tina



Tina grew up in the night market because her parents ran a clothes store there <sup>①</sup> **for about thirty years**. When Tina was a fifth- grader, she started selling clothes in the clothes store. <sup>②</sup> **Although** Tina was still little, she was <sup>③</sup> **good at** selling clothes. She knew how to help customers. Some customers liked her very much, and they only wanted Tina to serve them. Tina was really a good helper to her parents.



 run：經營

 fifth- grader：五年級生

 serve：服務

 helper：幫手

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① for+一段時間：表示某動作或狀態已持續一段時間。
- ② although：等同於 though，為連接詞，意為「雖然」，引導副詞子句，修飾主要子句，不得與 but 連用。
- ③ 介系詞後面接名詞，當遇到動詞時須將動詞改為動名詞形式，也就是在動詞後面加上 ing。

筆 記 欄





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II 閱讀測驗



1. According(根據) to the article, why did Tina grow up in the night market?
  - (A) Her parents had a clothes store in the night market.
  - (B) She liked the night market before.
  - (C) She went to the night market after school when she was a fifth grader.
  - (D) Her parents sold snacks at the night market.
  
2. Which is NOT true about the story?
  - (A) Tina was a good helper to her parents.
  - (B) Some customers liked Tina.
  - (C) Tina was good at selling clothes.
  - (D) Tina started to sell clothes thirty years ago.

筆 記 欄







## Let's Read – Unit 4

### Board games



<sup>①</sup> **Have you ever played board games?** Board games are very fun, and we can use it to interact with other people. When we play board games, we have to pay attention to others' words or actions, <sup>②</sup> **which is the basis of communication.** Besides, board games help us train our brains. <sup>③</sup> **Playing board games is** one of my favorite activities because it helps me stay happy and healthy.



-  board game : 桌遊
-  interact with : 互動
-  pay attention to : 注意
-  basis : 基礎
-  communication : 溝通
-  besides : 除此之外
-  train : 訓練
-  brain : 大腦

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① 這裡表示從過去到現在的經驗，因此使用現在完成式，其句型為：  
主詞+have/has+過去分詞+...，將 have/has 移到句首即成為疑問句。
- ② we have to pay attention to others' words or actions, which is the basis of communication : 這裡用關係代名詞 which，指前面的 pay attention to others' words or actions，引導形容詞子句來補充說明。which is the basis of communication 屬於非限定用法，所以 which 前面要加逗號。
- ③ Playing board games 是動名詞當主詞用，一般動詞不得當主詞，須變成不定詞或動名詞來當作句子的主詞，後面動詞只能是單數，除非動名詞有兩個以上。



II 閱讀測驗



1. What should we do when playing board games?
  - (A) We have to pay attention to others' words or actions.
  - (B) We should eat snacks.
  - (C) We have to listen to music and sing songs.
  - (D) We should watch TV.
  
2. Which is not true?
  - (A) Board games are very fun.
  - (B) Board games help us train our brains.
  - (C) Board games help the writer stay happy and healthy.
  - (D) Playing computer games is one of the writer's favorite activities.

筆 記 欄





## Let's Read – Unit 5

### Favorite color



What's your favorite color? <sup>①</sup>**Do you know (that) your favorite color** can also <sup>②</sup>**tell people what kind of person you are?** For example, if you like yellow, you may be a happy person. If you like red, it means you are always active. If you like green, it means you don't like to change. It sounds magic, doesn't it? Think about your favorite color ; maybe you'll find something interesting about yourself.



 mean : 意味著

 think about : 想想

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① Do you know (that) your favorite color 的 that 所引導的子句用來做動詞 know 的受詞，連接詞 that 可省略。
- ② 此處是間接問句。問句為附屬子句併入另一個句子中者，稱為間接問句。注意由直接問句轉變為間接問句時，主詞與動詞的位置變化。間接問句句尾標點符號應視主要子句而定。

主要子句：Do you know?

直接問句：Can your favorite color also tell people what kind of person you are?

間接問句：Do you know your favorite color can also tell people what kind of person you are?

句中有兩個間接問句：第一個間接問句 your favorite color can also tell people what kind of person you are 當作動詞 know 的受詞，主詞 your favorite color 與助動詞 can 對調；第二個間接問句 what kind of person you are 當作動詞 tell 的受詞，原句應為 what kind of person are you?



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Blank writing area consisting of 18 horizontal lines for student practice.

II 閱讀測驗



1. What can the favorite color tell people?
  - (A) It can tell us our future.
  - (B) It can tell us what kind of person we are.
  - (C) It can tell us some stories.
  - (D) It can tell us how the weather is tomorrow.
  
2. Which is true?
  - (A) If you like yellow, it means you are always active.
  - (B) If you like green, it means you don't like to change.
  - (C) If you like red, you may be a happy person.
  - (D) We may find something interesting about ourselves from our favorite sports.

筆 記 欄














## Let's Read – Unit 6

### Watching TV



How many hours do you <sup>①</sup> **spend watching** TV every day? What kind of TV programs do you like best? Many people often sit in front of televisions and watch TV <sup>②</sup> **for several hours**. <sup>③</sup> **Watching TV helps** people know the news over the world. In recent years, watching TV has become the most popular form of entertainment. But some people think that spending too much time watching TV will affect the human relationship. Besides, some images of violence may give children bad examples. How do you think about it?



-  over the world : 世界各地
-  in recent years : 近年來
-  form of entertainment : 娛樂形式
-  affect : 影響
-  human relationship : 人際關係
-  images : 影像
-  violence : 暴力

### ▶ *Let's learn* — 文法補充站 ◀

- ① spend 後接動詞須加上 ing 形成動名詞，**spend + 金錢/時間 + Ving** 意指花時間或金錢做某事，主詞必須是人。
- ② for+一段時間表示某一動作或狀態已持續一段時間。
- ③ Watching TV 是動名詞當主詞用。一般動詞不能當主詞，須將動詞改為不定詞或動名詞才能作為主詞。





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II 閱讀測驗



1. What has become the most popular form of entertainment?
  - (A) Going fishing
  - (B) Watching TV
  - (C) Watching movies
  - (D) Going shopping
  
2. Which is not true?
  - (A) Watching TV will affect the human relationship.
  - (B) Some images of violence may give children bad examples.
  - (C) Some people think that spending too much time watching TV is good.
  - (D) Watching TV helps people know the news over the world.

筆記欄










## Let's Read – Unit 7

### Riding bikes



Over the past few years, riding a bike has become popular in Taiwan. Riding bikes <sup>①</sup> **not only helps us keep fit, but also it is good for the environment.** You may see many people riding their bikes on the streets on weekends or holidays. Numerous bike shops have popped up in Taiwan's cities. The government has also built a lot of bike paths around cities in order to <sup>②</sup> **let bikers ride safely.**



-  environment：環境
-  keep fit：保持健康
-  numerous：許多的
-  pop up：突然出現、冒出
-  government：政府

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

① not only A but also B 意為「不僅 A 而且 B」，為對等連接詞，可用以連接對等的單字、片語或子句，使用方法如下：

- (1) A 和 B 詞性和時態需「對稱相等」。
- (2) 若是連接兩個子句時則需要逗號。
- (3) 當連接的 A 與 B 是主詞時，句中動詞需和靠近的主詞一致。
- (4) not only 放句首時需搭配「倒裝句」：若連接主要子句並且由 Not only 開頭時，則要用倒裝用法，but 為連接詞不可省略，但 also 為副詞，可省可保留。其句型為：

◎ Not only + 助動詞 + 主詞 + 動詞原形, but 主詞 (also) + 動詞。

◎ Not only + be 動詞 + 主詞, but 主詞 (also) + be 動詞。

② let 是使役動詞，表示「讓/允許某人做某事」，使用句型是 let + 受詞 + 原形動詞。



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II 閱讀測驗



1. Which is not true?
  - (A) Riding a bike has become popular in Taiwan.
  - (B) Riding a bike helps us keep fit.
  - (C) Riding a bike is bad for the environment.
  - (D) Many bike shops have popped up in Taiwan's cities.
2. What has the government done to let bikers ride safely?
  - (A) Built a lot of bike paths around cities.
  - (B) Opened a lot of bike shops.
  - (C) Ridden bikes on the streets on weekends or holiday.
  - (D) The government hasn't done anything.

筆 記 欄







## Let's Read – Unit 8

### Surf the Net



We can learn many things on the Net. For example, we can read the news, plan our trips or buy new clothes. However, we can still find something bad on the Net. <sup>①</sup>**Playing online games becomes** very popular, and <sup>②</sup>**it's easy to make young people get addicted.** Besides, **surfing the Net for a long time** may make your eyes and hands uncomfortable. At last, you may forget to do homework because you <sup>③</sup>**spend too much time surfing** the Net.




-  on the Net：在網路上
-  however：然而
-  addicted：上癮的
-  besides：此外
-  surf the Net：上網
-  uncomfortable：不舒服
-  at last：最後

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① Playing online games 以及 surfing the Net for a long time 皆是動名詞當主詞用。
- ② it's easy to make young people get addicted 的 it 是虛主詞，真正的主詞是後面的 make young people get addicted。make 是使役動詞，而 get 是連綴動詞，這句話的意思是打線上遊戲會使年輕人變得沉溺。
- ③ spend 後面接動詞須改為動名詞，**spend + 金錢/時間 + Ving** 意指花時間或金錢做某事，主詞必須是人。





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II 閱讀測驗



1. What can't we learn on the Net?
  - (A) We can't read the news.
  - (B) We can't plan our travels.
  - (C) We can't sleep.
  - (D) We can't buy new clothes.
  
2. Why playing online games may be bad?
  - (A) Because it's easy to make young people get addicted.
  - (B) Because it becomes very popular.
  - (C) Because we can learn many things on the Net.
  - (D) Because it may make our ears and legs uncomfortable.

筆 記 欄





## Let's Read – Unit 9

### Rick



Rick is a friend of mine at school. He got cancer several years ago. From then on, he <sup>①</sup> **started eating** more vegetables and less meat. <sup>②</sup> **He followed the directions that his doctor gave him.** Last year, he went to the hospital to get shots every week and took medicine every day. Sometimes he couldn't eat and drink. He even wondered <sup>③</sup> **if he would get well again.** He always prayed for good health. One year later, he started getting better and better. Now he is very healthy.



-  cancer：癌症
-  from then on：從那時起
-  follow：遵循
-  direction：指示
-  get shot：打針
-  get well：康復
-  pray for：為...祈禱

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① start 後面可接不定詞或動名詞，意思不變。
- ② He followed the directions that his doctor gave him 此處的 that 是關係代名詞，代替先前出現的名詞 “the directions”，引導關係子句 “his doctor gave him”。
- ③ 從屬連接詞 if 引導從屬子句與主要子句結合形成一個複句。從屬子句在某種程度上是用來修飾主要子句，它與主要子句同樣都有主詞與述語，但主要子句可單獨存在，從屬子句卻無法單獨存在，它必須依靠主要子句，所以才有「從屬」這個稱謂。If 表「是否」，帶領從屬子句做為主要子句的主詞、受詞或補語，絕對不可省略，表示不肯定的事(讓步語氣)；if 帶領的從屬子句不能做為主要子句的主詞。



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II 閱讀測驗



1. What happened to Rick several years ago?
  - (A) He got a car accident.
  - (B) He went to America.
  - (C) He became very healthy.
  - (D) He got cancer.
  
2. Which is said about the writer?
  - (A) The writer is very healthy.
  - (B) The writer got cancer before.
  - (C) The writer has a friend, Rick.
  - (D) The writer went to the hospital to get shots every week.

筆記欄








# Let's Read – Unit 10

## My best friends



I have three best friends. <sup>①</sup> **One is Rita, another is Nick, and the other is Jill.** When we studied at school, we liked to learn together. Rita was <sup>②</sup> **a smart girl who usually had good ideas.** Nick was <sup>③</sup> **a popular boy whom many girls liked.** Jill was the nicest girl who <sup>④</sup> **helped me with my English** all the time. We graduated from the university at the age of twenty. Now we are all married. I'll have a date with them next Sunday. <sup>⑤</sup> **I'm so excited about it.**

 popular : 受歡迎的

 all the time : 一直

 graduate : 畢業

 university : 大學

 married : 已婚的

Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① one . . . another . . . the other . . . : 表示「一個...，另一個...，還有一個...」，總數必須是三個。
- ② Rita was a smart girl who usually had good ideas 的 who 是關係代名詞，代替先前出現的名詞 girl，另一方面引導關係子句“usually had good ideas”來修飾所替代的先行“girl”，具有連接詞的功能。
- ③ Nick was a popular boy whom many girls liked 中的關係代名詞 whom 代替先前出現的名詞“boy”，是關係子句“many girls liked”裡動詞“like”的受詞。
- ④ help 人+with+N 表示幫助人某件事，with 後面接名詞。
- ⑤ 過去分詞當形容詞用，表示「感到~」，主詞通常是有情緒的人或動物。句型為：主詞+beV+過去分詞(形容詞)+介系詞+N，表「對...感到...」。

主詞+be interested in	主詞+be bored with	主詞+be excited about
對...感到興趣	對...感到無聊	對...感到興奮
主詞+be tired of	主詞+be surprised at	
對...感到厭倦	對...感到驚訝	





II 閱讀測驗



1. Who is not the writer's best friend?
  - (A) Rita
  - (B) Rick
  - (C) Nick
  - (D) Jill
  
2. Which is true?
  - (A) Nick was a smart girl who usually had good ideas.
  - (B) Rita was a popular boy whom many girls liked.
  - (C) The writer has a date with best friends next Saturday.
  - (D) Jill was the nicest girl who helped the writer with English all the time.

筆 記 欄










# Let's Read – Unit 11

## A plan for the trip



<sup>①</sup> Sophia has never been abroad. She <sup>②</sup> decided to <sup>③</sup> spend six months traveling this year. She made a plan for her trip. First, she would go to Japan and take a hot spring bath. Second, she wants to visit pyramids in Egypt because they are the wonders of the world. Third, she wants to go to Australia because kangaroos and koalas are her favorite animals. At the end, she would like to visit museums in England. What do you think of it?




-  hot spring : 溫泉
-  pyramid : 金字塔
-  Egypt : 埃及
-  the wonders of the world : 世界奇景
-  Australia : 澳洲

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① Sophia 從未有出國的經驗，故第一句使用現在完成式來表示過去到現在的經驗。句型：主詞+**have/has**+過去分詞+...。
- ② decide 後面接動詞須將第二個改成不定詞 to+V。
- ③ spend 後面接動詞須改為動名詞，**spend**+金錢/時間+**Ving** 意指花時間或金錢做某事，主詞必須是人。





 II 閱讀測驗



1. Where would Sophia not go abroad?
  - (A) Canada
  - (B) Japan
  - (C) Egypt
  - (D) Australia
2. What would Sophia like to do in England?
  - (A) Take a hot spring bath.
  - (B) Visit pyramids.
  - (C) See kangaroos and koalas.
  - (D) Visit museums.

筆 記 欄












## Let's Read – Unit 12

### A good example



Linda is in her third year of junior high school, and she has to <sup>①</sup>**spend most of her time studying** for the entrance exam. In fact, her parents <sup>②</sup>**make her study** all the time. They seldom **let her watch TV**, play computer games or go to the movies with her classmates on weekends. However, Linda has never complained about it because her parents always <sup>③</sup>**cheer her up** when she feels tired. They told her <sup>④</sup>**that knowledge is power**, so Linda has believed that spending more time on her studies will <sup>⑤</sup>**do her good**. Linda always thinks positively. I think that she is a good example for us to follow.



-  junior high school：國中
-  entrance exam：入學考試
-  all the time：一直
-  complain：抱怨
-  positively：積極地

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① 人+spend+時間/金錢+(in) V-ing：花費時間/金錢做某事，主詞須為人。
- ② make、let 是使役動詞，後面接原形動詞，make 有強迫意味，意為叫某人做某事；let 則有允許之意，意為讓某人做某事。
- ③ cheer up 是可分動詞片語，句型：cheer+人+up=cheer up+人。
- ④ They told her that knowledge is power 中的 that 後面所引導的從屬子句當動詞 told 的受詞，名詞子句當受詞時，that 可省略。
- ⑤ do one's good 意為對……有好處。





II 閱讀測驗



1. What is a good example in this reading?
  - (A) People always watch TV.
  - (B) Spending more time on studies.
  - (C) People always complain about their parents.
  - (D) Spending more time on computer games.
  
2. Why does Linda need to spend most of her time studying?
  - (A) Because she is too stupid.
  - (B) Because she is in her second year of junior high school.
  - (C) Because the entrance exam is coming.
  - (D) Because there aren't any televisions in her house.

筆記欄





## Let's Read – Unit 13

### Soft drinks



There are many kinds of drinks in convenience stores. When people walk into a convenience store, they are always attracted by soft drinks. People of all ages almost can choose <sup>①</sup> **drinks which they want**, and then they feel satisfied with drinking them. Teenagers spend more money buying drinks than adults. They like to buy soda pop, juice or canned drink. However, they seldom drink water. Finally, they will put on weight because they have much sugar every day. If you are also one of <sup>②</sup> **the teenagers who drink soft drinks instead of water**, you <sup>③</sup> **had better give up** this bad habit.




-  convenience stores : 便利商店
-  attract : 吸引
-  satisfy : 使滿足
-  adults : 成年人
-  soda pop : 汽水
-  canned drink : 罐裝飲料
-  put on weight : 體重增加
-  instead of : 代替

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① People of all ages almost can choose drinks which they want 中的關係代名詞 which 代替先前出現的名詞 “drinks”，是關係子句 “they want” 裡動詞 “want” 的受詞，通常會被省略。
- ② one of **the teenagers who drink soft drinks instead of water** 中的關係代名詞 who 代替先前出現的名詞 “the teenagers”，另外也引導關係子句 “drink soft drinks instead of water” 來修飾所替代的先行詞 “the teenagers”，具有連接詞的功能。
- ③ had better 表示「最好...」，後面加原形動詞。





 II 閱讀測驗



1. What cannot we buy in convenience stores?
  - (A) Soda pop
  - (B) Juice
  - (C) Canned drink
  - (D) Animals
2. Why do teenagers put on weight in this reading?
  - (A) They have much sugar every day.
  - (B) They eat too much food.
  - (C) They are all too thin.
  - (D) They don't exercise.

筆 記 欄







## Let's Read – Unit 14

### Body Language



Body language is one of the most powerful ways of communication. Some body language is the same all over the world. For example, we smile when we are happy. We cry when we feel sad. However, it does not mean <sup>①</sup> **that all people in the world use the same body language**. Sometimes the same body language means different things in different countries. For example, when Americans agree to something, they make the OK gesture, <sup>②</sup> **which means money in Japan**.



 powerful：強有力的

 communication：溝通

 country：國家

 gesture：手勢

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① **that + 名詞子句**：it does not mean that all people in the world use the same body language 中的 that 當作連接詞，連接前後兩個子句。
- ② 在 they make the OK gesture, which means money in Japan 的句子中，關係代名詞 which 前面加逗點屬於非限定形容詞子句，表示它要修飾的名詞 “OK gesture” 已經很明確。由於主要子句 “they make the OK gesture” 已經是一個很明確而意思也完整清楚的句子，後面的形容詞子句裡的資訊只是順道一提的，對於理解上並沒有影響。





II 閱讀測驗



1. What is one of the most powerful ways of communication in this reading?
  - (A) Cellphone
  - (B) E-mail
  - (C) Body language
  - (D) Letter
2. Which is not true?
  - (A) All people in the world use the same body language.
  - (B) When Americans agree to something, they make the OK gesture.
  - (C) The OK gesture means money in Japan.
  - (D) Sometimes the same body language means different things in different countries.

筆 記 欄





## Let's Read – Unit 15

### Susan



Susan is in the second year of senior high school. She is very good at singing and has won many prizes in the past few years with her beautiful voice. <sup>①</sup>**Although** Susan always gets good grades at school, she does not want to <sup>②</sup>**spend too much time studying**. She loves singing more than studying. Her biggest dream is to become a great singer in the future. Susan's parents have sent her to a music teacher to learn singing, and Susan practices hard every day. <sup>③</sup>**She hopes (that) she can get into a music school** to study singing after she finishes high school.



 good at : 擅長於


### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① although 等同於 though，為連接詞，意為「雖然」，引導副詞子句，修飾主要子句，不得與 but 連用。
- ② spend 後面接動詞須改為動名詞，**spend** + 金錢/時間 + **Ving** 意指花時間或金錢做某事，主詞必須是人。
- ③ She hopes (that) she can get into a music school to study singing 是 **that** + 名詞子句，she can get into a music school to study singing 作為動詞 hope 的受詞，連接詞 that 可省略。

筆 記 欄





 II 閱讀測驗



1. Which is not true about Susan?
  - (A) Susan is a student and she is fond of singing.
  - (B) Susan asks her parents to let her learn singing in order to enter the music school.
  - (C) Instead of studying, Susan wants to spend time singing.
  - (D) Susan is good at studying and singing.
  
2. What can we learn from the reading?
  - (A) One of Susan's parents thinks studying is more important than singing.
  - (B) To become a great singer in the future is Susan's parents' dream, not Susan's.
  - (C) Susan's music teacher thinks Susan has a gift(天賦) for singing, and wants her to learn singing.
  - (D) Both of Susan's parents want her to sing better than before, so they let her learn singing.







## Let's Read – Unit 16

### A letter from Jenny



Today I got a letter from Jenny, my new friend in America. I wrote her last week, and it was my first time to write a letter in English. <sup>①</sup> **I was worried that she wouldn't get my letter.** But she did, and she wrote back a nice long letter. She told me a lot about her family, school life, and the things she likes to do on holidays. <sup>②</sup> **I found we both love watching basketball games** and think of Michael Jordan as the greatest player ever. I can't wait to get a letter from Jenny again. <sup>③</sup> **It's so much fun to share things with a foreign friend.** In my next letter, I will tell her some interesting things about my school.



 think of : 認為、覺得

 as : 作為；當作

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① 在 I was worried that she wouldn't get my letter 句子中，(that) she wouldn't get my letter 放在主要子句 I was worried 後，表示主詞所擔心的事情，連接詞 that 可省略。
- ② I found we both love watching basketball games 中的 we both love watching basketball games 是前面動詞 found 的受詞。作為動詞的受詞時，連接詞 that 可省略，此處即省略了 that。
- ③ 通常當主詞太長，會用 it 代替真正的主詞，把真正的主詞拿到後面，此時 it 就是虛主詞，其句型為：**It + be V + 形容詞 + to + 原形動詞**。在 It's so much fun to share things with a foreign friend 句子中，真正的主詞是 share things with a foreign friend。





II 閱讀測驗



1. What does she did mean?
  - (A) Jenny wrote back a nice long letter.
  - (B) Jenny wrote in English.
  - (C) Jenny got the letter.
  - (D) Jenny told Cindy about her family and school life.
2. Which is said about the writer?
  - (A) The writer is a sports fan.
  - (B) The writer wants to teach Jenny to speak Chinese.
  - (C) The writer often writes to foreign friends in English.
  - (D) The writer will visit Jenny.

筆記欄





## Let's Read – Unit 17

### Christmas presents



<sup>①</sup>Monica used to think <sup>②</sup>the thin old man who lives next to her must be very poor and lonely. <sup>③</sup>She often saw him wearing old clothes and sitting in the park by himself.

Last Christmas, when Monica was jogging in the park, the old man came up to her with a large bag on his shoulder. Monica guessed the old man would ask her for some money or help. But <sup>④</sup>she was surprised to <sup>⑤</sup>find many children following him. The old man took out a box from his bag and said to her with a big smile, “Merry Christmas! I bought presents for everybody. This one is for you.” At that moment, Monica understood her mistake and changed her idea about the old man. <sup>⑥</sup>Since then, she has tried not to judge people by how they look.

 come up : 走近、走到跟前

 take out : 取出……

 judge : 判斷

## Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① used to 意為過去曾經做而現在不再做，後接原形動詞。
- ② the thin old man who lives next to her 中的關係代名詞 who 代替先前出現的名詞 “the thin old man”，引導關係子句 “who lives next to her” 來修飾所替代的先行詞 “the thin old man”，它具有連接詞的功能。
- ③ see 為感官動詞，顧名思義就是使用感覺器官的動詞，其後須接原形動詞或動名詞。
- (1) 感官動詞+受詞+原形動詞(強調整個過程)
- (2) 感官動詞+受詞+動名詞(強調動作正在進行)
- ④ surprised 是 surprise 的過去分詞，在此當形容詞用，描述人的感受，修飾的對象是「人」。而本文句子的過去分詞 surprised 有兩種用法：
- (1) **be surprised at+ N** : 對...感到驚訝
- (2) **be surprised to+ V** : 感到驚訝地...

Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ⑤ find 是不完全及物動詞，無法完整表達意思，所以需要「受詞補語」來補充說明。在 she was surprised to find many children following him 這個句子裡，many children following him 是 find 的受詞補語。
- ⑥ Since then：指「從那時開始，一直持續到現在」，因此本句須使用現在完成式。

筆 記 欄







II 閱讀測驗



1. Why did many children follow the old man?
  - (A) The old man played games with them.
  - (B) The old man gave them Christmas presents.
  - (C) Children played tricks on the old man.
  - (D) Children gave the old man presents.
  
2. Which is true?
  - (A) The old man is poor and lonely.
  - (B) Monica doesn't like the old man.
  - (C) Don't judge people by how they look.
  - (D) Monica bought the old man a present.

筆 記 欄












## Let's Read – Unit 18

### A bad dream



Last night I had a bad dream. In my dream, <sup>①</sup>**I was taken to a room by three strange-looking people.** <sup>②</sup>**They talked to each other in a language I didn't understand.** <sup>③</sup>**I didn't know what they would do to me.** Would they do anything bad? I was so afraid that I started to cry. Suddenly, one of them came up to me and tried to hurt me with a knife. I cried out loudly and then I woke up. Luckily, there were no people around – I was in my own bed.



-  strange-looking : 長相奇怪的
-  suddenly : 突然地
-  come up : 走近、走到跟前
-  cry out : 喊叫
-  and then : 然後

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① 此故事為過去式，所以 be 動詞用過去式來表示。主角是被帶走的，故用被動語態敘述，被動語態的句型為 **be 動詞 + 過去分詞 ..... by + 受格**。介系詞 by+受格是當被動語態中有指明動作的執行者，才需要出現；相反地，若沒有指明動作的執行者，則可省略。
- ② 關係子句中已有主詞，關係代名詞不當主詞時，關係代名詞變成引導子句中的受詞，如本句 They talked to each other in a language (that/which) I didn't know. → 關係代名詞 that/which 當子句中 I didn't know 的受詞，可省略 that/which。
- ③ 問句為附屬子句併入另一個句子中者，稱為間接問句。附屬子句是「名詞子句」性質，當作其前面動詞或介詞的受詞。注意由直接問句轉變為間接問句時，主詞與動詞的位置變化，本文的 what they would do to me 接在主要子句 I didn't know 的後面當受詞用。



II 閱讀測驗



1. What happened to the writer?
  - (A) The writer dreamed a terrible dream last night.
  - (B) The writer slept well last night.
  - (C) The writer dreamed that someone cried loudly.
  - (D) Someone was chasing the writer.
2. Which of the following(下列) was not mentioned(提到) in the reading?
  - (A) The writer was scared about his dream.
  - (B) One of the strange-looking people attempted(試圖) to hurt the writer.
  - (C) The three strange-looking people did something bad to the writer.
  - (D) The three strange-looking people are the writer's friends.

筆記欄





## Let's Read – Unit 19

### Mother's Day



Dear Mom,

I'm sorry that I can't go back home for Mother's Day next week. On that day, I'll have to go to an important meeting with my boss, <sup>①</sup>**who helps me a lot with my work and life here.** But I'll find time to see you at home soon. Mom, <sup>②</sup>**thank you for everything you've done for Tim and me.** After Dad died ten years ago, you had to work in a supermarket in the daytime and in a restaurant at night. But you always gave us two your love and care. <sup>③</sup>**Though** you don't have to work now, I still remember your coming home late and feeling tired in many evenings. Tim is going to finish his studies next month. He said he would move back from school and look for a job near home. I'm glad you won't live by yourself anymore.

## Mother's Day



④ **Let's plan** to take a trip in the near future. It's been years since the three of us took a trip together.

Happy Mother's Day. I love you, Mom

Best wishes,

John



have to : 必須



look for : 尋找



by oneself : 獨自



not ..... anymore : 不再、再也不...

筆 記 欄





Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① 此句 I'll have to go to an important meeting with my boss, who helps me a lot with my work and life here 中的關係代名詞 who 的先行詞是特定的人“my boss”，who 所引導的是非限定性形容詞子句(關係子句)。非限定性形容詞子句常會以一個逗號或一對逗號(位於句子中間時)和句子的其他部分分開。
- ② 文中感謝母親長久以來所做的過去到現在的持續的動作與經驗，因此用現在完成式 **have / has + 過去分詞 (p.p.)**。
- ③ though 等同於 although，為連接詞，意為「雖然」，引導副詞子句，修飾主要子句，不得與 but 連用。
- ④ Let 引導的祈使句表達命令、要求、建議。Let's 是 Let us 的縮寫。用第一人稱「**let's / let us + 原形動詞**」，是包括說話者對兩個人以上提出建議或是命令。





II 閱讀測驗



1. What can we learn about John's mother?
  - (A) She lives by herself now.
  - (B) She still works day and night.
  - (C) She will make a plan to save money.
  - (D) She used to be too busy to care for her children.
  
2. What do we know from the letter?
  - (A) John has two brothers.
  - (B) John is unhappy with his boss.
  - (C) John has to work on Mother's Day.
  - (D) Tim will leave home for his job soon.

筆 記 欄







## Let's Read – Unit 20

### A happy time



<sup>①</sup> **Before I was twelve years old**, my family lived in the mountains. Our house was very far from my school. <sup>②</sup> **It took me one hour to walk to school every morning**. It was a happy time for me because I could meet friends on the way, and we would go to school together. There were just six classes in my school, and only about ten students in each class. We spent most of our time playing; the mountains were our playground. I still remember the different kinds of flowers, the different sounds of birds, and the colors of trees in different seasons – everything was so interesting and beautiful. Even now I still miss my life in the mountains.



far from: 離.....遠



kind: 種類(其後常接 of)



even now: 甚至到現在

## Let's learn — 文法補充站

①從屬連接詞又稱「附屬連接詞」，以從屬連接詞所引導的從屬子句與主要子句結合形成為一個複句。從屬子句在某種程度上是用來修飾主要子句，它與主要子句同樣都有主詞與動詞，但主要子句可單獨存在，從屬子句卻無法單獨存在，它必須依靠主要子句，所以才有「附屬」這個稱謂。表先後順序的從屬連接詞如 before、after、when，放句首時用逗號將其與主要子句隔開，放句中則不需要逗號。

②take 用於花費「時間」，主詞有以下三種可能情形，若句子有出現第二個動詞，只能用不定詞形式。

(1) It + takes + 人 + 時間 + to + 原形動詞

例：It took me one hour to walk to school.

我花了一個小時走到學校。

(2) Ving (動名詞當主詞) + takes + 人 + 時間

例：Walking to school took me one hour.

走到學校花了我一個小時。

(3) 人 + take + 時間 + to + 原形動詞

例：I took one hour to walk to school.

我花了一個小時走到學校。



II 閱讀測驗



1. What can we learn about the writer?
  - (A) The writer still lives in the mountains.
  - (B) The writer's house was far from the writer's school.
  - (C) The writer didn't have many friends.
  - (D) It took the writer ten minutes to walk to school.
  
2. Which of the following(下列) was not mentioned(提到) in the reading?
  - (A) The writer's parents didn't have time to take the writer to school.
  - (B) There weren't many people in the writer's school.
  - (C) The writer played in the mountains with friends.
  - (D) The writer still misses the life in the mountains.

筆 記 欄












## Let's Read – Unit 21

### Lose weight



Billy is one of my classmates in junior high school. Three years ago, he was very heavy, but <sup>①</sup>**he looks wonderful** now. Here is his story about <sup>②</sup>**how he lost weight**. Billy ate a lot of snacks and fast food in his elementary school days. Besides, he did not do much exercise. So <sup>③</sup>**he kept putting on weight**. He became <sup>④</sup>**so heavy that one day** he broke <sup>⑤</sup>**the chair he was sitting on** when he was in class. After this experience, Billy decided to lose some kilograms. First, he went to see a doctor and was asked to avoid fast food. Also, the doctor said he should start exercising. Billy followed the doctor's advice: he stayed away from fast food and snacks for one year, and most important of all, he jogged every day. That is how Billy lost 20 kilos before he entered junior high school.

-  put on weight : 體重增加
-  kilogram : 公斤
-  advice : 建議
-  stay away from : (與某人/某事物)保持距離
-  most important of all : 最重要的

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① look 為連綴動詞，用來描述主詞的狀態，其句型為：**主詞+連綴動詞+主詞補語(形容詞)**。本句 he looks wonderful 的 wonderful 是形容詞當主詞補語，用來描述主詞的狀態。
- ② how he lost weights 為間接問句，直接問句為 How did he lose weight，由直接問句改為間接問句的 wh-疑問句中 含助動詞 do、does、did 時，刪去助動詞並依主詞人稱或時態變化。
- ③ keep 後面接動詞須將動詞改為動名詞型態，意指「持續...」。
- ④ He became so heavy that one day he broke the chair 句子中，so ... that 意為太...以至於...，表因為...(原因)導致...(結果)，本句句型為**主詞+ be 動詞(連綴動詞)+ so +形容詞+ that +子句**。
- ⑤ he broke the chair he was sitting on 子句中的動詞後有接介系詞時，關係代名詞可省略，此處省略了 which/that。



II 閱讀測驗



1. Why did Billy want to lose weight?
  - (A) Because his classmates laughed at him.
  - (B) Because his mom thought he was too heavy.
  - (C) Because he broke the chair he was sitting on.
  - (D) Because he had a bad health.
2. Which of the following should Billy follow?
  - (A) Fast food is not allowed(允許) to eat.
  - (B) Snacks can be eaten every day.
  - (C) It doesn't need to do exercise every day.
  - (D) Eating less is the best way to lose weight.

筆記欄













## Let's Read – Unit 22

### Animals



<sup>①</sup>**Susan was a woman who hated animals.** She never wanted to keep any pets at home. To her, all animals were dirty and boring. Susan could never understand <sup>②</sup>**why people would like to have cats or dogs in the house.** It was so stupid! Last month Susan's daughter, Penny, came home from school with a kitty in a box. Susan was very angry. But Penny said that it was her homework. Her teacher asked each student to take care of an animal and learn to get along with it, so Susan had to say yes. It was fun for Penny at the beginning, but then she got lazy and <sup>③</sup>**forgot to do** her homework. It became Susan's homework. She gave it food and water every day <sup>④</sup>**and found that the kitty was in fact not dirty.** She even talked to it! It was not boring or stupid! Now Susan is having a good time with "her" kitty. She named it Nine. And she is going to buy <sup>⑤</sup>**another one** to make a pair.

-  keep : 飼養
-  take care of : 照顧、留意
-  get along with : 相處
-  at the beginning : 開始
-  but then : 然而、不過
-  in fact : 事實上、實際上
-  have a good time : 過的愉快；玩得高興
-  make a pair : 配成一雙(一對)

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① Susan was a woman who hated animals 中的關係代名詞 who 代替先前出現的名詞 “a woman”，引導關係子句 “who hated animals” 來修飾所替代的先行詞 “a woman”。
- ② why people would like to have cats or dogs in the house 為間接問句，直接問句為 why would people like to have cats or dogs in the house，由直接問句變成間接問句時，wh-疑問句中情態助動詞 would 須與主詞對調。
- ③ forget 可接不定詞和動名詞，但是意思不相同。
  - (1) forget+ to(不定詞) 表忘記做某事(事情還沒做)
  - (2) forget+ V-ing(動名詞) 表忘記做過某事(事情已經做過了)

Let's learn — 文法補充站

④ and found (that) the kitty was not dirty 的句子中，the kitty was not dirty 當動詞 found 的受詞，連接詞 that 可省略。

⑤ another 為不特定的單數代名詞，未限制範圍，意思為「任何另外一個」。

筆 記 欄







II 閱讀測驗



1. Why was Susan so angry when she first saw the kitty?
  - (A) The kitty bit her.
  - (B) She liked dogs better.
  - (C) She did not want any animals in her house.
  - (D) The kitty was the animal she hated most.
  
2. What happened to the kitty in the end?
  - (A) It got sick.
  - (B) It had a baby.
  - (C) It became Susan's pet.
  - (D) It was sent to a pet shop.

筆 記 欄







## Let's Read – Unit 23

### Helping others



Dad could not drive me to school this morning, so I had to take the bus. On the bus I saw an old man. <sup>①</sup>**He looked very weak.** There were many people on the bus, but no one gave him a seat. I stood up and <sup>②</sup>**gave my seat to him.** He thanked me and asked me about my name and my school. We talked happily. Later, in the first class, Mr. Du came in and asked me to go to the front. I was a little afraid. Then <sup>③</sup>**he told the class what I did on the bus this morning.** He knew it because he got a phone call from the old man. <sup>④</sup>**Mr. Du said that I could be a good example to my classmates.** I was so happy! It was really a good day for me.



 have to : 必須

 there is/are : 「有」的意思

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① 連綴動詞 look 用來描述或確認主詞的狀態，其用法為：主詞+連綴動詞+主詞補語(形容詞)。
- ② 授與動詞之後接兩個受詞，直接受詞(物)和間接受詞(人)。直接受詞和間接受詞會隨著擺放位置不同，而跟著搭配不同的介系詞：
  - (1) 主詞+授與動詞+人+物
  - (2) 主詞+授與動詞+物+介系詞+人
- ③ he told the class what I did on the bus this morning 為間接問句，what I did on the bus this morning 接在主要子句 he told the class 後面當動詞 told 的受詞。注意由直接問句轉變為間接問句時，主詞與動詞的位置變化。
- ④ Mr. Du said (that) I could be a good example 的句子中，I could be a good example 為動詞 said 的受詞，連接詞 that 可省略。





II 閱讀測驗



1. What did the writer do on the bus?
  - (A) He fell and got hurt.
  - (B) He called his teacher.
  - (C) He talked to the driver.
  - (D) He gave his seat to an old man.
  
2. Who is He?
  - (A) Mr. Du
  - (B) The old man
  - (C) Charlie's father
  - (D) Charlie's classmate

筆記欄





## Let's Read – Unit 24

### A Lost ring



Long time ago, a girl named Doris lost her ring.

**① She felt so bad that she could not sleep well.**






When Doris turned over in her bed, she found that the horse in the picture on the wall was moving. She was very surprised, so she got out of bed to have a closer look. When Doris touched the head of the horse, **② she was pulled into the picture!** Doris was sitting on the back of the running horse! **③ It was so**

**exciting to ride a horse in the beautiful sky,** but

**④ Doris did not know where the horse would take her.** Finally, they stopped in front of an old church.

There Doris found a gift bag. She opened the bag and saw her ring inside. Doris was very happy.

When she put on the ring, she woke up from her dream. At that moment, Doris could not believe her eyes-the ring was there back on her finger!

-  turn over : 翻身 ; 側翻
-  get out of : 從... 中出來 ; 離開
-  in front of : 在..... 前面
-  put on : 穿上、戴上
-  wake up : 醒來

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① She felt so bad that she could not sleep well 句子中，so ... that 意為太...以至於...，表因為...(原因)導致...(結果)，本句句型為主詞 + 一般動詞 + so + 副詞 + that + 子句。
- ② Doris 是被拉進畫裡的，且整篇文章的時態是過去式，故使用過去被動式。用法為：be 動詞+過去分詞.....by +受格。
- ③ It was so exciting to ride a horse in the beautiful sky 句子中因為主詞太長，用虛主詞 it 用來代替真正的主詞，真正的主詞則是句尾的 ride a horse in the beautiful sky。
- ④ Doris did not know where the horse would take her 為間接問句，where the horse would take her 接在主要子句 Doris did not know 後當動詞 know 的受詞。注意由直接問句轉變為間接問句時，主詞與動詞的位置變化。





II 閱讀測驗



1. According to(根據) the reading, why was Doris so upset?
  - (A) She couldn't find her ring.
  - (B) Her ring was stolen by the horse.
  - (C) She couldn't find her ring which was her birthday gift.
  - (D) She left her ring in the church.
  
2. What happened to Doris in the end?
  - (A) Doris knew the black horse would take her to the church because her ring was left there.
  - (B) Doris is too scared to enjoy riding a horse.
  - (C) The black horse was real. It helped Doris to find her ring.
  - (D) Doris didn't lose her ring.

筆 記 欄





## Let's Read – Unit 25





### Teacher Hsieh



One day our teacher, Teacher Hsieh, walked up to Ted. <sup>①</sup>**Without** saying anything, she took Ted to the washroom. Slowly, Teacher Hsieh washed his hands and told him that he should keep himself clean. She did that every day for one month. Finally, Ted understood.

<sup>②</sup>**Now I am also a teacher**, and Teacher Hsieh's love has given me a good example to follow. I always <sup>③</sup>**remember to teach** my students by showing them the right ways to do things. And most important of all, I always remember to give them more time to learn and to grow up.



-  walk up to : 走近、走上前去
-  without : 沒有
-  most important of all : 最重要的
-  by : 經由、藉由

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① without 為介系詞，意為「沒有、無」，本身已有否定意味，不須再接任何否定句。介系詞後面遇到動詞要改為動名詞，其結構為：  
**without + N / V-ing**。
- ② 作者因以前老師給他一個榜樣，讓他成為一名老師，加上下一句有提到教導學生，故表示作者正從事老師的工作，其文法使用現在式。
- ③ remember 可接不定詞和動名詞，但是意思不相同，用法同之前提過的 forget。  
  
(1) **remember + to**(不定詞)記得去做某事(事情還沒做)  
  
(2) **remember + V-ing**(動名詞)記得已做過了(事情已經做過了)





II 閱讀測驗



1. What do we know from the reading?
  - (A) Teacher Hsieh didn't like students who were dirty, so she took Ted to a washroom.
  - (B) The writer didn't like Ted because he wasn't clean.
  - (C) It's important for students to give them chances to learn.
  - (D) Giving students more time to grow up isn't necessary.
  
2. What does the reading say about Ted?
  - (A) He didn't know how to kept himself clean.
  - (B) He was the boy who was very clean.
  - (C) He wasn't clean because he didn't like to keep clean.
  - (D) Ted asked the teacher to help him to wash hands.

筆記欄









## Let's Read – Unit 26

### Jimmy's diary



Today our father took us to Mr. Lin's farm. When we got there, <sup>①</sup> **we saw goats walking around** and eating the grass. <sup>②</sup> **Mr. Lin let his goats walk freely outside.** He even touched their faces and talked to them like a father. Also, Mr. Lin only fed his goats with fresh grass and spring water from nature. He took good care of his goats so he could sell people the best goat milk. When he milked the goats, he even let us try. <sup>③</sup> **It was really exciting to get fresh goat milk from the goats by myself!** When we were going to leave, <sup>④</sup> **Mr. Lin gave each of us a bag of cheese.** <sup>⑤</sup> **It tasted wonderful!**




-  like：像、如
-  take care of：照顧、留意
-  by oneself：獨自一人
-  a bag of：一袋

## Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① see 是感官動詞，用法為感官動詞+受詞+原形動詞/動名詞。
- (1) 感官動詞+受詞+原形動詞(強調事實或結果)
  - (2) 感官動詞+受詞+動名詞 V-ing(強調主動、進行)
- ② 使役動詞 let 表示使、讓的意思。使役動詞是強調或命令另一個動作的發生，其用法為：**let** +人/物+原形動詞。
- ③ It was really exciting to get fresh goat milk from the goats by myself 的 It 是虛主詞，它代替真正的主詞，真正的主詞是句尾的 get fresh goat milk from the goats by myself。
- ④ 授與動詞之後接兩個受詞，直接受詞(物)和間接受詞(人)。直接受詞和間接受詞會隨著擺放位置不同，而跟著搭配不同的介系詞：
- (1) 主詞+授與動詞+人+物
  - (2) 主詞+授與動詞+物+介系詞+人
- ⑤ It tasted wonderful 的 taste 是連綴動詞，用來描述主詞的狀態，其用法為主詞+連綴動詞+主詞補語(形容詞)。





 II 閱讀測驗



1. What did Jimmy do on the farm?
  - (A) He helped to milk the goats.
  - (B) He sold goat milk for Mr. Lin.
  - (C) He learned how to make cheese.
  - (D) He collected fresh grass for Mr. Lin.
2. What did Mr. Lin NOT do for his goats?
  - (A) He fed them with spring water.
  - (B) He touched and talked to them.
  - (C) He played music when they ate.
  - (D) He let them walk freely on the farm.

筆 記 欄










## Let's Read – Unit 27

### My mother



My mother is always busy. During the day, she sits in front of the computer and writes stories for children. <sup>①</sup>**Mom always says that writing is the most important thing in her life.** She enjoys it a lot and also gets pay for her writing. <sup>②</sup>**That makes her happy** because she has three daughters to bring up. Mom always tries to finish her writing before we get back in the evening. By doing so, she has more time to be with us. Mom loves talking and reading with us, but she hates cooking and cleaning. So we have learned how to do housework since we were very young. <sup>③</sup>**Mom is always busy writing and taking care of us,** but she is always smiling. To me, my mother is the most beautiful woman in the world.

-  in front of : 在.....前面
-  housework : 家事
-  bring up : 扶養
-  by : 經由、藉由
-  take care of : 照顧、留意

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① Mom always says that writing is the most important thing in her life 的句子中，that 所引導的子句 writing is the most important thing in her life 為動詞 say 的受詞，連接詞 that 可省略。
- ② That makes her happy 的 make 是使役動詞，此處用法為：  
**make + 人/物 + 形容詞**，表示使處於某種狀態。
- ③ **be 動詞 + busy + 動名詞** 表示忙於做某事。與前者有差不多用法有：  
**be 動詞 + busy + with + 名詞**，也是忙於某事的意思。





II 閱讀測驗



1. What does the writer try to say in the reading?
  - (A) Her mother is a busy but happy woman.
  - (B) She hopes to be a writer like her mother.
  - (C) She should study harder to make her mother happy.
  - (D) Her mother should learn how to use the computer better.
  
2. What does **That** mean in the reading?
  - (A) Getting payment(報酬) for her writing.
  - (B) Sitting in front of the computer.
  - (C) Having three daughters to bring up.
  - (D) Being the most beautiful woman in the world.

筆記欄









## Let's Read – Unit 28

### A special plan



My elder brother and his classmates had a special plan. <sup>①</sup>**They took care of an old woman who was already ninety years old.** They helped her clean the house and <sup>②</sup>**brought her food.** They told jokes for her when they visited her. <sup>③</sup>**Their actions really made the old woman happy** and touched her heart. She always sits in front of her house and waits for them every day. Now <sup>④</sup>**the old woman is getting happier and happier** because of their love and help.



-  take care of : 照顧
-  bring : 帶.....給某人
-  make + 受詞 + happy : 使.....快樂
-  touch one's heart : 讓.....感動

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① They took care of an old woman who was already ninety years old 中的關係代名詞 who 代替其前面的 “old woman”，引導關係子句 “was already ninety years old” 來修飾前面的先行詞 “old woman”。
- ② 授與動詞 bring 之後接兩個受詞，直接受詞(物)和間接受詞(人)。直接受詞和間接受詞會隨著擺放位置不同，而跟著搭配不同的介系詞：
  - (1) 主詞+授與動詞+人+物
  - (2) 主詞+授與動詞+物+介系詞+人
- ③ Their actions really made the old woman happy 此處用法為：  
**make + 人/物 + 形容詞**，表示使處於某種狀態。
- ④ the old woman is getting happier and happier 的 get 是連綴動詞，用來形容主詞的狀態，句型為：**主詞+連綴動詞+主詞補語(形容詞)**。





II 閱讀測驗



1. What is the special plan?
  - (A) Preparing a birthday party for an old woman.
  - (B) Taking care of an old woman.
  - (C) Telling jokes for poor students.
  - (D) Cleaning an old man's house.
  
2. Who did this special plan?
  - (A) The writer.
  - (B) The writer and the writer's brother.
  - (C) The writer's brother and his classmates.
  - (D) The writer and the writer's classmates.

筆記欄









## Let's Read – Unit 29

### Kelly's bakery



It was 11 p.m., and Kelly walked out of her bakery. She turned and looked at her store one last time. A few hours later, people would come and clean out everything in the store. A young woman had bought it. <sup>①</sup>**She was going to change it into a flower shop.** Before it was bakery, <sup>②</sup>**this place used to be a small coffee shop.** Kelly worked in the shop as a waitress. But taking orders was never Kelly's dream; baking was. When <sup>③</sup>**she knew (that) her boss planned to sell the shop,** she borrowed money and bought it. Kelly's bakery had been open for thirty years. <sup>④</sup>**She had wanted the bakery to be a family business.** But her son was never interested in baking. Kelly did not want her business in a stranger's hands, so after some serious thinking, she decided to close it.

-  clean out : 打掃
-  as : 作為 ; 以...身分
-  waitress : 女服務生
-  take order : 點單

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① 整篇文章皆以過去時態呈現，而 Kelly 的店在當下尚未變成花店，是「將來」會變成花店，故使用過去未來式表達。
- ② used to 意為過去曾經做而現在不再做，後接原形動詞。
- ③ she knew (that) her boss planned to sell the shop 句子中，that 之後所引導的子句 her boss planned to sell the shop 是前面動詞 knew 的受詞，連接詞 that 可省略。
- ④ 本篇全篇為過去式，Kelly 希望麵包店能夠曾為家族事業，一直持續到過去某個時間點，因此使用過去完成式，過去完成式指持續到過去某個時間為止的動作。





II 閱讀測驗



1. What did Kelly do when she was young?
  - (A) She was a boss of the coffee shop.
  - (B) She was a baker.
  - (C) She was a waitress.
  - (D) She was a boss of the flower shop.
  
2. What do we know from the reading?
  - (A) The coffee shop was bought by Kelly.
  - (B) Now the bakery's boss is Kelly's son.
  - (C) The bakery is a family business.
  - (D) The young woman bought the coffee shop, and it would be turned into the bakery.

筆記欄





## Let's Read – Unit 30

### Andy's story



The story happened three months ago. Andy was on a bus that was packed with almost everyone in the city. <sup>①</sup> **Andy was going to meet his friend Ken to see a show.** And then Ken called and said he couldn't come. "This is not what I planned for Saturday!" Andy thought. The odor on the bus was terrible; the man in front of Andy smelled like dead fish. <sup>②</sup> **While Andy was feeling sad for himself,** a boy called his name. Andy didn't recognize him at first. Then Andy was surprised to find that he was Ted, his old neighbor. <sup>③</sup> **Andy hadn't seen Ted in years.** They used to play together every day when they were kids. They were happy to see each other, so they decided to have dinner together. With Ted, Andy became happy again on the bus.

-  pack with : 塞滿
-  odor : 氣味
-  in front of : 在...前面
-  like : 像、如
-  recognize : 認出
-  at first : 起初、當初
-  each other : 彼此、互相

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① 文章中提到 Andy 坐公車，並即將和朋友碰面看表演。所以和朋友見面是還沒發生的事，用未來式呈現。但整篇文章為過去式，故使用過去未來式。
- ② while 指在「某個期間」。while 接的從屬子句通常為過去進行式，或表達一段過去時間的子句用過去簡單式，而主要子句以過去簡單式呈現。
- ③ 這篇文章是過去式，而 Andy 遇到 Ted 之前都沒有遇到他，故用過去完成式 **hadn't** + 過去分詞來表達。







II 閱讀測驗



1. What do we know about Andy in the story?
  - (A) Andy likes to take a bus because he could see many kinds of people on the bus.
  - (B) Andy was unhappy on the bus because Ken couldn't see a show.
  - (C) Andy met Ken who was Andy's old neighbor on the bus.
  - (D) Andy was happy about meeting his friend Ted to see a show.
  
2. Which is NOT true about the story?
  - (A) The bus was packed with many people.
  - (B) Andy was going to meet Ted to have dinner.
  - (C) Andy didn't like the air on the bus.
  - (D) Andy met his old neighbor on the bus.

筆記欄








## Let's Read – Unit 31

### Katy's problem



Katy has a problem with her homework. They have to do it in a group. <sup>①</sup> **It has to be finished** this Thursday, but <sup>②</sup> **David, the boy in our group, has done nothing helpful.** Every time they talk about the work with him, he always says, “Don't worry. I'll do it later.” But he seldom does his job. And when he does, he does it the wrong way. Someone has to do it for him again. What's worse is when Ms. Lin asks about their group, David always tells her that others don't work hard enough. She's really mad at David about this.



-  talk about：談論、談到
-  mad at +人/事：對某人/事生氣
-  what's worse：更糟的是

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① 作業是被完成的，此處採用被動式，句型為：  
**beV + 過去分詞 + by + 受格。**
- ② 文中指出其中的男孩 David 一直以來都沒做什麼事，故用現在完成式 has done nothing helpful。本句中 David 及 the boy in our group 是同位語，同位語指在一個「名詞或名詞相等語」之後緊跟著另一個的「名詞或名詞相等語」，後一個「名詞或名詞相等語」用來說明(不需要逗號隔開)或補充(需要逗號隔開)前一個「名詞或名詞相等語」。





II 閱讀測驗



1. What does this mean?
  - (A) Speaking at the wrong time.
  - (B) Talking too much about himself.
  - (C) Saying something bad about the group.
  - (D) Making excuses for being late for group meetings.
  
2. What do we know from the reading?
  - (A) Katy should let David know how she feels.
  - (B) David does more than others.
  - (C) Ms. Lin thinks the group doesn't work hard.
  - (D) David should be put in another group.

筆記欄





## Let's Read – Unit 32

### Mike's interview



Here is what Mike said about his life changes in an interview.

“I am the oldest kid in Rosario Landing. <sup>①</sup>**People who go there** usually want younger kids, babies even, because babies remember little about their birth parents, and it's easier for them to become close to their new parents. I felt happy for those who left with their new families. I really did. But it got harder to be happy when you were never the one to go. I never thought Katy and David would pick me. <sup>②</sup>**After spending a few afternoons with me,** they decided to take me home. It's never easy to have a stranger in your life. Amy is nice, but she's too polite, like I was just one of her parents' friends. We talk, but not very warmly.

## Mike's interview



If there's anything I can do to make her feel easier with me, I'll try. I want to, because, for the first time in my life, I feel that I belong somewhere."

 decide to : 決定

 like : 像、如

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① People who go there usually want younger kids 中的關係代名詞 who 代替先前出現的名詞 "People", 引導關係子句 "who go there" 來修飾所替代的先行詞 "People", 它具有連接詞的功能。
- ② 分詞構句 : After spending a few afternoons with me 為從屬連接詞的子句, 當其與主要子句的主詞相同, 這時可省略從屬子句的主詞, 從屬連接詞後面的動詞加上 V-ing。







II 閱讀測驗



1. From the interview, what do we know about the children at Rosarios Landing?
  - (A) They do not live with their parents.
  - (B) They are not treated kindly.
  - (C) They have serious learning problems.
  - (D) They were born there.
2. What can we learn about Mike from the interview?
  - (A) He shares a room with Amy now.
  - (B) He hopes to get close to Amy.
  - (C) He misses his friends in Rosario Landing.
  - (D) He finds his new life is easier than he thought.

筆記欄










## Let's Read – Unit 33

### A beautiful town



Heartland is a beautiful town, and <sup>①</sup> **cars and motorcycles are not allowed**. The town is famous for its blue sky and fresh air. The weather there is nice and warm all the year, so trees and flowers grow well in all seasons. I went to Heartland last month and stayed there for five days. Every morning I woke up to the songs of birds. Then I would take a walk or ride a bicycle along the country roads. Orchards and gardens were everywhere. Flower shops and coffee houses were also on the way. Every night from my window I could see bright stars in the sky, and I would go to sleep with the smell of grass. The five-day holiday in Heartland gave me <sup>②</sup> **a lot of surprises**. <sup>③</sup> **I hope (that) I can go there again someday and spend more time there.**

-  be famous for : 以...而聞名
-  wake up : 醒來
-  take a walk : 散步
-  orchard : 果園
-  everywhere : 到處

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① 車跟摩托車是不被允許的，此處須用被動式句型：  
**be V + 過去分詞 + by...**。
- ② a lot of = lots of : 數量形容詞，其後接可數名詞和不可數名詞。
- ③ I hope (that) I can go there again someday and spend more time there  
是 **that + 名詞子句**，I can go there again someday and spend more time there 作為動詞 hope 的受詞，連接詞 that 可省略。





II 閱讀測驗



1. If the writer is talking to friends about Heartland, what will she/he say?
  - (A) Taxis in Heartland are very convenient.
  - (B) The sky in Heartland is very clear.
  - (C) Life in Heartland is fast and modern.
  - (D) The Christmas snow in Heartland is beautiful.
2. Which is most UNLIKELY(不可能) to be found in Heartland?
  - (A) A factory that makes motorcycles.
  - (B) A shop that fixes bicycles.
  - (C) A flower shop that sells flowers.
  - (D) A market that sells fresh fruit.

筆記欄





## Let's Read – Unit 34

### One evening



One evening, my dad asked me to buy some bread for dinner. It was dark and cold outside. I rode a bike to a store near my school. When I left the store, <sup>①</sup>**it got even darker**, so I got on my bike right away. Then I found a woman <sup>②</sup>**in a white dress** riding a scooter after me. She followed me for a long time. I rode very fast and started to cry for help, but no one was there. I was <sup>③</sup>**too scared and too tired to ride** any faster. At last, I gave up. The woman stooped in front of me and said, “Why were you riding so fast, Ken? It’s dangerous!” I looked at the woman. “Oh! It’s you, Mom! You really scared me. Dad said you wouldn’t be back for dinner tonight!”



 get on : 搭乘(交通工具)

 give up : 放棄

 stoop : 俯身

 put on : 穿上、戴上

 look at : 看

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

① it got even darker 的 got 為連綴動詞，用來描述主詞的狀態，其用法為：**主詞+連綴動詞+主詞補語(形容詞)**。


② 介系詞 in 在此處是穿、戴的意思。此介系詞放在名詞後面修飾名詞，形成介系詞片語。介系詞片語必須放在名詞後面修飾，與單字形容詞放在名詞前修飾不同。

③ I was too scared and too tired to ride any faster 中的 too...to...表示太...以至於不能夠...，其用法為：**主詞+ be 動詞+ too + 形容詞 + to + 原形動詞**。







 II 閱讀測驗



1. Why did Ken go out that night?
  - (A) To look for his mother.
  - (B) To go to cram school.
  - (C) To buy some food.
  - (D) To ride a bike.
  
2. Why was Ken riding fast on his way home?
  - (A) His father asked him to go home soon.
  - (B) It was getting darker and colder.
  - (C) Someone was following him.
  - (D) He was hungry.

筆 記 欄





## Let's Read – Unit 35

### Isadora Duncan



<sup>①</sup> **Isadora Duncan was born** in America in 1877. <sup>②</sup> **She was a great dance teacher who enjoyed dancing at an early age**, and even began teaching other children to dance when she was only six. Duncan was called the mother of modern dance because she brought lots of new ideas into the dancing of her time. She believed that dance is life itself and comes from the heart. Duncan also said that dance belongs to everyone, rich and poor, young and old. She surprised the people of her time by dancing in comfortable clothes and without shoes on. She broke the rules in many ways and gave dance a new language. Now <sup>③</sup> **people who are interested in modern dance** are still getting new ideas from this great teacher.

 be interested in : 對...感興趣

➔ *Let's learn* — 文法補充站 ➔

- ① 人不會自己出生，是被生出來的，故使用被動式 **be V+過去分詞**。
- ② She was a great dance teacher who enjoyed dancing at an early age 中的關係代名詞 who 代替先前出現的名詞 “a great dance teacher”，引導形容詞子句 “who enjoyed dancing at an early age” 來修飾所替代的先行詞 “a great dance teacher”。
- ③ people who are interested in modern dance 中的關係代名詞 who 代替先前出現的名詞 “people”，引導形容詞子句 “are interested in modern dance” 來修飾所替代的先行詞 “people”。

筆 記 欄





II 閱讀測驗



1. What did Duncan think of dance?
  - (A) It is a hobby that needs strong shoes.
  - (B) It should be learned at an early age.
  - (C) It could be enjoyed more in a theater.
  - (D) It belongs everyone.
2. What does a new language mean in the reading?
  - (A) New rules her selling dance tickets.
  - (B) New ideas about dancing.
  - (C) A new word for dancing.
  - (D) A new kind of dance music.

筆記欄









## Let's Read – Unit 36

### Weak bodies



In the art world, many artists with “weak” bodies have shown us a “strong” power in their great works of art. Take Frida Kahlo for example. She was a healthy girl <sup>①</sup> **until she was knocked down by a bus at the age of twelve.** Much of her body was seriously hurt, but her mind wasn't. In her paintings, we can feel her strong love of art and life. <sup>②</sup> **Another** example is Christy Brown. He was born in bad health, and the only part of his body that could move was his left foot. In his autobiography, Brown wrote what happened in his life and how he began to draw pictures with his left foot. And don't forget Stevie Wonder. He became blind soon after he was born, but he is now a popular singer and songwriter. Their stories tell us that the most important thing in life is not what we have, but what we make of it.

-  artist : 藝術家
-  take ... for example : 以...為例
-  knock down : 擊倒；撞倒
-  autobiography : 自傳

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① until+一段時間/一個句子：表示直到...為止。
- ② another 為不特定的單數代名詞，未限制範圍，意思為「任何另外一個」。

## 筆記欄







**I 英翻中練習**

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II 閱讀測驗



1. What is the writer trying to say?
  - (A) HISTORY always repeats itself.
  - (B) Art is the best medicine for a weak mind.
  - (C) We should try to make the best use of our lives.
  - (D) It takes more than hard work to make a great artist.
  
2. What does autobiography mean?
  - (A) A movie about great writer's lives.
  - (B) A book of a person's life by that person.
  - (C) A videotape that teaches how to write stories.
  - (D) A picture with the painter's name on the bottom.

筆記欄





## Let's Read – Unit 37

### Small Rice, Big Dream



Two years ago, a small town in Changhua (彰化) started to grow healthy rice. The healthy rice was not grown by farmers but by students from a small elementary school of only about fifty people.

The idea of growing rice came from the school teachers. <sup>①</sup> **When making teaching plans, the teachers decided to teach students to grow healthy rice on school land.** <sup>②</sup> **They wanted the students to get closer to the land and learn to help each other when doing the rice farming outside the classroom.**

What's better, the school made money from selling the rice and giving farming classes to the public. With the money, the school could help <sup>③</sup> **students who wished to go to foreign countries someday.**

 come from : 來自


 each other : 互相

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① 分詞構句：When making teaching plans 為從屬連接詞的子句，當其與主要子句的主詞相同，這時可省略從屬子句的主詞，從屬子句的動詞就改為 V-ing。
- ② 在 They wanted the students to get closer to the land and learn to help each other when doing the rice farming outside the classroom 的句子中，when doing the rice farming outside the classroom 是從屬連接詞的子句，當它與主要子句的主詞相同，這時可省略從屬子句的主詞，從屬子句的動詞就改為 V-ing。
- ③ students who wished to go to foreign countries someday 的關係代名詞 who 代替先前出現的名詞 “students”，引導形容詞子句 “who wished to go to foreign countries someday” 來修飾所替代的先行詞 “students”。





 II 閱讀測驗



1. What is the reading about?
  - (A) A successful teaching plan.
  - (B) A new way of cooking rice.
  - (C) A language class for farmers.
  - (D) A famous teacher from a small town.
  
2. Which is said in the reading?
  - (A) Farming makes students healthy.
  - (B) Farming helps the school make money.
  - (C) The school bought the land for the farming classes.
  - (D) It is important for farmers to make good use of land.

筆 記 欄





## Let's Read – Unit 38

### Nick Foster's new book



Here is the preface of Nick Foster's new book Married to Food.

#### Preface

My mother was lousy at cooking. To her, cooking was more like an exciting experiment. You put some of this and some of that in a pot, and you wait and see what will happen. “No experiments, no experiences.” is what she would say when her experiment did not turn out good, and I heard that a lot.





My father was a good cook, and he loved to cook, too. He often said that he got my mother to marry him with a table of delicious food, not with a beautiful ring. “A family needs only one good cook,” he said.

Now I am a cook myself. And I have my own restaurant. <sup>①</sup> **I learned how to cook from my father**, of course.

## Nick Foster's new book



From him, I learned the art of cooking. But I did learn one thing from my mother. It's her famous saying: "No experiments, no experiences."

-  preface : 前言
-  lousy : 糟糕的
-  experiment : 實驗
-  turn out : 結果是

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① 在 I learned how to cook from my father 的句子中，主要子句是 I learned，主詞是 I，而下一句 how to cook from my father 的主詞也是 I，兩句的主詞相同，此時可以省略第二句的主詞 I 跟助動詞形成 wh-不定詞片語，其用法為：主要子句+疑問詞+ to +原形動詞。若將 wh-不定詞片語還原成名詞子句：I learned how I can cook from my father，省略了主詞及助動詞。





II 閱讀測驗



1. What does it mean when someone is lousy at something?
  - (A) They think it is important.
  - (B) They are not interested in it.
  - (C) They are famous for it.
  - (D) They cannot do it well.
2. What can we learn from the preface?
  - (A) How Foster started his own restaurant.
  - (B) What Foster's mother taught him about cooking.
  - (C) When Foster's father married Foster's mother.
  - (D) How Foster learned the art of cooking from his father.

筆記欄





## Let's Read – Unit 39

### Answer questions



Below is how four students answered their teacher's question in class.

Lily: I like shopping and talking to people. I think  
① **I can learn how to do business.** Maybe selling clothes is a good business for me.

Ryan: My hobbies are playing computer games and making friends online. We often share our funny stories by e-mail. I guess I will learn more about computers and make super-smart(超智能) computer programs.

Bill: My parents have kept lots of pets since I was little. We've experienced many things together, good and bad; happy and sad. Those stories have always stayed in my mind. One day, I will share them with people by drawing and writing books.

## Nick Foster's new book



Anna: Though my mom and two sisters are all doctors, I'm sure I will stay as far away from a hospital as I can. I hate being sick, and <sup>②</sup>**I'm afraid of seeing** sick people looking weak and sad. I'll keep strong by playing my favorite sport, tennis, every day. One day I'll join the national team and be another Lu Yen-Hsun(盧彥勳).



online : 線上



by : 經由、藉由

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① I can learn how to do business 是 wh-不定詞片語，其用法為：主要子句+疑問詞+ to +原形動詞。若將 wh-不定詞片語還原成名詞子句：I can learn how I can do business，省略了主詞及助動詞。
- ② be afraid of：介系詞 of 後面接名詞，若出現動詞的話，動詞要加 ing 變成動名詞。



II 閱讀測驗



1. What question did the teacher most likely(可能) ask in class?
  - (A) “What do you want to do in the future?”
  - (B) “What’s your plan for the coming vacation?”
  - (C) “What do you like to talk about with your friends?”
  - (D) “What’s your favorite thing to do with your family?”
  
2. What do we know from the reading?
  - (A) Lily is good at making clothes.
  - (B) One of Bill’s parents is an animal doctor.
  - (C) Ryan enjoys meeting people on the Internet.
  - (D) Anna was once very sick and stayed in the hospital for a long time.

筆 記 欄





## Let's Read – Unit 40

### Water is important



In many places of the world, water is not just about one's everyday needs. In countries like Tanzania (坦尚尼亞), water is hard to get, and the job of collecting water falls on women's shoulders. Girls are often kept home from school to collect water while their brothers stay at school studying. Studies show <sup>①</sup>**Tanzanian girls who live 15-minute away from clean water** <sup>②</sup>**spend 12% more time at school** than those who live an-hour away. More time spent collecting water means less time for learning. For these girls, “Knowledge is power” is not just words; it is a sad fact in real life. With less time spending at school, their chances of getting well-paid jobs are small, and they often have no voice in important matters, like who to marry. These girls are often married into poor families.

## Water is important



They have little money or knowledge to take care of their children, who often end up dying young. For the baby girls who are lucky enough to live, their life may still center around “water,” just like their mothers.

 take care of : 照顧


 end up : 結束

### Let's learn — 文法補充站

- ① Tanzanian girls who live 15-minute away from clean water 的關係代名詞 who 代替先前出現的名詞 “Tanzanian girls”，引導形容詞子句 “who live 15 minutes from clean water spend 12% more time at school” 來修飾所替代的先行詞 “Tanzanian girls”。
- ② spend 12% more time at school 的句型 **spend** + 時間 + 介系詞 + 地方 (名詞)，其意思是在這個地方花的時間，介系詞會根據要表達的地點而改變。





 II 閱讀測驗



1. What is the reading mostly about?
  - (A) Why it is important to save water.
  - (B) How water may give a country power.
  - (C) How water may play a part in one's future.
  - (D) Why it is hard to get water in poor countries.
  
2. What do we know from the reading?
  - (A) Children in poor countries die from drinking dirty water every day.
  - (B) Girls who spend less time at school have a harder life when they grow up.
  - (C) Girls in countries like Tanzania are often paid less for the same job than the boys are.
  - (D) Children from poor families are often kept from school to take care of younger children.



