



6 JUNE
2021

大家說英語

Let's Talk in English



2021

108 課綱核心素養

JUNE CONTENTS



© Jeff Chao
© Shutterstock.com

Let's Talk in English Reading Level:

★ LOW ★★ MEDIUM ★★★ HIGH

June page 10

1 2 AROUND TOWN

Renting Cars and Bikes 租借交通工具

● SUPER 光碟講解 [1, 2] 朗讀 [31, 32]

◆ 多元文化 ◆ 創新應變

June page 14

3 4 CULTURE

Will You Marry Me? 你願意跟我結婚嗎?

● SUPER 光碟講解 [3, 4] 朗讀 [33, 34]

◆ 國際理解

June page 18

7 VISUAL

Taking the Train 解讀火車時刻表

ACTIVITY

● SUPER 光碟講解 [7] 朗讀 [35]

◆ 系統思考

June page 20

8 9 HEALTH

Skin Care 護膚必知

● SUPER 光碟講解 [8, 9] 朗讀 [36, 37]

◆ 規劃執行

June page 24

10 LANGUAGE

Run, Run! 由「Run」構成的片語

● SUPER 光碟講解 [10] 朗讀 [38]

◆ 溝通表達

June page 26

11 eREPORT

Dragon Boat Racing 端午賽龍舟

● SUPER 光碟講解 [11] 朗讀 [39]

◆ 多元文化 ◆ 團隊合作

Using Let's Talk	踏進大家說英語的世界	3
Contents	目錄	4
Bulletin Board	活動告示板	6
Welcome to LTE	LTE小天地	7
Calendar Phrases	每日一句	8
GEPT	全民英檢測驗	58
Translation	翻譯	62
Key Words	生字頁	1, 79

June page 30

14 15 SMALL TALK

Let's Play a Conversation Game! 來玩對話遊戲!

● SUPER 光碟講解 [14, 15] 朗讀 [40, 41]

◆ 自我精進 ◆ 人際關係

June page 33

16 ENTERTAINMENT

K-Pop 韓國流行音樂

● SUPER 光碟講解 [16] 朗讀 [42]

◆ 媒體素養

June page 36

17 18 TECHNOLOGY

A Smart Home 智能家居

● SUPER 光碟講解 [17, 18] 朗讀 [43, 44]

◆ 科技資訊

June page 40

21 HOW TO

How to Braid Hair 吸睛辮子髮型

● SUPER 光碟講解 [21] 朗讀 [45]

◆ 規劃執行 ◆ 創新應變

June page 44

22 23 SERIES

Anita Case: The Mask 案管員安妮塔：面具失蹤案

● SUPER 光碟講解 [22, 23] 朗讀 [46, 47]

◆ 系統思考 ◆ 解決問題

June page 48

24 25 TRAVEL

South Korea 南韓一遊

● SUPER 光碟講解 [24, 25] 朗讀 [48, 49]

◆ 多元文化 ◆ 國際理解

June page 52

28 29 FOOD

Time for Pizza! 淺談披薩!

● SUPER 光碟講解 [28, 29] 朗讀 [50, 51]

June page 56

30 TALK ABOUT IT

Is That Joke Funny? 那個笑話好笑嗎?

● SUPER 光碟講解 [30] 朗讀 [52]

◆ 溝通表達 ◆ 道德實踐



Using 踏進大家說英語的世界

Let's Talk in English

Level 課文難易度

分為
初、中、高
三級

Conversation 會話

請先看今日會話
預覽關鍵字
的用法

More Information 字彙小補帖

增加你在字彙上的
認識

Grammar Point 句型解析

介紹並解釋各種
文法句型

Useful Tip 文法提示

在語文用法上
提供使用要訣

Use It 句型運用

每日一句型可
依照例句多加
練習使用

Questions 今日問題

每天都有可依
照例句多加練
習使用

朗讀雲

聆聽每日課文
Scan the code to
listen to the audio
reading for
each article



How do you use *Let's Talk in English*? First, **read** the lesson and **underline** the words you don't know. Next, **listen** to the lesson. Try to understand the main idea. Finally, **check** your dictionary and **practice** what you have learned.

Conversation A

(in the office)

Susie: Hey, Greg. **How do you use Let's Talk?**

Greg: First, **read** the lesson and **underline** the words you don't know.

Susie: Can I **check** the words in the dictionary?

Greg: Not yet. Just try to guess the meaning of the words. Next, **listen** to the lesson.

Key Words

read (v) [rid] 閱讀

First, you can **read** the magazine.

underline (v) [ˌʌndəˈlaɪn] 在...下畫線

Next, **underline** the words.

listen (v) [ˈlɪsən] 聽；傾聽

You should **listen** to the lesson.

check (v) [tʃek] 查看；檢查

I will **check** the dictionary later.

practice (v) [ˈpræktɪs] 練習

I **practiced** answering the questions.

Conversation B

Susie: What if I can't understand the teachers?

Greg: You don't have to understand every word. Just listen for the main idea. When you are finished, check the underlined words in the dictionary.

Susie: Is that all?

Greg: No. You should also **practice** what you have learned.

Susie: Thanks, Greg! Now, **Let's Talk in English!**

More Information

main idea (n) [men][aɪˈdiə] 主要的想法

Use It

How do you . . . ?

• **How do you** answer this question?

• **How does he** say this word?

Write your own!

Questions

1. Which words do you underline?

2. How do you use *Let's Talk*?

Explain.

一步學英文

1 Before the Lesson 上課之前

- ☐ 先閱讀中文翻譯
- ☐ 大聲朗讀英文課文
- ☐ 在不理解的單字下畫線
- ☐ 不必馬上查字典
- ☐ 聽聽老師的講義

2 During the Lesson 上課時

- ☐ 每天至少收聽一次
- ☐ 不必聽懂每一單字
- ☐ 聽懂課文的內容
- ☐ 大聲朗讀單字及片語

3 After the Lesson 上課之後

- ☐ 將字彙與單字讀給老師聽
- ☐ 練習課文內容的單字
- ☐ 大聲朗讀課文



Welcome to LTE

大家說英語 YouTube 頻道



Susie is a reporter at LTE TV. She has a lot of pets and loves having fun.



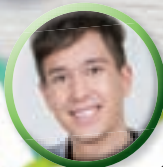
Megan is a producer at LTE TV. She is married and has a son. She loves nature.



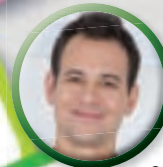
Tina is from Colorado. She works in the office. She likes traveling.



Greg is from Atlanta. He is the host of LTE TV. He loves music and tennis.



James is a sports reporter. He likes sports, cooking and playing games.



Matt is a reporter at LTE TV. He is from North Carolina and likes trying new things.

SPECIAL LESSONS



HOW TO

Meet How-to Howie. Follow the steps to do something simple.

SERIES

Anita Case is on the job. Can she find the answer?



6 REPORT

Visit somewhere interesting. Or learn something more about Taiwan!

VISUAL

Can you read an ad, chart or schedule? Then try the Activity!

TALK ABOUT IT

There's a problem. What do you do?

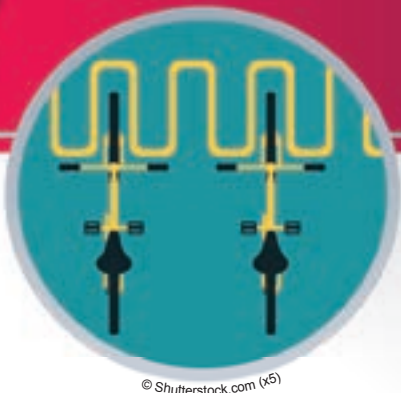
Calendar Phrases



MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI
Calendar Phrase 每天播出， 天天學 生活好句！	1 ▶ Don't you own one? 你不是有一個嗎？	2 ▶ And it's good exercise, too! 而且也是很好的運動！	3 ▶ They're a nice couple. 他們是很棒的一對。	4 ▶ What do they do? 他們會做什麼事？
7 ▶ Is it on time? (火車)會準時嗎？	8 ▶ Thanks, I'm trying. 謝謝，我盡量。	9 ▶ That's important. 這點很重要。	10 ▶ I ran out of eggs. 我沒有蛋了。	11 
14 ▶ I can't think of anything. 我什麼都想不到。	15 ▶ I can never win. 我從來都贏不了。	16 ▶ It's really popular. 這真的很受歡迎。	17 ▶ You can do that? 你可以這樣做？	18 ▶ That's enough. 這樣就夠了。
21 ▶ Take a section. 拿一部分。	22 ▶ We still have a lot of time. 我們還有很多時間。	23 ▶ I'm surprised. 我太驚訝了。	24 ▶ It sounds like a wonderful place. 那聽起來像是個很棒的地方。	25 ▶ Did you go anywhere else? 你還去了其他地方嗎？
28 ▶ Fine with me. 我都可以。	29 ▶ Different people like different things. 大家各有喜好。	30 ▶ You don't have to. 你不需要。		



Renting Cars and Bikes



© Shutterstock.com (x5)

1



by Ruth Devlin / PAGE DESIGN BY MARIA CHEN

You don't **own** a car, and you need one. What can you do? You can rent one! You can also rent a **truck** or a **van**. You can rent it for just one day or for a week or more. In most **places**, you need to be 21 years old to rent. You also must have a credit card and a driver's **license**. Sometimes you can drive the car very far. But other times there is a **limit**. You can only drive a certain number of **miles** or **kilometers**.



Grammar Point


So I need a **bigger** car.

bigger 為單音節短母音形容詞 big 之比較級，需重複字尾再加 -er：

- The weather is getting hotter and hotter. 天氣越來越熱了。
- Sandy looks a lot thinner. 仙蒂看起來瘦很多。

Conversation A

(in the office)

- Tina: Hey, Greg, where is the best place to rent a car?
- Greg: **Why do you want to rent a car?** Don't you **own** one?
- Tina: Yes, but it's not very big. I have four friends coming to visit.
- Greg: And you want to take them **places**.
- Tina: That's right. So I need a bigger car. 
- Greg: Well, maybe you should rent a small **van**.
- Tina: That's a good idea.



Conversation B

- Greg: I rented a **truck** from EZ Rental on First Street. Their prices were good.
- Tina: What did you need to rent the truck?
- Greg: A driver's **license** and a credit card. And you have to be 21.
- Tina: That's no problem. How far can you drive the car?
- Greg: There is no **limit** on the number of **miles** or **kilometers**.
- Tina: That's good. I'll go talk to them.

Questions

1. Why does Tina need a bigger car?
2. What things do you rent?



2



Sometimes it's fun to rent a bike or a **scooter**. You can rent a bike in a city. Many cities have bike **lanes** and special bike paths. The cost of renting a bike is not always the same. It **depends** on the place, the kind of bike and the amount of time. You can also rent a bike in some **national** parks or **scenic** areas. If you prefer something with power, you can rent a scooter. Scooters are often **for rent** on islands or near beach areas.

Conversation A

(outside)

- Matt: Well, should we rent bikes and ride around the city?
- James: Sure. There are bike **lanes** on many of the streets.
- Matt: Let's see. **How much does it cost to rent a bike for a couple of hours?**
- James: That **depends** on the kind of bike.
- Matt: Let's rent city bikes.
- James: OK. That will cost us each \$25 for three hours.
- Matt: That should be fine.



AROUND TOWN

JUNE 1, 2

Conversation B

James: When I go to beach areas, I sometimes rent a **scooter**.

Matt: Scooters do have more power.

James: But usually I prefer a bike. 

Matt: Me, too. There are bikes **for rent** in some **national** parks.

James: You can rent bikes in a lot of **scenic** areas.

Matt: You get to really enjoy the scenery when you ride a bike.

James: And it's good exercise, too!

Key Words

own (v) [ɒn] 擁有
*Hazel **owns** two dogs.*

truck (n) [trʌk] 小貨車；卡車
*I like to drive my **truck**.*

place (n) [ples] 地方
*We visited many **places** in France.*

limit (n) [ˈlɪmɪt] 限制
*You can buy three. That's the **limit**.*

mile (n) [maɪl] 英里
*The school is two **miles** from here.*

kilometer (n) [kɪˈlɒmɪtə] 公里
*How many **kilometers** did you walk today?*

scooter (n) [ˈskutə] 速克達(前有腳踏墊無須跨坐的機車)
*We rode our **scooters** to the market.*


lane (n) [len] 車道
*This street has four **lanes**.*

depend (v) [dɪˈpend] 由...決定，取決於...
*My answer **depends** on the weather.*

national (adj) [ˈnæʃənəl] 國家的
*Let's visit the **national** museum.*

for rent (idiom) [fɔːr][rent] 出租
*There are boats **for rent** here.*

Questions

1. How much will James and Matt pay to rent bikes for three hours?
2. Do you ever rent a bike? When? 



Grammar Point

But usually I **prefer** a bike.

動詞 **prefer** 意即「更喜愛」，後面接名詞、不定詞 to + 原型動詞或是動名詞：

- Do you prefer summer or winter?
你比較喜歡夏天還是冬天？
- Jerry likes hiking, but I prefer going to the movies.
傑瑞喜歡健行，但我比較喜歡去看電影。

More Information

van (n) [væn] 廂型車


license (n) [ˈlaɪsəns] 執照

scenic (adj) [ˈsɪnɪk] 風景優美的

Use It!

Why do you want to . . . ?

- Why do you want to stay home?
- Why do you want to get a new job?

 Write your own!

How much does it cost to . . . ?

- How much does it cost to go to the concert?
- How much does it cost to fly to South America?

 Write your own!



© Shutterstock.com



Will You Marry Me?

by Ruth Devlin / PAGE DESIGN BY VITALIA CHANG

3

★★



When a man and a woman want to **marry**, the man usually proposes to the woman. In America, the man gives the woman a **diamond ring**. The woman wears the ring on her left hand. But in some countries, the woman wears an engagement ring on her right hand. It is usually a **simple** gold or **silver** ring. In Chile, engagement rings aren't just for women. Both the man and woman wear rings on the right hand. They move the rings to the left hand on the wedding day.



© Garrett Hart / ORTV

Conversation A

(in the office)

- Megan: Wow, James. Look at this engagement ring. Isn't it pretty?
- James: That's a really big **diamond**! Whose ring is it?
- Megan: It's my friend's engagement ring. Her boyfriend proposed to her last weekend.
- James: That's great. **When will they marry?**
- Megan: Sometime next summer. They will set the date later this year.
- James: You must be happy for them.
- Megan: Oh, yes! They're a nice couple.



© Shutterstock.com (x2)

Conversation B

- James: Engagement customs are different around the world.
- Megan: I know. Women wear engagement rings on the left hand in some countries.
- James: And in other countries, they wear them on the right hand. 🦉
- Megan: Do Chinese women wear engagement rings?
- James: Most don't. But many wear **simple** gold or **silver** wedding rings.
- Megan: Interesting. And in Chile, both men and women wear engagement rings.

Questions

1. In which country do men and women both wear engagement rings?
2. Do you like to wear rings? Why or why not?



Grammar Point

And in other countries, they wear them on the right hand.

限定詞 **other** 意即「其他的」，後面接不可數名詞或複數名詞：

- Besides apples, I don't eat any other fruit. 除了蘋果，我不吃其他的水果。
- Could you please show me some other hats? 你能給我看其他一些帽子嗎？



4

★★★



In Ghana, the man proposes just a week before the wedding! He **knocks** on the door of the woman's parents' home. Then he asks to marry their daughter.

In Japan, the families of the **bride** and **groom** meet at a special engagement ceremony. They exchange nine gifts. Each gift is a **symbol** of a wish for the couple, such as long life and **healthy** children.

Money is sometimes part of an engagement. Sometimes the woman's family gives money to the man's family. Other times, the man's family gives money to the woman's family.



© Shutterstock.com (x2)



Conversation A

(in the Jungle Café)

Tina: Engagement and wedding customs are so interesting.

Matt: Really? I don't know anything about them. 🦉

Tina: Well, June is a month for weddings, so I'm reading about them!

Matt: **What have you learned?**

Tina: In Ghana, there is a knocking ceremony. A man goes to the woman's parents' house. He **knocks** on the door and asks to marry their daughter.

Matt: That's a fun custom.

Conversation B

Tina: In Japan, the **bride** and **groom** meet at a special engagement ceremony.

Matt: What do they do?

Tina: They exchange nine gifts. Each gift is a **symbol** of a wish for the couple.

Matt: Such as long life or **healthy** children?

Tina: That's right.

Matt: Is money sometimes part of an engagement?

Tina: Yes. The woman's family may give money to the man's family. Sometimes it's the other way.

Matt: Oh, interesting!

Questions

1. What happens in the knocking ceremony?
2. When do you exchange gifts? 🦉

Want to try something harder? Try *Studio Classroom*!



I don't know anything about them.

不定代名詞 **anything** 意即「任何東西、任何事情」，常用於否定句或疑問句中：

- It was too foggy. We couldn't see anything.
霧太濃了，我們什麼也看不見。
- Did you hear anything from Sam?
你有聽到任何山姆的消息嗎？

Key Words

marry (v) ['mæri] 娶，嫁；（和...）結婚
*Kim and Mike will **marry** on Saturday.*

diamond (n) ['daɪ(ə)mənd] 鑽石
*That big **diamond** is beautiful.*

ring (n) [rɪŋ] 戒指
*She wears **rings** on her right hand.*

simple (adj) ['sɪmpəl] 樸素的；簡潔的
*Wear something **simple**, nothing fancy.*

silver (adj) ['sɪlvə] 銀質的；銀色的
*She wrote with a **silver** pen.*

knock (v) [nɒk] 敲（反覆地）
*Please **knock** on the door.*

bride (n) [braɪd] 新娘
*A **bride** looks beautiful at her wedding.*

groom (n) [grum] 新郎
*The **groom** was late to his wedding.*

symbol (n) ['sɪmbəl] 象徵；標誌
*A rose can be a **symbol** of love.*

healthy (adj) ['helθi] 健康的
*Everyone wants to be **healthy**.*



Complete the crossword puzzle below.

Across

4. The _____ wears a white dress.
6. The ring has a big _____.
7. Bob and Jill will _____ in a church.
8. Yesterday Andy _____ to his girlfriend.

Down

1. He puts a _____ on her finger.
2. A lot of people came to the _____.
3. The bride and _____ are kissing.
5. _____ customs are different around the world.

(Answers on page 74.)

More Information

propose (v) [prə'pɒz] 求婚

engagement (n) [ɪn'ɡedʒmənt / ɛn'ɡedʒmənt] 訂婚

ceremony (n) ['serə,moni] 典禮

Use It!

When will they . . . ?

- **When will they** finish their work?
- **When will they** come home?

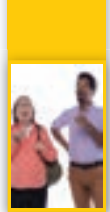
Write your own!

What have you . . . ?

- **What have you** done?
- **What have you** said to her?

Write your own!





TAKING THE TRAIN

◆ by Linda M. Chung / PAGE DESIGN BY MARIA CHEN



You're taking the train. What is your **destination**? Do you know your train number? What kind of train are you taking? Is it an **express** train? Which train **track** is it? Check the schedule. What's the **status**? Is it **on time**? Get to the **platform** early. Don't miss your train!

Train Information

Time	Number	Train	Destination	Status	Track
12:08	6537	Empire	Smallville	On Time	5
12:13	82	Regional	Washington	On Time	7
12:28	732	North Line	Springfield	On Time	11
12:35	163	South Line	Rockford	Delayed	8
12:40	151	East Line	New Town	On Time	10
12:45	164	Express	Franklin	Delayed	1

Conversation A

(at a train station)

- Susie: Which train do we take, Greg?
Greg: Let's look at the train schedule.
Susie: There are so many trains.
Greg: Yes, this is a busy train station.
Susie: Is our train the **express** train at 12:45?
Greg: Is the **destination** Franklin?
Susie: Yes.
Greg: That's our train. Is it **on time**?
Susie: Oh, no!
Greg: What is it?
Susie: The **status** says delayed.



Conversation B

- Greg: That's not good.
Susie: Maybe it's only a few minutes late.
Greg: I hope so. Which train **track** is it?
Susie: It's track number 1.
Greg: That's good. We don't have to walk very far.
Susie: Are we going to the **platform** now?
Greg: Yes. But I have to use the restroom first.
Susie: Good idea. I can go, too.

Questions

1. What is Greg and Susie's destination?
2. Where do you take the train to?

Key Words

destination (n) [ˌdestəˈneɪʃən] 目的地；終點
Our weekend **destination** is the beach.

express (adj) [ɪkˈspres] 特快的；快速的
I am taking an **express** train tonight.

track (n) [træk] 軌道（鐵路）
The train is on **track** 4.

on time (idiom) [ən/ɔn][taɪm] 準時
Please arrive **on time**.

platform (n) [ˈplætˌfɔrm] 月臺
Wait on the **platform** for the train.

More Information

status (n) [ˈstætəs] 狀態

Use It!

Which . . . ?

- Which bike do you want?
- Which song can you sing?

Write your own!



Useful Tip

Good idea.

名詞 idea 意即「主意，想法」：

- A: Hey! Let's go swimming here!
嘿！我們來這裡游泳吧！
B: Good idea!
真是個好主意！
- That sounds like a good idea.
聽起來像個好主意。

ACTIVITY

Fill in the answers. Use the train information on p.18.

1. The time now is 12:30. Peggy takes the next on-time train. Which train does she take?
Train number _____ at _____ : _____
2. Jeff is going to visit his grandparents. They live in Kent. Kent is one stop before Smallville. What is the name of his train?

3. Sandy has an interview in Washington. What track does she go to?
Track _____
4. Which train goes to Springfield?
Train number _____
5. Is train 163 on time?

(Answers on page 74.)



Skin Care

by Manya Cramer
PAGE DESIGN BY VITALIA CHANG

How should you take care of your skin? First, **clean** your face with gentle soap and warm water in the morning. Then gently **pat** your skin dry with a towel. Don't rub it. Second, put **moisturizer** **all over** your face. Use a **light** moisturizer in warm months and use a heavier moisturizer in cold months. Follow the same **steps** in the evening, too. Your skin repairs itself while you **sleep**. So sleep well. Take care of your skin. It's important!

Conversation A

(in the Jungle Café)

Megan: Hey, James. **Your skin looks great today!**

James: Thanks, Megan.

Megan: Are you doing something different?

James: I'm trying to take better care of it.

Megan: How?

James: First, I **clean** my face with gentle soap and water.

Megan: Good.

James: Then I gently **pat** the skin dry. After that, I put **moisturizer** **all over** my face.

Megan: **A light** one? That's better for summer.

James: I know.

Conversation B

Megan: You're doing a good job taking care of your skin, James.

James: Thanks. I'm trying.

Megan: What do you do in the evening?

James: I follow the same three **steps**. What do you do to take care of your skin?

Megan: I try to **sleep** well!

James: What does that do?

Megan: Your skin repairs itself while you sleep.

James: That's good to know! 🦉

Questions

1. What does Megan do to take care of her skin?
2. How do you take care of your skin?



Useful Tip

That's good to know!

英文常見說法 That's good to know 意即「很高興知道、幸好我知道」：

- A: We're not alone. 我們並不孤單。
- B: That's good to know. 很高興知道。
- That's good to know that we still have time. 很高興知道我們還有時間。



Your skin protects you and keeps you warm or **cool**. You should do more to take care of it **besides** cleaning it. When you're in the sun, wear **sunscreen**. Also, try to stay in the **shade** when the sun is the strongest. Avoid smoking. It can make your skin look older. Don't take very long showers or use hot water on your skin. That can remove **natural** oils from your skin. Have a time limit for your **bath** or shower. And use warm water rather than hot water.

Conversation A

(in the studio)

Greg: Welcome to the program, Dr. Tanner!

Tanner: Thank you, Greg.

Greg: You're a skin doctor.

Tanner: Yes. Our skin is amazing! It keeps us warm or **cool**. 🦉

Greg: How can we take care of it **besides** cleaning it?

Tanner: Always wear **sunscreen** when you're out in the sun.

Greg: That's important.

Tanner: **You should stay in the shade when the sun is strong.**



Grammar Point

It keeps us warm or cool.

動詞 keep 意即「使保持」在某種狀態，後接形容詞：

- Exercise keeps people healthy. 運動讓人保持健康。
- Keep the cake refrigerated. 蛋糕要保持冷藏。

BAD FOR SKIN



Very hot showers



UV Light



Smoking



Not enough sleep



© Shutterstock.com (x3)

Key Words

clean (v) [klin] 清潔；打掃

*Remember to **clean** the bathroom.*

all over (idiom) [ɔl][ʻovə] 全部；到處

*There are clothes **all over** this room.*

light (adj) [laɪt] 清爽的；清淡的

*The tea is very **light**.*

step (n) [stɛp] 步驟

*Can you solve the problem in two **steps**?*

sleep (v) [slɪp] 睡覺

*I'm tired. I want to **sleep**.*

sleep (n) [slɪp] 睡眠

*Do you get enough **sleep**?*

cool (adj) [ku:l] 涼爽的，涼快的

*The fan keeps me **cool**.*

besides (prep) [br'saɪdz] 而且；除...之外還有...

*What do you want **besides** chips?*

shade (n) [ʃed] 陰涼處

*They stood in the **shade** of a tree.*

natural (adj) [ˈnætʃərəl] 天然的

***Natural** gas has no smell.*

bath (n) [bæθ] 泡澡；沐浴

*I prefer taking **baths** to taking showers.*

More Information

pat (v) [pæt] 輕拍

moisturizer (n) [ˈmɔɪstʃəˌraɪzə] 保濕霜；潤膚乳

sunscreen (n) [ˈsʌnˌskrin] 防曬乳

Use It!

... **looks** ...!

• That dress **looks** amazing!

• The weather **looks** terrible today!

Write your own!

You should ... when ...

• **You should** visit there **when** you have time.

• **You should** ask the teacher **when** you're at school.

Write your own!

Conversation B

Greg: What else can we do to protect our skin?

Tanner: Have a time limit for your **bath** or shower. And don't use very hot water.

Greg: Why not?

Tanner: Hot water can remove **natural** oils from your skin.

Greg: It can probably burn your skin, too.

Tanner: Yes, it can, if the water's too hot.

Greg: Anything else?

Tanner: Yes. Get enough sleep and don't smoke.

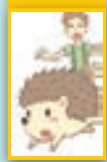
Greg: Thank you, Dr. Tanner.

Questions

1. Why is hot water bad for your skin?

2. How do you protect your skin? 🐼





Run, Run!

by Linda M. Chung / PAGE DESIGN BY VITALIA CHANG
ILLUSTRATED BY ARNOLD LEE




© Shutterstock.com

Isn't English great? You can put two easy words together and get a different meaning. For example, try putting another word with the word "run." When you **run across** something, you find it accidentally. When you **run after** something, you chase it. If someone **runs away**, they leave or escape. When you **run out** of something, you don't have any more of it. And when you **run into** someone, you meet them without planning it.

I **ran out** of eggs.

Conversation A

(in the studio)

Susie: How is your day, Greg? 

Greg: It's a little busy.

Susie: Oh, yeah?

Greg: This morning I **ran out** of eggs. So I went to the store to get more.

Susie: So you bought eggs?

Greg: No, I didn't get to the store. I **ran into** an old friend on the way.

Susie: How nice!

Greg: It was very nice. I met his pet hedgehog.

I **ran into** an old friend.

How is your day, Greg?

疑問句 How is your day? 為問候語，用以問候與關心對方，亦可以過去式來問候：

- Hi, Steve. How is your day?
嗨，史提夫，你今天好嗎？
- Kids, how was your day at school?
孩子們，今天在學校過得怎樣？

The hedgehog **ran away**.

Conversation B

Susie: What a fun pet!

Greg: Yes. I was playing with it. But it **ran away**.Susie: Oh, no. Did you **run after** it?Greg: Yes. **We spent a long time searching for it.**


Susie: Oh, my.

Greg: **We ran across** some other animals.

Susie: But did you find the hedgehog?

Greg: We finally did. Now I'm tired and hungry. I never got breakfast.

Questions

1. What did Greg run out of?
2. What do you run after? 

I **ran across** some other animals.I **ran after** the hedgehog.

Key Words

run across (phr v) [rʌn][ə'krɒs]

意外看到／找到（某人、事物）

I **ran across** the story in the newspaper.**run after** (phr v) [rʌn][ə'ftə] 努力追逐Sarah is always **running after** her kids.**run away** (phr v) [rʌn][ə'weɪ] 逃走The cat heard us and **ran away**.**run out** (phr v) [rʌn][aʊt] 用完；賣光The store **ran out** of pies.**run into** (phr v) [rʌn][ɪntu] 巧遇（某人）I **ran into** Millie yesterday.

Use It!

We spent . . .

- **We spent** an hour searching for your gift.
- **We spent** a day by the ocean.

 Write your own!



© Shutterstock.com (x2)

11
★★★



DRAGON BOAT RACING

♦ by Campbell Chang and Ruth Devlin / PAGE DESIGN BY MICHELLE TI

Dragon Boat Festival is one of the biggest Chinese **holidays** of the year. Each year people celebrate Dragon Boat Festival on the fifth day of the fifth month on the Chinese lunar calendar. The festival usually falls sometime in June. Some countries have a day off on Dragon Boat Festival. It is a day to remember the famous poet Qu Yuan and to enjoy watching dragon boat races.



Team
positions



Flag catcher

Drummer

Paddlers

Steersperson



Dragon boat racing started in ancient China, but it is now an international sport. Cities around the world **host** dragon boat races each year. Teams work together to paddle a long boat called a dragon boat. The first team to reach the finish line and get their **flag** wins!

Most people on a dragon boat team paddle. They sit on both sides of the boat. The steersperson at the back of the boat controls the direction of the boat.



© Jeff Chao ORTV



The drummer and flag catcher sit in the front of the boat. The drummer hits the **drum** and encourages the team. Everyone must paddle together. The better a team can move together, the smoother and faster the boat can go. 🦉 When the boat **reaches** the finish line, the flag catcher grabs the flag. **This shows that the team has finished the race!** It takes a lot of practice for a dragon boat team to finish well.

Questions

1. Who wins a dragon boat race?
2. Would you like to race in a dragon boat?
Why or why not? 🦉

Want to try something harder? Try *Studio Classroom!*



Grammar Point

The better a team can move together, the smoother and faster the boat can go.

句型 The + 形容詞比較級 ..., the + 形容詞比較級 ..., 意即「一件事越是發生, 另一件事也會一起發生」:

- The sooner you start, the quicker you finish.
越快開始, 越早結束。
- The harder you try, the better you'll do.
努力越多, 做得越好。

Key Words

- dragon** (n) ['dræɡən] 龍
*Roger reads books about **dragons**.*
- holiday** (n) ['hɒlɪ.de] 節日
*Chinese New Year is his favorite **holiday**.*
- host** (v) [hɒst] 主辦; 主持
*They are **hosting** a big dinner tonight.*
- flag** (n) [flæg] 旗幟
*The Japanese **flag** is red and white.*
- drum** (n) [drʌm] 鼓
*Don't hit the **drum** yet.*
- reach** (v) [ritʃ] 到達, 抵達
*What time did you **reach** the school?*

More Information

- lunar calendar (n) ['lunə]['kæləndə] 農曆
- poet (n) ['poɪt] 詩人
- paddle (v) ['pædəl] 用槳划船
- steersperson (n) ['stɪəz.pɜːsən] 舵手

Use It!

This . . . that . . .

- **This** shows **that** everyone agrees.
- **This** means **that** all the work is done.

Write your own!





Let's Play a Conversation Game!

14



by Ruth Devlin / PAGE DESIGN BY MARIA CHEN



Alphabet word games are fun. Try one! One game is I'm Going on a **Picnic**. One person starts with "a." He says, "I'm going on a picnic. I'm bringing apples." The next person takes a **turn**. She uses "b." She says, "I'm going on a picnic. I'm bringing apples and bread." The next person **thinks** of a "c" word. He **repeats** the first two things and adds a "c" word. The game **continues** to the letter "z."



Conversation A

(in the office)

James: I'm bored.

Susie: Then let's play a game. Let's play I'm Going on a **Picnic**.

James: OK, I can try it. I like picnics.

Susie: I can start. I'm going on a picnic. I'm bringing apples. Now you use "b."

James: I'm going on a picnic, I'm bringing bread.

Susie: No. You **repeat** apples. Then add bread.

James: Oh, I see!



Useful Tip

Oh, I see!

常見用句 I see. 意即「我懂了、我明白了」，用來表示了解對方所說的話：

- A: Sam works from home. You won't see him in the office.
山姆在家工作，你不會在辦公室見到他。
B: I see.
我知道了。
- A: I always stay with my grandparents in the summer.
我暑假都會去祖父母家住。
B: I see.
原來如此。

Conversation B

(a few minutes later)

Susie: . . . raisins, sandwiches, toast and . . .
Oh, boy. What food begins with "u"?

James: I can't **think** of anything.

Susie: I know! An umbrella!

James: You can't eat an umbrella!

Susie: No. But it gives shade. Your **turn**.

James: I get "v." Hmm . . . I know. Vinegar!

Susie: **You have to say everything.**

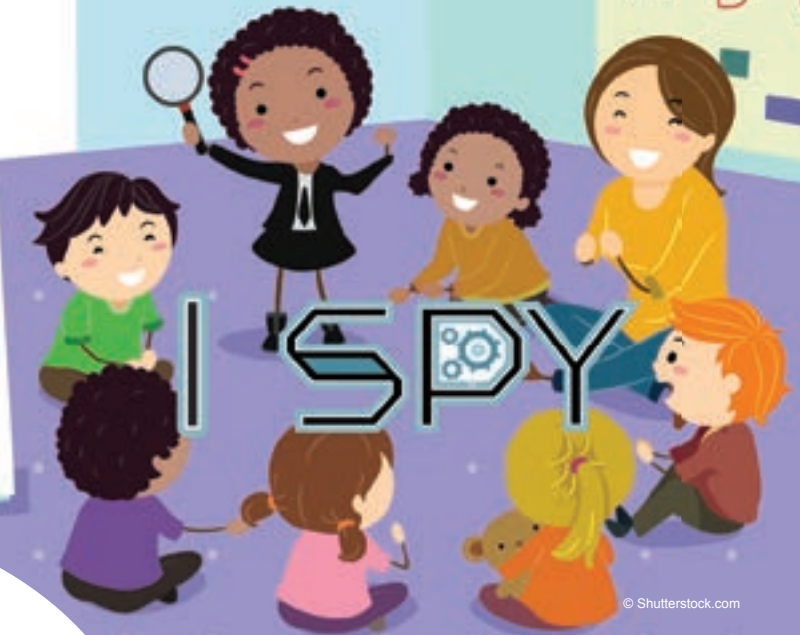
James: Oh, right.

Susie: The game **continues** to the letter "z."

James: OK . . .

Questions

1. What game are they playing?
2. What games do you play?



Conversation A

(in the Jungle Café)

Matt: How are you, Megan?

Megan: I'm fine. But I'm a little tired. **I played I Spy with my son all the way to his school.**

Matt: I remember that game! I spy with my little eye something _____. Then you put a color in the blank.

Megan: That's right!

Matt: Let's play! I spy with my little eye something red.

Megan: That's easy! Your shirt!

Matt: **Correct!**

15



Another fun conversation game is **I Spy**. One person says, "I spy with my little eye something _____." You can put any color in the blank. The other players look around for something that color. They take turns guessing. **Whoever** guesses the **correct** thing, chooses the next thing to find.

Twenty Questions is another fun game. One person thinks of something. The other players must guess it by asking a **total** of 20 questions. The questions must be yes or no questions.



Useful Tip

That's right!

常見用句 That's right! 用以表示肯定或贊同：

- A: So, I can take all the food I want?
所以，我想要的食物都能拿嗎？
B: That's right. It's an all-you-can-eat restaurant.
沒錯，這裡是吃到飽餐廳。
- A: Tomorrow is a national holiday, right?
明天是國定假日，對吧？
B: That's right. It's a day off.
沒錯，放假一天。



SMALL TALK

JUNE 14, 15

No.

Yes.



orange

black

blue

red

white



© Shutterstock.com

Conversation B

Megan: I know **another** fun game.

Matt: What?

Megan: Twenty Questions.

Matt: Oh, I know that game. You have a **total** of 20 questions to guess something. I can never win.

Megan: Of course, you can! Let's each take a turn. Try to ask the fewest questions. Then guess correctly. **Whoever** loses, treats the other person to lunch.

Matt: You'll win. So I'll just plan to buy you lunch.

Questions

1. Why is Megan a little tired?
2. Are you good at guessing things?
Why or why not? 🐼

Key Words

picnic (n) ['pɪknɪk] 野餐

*Let's have a **picnic** in the park.*

turn (n) [tɜːn] 機會 (依次輪流)

*It's your **turn**.*

think (v) [θɪŋk] 想

*I can't **think** of a good name.*

repeat (v) [rɪˈpiːt] 重複

*Can you **repeat** that?*

continue (v) [kənˈtɪnjuː] 繼續

*The show **continues** until 8:00.*

another (adj) [əˈnʌðə] 又一的，再一個的

*May I have **another** cookie?*

spy (v) [spaɪ] 看見；發現到

*She **spied** her brother across the street.*

whoever (pron) [huˈevə] 任何人；無論什麼人

***Whoever** finishes first, wins.*

correct (adj) [kəˈrɛkt] 正確的

*What is the **correct** answer?*

total (n) ['tɒtəl] 總數

*I have a **total** of 10 bags.*

Use It!

You have to . . .

- **You have to** go home now.
- **You have to** be nice.

 **Write your own!**

I . . . all the way to . . .

- I ran **all the way to** the school.
- I talked on the phone **all the way to** the park.

 **Write your own!**

K-POP

◆ by Manya Cramer / PAGE DESIGN BY VITALIA CHANG

16



© Shutterstock.com

What do you know about K-pop? K-pop is popular music from South Korea. Entertainment **companies** choose young **talented** people. Then they **form** groups and **train** artists. The groups and artists must work very hard. When they perform, they **show off** their skills. K-pop fans go wild over them.

K-pop is popular all over the world. Many people enjoy K-pop for the music, fun dances and cool music videos. Even though K-pop music is usually in Korean, non-Korean fans still enjoy it.

Conversation A

(in the Jungle Café)

Megan: Hi, James. What are you listening to?

James: I'm listening to Twice. They're a K-pop group.

Megan: I hear a lot about K-pop! It's really popular. Why is that?

James: Well, many people enjoy K-pop for the music and dances. K-pop artists are really **talented**.

Megan: They must work very hard and practice a lot. 🦉

James: They do. They practice for many years.

© (e)Shutterstock.com (x2)

They must work very hard and practice a lot.

助動詞 **must** 意即「想必如何、一定如何」，為猜測的語氣，後接原形動詞：

- You must be tired after the long ride.
搭了這麼久的車你一定累了。
- A: You must know Tammy.
你一定認識恬咪吧。
- B: Yes. She's a friend of mine.
是的，她是我的朋友。

Grammar Point





© TOP PHOTO (x2)

Conversation B

Megan: Wow! Who **trains** these artists?

James: Entertainment **companies form**

K-pop groups. They train the artists to sing and dance well.

Megan: I see. Being a K-pop artist sounds difficult!

James: **They have to work hard before they can show off their skills.**

Megan: So which K-pop music should I listen to?

James: You should start with Twice. They're my favorite group.

Key Words

company (n) ['kʌmpəni] 公司
That **company** makes shoes.

talented (adj) ['tæləntɪd] 有才華的；技藝高超的
Mozart was very **talented**.

form (v) [fɔrm] 組成
The coach **formed** a team.

train (v) [tren] 訓練，培訓
Martin **trained** us in dance.

show off (phr v) [ʃoʊ][ɔf] 炫耀，賣弄
Mr. Brown **showed off** his new car.

More Information

entertainment (n) [ˌentəˈtenmənt] 娛樂

Use It!

They have to . . . before they . . .

- **They have to** check the weather **before they** go.
- **They have to** do their homework **before they** can play.

Write your own!

Questions

1. What is James listening to?
2. Do you like K-pop? Why or why not? 🎧



Look at the chart and answer the questions.

James' K-pop Playlist

LIKED	TITLE	ARTIST	# OF PLAYS
♡	Punch	NCT 127	60
♡	How You Like That	BLACKPINK	73
♡	Spring Day	BTS	93
♥	Blue Hour	TOMORROW X TOGETHER	160
♥	I CAN'T STOP ME	TWICE	218
♡	Travel	MAMAMOO	64
♡	DDU-DU DDU-DU	BLACKPINK	38
♡	FANCY	TWICE	43
♥	Spring Day	BTS	41
♡	LOVE LOOP	GOT7	92
♡	Feel Special	TWICE	116
♡	DNA	BTS	152
♡	Dance The Night Away	TWICE	71



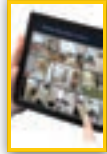
Questions

1. What songs did James like?
2. Which song did James listen to the most?
3. Which artist is on James' playlist the most times?
4. How many songs by BLACKPINK are on James' playlist?
5. How many artists are on James' playlist?
6. How many songs did James listen to more than 100 times?

(Answers on page 74.)



© TOP PHOTO



17



Would you like to have a smart home? A smart home's **lights**, heat, **air conditioner** and more can be controlled by cellphone or computer. You don't have to be home to control them! You can **turn** your lights **on** and **off**. You can change the **temperature** of your home. You can turn down your air conditioner so your home is cool when you get home. You can also start your **washer** from your phone. If you have a **robot vacuum**, you can control that with your cellphone as well!

Conversation A

(in the studio)

- Tina: Greg, what time is it?
- Greg: Uh, it's almost 5:00. Why?
- Tina: My husband should be home in about 15 minutes. I'll **turn on** some **lights** for him. I'll turn down the **air conditioner**, too.
- Greg: So you have to go home?
- Tina: No. **I can do it easily from my phone.**
- Greg: You can do that?
- Tina: Yes. It's easy when you have a smart home.

Conversation B

- Greg: That's amazing. You can change the **temperature** in your home from your phone?
- Tina: Yes, you can.
- Greg: What else can you do?
- Tina: Well, I can start my **washer** from my phone. Or I could start my **robot vacuum**.
- Greg: Do you have one?
- Tina: No, but I'd like one. I'd turn it on, and my floors would be clean when I got home!



Questions

1. Why would Tina like to have a robot vacuum?
2. Would you like to have a smart home?



Grammar Point

I'd turn it on, and my floors would be clean when I got home!

- 連接詞 **when** 意即「當...的時候」，可置於兩句中；或置於句首時，則兩句間需加逗號：
- The dog ran outside and was all muddy and wet when he returned.
狗狗跑到外面，當牠回來時滿身泥巴且濕淋淋的。
 - When two friends see each other, they greet and hug.
當兩位朋友相見時，他們互相問候及擁抱。



18



Smart homes have better **security**. For example, smart **doorbells** allow you to see who is at your front door. You can also communicate with people at the door even if you're not at home.

If your home has a smart **lock**, you can **unlock** the door from your phone. You can let people into your home when you're not there. You can check your security **cameras** from your phone, too. Some security systems can **detect movement** in your home while you're away. Some can even call the **police** to check your home. Smart homes are amazing!

Conversation A

(in the Jungle Café)

- Matt: Do you ever think about home **security**, Susie?
- Susie: No, I have a **lock** on my door. That's enough.
- Matt: There are some amazing systems for smart homes now.
- Susie: Like what?
- Matt: Well, you can get a smart **doorbell**. **When someone rings your doorbell, you can see who is at the door.**
- Susie: When you're not home?
- Matt: Yes. You can communicate with the person, too. And you can **unlock** the door!

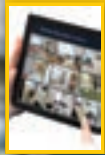


Useful Tip

Like what?

- 疑問句 Like what? 用以表達希望對方提出實例：
- A: Minor changes can make a big difference.
小改變能帶來大不同。
 - B: Really? Like what?
真的嗎？像是什麼？
 - A: I'm planning some small surprises.
我計畫做些小驚喜。
 - B: Like what?
像是什麼？

- "Turn down the air conditioner" can mean two things:
1. To make the air conditioner colder.
 2. To make the air conditioner less strong.



Conversation B

- Susie: What else can you check from your phone?
- Matt: If you have security **cameras**, you can check those.
- Susie: So you can look around your house when you're not there.
- Matt: Right. And some security systems will **detect movement** in your home.
- Susie: Really! So you know your home is safe.
- Matt: And some will call the **police** to check your home.
- Susie: That's amazing. But it probably costs a lot of money!

Questions

1. What does a smart doorbell let you see?
2. Would you like to have a smart doorbell? Why or why not? 🐼

Want to try something harder?
Try *Studio Classroom*!

Key Words

- light** (n) [laɪt] 電燈；燈光
*Where are the **lights** in this room?*
- air conditioner** (n) [eɪ][kən'dɪʃənə] 冷氣機；空調設備
*The **air conditioner** keeps the room cool.*
- turn on/off** (phr v) [tɜːn][ɑn / ɔf] 打開／關掉（電器）
*Will you **turn on** that light for me?*
- temperature** (n) [ˈtɛmpəətʃə] 溫度
*What's the outside **temperature** today?*
- robot** (n) [ˈrɒbət] 機器人
*The **robot** can move by itself.*
- lock** (n) [lɒk] 鎖
*Do these doors have **locks** on them?*
- unlock** (v) [ʌnˈlɒk] 打開；解鎖
*Please **unlock** the door for me.*
- camera** (n) [ˈkæm(ə)rə] 攝影機；相機
*Take a picture with this **camera**.*
- detect** (v) [dɪˈtɛkt] 探測
*I **detected** a sound by the door.*
- movement** (n) [ˈmʊvmənt] 動作
*She saw **movement** behind the tree.*
- police** (n) [pəˈlɪs] 警察；警方
*The **police** caught the thief.*


More Information

- washer (n) [ˈwɑʃə] 洗衣機
- vacuum (n) [ˈvækjʊm] 真空吸塵器；真空
- security (n) [sɪˈkjʊrɪti] 安全（保障）
- doorbell (n) [ˈdɔːrˌbɛl] 門鈴

Use It!


I can do it . . .

- I **can do it** quickly.
- I **can do it** carefully.

 Write your own!

You can . . . who . . .

- You **can** decide **who** gets the job.
- You **can** find out **who** is the best.

 Write your own!



HOW TO: Different Kinds of Braids

步驟學習：吸睛辮子髮型

JUNE 21



Fishtail Braid 魚尾辮



Rope Braid 單股扭轉辮



Box Braids 分格褶辮



French Braid 法國辮



Double Dutch Braids
荷蘭辮



Cornrow Braids 玉米辮

© Shutterstock.com (x9)



Crown Braid 麻花辮盤髮



Waterfall Braid 瀑布辮



Braid Hair

by Linda M. Chung / PAGE DESIGN BY VITALIA CHANG

21



1 Take a **section** of hair.



2 **Divide** the hair into three **equal** parts.



3 **Hold** two parts with your left hand and one part with your right.



4 **Cross** the hair in your right hand over the middle part and into your left hand.



5 Then **grab** the middle part with your right hand.



6 Cross the left part over the other part in your left hand. The left part is now the middle part.



7 Now cross the part in your right hand over the middle part again.



8 Repeat the other steps.



9 Tie the **braid** with a **hair tie**.



10 Then braid the other section of hair.

Questions

1. What do you tie the braid with?
2. Do you like braids?

Key Words

section (n) ['sekʃən] 部分
*This **section** of my skin is red.*

divide (v) [dɪ'vaɪd] (使)分開；(使)分組
***Divide** the students into groups.*

equal (adj) ['iːkwəl] 相同的，相等的（數量或大小）
*Everyone gets an **equal** amount.*

hold (v) [həʊld] 握住，抓住
***Hold** this plant with both hands.*

cross (v) [krɒs] 交叉
*Sit up. Don't **cross** your legs.*

More Information

grab (v) [græb] 抓住

braid (n/v) [breɪd] 辮子／把...編成辮

hair tie (n) [heɪ][taɪ] 髮圈

Tie the braid with a hair tie.

介系詞 **with** 意即「使用某樣東西」：

- The boy picked up the sand with his hands.
這男孩用雙手捧起沙。
- It's easy to eat soup with a spoon.
用湯匙喝湯很容易。

Grammar Point



Anita Case:

The Mask

by Daniel Bastke and Manya Cramer
PAGE DESIGN BY MICHELLE TI / ILLUSTRATED BY ARNOLD LEE

22



Anita Case is at the **airport**. She's going home to see her family. Anita has to wait at the airport for several hours. **She has nothing to do, so she takes an old case file out of her bag.** Anita opens the file but then quickly closes it. She shouldn't work on her vacation. 🦉 Anita **reminds** herself of that. She looks at her watch. There's still a lot of time, so she opens the file again.

Anita reads the case file. Gina Kwan owns many famous **paintings**. Museums around the world sometimes **display** them. A few years ago, a thief stole one of Gina's favorite paintings from a museum. The painting is called **The Mask**. The thief stole it in the middle of the day, but no one saw anything. The thief left two things behind: a black mask and a **note**. The note said, "You cannot hide behind the mask."

Anita closes the file and thinks about the **mystery**. Then Anita hears some news on the TV. The news is about Gina Kwan! She is missing. Someone took her! Anita calls Mike. She asks him to find information on Gina Kwan. After Anita talks to Mike, many thoughts come to her mind.

She shouldn't work on her vacation.

助動詞 **shouldn't** 意即「不應該」，後接原形動詞表示建議，有「最好別這樣」之意：

- You shouldn't drink too much coffee.
你最好別喝太多咖啡。
- You shouldn't believe everything you hear.
別完全相信你聽到的事。

Grammar Point

Does the thief know Gina Kwan?
Is the thief's note a clue?
What does the mask mean?

Questions

1. What did the thief leave behind?
2. How often do you watch the news?

23



Detective Mike is in the **office**. He searches through some files. **Mike is looking for the one on Gina Kwan.** He finally finds the file and opens it. There's not too much in it, but he reads everything very carefully. He pulls out the **photo** of the black mask and a copy of the thief's note. Mike studies them. He reads the file again and writes some things down.

Mike has a lot to tell Anita. He calls her. She's still at the airport.

"Several years ago, Gina Kwan was an **art** thief," says Mike. "She worked with a group of thieves called the Black Mask Group. But the police were able to stop her."

"Did she go to jail?" asks Anita.

"No," says Mike. "She avoided jail by helping Ace Agency catch the other thieves." 🦉

"Our agency?" says Anita. "I'm surprised!"

She avoided jail by helping Ace Agency catch the other thieves.

介系詞 **by** 意即「藉由」，表示做的方式，後接名詞或動名詞 V-ing：

- They traveled around Taiwan by bike.
他們騎單車環台。
- He learned English by listening to the radio.
他聽廣播學英語。

Grammar Point





After hearing the **details** of the case, Anita is certain of two things. First, someone from the Black Mask Group is still out there. Second, he or she **likely** knows where Gina is.

Anita is still on the phone with Mike. She asks him one more question.

“Who did Gina work with at Ace Agency?”

Mike looks in the file on Gina Kwan.

He replies, “Detective William Quinn.”

Questions

1. What was Gina Kwan several years ago?
2. When are you surprised? 🤖



Key Words

airport (n) [ˈɛr.pɔrt] 機場

*We are going to the **airport**.*

remind (v) [rɪˈmaɪnd] 提醒

*Will you **remind** me again tomorrow?*

painting (n) [ˈpeɪntɪŋ] 油畫，繪畫

*Mr. Gold wants to buy the **painting**.*

mask (n) [mæsk] 面具

*Sherry is wearing a **mask**.*

note (n) [nɒt] 短箋

*Please write her a thank you **note**.*

mystery (n) [ˈmɪstəri] 神秘的事物，謎

*Where is the dog? It's a **mystery**.*

office (n) [ˈɒfɪs] 辦公室

*Peter is in his **office**.*

photo [photograph] (n) [ˈfɒtəʊ][ˈfotəˌgræf] 照片

*I took a **photo** of my family.*

art (n) [ɑrt] 藝術

*What kind of **art** do you like?*

detail (n) [ˈdɪtəl/dɪˈtel] 細節

*You can find the **details** online.*

likely (adv) [ˈlaɪkli] 很可能地

*They **likely** know where to go.*

More Information

display (v) [dɪsˈpleɪ] 展示，展覽

clue (n) [klu] 線索

agency (n) [ˈedʒənsi] 機構

Use It!

She . . . , so she . . .

- She was bored, **so she** watched TV.
- She got some good news, **so she** danced.

 **Write your own!**

. . . looking for the one on . . .

- He was **looking for the one on** monkeys.
- They were **looking for the one on** the website.

 **Write your own!**



South Korea

by Ruth Devlin / PAGE DESIGN BY MICHELLE TI



© Shutterstock.com (x3)

24



South Korea is a great place to visit with its beautiful landscapes and 5,000 years of culture and history. Visit Seoul, the country's **capital** and largest city. It has five beautiful old palaces. The **wonderful** garden behind Changdeok Palace has a lotus pool and 56,000 different kinds of trees and plants.

If you like to **shop**, visit Dongdaemun. This area of 10 city **blocks** has 26 malls and 30,000 other shops. If you get hungry, head to "Let's Eat **Alley**" to enjoy some delicious Korean food.



Grammar Point

It's the largest city, too.

形容詞後面加 **-est** 形成最高級，largest 意即「最大的」，前面加上定冠詞 **the** 表示限定：


- This is the largest mall in the world.
這是全世界最大的購物中心。
- This is the largest apple I've ever seen.
這是我見過最大的蘋果。

Conversation A

(in the Jungle Café)

Tina: Hey, Matt. Would you like to go to South Korea? It sounds like a **wonderful** place.

Matt: Why? Tell me about it. Seoul is the **capital**, right?

Tina: Yes. It's the largest city, too. 
There are five amazing old palaces there.

Matt: **Those would be cool to see.**

Tina: There's a beautiful garden behind one. It has a lotus pool and 56,000 kinds of trees and plants.

Conversation B

Matt: What else can you see in Seoul?

Tina: If you like to **shop**, you can go to Dongdaemun.

Matt: What's that? A mall?

Tina: No. It's 10 city **blocks** with 26 malls and 30,000 other shops.

Matt: That's a lot of shops!

Tina: And if you get hungry, you can head to Let's Eat **Alley** to enjoy some Korean food.

Matt: That sounds great to me!

Questions

1. What is Dongdaemun?
2. Do you like to shop? Why or why not?

25

★★★



Off the south coast of South Korea is Jeju Island. Many **visitors** enjoy the island's beautiful beaches with their **soft** sand and blue water. If you like caves, visit Manjagul Cave. It's one of the longest and largest lava tube caves in the world. It's more than 7 kilometers long.

Be sure to visit the city of Andong and the **nearby** Hahoe Folk Village. The village was built more than 600 years ago. Visit its traditional houses and enjoy its beautiful scenery. Try the special **local** dishes. The famous chicken and noodle dish is a must!





Conversation A

(in the studio)

Greg: Welcome to the program, Trina!

Trina: Thanks, Greg. I just got back from Jeju Island.

Greg: Cool! Uh, where's that?

Trina: It's off the south coast of South Korea. It has beautiful beaches with **soft** sand.

Greg: That sounds great. I love the beach.

Trina: I also visited a fantastic cave. It's a **lava tube** cave and one of the longest in the world.

Greg: Wow. How long?

Trina: It's more than 7 kilometers long.



Grammar Point

It's a lava tube cave and **one of the longest in the world.**

用語 one of... 意即「其中之一」，後接複數名詞：

- Sports Day is one of our school's biggest events.
運動會是我們學校最盛大的活動之一。
- One of the most interesting designs is its package.
它的包裝是最有趣的設計之一。

Conversation B

Greg: Did you go anywhere else in South Korea?

Trina: I went to the city of Andong and the **nearby** Hahoe **Folk** Village.

Greg: What's that?

Trina: It's a village with old traditional houses and beautiful scenery. **It was built more than 600 years ago.**

Greg: Nice.

Trina: **Visitors** can enjoy walking around the village.

Greg: Tell me about the food.

Trina: There are some special **local** dishes. I tried a delicious chicken and noodle dish.

Greg: Yum!



© Shutterstock.com (x4)

Questions

1. What places did Trina visit in South Korea?
2. Would you like to visit South Korea?

Want to try something harder? Try *Studio Classroom*!

Key Words

capital (n) ['kæpɪtəl] 首都
*Paris is the **capital** of France.*

wonderful (adj) ['wʌndəfəl] 絕妙的，令人驚嘆的，極好的
*Taipei is a **wonderful** city.*

pool (n) [puːl] 水塘，水池
*There's a lot of water in that **pool**.*

shop (v) [ʃɑːp] 購物
*Where do you want to **shop**?*

block (n) [blɒk] 街區
*You can walk three **blocks** to the school.*

alley (n) ['æli] 小巷；小街
*Her house is in a small **alley**.*

visitor (n) ['vɪzɪtə] 遊客
*Many **visitors** go to that museum.*

soft (adj) [sɒft] 鬆軟的，柔軟的
*She sat in the **soft** chair.*

tube (n) [tub] 管狀（通道）；管子
*Walk through the **tube** under the water.*

nearby (adj) ['nɪr,baɪ] 附近的
*There's a **nearby** cake shop that's good.*

local (adj) ['ləkəl] 當地的，本地的
*The **local** people are very nice.*

More Information

palace (n) ['pæləs] 宮殿

lotus (n) ['lɒtəs] 蓮花

lava (n) ['lævə] 熔岩

folk (adj) [fɒk] 民俗的

Use It!

... **would be cool to see.**

- The lake **would be cool to see.**
- Provence **would be cool to see.**

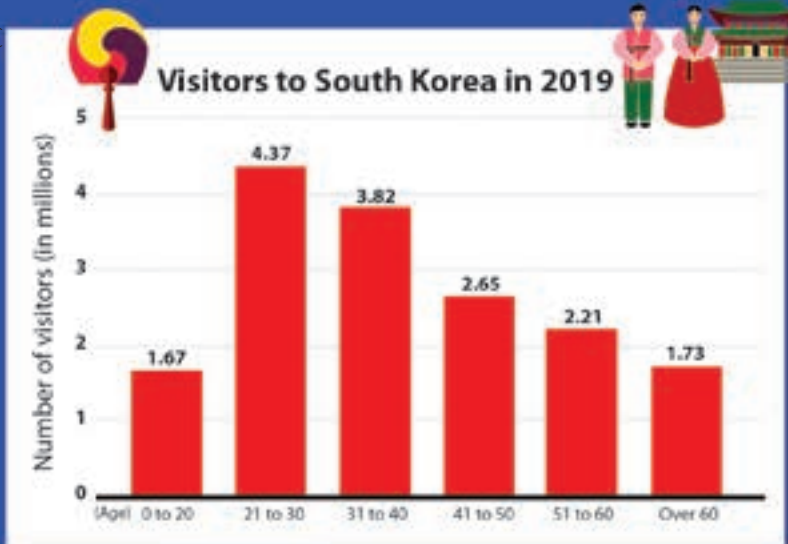
Write your own!

It was ... more than ...

- **It was** finished **more than** two months ago.
- **It was** decided **more than** a week ago.

Write your own!

ACTIVITY



Questions

1. Which age group had the most visitors?
2. Which two groups had almost the same number of visitors?
3. How many people between 21 and 40 visited South Korea?
4. Which age group had the least visitors?
5. What was the total number of visitors to South Korea?

(Answers on page 74.)



Time for Pizza!

by Ruth Devlin / PAGE DESIGN BY VITALIA CHANG

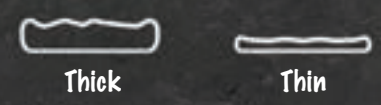


Who doesn't love **pizza**? This delicious food is simple. It has a crust, sauce and **toppings**. The crust can be **thick** or thin. The sauce is usually **tomato** sauce. But there are other kinds. There are many kinds of toppings. Most people like cheese on their pizza. Pepperoni is the favorite meat topping. There are **vegetable** toppings, too. Pizza can also be sweet. Many people like dessert pizza. It might have chocolate or apples on it!

PIZZA SIZE



CRUST TYPE



Grammar Point

Let's share a pizza.

使役動詞 **let** 意即「允許」，後接原形動詞，**let's** 為 **let us** 的縮寫，意即「讓我們」：

- Let's talk in English. 讓我們來說英語吧。
- Let's go home now. 我們現在回家吧。

Conversation A

(in a pizza place)

Matt: Let's share a pizza. 🦉 What kind of **pizza** do you want, Megan?

Megan: I'm not sure.

Matt: Well, do you want **thick crust** or thin crust?

Megan: Thin crust. And **tomato** sauce, of course.

Matt: Can we eat a large pizza?

Megan: I think so. I'm hungry!

Matt: Me, too. OK, let's get a large, thin crust cheese pizza.

Conversation B

Megan: Maybe that's too simple. Let's have some **toppings** on it.

Matt: Fine with me! How about pepperoni? That's my favorite meat topping.

Megan: OK. And let's have some **vegetable** toppings. How about tomatoes and onions?

Matt: Sure!

Megan: Oh, wait! They also have dessert pizza! Can we get one?

Matt: OK. **Let's get a small dessert pizza.**

Megan: Yes!

Questions

1. What toppings do they want on the pizza?
2. Do you like dessert pizza?

PIZZA TOPPINGS



Pizza is one of the most popular things to eat. People in Italy made the first pizza back in the 1600s. From there, the dish **spread** around the world. But pizza is not the same everywhere. People in different countries enjoy different toppings. Americans like cheese, pepperoni, **sausage**, **green pepper**, **mushrooms** and onions on their pizza. In Japan, eel and squid are popular. In Australia, people put **shrimp**, pineapple and barbecue sauce on their pizza. Which country's people eat the most pizza? Norway!

Conversation A

(in the office)

James: Hey, Tina. Which country's people eat the most pizza? 🦉

Tina: Hmm . . . the United States?

James: Nope. Norway!

Tina: Really! I'm surprised!

James: I was, too. But pizza is popular around the world.

Tina: Yes. Pizza began in Italy and **spread** around the world.

James: But different countries enjoy different toppings on pizza.

Tina: I know! **I like sausage on mine!**



Grammar Point

Which country's people eat the most pizza?

問句 Which . . . the most . . . ? 意即「哪個... 是最多的？」：

- Which student has the most correct answers? 哪個學生答對最多？
- Which school has the most students? 哪所學校有最多學生？



Conversation B

James: Americans like cheese, sausage, **green pepper**, **mushrooms** and onions on their pizza.

Tina: That sounds good to me!

James: But in Japan, eel and squid are popular toppings.

Tina: That doesn't sound good to me!

James: It does to me! I like seafood pizza. And in Australia, people like **shrimp**, pineapple and barbecue sauce on their pizza.

Tina: Interesting. Different people really like different things!

Questions

1. What do people in Japan like on their pizza?
2. What is your favorite pizza topping? 🍷



Key Words

pizza (n) ['pitsə] 披薩

*Let's eat **pizza** for lunch.*

topping (n) ['tɒpɪŋ] 配料 (放在食物上)

*What **toppings** do you want?*

thick (adj) [θɪk] 厚的

*Please give me a **thick** slice of bread.*

tomato (n) [tə'meto] 番茄

*I want a **tomato** and cheese sandwich.*

vegetable (n) ['vedʒ(ɪ)təbəl] 蔬菜

*What **vegetables** do you eat?*

spread (v) [sprɛd] (使) 傳開, (使) 擴張

*The idea **spread** around the school.*

sausage (n) ['sɔ:sɪdʒ] 香腸

*I like **sausage** for breakfast.*

green pepper (n) [grɪn][ˈpɛpə] 青椒

*Buy some fresh **green peppers**.*

mushroom (n) ['mʌʃrʊm] 蘑菇

*I put **mushrooms** in the soup.*

shrimp (n) [ʃrɪmp] 蝦仁, 蝦子

***Shrimp** is her favorite seafood.*

More Information

crust (n) [krʌst] 餅皮、派皮

pepperoni (n) [ˌpɛpəˈrɒni] 義大利辣香腸

eel (n) [il] 鰻魚

squid (n) [skwɪd] 魷魚

Use It!

Let's . . .

- **Let's** eat now.
- **Let's** go to a movie.

 **Write your own!**

I . . . on mine.

- I like ice cream **on mine**.
- I put jam **on mine**.

 **Write your own!**



Is That Joke Funny?

by Manya Cramer / PAGE DESIGN BY MARIA CHEN



Robert and his girlfriend, Daisy, are on their way to a **restaurant**. They're having dinner with Robert's boss, Mr. Gold. **When they get to the restaurant, they see Mr. Gold waiting for them at a table.** Mr. Gold stands up from his chair to greet them. Robert introduces Daisy to Mr. Gold. 🦉 It is their first time to meet. Then the three of them sit down.

Mr. Gold **orders** a lot of food for them. He makes many jokes **throughout** the evening. Robert laughs **loudly** at all of them. When Mr. Gold goes to the restroom, Daisy looks at Robert.



Grammar Point

Robert introduces Daisy to Mr. Gold.

動詞 **introduce** 意即「介紹」，introduce A to B 意思是介紹某人認識，用於第一次見面時：

- Let me introduce you to Ruth.
讓我向你介紹茹絲。
- I can't wait to introduce you to my best friend.
我等不及要把你介紹給我最好的朋友認識了。



① “Are his jokes funny to you?” she asks.

② “No,” says Robert. “But I always laugh at his jokes because he’s the boss.”

③ “You don’t have to,” says Daisy. “Some of his jokes are rude.”

Mr. Gold returns to the table. He sits down and makes another joke. Robert doesn’t laugh because it’s not funny and it’s rude. Mr. Gold repeats his joke. Again, Robert doesn’t laugh.

“Didn’t you hear my joke?” Mr. Gold asks.

Robert gives him a little smile. He doesn’t want to make **trouble** because his boss is paying for dinner. Should he laugh at his boss’ rude joke?

Questions

1. Why does Robert always laugh at Mr. Gold’s jokes?
2. Do you laugh at jokes even if they aren’t funny? 🦉



Key Words

restaurant (n) [ˈrestərənt] 餐廳
*We’re eating at the Thai **restaurant**.*

order (v) [ˈɔrdə] 點菜
*I want to **order** some french fries.*

throughout (adv) [θruːaʊt] 自始至終
*It was sunny **throughout** the day.*

loudly (adv) [ˈlaʊdli] 大聲地
*Kenny speaks **loudly**.*

trouble (n) [ˈtrʌbəl] 麻煩，問題
*I’m having **trouble** with my car.*

Use It!

When they get . . . , they see . . .

- **When they get** to the night market, **they see** their friends walking down the street.
- **When they get** to the park, **they see** a dog chasing a cat.

Write your own!

JUNE 2021

GEPT Basic Reading Test



Look for the answers to this month's questions on page 74.

I. Vocabulary
第一部份：詞彙

- We visited many ___ in France.
A. miles B. places
C. brides D. symbols
- Remember to ___ your bedroom.
A. clean B. sleep
C. train D. form
- The coach ___ a new team for the school.
A. crossed B. detected
C. formed D. reached
- Let's get some ___ for lunch.
A. drum B. mask
C. robot D. pizza
- Do you know the ___ answer?
A. correct B. nearby
C. local D. silver
- Our ___ today is the park. Let's go!
A. platform B. destination
C. kilometer D. mystery
- I think Sandy ___ knows the answer.
A. loudly B. likely
C. healthily D. softly

II. CLOZE
第二部份：段落填空

Would you like to have a smart home? A smart home's lights, heat, air conditioner and more can be controlled by cellphone or computer. You don't have to be home to ___1___ your lights on and off. You can change the temperature of your home with your phone, too.

If your home has a smart lock, you can ___2___ the door with your phone. You can check your security cameras from your phone, too. Some security systems can ___3___ movement in your home while you're away. Some can even ___4___ to check your home. Smart homes are amazing!

1. A. turn B. turns
C. turning D. turned
2. A. divide B. remind
C. unlock D. spread
3. A. detect B. detects
C. detecting D. detected
4. A. run after the police
B. divide the police
C. try the police
D. call the police

III. Reading Comprehension
第三部分：閱讀理解

Bob's Car Rentals				
Package	Rules	Car	Hourly	Daily (24 hours)
A	• Less than 200 km • No highway driving	Small Car (4 people)	\$5	\$60
B	• Less than 200 km • No highway driving	Large Car (6 people)	\$8	\$96
C	• Less than 200 km • No highway driving	Van (8 people)	\$12	\$144
D	• Less than 200 km • No highway driving	Sports Car (2 people)	\$15	\$180
E	• Up to 1000 km • Highway driving	Small Car (4 people)	\$8	\$96
F	• Up to 1000 km • Highway driving	Large Car (6 people)	\$12	\$144
G	• Up to 1000 km • Highway driving	Van (8 people)	\$15	\$180
H	• Up to 1000 km • Highway driving	Sports Car (2 people)	\$18	\$216

Conversation

- Tim: Hey, Mike. Are you ready for our trip this weekend?
- Mike: Not yet. I'm still trying to choose a rental car.
- Tim: Just make sure it's big enough. There are seven people coming. And we all have bags.
- Mike: I know. That's not the problem. I can't decide which package to get.
- Tim: Well, we're meeting at my house at 7:00 on Saturday. But we should be back by dinner on the second day.
- Mike: OK, and the beach is about 180 kilometers away, right?
- Tim: I'm not sure, but I think it's further than that!
- Mike: Great! Thanks for your help!
- Tim: What?
- Mike: You just helped me pick our rental car package!
- Tim: Oh, well, you are welcome.

- Where will Mike and Tim go this weekend?
A. A restaurant B. A beach
C. Mike's house D. Tim's house
- Which type of car will they take on their trip?
A. A small car B. A large car
C. A van D. A sports car
- Which package will Mike choose?
A. Package A B. Package C
C. Package E D. Package G

Dragon Boat Festival is one of the biggest Chinese holidays of the year. People celebrate Dragon Boat Festival on the fifth day of the fifth month on the Chinese lunar calendar. The festival is usually sometime in June. Some countries have a day off for Dragon Boat Festival.

Dragon boat racing started in ancient China, but it is now an international sport. Teams work together to paddle long boats. The first team to reach the finish line and get their flag wins!

Most people on a dragon boat team paddle. A steersperson at the back of the boat controls the direction of the boat. A drummer and a flag catcher sit in the front of the boat. The drummer hits the drum to help the paddlers work together. When the boat reaches the finish line, the flag catcher grabs the flag.

4. What does the drummer do?

- A. The drummer makes music.
- B. The drummer starts the race.
- C. The drummer helps the team.
- D. The drummer catches the flag.

5. When can you see the most dragon boat races?

- A. In the spring B. In the summer
- C. In the fall D. In the winter

6. What does festival mean?

- A. A cultural celebration
- B. A day with no school
- C. A sports day
- D. A special activity

These translations are for reference only.

本雜誌的中文翻譯提供文意參考，由於語言的差異，請勿逐字逐句比對學習。

* 本雜誌翻譯內容皆由陳信宏翻譯

Around Town

1 Renting Cars and Bikes ★★ 租借交通工具

你沒有車，卻又需要一輛車，這時候該怎麼辦呢？你可以租汽車！你也可以租小貨車或者廂型車。你可以只租一天，也可以租上一個星期或更久。在大多數地區，你都必須要年滿二十一歲才能租車，而且還需要有信用卡與駕照。有時候你可以把車開得很遠，但有時則是有會有限制，最多只能行駛一定的英里數或公里數。

會話A

（在辦公室）

蒂娜：嘿，葛瑞格，去哪裡租車最好？

葛瑞格：妳為什麼要租車？妳不是有車嗎？

蒂娜：是啊，可是我的車不大，我有四個朋友要來找我。

葛瑞格：所以妳想帶他們到處玩。

蒂娜：沒錯，所以我需要比較大的車。

葛瑞格：這樣的話，也許妳應該租一輛小廂型車。

蒂娜：這點子很好。

會話B

葛瑞格：我曾經在第一街的易捷租車公司租過一輛小貨車，他們的價格不錯。

蒂娜：要什麼條件才能租小貨車？

葛瑞格：要有駕照和信用卡，而且必須年滿二十一歲。

蒂娜：這沒問題。車子可以開多遠？

葛瑞格：開車的里程沒有限制。

蒂娜：這樣很好，我會去找他們談談。

今日問題

1. 蒂娜為什麼需要比較大的車子？
2. 有哪些東西你會用租的？

2 ★★

有時候，租自行車或速克達機車來騎是很有趣的事情。在城市裡可以租自行車，許多城市都有自行車道和特別的休閒自行車道。租自行車的價格不一定相同，會隨著地點、自行車的類型還有租用時間而變。在有些國家公園或風景區裡也可以租自行車。你如果偏好有動力的車子，也可以租速克達機車。速克達機車經常出租於島嶼上或者海灘地區附近。

會話A

（在戶外）

麥特：我們應該租自行車在城裡兜風嗎？

詹姆斯：當然好啊，很多街道都有自行車道。

麥特：我來看一下，租一輛自行車騎個幾小時需要多少錢？

詹姆斯：那要看你是租什麼類型的自行車。

麥特：我們來租市區公共自行車吧。

詹姆斯：好，這樣我們一個人租三小時要二十五美元。

麥特：這樣應該可以。

會話B

詹姆斯：我如果去海灘地區，有時候會租速克達機車。

麥特：速克達確實比較有動力。

詹姆斯：可是我通常偏好騎自行車。

麥特：我也是，有些國家公園裡有自行車出租。

詹姆斯：在許多風景區都可以租到自行車。

麥特：騎上自行車才能夠真正欣賞風景。

詹姆斯：而且也是很好的運動！

今日問題

1. 詹姆斯和麥特租自行車三小時需要多少錢？
2. 你租過自行車嗎？什麼時候？

Culture

3

Will You Marry Me?

★★

妳願意跟我結婚嗎？

一男一女一旦想要結婚，通常是由男方向女方求婚。在美國，男方會送女方一枚鑽戒，女方會把戒指戴在左手。可是在有些國家，女方會把訂婚戒戴在右手，而訂婚戒通常是個簡單的黃金或白銀戒指。在智利，訂婚戒不只女方戴，男女都會把訂婚戒戴在右手，然後在婚禮當天把戒指改戴到左手。

會話A

（在辦公室）

梅根：哇，詹姆斯，你看這個訂婚戒指，是不是很美？

詹姆斯：那顆鑽石真大！那是誰的戒指？

梅根：這是我朋友的訂婚戒指，她的男友在上週末向她求婚。

詹姆斯：真是太好了，他們什麼時候結婚？

梅根：明年夏天吧，他們今年晚一點會確定日期。

詹姆斯：妳一定很為他們高興。

梅根：是啊！他們是很棒的一對。



© Shutterstock.com

會話B

詹姆斯：訂婚習俗在世界各地都不一樣。

梅根：是啊。在有些國家，女性把訂婚戒指戴在左手。

詹姆斯：在另外有些國家，則是戴在右手。

梅根：華人女性會戴訂婚戒嗎？

詹姆斯：大多數不會，可是有許多人會戴簡單的黃金或白銀婚戒。

梅根：真有趣。在智利，男女都會戴訂婚戒指。

今日問題

1. 哪個國家的男女都會戴訂婚戒指？
2. 你喜歡戴戒指嗎？原因為何？

4

★★★★

在迦納，男方在婚禮前一個星期才會求婚！他會去敲女方父母的家門，請求對方准許他和他們的女兒結婚。

在日本，新娘與新郎的家人會在一場特別的訂婚典禮上會面，互相交換九件禮物，每一件禮物都象徵對於新婚夫婦的一項祝福，例如長命百歲以及生育健康的下一代。

金錢有時候也是訂婚的一部分。有時，女方的家人會拿錢給男方的家人；有時，則是男方的家人拿錢（聘金）給女方的家人。

會話A

（在叢林咖啡館）

蒂娜：訂婚和婚禮習俗真的很有趣。

麥特：真的嗎？我對這些習俗一無所知。

蒂娜：嗯，六月是舉行婚禮的好月分，所以我在看介紹這些習俗的文章！

麥特：妳看到了什麼？

蒂娜：迦納有一種敲門儀式。男方到女方父母的家去敲門，然後請求對方准許他和他們的女兒結婚。

麥特：這個習俗真有趣。

會話B

蒂娜：在日本，新娘和新郎會在一場特別的訂婚典禮上會面。

麥特：他們會做什麼事？

蒂娜：他們會交換九件禮物，每一件禮物都象徵對於新婚夫婦的一項祝福。

麥特：例如長命百歲或者生育健康的兒女嗎？

蒂娜：沒錯。

麥特：金錢有時候也會是訂婚的一部分嗎？

蒂娜：是。女方的家人可能會拿錢給男方的家人，有時候則是反過來。

麥特：哦，真奇特！

今日問題

1. 敲門儀式當中會發生什麼事？
2. 你什麼時候會交換禮物？

活動

請完成以下填字遊戲

橫排

4. _____ 穿著白色禮服。
6. 這戒指上有顆大 _____。
7. 鮑伯和吉兒會在教堂 _____。
8. 昨天安迪向他的女朋友 _____。

縱排

1. 他將一個 _____ 戴在她的手指上。
2. 許多人來參加 _____。
3. 新娘和 _____ 在親吻。
5. 世界各地的 _____ 習俗大不同。



Visual

7 Taking the Train

解讀火車時刻表

你要搭火車，你的目的地是哪裡？你知道你的車次嗎？你搭什麼車種？是特快車嗎？你的列車在哪一號軌道上？看看時刻表。列車狀態如何？會準時抵達嗎？提早到月台，可別錯過了你的車！

列車資訊					
時間	車次	車種	終點站	狀態	軌道
12:08	6537	帝國號	斯莫維爾鎮	準點	5
12:13	82	區間車	華盛頓	準點	7
12:28	732	北線	春田	準點	11
12:35	163	南線	羅克福德	誤點	8
12:40	151	東線	新鎮	準點	10
12:45	164	特快車	富蘭克林	誤點	1

會話A

（在火車站）

蘇 希：葛瑞格，我們搭哪一班車？

葛瑞格：我們來看看火車時刻表。

蘇 希：車班好多喔。

葛瑞格：是啊，這是一座很繁忙的火車站。

蘇 希：我們的列車是十二點四十五分的特快車嗎？

葛瑞格：終點站是富蘭克林嗎？

蘇 希：對。

葛瑞格：那是我們的列車，車子會準時嗎？

蘇 希：糟糕！

葛瑞格：怎麼了？

蘇 希：狀態欄顯示誤點了。

會話B

葛瑞格：這樣可不好。

蘇 希：說不定只會遲到幾分鐘。

葛瑞格：希望如此。列車在哪一號軌道？

蘇 希：在一號軌道。

葛瑞格：這樣好，我們不必走太遠。

蘇 希：我們現在就要去月台嗎？

葛瑞格：是，可是我要先去上洗手間。

蘇 希：好主意，我也要去。

今日問題

1. 葛瑞格和蘇希的目的站是哪裡？
2. 你會搭火車去哪裡？

活動

1. 現在是12:30，培姬要搭下一班準點火車，她該搭哪一班車？
車班號碼為 ____ 在 ____：____。
2. 傑夫要去探望他的祖父母，他們住在肯特，肯特在斯莫維爾鎮的前一站，他的火車名為 _____。
3. 珊蒂將在華盛頓有一場面試，她應該去哪一號軌道等車？
第 _____ 軌道。
4. 幾號火車要去春田？火車號碼為 ____。
5. 163號火車準點嗎？_____。

Health

8 Skin Care 護膚必知

你該如何保養自己的肌膚？首先，在早上要用溫和香皂和溫水清潔臉部，然後用毛巾輕輕的把皮膚拍乾，不要用擦的。第二，在整張臉塗上保溼潤膚霜，在溫熱的月份使用清爽潤膚霜，寒冷的月份使用滋潤保溼霜；晚上也要採取相同的步驟。你的肌膚會在你睡覺的時候自我修復，所以睡眠要充足。好好保養你的肌膚，這是很重要的事情！

會話A

（在叢林咖啡館）

梅 根：嘿，詹姆斯，你的皮膚今天看起來很棒！
詹姆斯：梅根，謝謝。
梅 根：你有採取什麼不同的做法嗎？
詹姆斯：我現在盡量好好保養我的皮膚。
梅 根：怎麼做？

詹姆斯：首先，我會用溫和香皂和水清潔我的臉。

梅 根：很好。

詹姆斯：然後我會把皮膚輕輕拍乾。在這之後，我會在整張臉塗上保溼霜。

梅 根：清爽潤膚霜嗎？這樣比較適合夏天。

詹姆斯：是啊。

會話B

梅 根：詹姆斯，你把自己的皮膚保養得很好。

詹姆斯：謝謝，我盡量。

梅 根：你晚上會怎麼做？

詹姆斯：我會採取同樣的這三個步驟。妳都怎麼保養自己的皮膚？

梅 根：我盡量讓自己有充足的睡眠！

詹姆斯：這樣有什麼效果？

梅 根：皮膚會在你睡覺的時候自我修復。

詹姆斯：很高興知道這一點！

今日問題

1. 梅根如何保養她的皮膚？
2. 你如何保養自己的皮膚？

9

你的皮膚會保護你，並且為你保持溫暖或涼爽。除了清潔之外，你應該付出更多努力保養皮膚。在太陽底下要搽防曬乳；此外，在陽光最強的時候，盡量待在陰影下。避免抽菸，因為抽菸會使你的皮膚顯得衰老。沖澡不要沖太久，也不要對著皮膚沖熱水，這樣可能會洗掉皮膚上的天然油脂。泡澡或沖澡要設定時間上限，而且要用溫水，而不是熱水。

會話A

（在攝影棚）

葛瑞格：譚納醫生，歡迎來上節目！

譚 納：葛瑞格，謝謝你。

葛瑞格：你是皮膚科醫生。

譚 納：沒錯。我們的皮膚非常神奇！能夠讓我們保持溫暖或涼爽。

葛瑞格：除了清潔以外，我們還能怎麼保養皮膚？

譚 納：當你在太陽底下一定要搽防曬乳。

葛瑞格：這點很重要。

譚 納：陽光很強的時候，應該要待在陰涼處。

會話B

葛瑞格：我們還可以怎麼保護皮膚？

譚 納：泡澡或沖澡要設定時間上限，而且水溫不要太高。

葛瑞格：為什麼？

譚 納：熱水會洗掉皮膚上的天然油脂。

葛瑞格：而且也有可能燙傷皮膚。

譚 納：沒錯，水太熱的話確實有可能燙傷。

葛瑞格：還有別的要注意的是嗎？

譚 納：有，睡眠要充足，而且不要抽菸。

葛瑞格：譚納醫生，謝謝你。

今日題題

1. 熱水為什麼對皮膚不好？
2. 你如何保護皮膚？

Language

10

Run, Run!

★★

由「Run」構成的片語

英文是不是很棒？只要把兩個簡單的字放在一起，就可以產生出不同的意思。舉例而言，試著把別的字和「run」放在一起。你如果「run across」什麼東西，就是無意間找到那個東西；你如果「run after」什麼東西，就是你在追那個東西；如果有人「run away」，就是離開或者逃跑；你如果「run out」什麼東西，就是沒有了這個東西；你如果「run into」什麼人，就是在沒有預先計畫的情況下遇見對方。

會話A

（在攝影棚）

蘇 希：葛瑞格，你今天過得怎麼樣？

葛瑞格：有點忙。

蘇 希：是嗎？

葛瑞格：我今天早上發現雞蛋用完了，所以就去商店買。

蘇 希：所以你買了蛋？

葛瑞格：沒有，我還沒走到商店，就在途中遇到了一個老朋友。

蘇 希：真不錯！

葛瑞格：確實很不錯，我看到了他的寵物刺蝟。

會話B

蘇 希：真有趣的寵物！

葛瑞格：是啊，我正在和牠玩，但是牠溜了。

蘇 希：糟糕，你們有去追牠嗎？

葛瑞格：有，我們找牠找了好久。

蘇 希：老天。

葛瑞格：我們還意外看到了一些其他動物。

蘇 希：可是你們有找到那隻刺蝟嗎？

葛瑞格：我們最後終於找到了，可是這下我又累又餓，根本沒吃到早餐。

今日題題

1. 葛瑞格什麼東西用完了？
2. 你會追什麼？

eReport

11

Dragon Boat Racing

★★★★

端午賽龍舟

端午節是一年裡最重大的中國節日之一。每一年，大家都會在農曆五月初五慶祝端午節，這個節日通常落在國曆的六月。有些國家在端午節會放假一天，這是一個紀念著名詩人屈原並且觀賞龍舟賽的日子。



龍舟賽始於古中國，但現在已成了一種國際性的運動。世界各地的許多城市每年都會舉行龍舟賽。參賽隊伍必須合作划動一艘稱為龍舟的長長的船。最早抵達終點線並且奪下旗子的隊伍，就贏得比賽！

龍舟隊伍的大多數成員都負責划槳，他們坐在龍舟的兩側。船尾的舵手負責控制船隻的方向。

鼓手與奪旗手坐在船首。鼓手負責擊鼓激勵士氣，所有人划槳的動作都必須一致。隊伍成員的動作愈是一致，龍舟的前進就會愈平順也愈快。龍舟抵達終點線的時候，奪旗手必須奪下旗子，這樣才表示這支隊伍完成了比賽！龍舟隊要拿到好成績，需要許多的練習。

今日題題

1. 誰能夠贏得龍舟賽？
2. 你想參加龍舟賽嗎？原因為何？

Small Talk

14 Let's Play a Conversation Game!

★ 來玩對話遊戲！

字母詞語遊戲很有趣，玩一個試試吧！有一個遊戲叫做「我要去野餐」。其中一人先從「a」開始，他說：「我要去野餐，我要帶蘋果 (apple)。」接著輪到下一個人，她必須用「b」。她說：「我要去野餐，我要帶蘋果 (apple) 和麵包 (bread)。」接下來的人必須想出由「c」開頭的字。他要先重複前兩樣東西，然後再加上一個「c」開頭的字。這個遊戲可以一直持續玩到字母「z」。

會話A

(在辦公室)

詹姆斯：我好無聊。

蘇希：那我們就來玩個遊戲吧。我們來玩「我要去野餐」。

詹姆斯：好，我可以試試看，我喜歡野餐。

蘇希：我先開始。我要去野餐，我要帶蘋果 (apples)。現在換你用「b」。

詹姆斯：我要去野餐，我要帶麵包 (bread)。

蘇希：不對，你要先重複一遍「蘋果」，然後再加上「麵包」。

詹姆斯：哦，我懂了！

會話B

(幾分鐘後)

蘇希：……葡萄乾、三明治、烤吐司和……老天，有什麼食物是「u」開頭的？

詹姆斯：我什麼都想不到。

蘇希：我知道！雨傘 (umbrella)！

詹姆斯：雨傘又不能吃！

蘇希：是不能吃，但是可以遮陽啊。換你了。

詹姆斯：我要用「v」。嗯……我知道，醋 (vinegar)！

蘇希：你要把全部的東西都說出來。

詹姆斯：哦，對喔。

蘇希：這個遊戲要一直持續玩到字母「z」。

詹姆斯：好……

今日題題

1. 他們在玩什麼遊戲？
2. 你都玩什麼遊戲？



15

★★

還有一個很好玩的對話遊戲叫做「我看見」。一個人說：「我用我的眼睛看見到_____的東西。」你可以在空格裡填上任何顏色。然後，另一個玩家就必須在周圍找出那個顏色的東西。玩家輪流猜對方提出的物品，誰猜出了正確答案，就可以出下一題。

「二十個問題」是另一個好玩的遊戲。一個人先想一件事物，然後其他玩家就必須藉由問二十個問題而猜出那件事物是什麼，問題都必須是以是非題問答。

會話A

(在叢林咖啡館)

麥特：梅根，妳好嗎？

梅根：我很好，只是有點累。我送我兒子上學的時候，和他玩了一整路的「我看見」。

麥特：我記得這個遊戲！我用我的眼睛看到_____的東西。空格裡面可以是各種顏色。

梅根：沒錯！

麥特：我們來玩吧！我用我的眼睛看到紅色的東西。

梅根：很簡單！你的襯衫！

麥特：正確答案！

會話B

梅根：我還知道另一個好玩的遊戲。

麥特：什麼遊戲？

梅根：「二十個問題」。

麥特：哦，我知道這個遊戲，妳必須在二十個問題以內猜出一件事物。這個遊戲我從來都贏不了。

梅根：可以的啦！我們輪流各玩一次。盡量用最少的問題猜出正確答案，誰輸了就要請對方吃午餐。

麥特：妳一定會贏的，所以我直接準備請妳吃午餐就好了。

今日習題

1. 梅根為什麼有點累？
2. 你善於猜測事物嗎？原因為何？

Entertainment

16

★★

K-Pop

韓國流行音樂

你對韓國流行音樂有什麼了解？韓國流行音樂是來自南韓的流行音樂。娛樂公司挑選有才華的年輕人，然後組成團體並且訓練藝人。這些團體和藝人必須非常努力，這樣他們表演的時候，就能炫耀自己的技藝。韓國流行音樂愛好者都瘋狂熱愛他們。

韓國流行音樂風行全世界，許多人喜歡韓國流行音樂的音樂、有趣的舞蹈還有酷炫的音樂影片。韓國流行音樂雖然通常都以韓語演唱，但非韓國歌迷還是聽得很開心。

會話A

(在叢林咖啡館)

梅 根：嗨，詹姆斯，你在聽什麼？

詹姆斯：我在聽Twice的歌，她們是一個韓國流行音樂團體。

梅 根：我常常聽說韓國流行音樂的事情！韓國流行音樂真的很受歡迎，為什麼？

詹姆斯：這個嘛，很多人喜歡韓國流行音樂的音樂和舞蹈。韓國流行音樂藝人都非常有才華。

梅 根：他們一定非常努力，而且經常練習。

詹姆斯：的確，他們都會練習很多年。

會話B

梅 根：哇！誰訓練這些藝人啊？

詹姆斯：娛樂公司會組成韓國流行音樂團體，並且訓練他們很會唱歌跳舞。

梅 根：原來如此。要當韓國流行音樂藝人聽起來好難！

詹姆斯：在他們能炫耀自己的技藝之前，必須有一番的努力練習。

梅 根：那麼，我該聽哪些韓國流行音樂呢？

詹姆斯：妳應該從Twice聽起，她們是我最喜歡的團體。

今日問題

1. 詹姆斯在聽什麼？
2. 你喜歡韓國流行音樂嗎？原因為何？

活動

請看以下詹姆斯歌單的圖表並回答問題

1. 詹姆斯喜歡那些歌？
2. 詹姆斯聽最多哪一首歌？
3. 哪一位歌手在詹姆斯歌單裡出現最多次？
4. 在詹姆斯歌單裡有多少首BLACKPINK的歌？
5. 在詹姆斯歌單裡有多少位藝人？
6. 有哪幾首歌詹姆斯聽了超過100次？

Technology

17
★★

A Smart Home

智能家居

你想要擁有智能家居嗎？智能家居裡的電燈、暖氣、冷氣空調以及其他許多裝置都可以藉由手機或電腦控制，你不必在家也能夠控制那些電器！你可以開燈關燈；改變家裡的溫度，也可以把冷氣機溫度調低，這樣你到家的時候，家裡就已經是涼爽的溫度；你還可以用手機啟動洗衣機；你如果有掃地機器人，也一樣可以用手機控制！

會話A

（在攝影棚）

蒂 娜：葛瑞格，現在幾點？

葛瑞格：呃，快五點了，妳為什麼問？

蒂 娜：我先生應該再十五分鐘就會到家了，我先幫他開幾盞燈，也幫他把冷氣的溫度調低。

葛瑞格：所以妳要回家嗎？

蒂 娜：不用，這些事情只要用手機就可以輕鬆做了。

葛瑞格：你可以這樣做？

蒂 娜：是啊，有智能家居就很容易啦。

會話B

葛瑞格：真神奇，妳可以用手機改變妳家的溫度？

蒂 娜：是啊。

葛瑞格：妳還可以做什麼？

蒂 娜：這個嘛，我可以用手機啟動洗衣機，也可以啟動我的掃地機器人。

葛瑞格：妳有掃地機器人嗎？

蒂 娜：沒有，可是我想要有一台。我只要把它打開，這樣我到家的時候，地板就會乾乾淨淨了！

今日問題

1. 蒂娜為什麼想要有掃地機器人？
2. 你想要擁有智能家居嗎？

18
★★★

智能家居比較安全。舉例而言，智慧門鈴可以让你看到是什麼人在你家大門口。就算你不在家，也可以和來到你家門口的人通話。

你家如果有智慧鎖，就可以用手機為大門解鎖。你可以在不在家的情況下讓別人進入你家。你也可以透過手機觀看安全監視器的拍攝畫面。有些安全系統可以在你不在家的時候偵測動作，有些甚至還可以打電話找警察來巡視你家。智能家居真是了不起！

會話A

(在叢林咖啡館)

麥特：蘇希，妳想過居家安全嗎？

蘇希：沒有，我的門上有鎖啊，這樣就夠了。

麥特：現在有些很厲害的系統可供智能家居使用。

蘇希：像是什麼？

麥特：這個嘛，妳可以買個智慧門鈴，這樣如果有人按妳家的門鈴，妳就可以看到是什麼人在妳家門口。

蘇希：你是說我不在家的時候嗎？

麥特：是啊，妳還可以和那個人通話，而且還可以把門解鎖！

會話B

蘇希：你在手機上還可以檢視什麼？

麥特：妳如果有安全監視器，就可以觀看監視器的拍攝畫面。

蘇希：這樣你不在家的時候就可以觀看家裡的狀況。

麥特：沒錯。而且，有些安全系統還會偵測家中的動作。

蘇希：真的！這樣你就會知道自己家裡安不安全。

麥特：有些系統還會打電話找警察來巡視妳家。

蘇希：真是太神奇了，可是大概也很貴吧！

今日題題

1. 智慧門鈴可以讓你看見什麼？
2. 你想要有智慧門鈴嗎？原因為何？



報你知

將冷氣機調低 turn down，有兩種意思：

- * 將冷氣機溫度調得更冷
- * 將冷氣機強度調弱一些



© Shutterstock.com

How To

21 How to Braid Hair

★ 吸睛辮子髮型

- 一、拿起一部分頭髮。
- 二、將那撮頭髮平分成三股。
- 三、把其中兩股抓在左手，另一股抓在右手。
- 四、把右手那股頭髮和中間那股交叉，然後抓進左手。
- 五、接著用右手抓住中間那股頭髮。
- 六、把左邊那股頭髮和左手的另一股頭髮交叉，現在左邊那股頭髮就成了中間股。
- 七、現在，把右手那股頭髮再次和中間那股交叉。
- 八、重複其他步驟。
- 九、用髮圈把辮子綁起來。
- 十、接下來，再為另一部分頭髮編辮子。

今日題題

1. 你都用什麼綁辮子？
2. 你喜歡辮子嗎？

Series

22 Anita Case: The Mask

★★ 案管員安妮塔：面具失蹤案

案管員安妮塔在機場，她要回家探望她的家人。安妮塔必須在機場等上幾個小時。她沒有事情做，所以就從袋子裡抽出一件舊案子的檔案。安妮塔打開那份檔案，但立刻又闔了起來。她不該在假期中工作，安妮塔這麼提醒自己。她看了看錶，還有很多時間，所以她又翻開了檔案。

安妮塔看了案件檔案內容。吉娜·關恩擁有許多著名畫作，世界各地的博物館有時會展

示那些畫作。幾年前，有個賊從一間博物館偷走了吉娜最喜歡的其中一幅畫作，那幅畫叫做《面具》。那個賊在光天化日下偷了那幅畫，卻完全沒人看到。那個賊留下了兩樣東西：一副黑色面具和一份短箋。那份短箋寫著：「你不能躲在面具後面。」

安妮塔闔上檔案，思考著這件謎案。接著，安妮塔聽到了電視上播報的新聞，那是一則關於吉娜·關恩的報導！她失蹤了，有人綁架了她！安妮塔打電話給麥克，她請他找些關於吉娜·關恩的資訊。安妮塔和麥克講完電話之後，腦中浮現了許多思緒。

那名竊賊認識吉娜·關恩嗎？

那名竊賊寫的短箋是一項線索嗎？

那副面具代表什麼意思？

今日題題

1. 那名竊賊留下了什麼？
2. 你多常看新聞？

23

★★

麥克偵探在辦公室裡，他翻找著一堆檔案。麥克正在找關於吉娜·關恩的檔案，他終於找到那份檔案，而把它翻了開來。裡面沒有太多東西，但他非常仔細地閱讀一切內容。他抽出那副黑色面具的照片，還有那名竊賊寫的那份短箋的影本。麥克仔細檢視這兩件東西，然後又把檔案讀了一遍，然後寫下了一些東西。

麥克有好多事情要告訴安妮塔，他打電話給她，她還在機場。

「幾年前，吉娜·關恩本身就是藝術竊賊，」麥克說，「她和一個叫做「黑面具」的竊盜集團合作，但警方阻止了她。」

「她被關進牢裡嗎？」安妮塔問

「沒有，」麥克說，「她藉著幫助頂尖偵探社逮捕其他那些竊賊而躲過了牢獄之災。」

「我們的偵探社？」安妮塔說，「我太驚訝了！」

聽完這件案子的細節之後，安妮塔可以確定兩件事情。第一，「黑面具」竊盜集團有人仍然逍遙法外。第二，那個人可能知道吉娜在哪裡。

安妮塔還沒掛斷電話，她又問了麥克一個問題。

「吉娜在頂尖偵探社是和誰一起合作？」

麥克看了吉娜·關恩的檔案，他回答：「威廉·昆恩偵探。」

今日題題

1. 吉娜·關恩在幾年前曾經是什麼？
2. 你在什麼時候會感到驚訝？

Travel

24

★★

South Korea

南韓一遊

南韓是個絕佳的旅遊地方，擁有美麗的風景和五千年的文化與歷史。造訪首爾吧，這是該國的首都以及最大的城市，其中有五座美麗的古老宮殿。昌德宮後面的美麗花園有一座蓮花池，以及五萬六千種的樹木與植物。

你如果喜歡購物，就造訪東大門。這個由十個街區構成的區域，共有二十六家購物中心與其他三萬家店舖。肚子如果餓了，就到「一起吃飯巷」享用美味的韓國料理。

會話A

(在叢林咖啡館)

蒂娜：嘿，麥特，你想去南韓嗎？那裡聽起來像是個很棒的地方。

麥特：為什麼？跟我說說看。首爾是首都，對不對？

蒂娜：沒錯，而且也是最大的城市。那裡有五座令人嘆為觀止的古老宮殿。

麥特：參觀那些宮殿一定很酷。

蒂娜：其中一座宮殿後面有一座美麗的花園，裡面有個蓮花池，還有五萬六千種樹木與植物。

會話B

麥特：在首爾還可以看到什麼？

蒂娜：你如果喜歡購物，可以去東大門。

麥特：那是什麼？購物中心嗎？

蒂娜：不是，那是一片由十個街區構成的地區，有二十六座購物中心和三萬家其他店舖。

麥特：這也太多店了吧！

蒂娜：你要是肚子餓，也可以去「一起吃飯巷」享用韓國料理。

麥特：這我喜歡！

今日問題

1. 東大門是什麼？
2. 你喜歡購物嗎？原因為何？

25
★★★★

濟州島位於南韓南部外海。許多遊客都喜歡到這座島上的美麗海灘享受柔軟的沙子與湛藍的海水。你如果喜歡洞穴，可以造訪萬丈窟，這是全世界最長也最大的其中一座熔岩管洞穴，長達七公里以上。

別忘了走訪安東市與鄰近的河回民俗村，這是一座建於六百多年前的村莊。參觀那裡的傳統房屋，並且欣賞那裡的美麗風景。品嚐當地特別的菜餚，著名的雞湯麵絕對不容錯過！

會話A

（在攝影棚）

葛瑞格：特莉娜，歡迎來上節目！

特莉娜：葛瑞格，謝謝。我剛從濟州島回來。

葛瑞格：真酷！呃，那是什麼地方？

特莉娜：那個地方位於南韓的南岸外海，有著柔軟沙子的美麗海灘。

葛瑞格：聽起來很棒，我很愛海灘。

特莉娜：我還參觀了一座令人嘆為觀止的洞穴。那是一個熔岩管洞穴，是全世界數一數二的這種洞穴。

葛瑞格：哇，有多長？

特莉娜：超過七公里呢。

會話B

葛瑞格：妳還有去南韓的其他地方嗎？

特莉娜：我去了安東市以及鄰近的河回民俗村。

葛瑞格：那是什麼？

特莉娜：那是一座村莊，有古老的傳統房屋和美麗的風景。那座村莊建於六百多年前。

葛瑞格：了不起。

特莉娜：遊客可以在村莊裡漫步觀光。

葛瑞格：跟我說一說那裡的食物。

特莉娜：那裡有些當地特別的菜餚，我品嚐了美味的雞湯麵。

葛瑞格：聽起來真好吃！

今日問題

1. 特莉娜在南韓參觀了哪些地方？
2. 你想造訪南韓嗎？

活動

南韓2019年遊客人數

問題

1. 哪一個年齡層的遊客最多？
2. 哪兩個年齡層的遊客人數差不多相同？
3. 有多少21-40歲的遊客遊覽了南韓？
4. 哪一個年齡層的遊客最少？
5. 2019年到南韓遊覽的總人數有多少？



Food

28 Time for Pizza!

★ 淺談披薩！

誰不愛披薩呢？這種美味的食物製作很簡單，只由餅皮、醬料和上面的配料組成。餅皮可以厚也可以薄；醬料通常是番茄醬，但也有別種醬料；配料則有很多種類，大多數人都喜歡放上起司，義式臘腸是最廣受喜愛的肉類配料，除此之外，還有蔬菜配料。披薩也可以是甜的，許多人都喜歡甜點披薩，上面可能會有巧克力或者蘋果！

會話A

（在披薩餐館）

麥特：我們一起分吃一個披薩吧。梅根，妳想吃哪種披薩？

梅根：我還不確定。

麥特：那麼，妳想吃厚皮還是薄皮的？

梅根：薄皮的。當然，醬料是番茄醬。

麥特：我們可以吃大披薩嗎？

梅根：應該可以，我肚子很餓！

麥特：我也是。好，我們來點個大的薄皮起司披薩。

會話B

梅根：這樣可能太簡單了，我們上面加點配料吧。

麥特：我都可以！義式臘腸怎麼樣？這是最喜歡的肉類配料。

梅根：好，另外也來點蔬菜配料，番茄和洋蔥怎麼樣？

麥特：當然好！

梅根：哦，等一下，他們還有甜點披薩！我們可以點一個嗎？

麥特：好啊，點個小的甜點披薩吧。

梅根：咍！

今日習題

1. 他們的披薩上面想要加什麼配料？
2. 你喜歡甜點披薩嗎？

29

披薩是最受歡迎的食物之一。義大利人在十七世紀做出了第一個披薩。從那時開始，這種餐點就傳遍了全世界。不過，不是每個地方的披薩都一樣，不同國家的人喜歡不同的配料。美國人喜歡在披薩上加起司、義式臘腸、香腸、青椒、蘑菇和洋蔥；在日本，鰻魚和魷魚是廣受喜愛的配料；在澳洲，一般人會在披薩上面放蝦子、鳳梨和烤肉醬。哪個國家的人吃披薩吃得最多？是挪威！

會話A

（在辦公室）

詹姆斯：嘿，蒂娜，哪個國家的人吃最多披薩？

蒂娜：嗯……美國嗎？

詹姆斯：不對，是挪威！

蒂娜：真的嗎？我太驚訝了！

詹姆斯：我也是，可是披薩在世界各地都廣受喜愛。

蒂娜：是啊。披薩創始於義大利，然後傳遍了全世界。

詹姆斯：可是不同國家喜歡在披薩上加不同的配料。

蒂娜：是啊！我喜歡吃加香腸的披薩！

會話B

詹姆斯：美國人喜歡在披薩上加起司、香腸、青椒、蘑菇和洋蔥。

蒂娜：我覺得這樣聽起來很不錯！

詹姆斯：可是在日本，鰻魚和魷魚是熱門配料。

蒂娜：這我就不行了！

詹姆斯：可是我喜歡！我喜歡海鮮披薩。在澳洲，大家喜歡在披薩上放蝦子、鳳梨和烤肉醬。

蒂娜：真有趣。大家各有喜好！

今日習題

1. 日本人喜歡在披薩上面加什麼？
2. 你最喜歡什麼披薩配料？

Talk About It

30 Is That Joke Funny?

★★ 那個笑話好笑嗎？

羅柏和她的女友黛西正在前往餐廳的路上，他們要和羅柏的老闆戈德先生共進晚餐。他們抵達餐廳的時候，看見戈德先生坐在一張桌子等著他們。戈德先生從椅子上站起來和他們打招呼。羅柏向戈德先生介紹了黛西，這是他們第一次見面。然後，他們三人就坐了下來。

戈德先生為他們點了許多餐點。他一整個晚上不停說笑話，羅柏每次都放聲大笑。戈德先生去上洗手間的時候，黛西轉向羅柏。

「你覺得他的笑話好笑嗎？」她問

「不好笑，」羅柏說，「可是我總是會笑，因為他是老闆。」

「你不需要啊，」黛西說，「他有些笑話很粗俗。」

戈德先生回到了餐桌。他坐下來，又說了一個笑話。羅柏沒有笑，因為這個笑話粗俗又不好笑。戈德先生把這個笑話重複了一次，羅柏還是一樣沒笑。

「你沒聽到我的笑話嗎？」戈德先生問

羅柏微微一笑。他不想惹麻煩，因為這頓晚餐由他的老闆請客。他對老闆的粗俗笑話應該要笑嗎？

今日問題

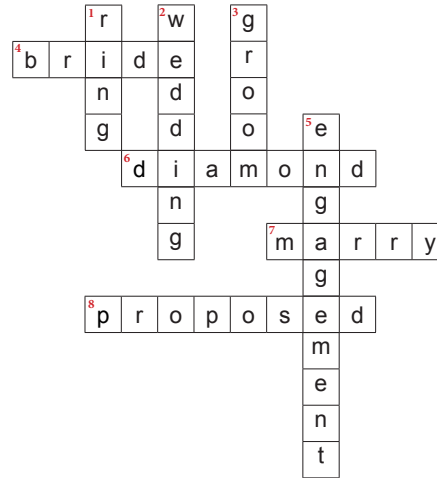
1. 羅柏聽到戈德先生的笑話為什麼都會笑？
2. 你聽到不好笑的笑話也會笑嗎？



© Shutterstock.com

Activity Answers:

(from page 17)



Across

4. bride
6. diamond
7. marry
8. proposed

Down

1. ring
2. wedding
3. groom
5. engagement

Activity Answers:

(from page 19)

1. Train number 151 at 12:40
2. Empire
3. Track 7
4. Train number 732
5. No

Activity Answers:

(from page 35)

1. He liked "Blue Hour," "I CAN'T STOP ME" and "Spring Day."
2. "I CAN'T STOP ME."
3. TWICE.
4. There are two songs.
5. There are seven artists.
6. He listened to four songs more than 100 times.

Activity Answers:

(from page 51)

1. 21-30
2. 0-20 and over 60
3. 8.19 million
4. 0-20
5. 16.45 million

GEPT Answers:

Multiple Choice:

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. B

CLOZE:

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. D

Reading Comprehension:

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. A

(from page 58-60)

JUNE 2021



KEY WORDS

PRACTICE THEM EVERY DAY 用簡單的生字說漂亮的英語

哈單字 App
雜誌同步



June 1, 2

own (v)	[on]	擁有
truck (n)	[trʌk]	小貨車；卡車
place (n)	[ples]	地方
limit (n)	[ˈlɪmɪt]	限制
mile (n)	[maɪl]	英里
kilometer (n)	[kɪˈlɑːmɪtər]	公里
scooter (n)	[ˈskutər]	速克達(前有腳踏墊 無須跨坐的機車)

June 2, 3

lane (n)	[len]	車道
depend (v)	[dɪˈpend]	由...決定，取決於...
national (adj)	[ˈnæʃənəl]	國家的
for rent (idiom)	[fɔːr][rent]	出租
marry (v)	[ˈmæri]	娶，嫁；(和...)結婚
diamond (n)	[ˈdaɪ(ə)mənd]	鑽石
ring (n)	[rɪŋ]	戒指

June 3, 4; 7

simple (adj)	[ˈsɪmpəl]	樸素的；簡潔的
silver (adj)	[ˈsɪlvər]	銀質的；銀色的
knock (v)	[nɒk]	敲(反覆地)
bride (n)	[braɪd]	新娘
groom (n)	[grum]	新郎
symbol (n)	[ˈsɪmbəl]	象徵；標誌
healthy (adj)	[ˈhelθi]	健康的
destination (n)	[ˌdestəˈneɪʃən]	目的地；終點

June 7, 8

express (adj)	[ɪkˈspres]	特快的；快速的
track (n)	[træk]	軌道(鐵路)
on time (idiom)	[ən/ɔn][taɪm]	準時
platform (n)	[ˈplætˌfɔrm]	月臺
clean (v)	[klin]	清潔；打掃
all over (idiom)	[ɔl][ˈovər]	全部；到處
light (adj)	[laɪt]	輕爽的；清淡的
step (n)	[step]	步驟

June 8—10

sleep (v)	[slɪp]	睡覺
cool (adj)	[kul]	涼爽的，涼快的
besides (prep)	[brɪˈsaɪdz]	而且；除...之外還有...
shade (n)	[ʃed]	陰涼處
natural (adj)	[ˈnætʃərəl]	天然的
bath (n)	[bæθ]	泡澡，沐浴
run across (phr v)	[rʌn][əˈkrɒs]	意外看到／找到 (某人、事物)

June 10, 11

run after (phr v)	[rʌn][ˈæftər]	努力追逐
run away (phr v)	[rʌn][əˈweɪ]	逃走
run out (phr v)	[rʌn][aʊt]	用完；賣光
run into (phr v)	[rʌn][ɪˈntuː]	巧遇(某人)
dragon (n)	[ˈdræɡən]	龍
holiday (n)	[ˈhɒlɪˌdeɪ]	節日
host (v)	[host]	主辦；主持

June 11; 14

flag (n)	[flæg]	旗幟
drum (n)	[drʌm]	鼓
reach (v)	[ritʃ]	到達，抵達
picnic (n)	[ˈpɪknɪk]	野餐
turn (n)	[tɜːn]	機會(依次輪流)
think (v)	[θɪŋk]	想
repeat (v)	[rɪˈpiːt]	重複
continue (v)	[kənˈtɪnjuː]	繼續

June 15, 16

another (adj)	[əˈnʌðər]	又一的，再一個的
spy (v)	[spaɪ]	看見；發現到
whoever (pron)	[huˈevər]	任何人；無論什麼人
correct (adj)	[kəˈrekt]	正確的
total (n)	[ˈtɒtəl]	總數
company (n)	[ˈkʌmpəni]	公司
talented (adj)	[ˈtæləntɪd]	有才華的； 技藝高超的
form (v)	[fɔrm]	組成



KEY WORDS

JUNE 2021

PRACTICE THEM EVERY DAY 用簡單的生字說漂亮的英語

June 8—10

- * I'm tired. I want to **sleep**.
- * The fan keeps me **cool**.
- * What do you want **besides** chips?
- * They stood in the **shade** of a tree.
- * **Natural** gas has no smell.
- * I prefer taking **baths** to taking showers.
- * I **ran across** the story in the newspaper.

June 1, 2

- * Hazel **owns** two dogs.
- * I like to drive my **truck**.
- * We visited many **places** in France.
- * You can buy three. That's the **limit**.
- * The school is two **miles** from here.
- * How many **kilometers** did you walk today?
- * We rode our **scooters** to the market.

June 10, 11

- * Sarah is always **running after** her kids.
- * The cat heard us and **ran away**.
- * The store **ran out** of pies.
- * I **ran into** Millie yesterday.
- * Roger reads books about **dragons**.
- * Chinese New Year is his favorite **holiday**.
- * They are **hosting** a big dinner tonight.

June 2, 3

- * This street has four **lanes**.
- * My answer **depends** on the weather.
- * Let's visit the **national** museum.
- * There are boats **for rent** here.
- * Kim and Mike will **marry** on Saturday.
- * That big **diamond** is beautiful.
- * She wears **rings** on her right hand.

June 11; 14

- * The Japanese **flag** is red and white.
- * Don't hit the **drum** yet.
- * What time did you **reach** the school?
- * Let's have a **picnic** in the park.
- * It's your **turn**.
- * I can't **think** of a good name.
- * Can you **repeat** that?
- * The show **continues** until 8:00.

June 3, 4; 7

- * Wear something **simple**, nothing fancy.
- * She wrote with a **silver** pen.
- * Please **knock** on the door.
- * A **bride** looks beautiful at her wedding.
- * The **groom** was late to his wedding.
- * A rose can be a **symbol** of love.
- * Everyone wants to be **healthy**.
- * Our weekend **destination** is the beach.

June 15, 16

- * May I have **another** cookie?
- * She **spied** her brother across the street.
- * **Whoever** finishes first, wins.
- * What is the **correct** answer?
- * I have a **total** of 10 bags.
- * That **company** makes shoes.
- * Mozart was very **talented**.
- * The coach **formed** a team.

June 7, 8

- * I am taking an **express** train tonight.
- * The train is on **track** 4.
- * Please arrive **on time**.
- * Wait on the **platform** for the train.
- * Remember to **clean** the bathroom.
- * There are clothes **all over** this room.
- * The tea is very **light**.
- * Can you solve the problem in two **steps**?



KEY WORDS

PRACTICE THEM EVERY DAY 用簡單的生字說漂亮的英語

哈單字 App 雜誌同步



June 16, 17

train (v)	[tren]	訓練，培訓
show off (phr v)	[ʃoʊ][ɔf]	炫耀，賣弄
light (n)	[laɪt]	電燈；燈光
air conditioner (n)	[ɛr][kənˈdɪʃənə]	冷氣機；空調設備
turn on/off (phr v)	[tɜːn][ən/ɔf]	打開／關掉（電器）
temperature (n)	[ˈtɛmpərətʃə]	溫度
robot (n)	[ˈrɒbət]	機器人

June 18; 21

lock (n)	[læk]	鎖
unlock (v)	[ʌnˈlæk]	打開；解鎖
camera (n)	[ˈkæm(ə)rə]	攝影機；相機
detect (v)	[dɪˈtɛkt]	探測
movement (n)	[ˈmʊvmənt]	動作
police (n)	[pəˈlis]	警察；警方
section (n)	[ˈsɛkʃən]	部分

June 21, 22

divide (v)	[dɪˈvaɪd]	(使) 分開；(使) 分組
equal (adj)	[ˈiːkwəl]	相同的，相等的（數量或大小）
hold (v)	[hold]	握住，抓住
cross (v)	[krɒs]	交叉
airport (n)	[ˈɛrˌpɔrt]	機場
remind (v)	[rɪˈmaɪnd]	提醒
painting (n)	[ˈpeɪntɪŋ]	油畫，繪畫

June 22, 23

mask (n)	[mæsk]	面具
note (n)	[not]	短箋
mystery (n)	[ˈmɪstəri]	神秘的事物，謎
office (n)	[ˈɒfɪs]	辦公室
photo [photograph] (n)	[ˈfotəʊ][ˈfotəˌgræf]	照片
art (n)	[ɑrt]	藝術
detail (n)	[ˈdeɪtəl/dɪˈteɪl]	細節

June 23, 24

likely (adv)	[ˈlaɪkli]	很可能地
capital (n)	[ˈkæpɪtəl]	首都
wonderful (adj)	[ˈwʌndəˈfʊl]	絕妙的，令人驚嘆的，極好的
pool (n)	[pul]	水塘，水池
shop (v)	[ʃap]	購物
block (n)	[blæk]	街區
alley (n)	[ˈæli]	小巷；小街

June 25; 28

visitor (n)	[ˈvɪzɪtə]	遊客
soft (adj)	[sɒft]	鬆軟的，柔軟的
tube (n)	[tub]	管狀（通道）；管子
nearby (adj)	[ˈnɪrˌbaɪ]	附近的
local (adj)	[ˈlɒkəl]	當地的，本地的
pizza (n)	[ˈpɪtsə]	披薩
topping (n)	[ˈtɒpɪŋ]	配料（放在食物上）

June 28, 29

thick (adj)	[θɪk]	厚的
tomato (n)	[təˈmetoʊ]	番茄
vegetable (n)	[ˈvedʒ(ɪ)təbəl]	蔬菜
spread (v)	[sprɛd]	(使) 傳開，(使) 擴張
sausage (n)	[ˈsɔːsɪdʒ]	香腸
green pepper (n)	[grɪn][ˈpɛpə]	青椒
mushroom (n)	[ˈmʌʃˌrʊm]	蘑菇

June 29, 30

shrimp (n)	[ʃrɪmp]	蝦仁，蝦子
restaurant (n)	[ˈrɛstərɑnt]	餐館
order (v)	[ˈɔrdə]	點菜
throughout (adv)	[θruˈaʊt]	自始至終
loudly (adv)	[ˈlaʊdli]	大聲地
trouble (n)	[ˈtrʌbəl]	問題，麻煩



KEY WORDS

JUNE 2021

PRACTICE THEM EVERY DAY 用簡單的生字說漂亮的英語

June 23, 24

- * They **likely** know where to go.
- * Paris is the **capital** of France.
- * Taipei is a **wonderful** city.
- * There's a lot of water in that **pool**.
- * Where do you want to **shop**?
- * You can walk three **blocks** to the school.
- * Her house is in a small **alley**.

June 16, 17

- * Martin **trained** us in dance.
- * Mr. Brown **showed off** his new car.
- * Where are the **lights** in this room?
- * The **air conditioner** keeps the room cool.
- * Will you **turn on** that light for me?
- * What's the outside **temperature** today?
- * The **robot** can move by itself.

June 25; 28

- * Many **visitors** go to that museum.
- * She sat in the **soft** chair.
- * Walk through the **tube** under the water.
- * There's a **nearby** cake shop that's good.
- * The **local** people are very nice.
- * Let's eat **pizza** for lunch.
- * What **toppings** do you want?

June 18; 21

- * Do these doors have **locks** on them?
- * Please **unlock** the door for me.
- * Take a picture with this **camera**.
- * I **detected** a sound by the door.
- * She saw **movement** behind the tree.
- * The **police** caught the thief.
- * This **section** of my skin is red.

June 28, 29

- * Please give me a **thick** slice of bread.
- * I want a **tomato** and cheese sandwich.
- * What **vegetables** do you eat?
- * The idea **spread** around the school.
- * I like **sausage** for breakfast.
- * Buy some fresh **green peppers**.
- * I put **mushrooms** in the soup.

June 21, 22

- * **Divide** the students into groups.
- * Everyone gets an **equal** amount.
- * **Hold** this plant with both hands.
- * Sit up. Don't **cross** your legs.
- * We are going to the **airport**.
- * Will you **remind** me again tomorrow?
- * Mr. Gold wants to buy the **painting**.

June 29, 30

- * **Shrimp** is her favorite seafood.
- * We're eating at the Thai **restaurant**.
- * I want to **order** some french fries.
- * It was sunny **throughout** the day.
- * Kenny speaks **loudly**.
- * I'm having **trouble** with my car.

June 22, 23

- * Sherry is wearing a **mask**.
- * Please write her a thank you **note**.
- * Where is the dog? It's a **mystery**.
- * Peter is in his **office**.
- * I took a **photo** of my family.
- * What kind of **art** do you like?
- * You can find the **details** online.