I Enjoyed the First Day Back at School

Warm-up
What do you usually do during summer vacation（暑假）？ Check（打勾）.

☐ surf the Net 上網	☐ study 讀書
☐ chat on the Net 網路聊天	☐ play sports 做運動
☐ watch TV 看電視	☐ visit grandparents 拜訪祖父母
☐ play video games 玩電玩遊戲	☐ travel with family or friends 與家人或朋友旅行
☐ listen to music 聽音樂	☐ join a summer camp 參加夏令營

Teaching Aims教學目標
1. 理解對話及閱讀大意並熟悉常用的生活英語。
2. 能以「過去式句型」詢問及回答過去所發生的事情。
3. 能認識及運用不同學科的英語名稱。

Reminders重點提示
透過問卷勾選討論學生的暑假活動，引發學習興趣。
搭配電子書
暖身遊戲、單字教學選單（單字例句、Flash Card、單字遊戲）等，請參閱電子書U1 p. 1。

Dialogue

CD1: 2~3

(After school)

Mrs. Evans: **Did** you **enjoy** your first day back at school, John?

John: Yes, I did. Kevin and I **chat**ted about his summer **vacation**. He **visit**ed his grandma in Penghu.

Mrs. Evans: Great! And your teachers? Do you have the **same** teachers?

John: No. We have a new **math** teacher. Her name is Lora Chen.

Mrs. Evans: How did you like her first class?

John: I liked it very much. We played some games and listened to a **fun** story.

Mrs. Evans: Good for you!

Penghu澎湖

Vocabulary   CD1: 7

did助動詞（原形為do）　　　　　enjoy喜愛；享受　　　　chat聊天
vacation假期　　　　　　　　　　visit造訪；拜訪　　　　same同樣的
math數學（＝mathematics）　　　fun有趣的；樂趣

中文翻譯

（放學後）

埃文斯太太：約翰，你第1天開學開心嗎？

　　約翰：是，我很開心。凱文跟我聊他的暑假。他去拜訪他在澎湖的奶奶。

埃文斯太太：真棒！那你的老師呢？你的老師們都一樣沒換嗎？

　　約翰：不。我們有1個新的數學老師。她的名字是陳蘿拉。

埃文斯太太：你喜歡她的第1堂課嗎？

　　約翰：我非常喜歡。我們玩了一些遊戲並聽了1個有趣的故事。

埃文斯太太：真替你高興！

Reminders重點提示

1. 由對話內容瞭解主角John跟父母討論學校生活的情景。
2. 瞭解規則動詞「過去式」句子的描述及問句用法。

Background Story情境介紹

John talked about his first day back at school with Mrs. Evans. He enjoyed it because he chatted with Kevin and he had a lot of fun in his new math teacher's class. The next day, John shared everything interesting in his math class with his father, Mr. Evans.

搭配電子書

課文動畫、希平方、學習共同體、對話停看聽、文化小百科、單字例句等，請參閱電子書U2 pp. 2–3。

參考資料

Pre-Listening Questions對話前問答（以既有經驗，為學習對話做準備）

	參考問題	參考答案
1	What did you do on your first day back at school?	I chatted with my teachers and friends.（學生可自行回答）
2	Look at the picture. Who went to Penghu? What did he do there?	Kevin went to Penghu to visit his grandma.
3	Look at the picture. What did John and Kevin do in their first math class?	They played some games. （學生可自行回答）

Text Explanation課文解析

1 enjoy

(1) 後接名詞或動名詞（Ving），例My parents and I enjoyed the movie.（我父母和我都喜愛這部電影。）；Jeremy Lin enjoys playing basketball.（林書豪喜愛打籃球。）

(2) 常見的口語用法enjoy yourself，表「祝某人玩得愉快」，例Enjoy yourself today!（祝你今天玩得愉快！）

2 chat

過去式為chatted，chat比talk表「更輕鬆」的閒聊，例We chatted about the movie.（我們閒聊著那部電影。）

3 vacation
為美式英語，英式英語為holiday，兩者的意思相同。相關字詞整理如下：

字詞	字義	例句
winter vacation	寒假	Kevin had a great time in winter vacation. （凱文寒假過得很愉快。）
take a vacation	去度假	We're hoping to take a vacation at the end of July.（我們希望7月底能去度假。）

（資料來源：Language Activator, Longman Dictionaries）

4 visit
動詞，過去式為visited，表「訪問、拜訪、造訪（人）」，例Kevin visited his grandmother in Penghu.（凱文造訪了他在澎湖的奶奶。）
同義詞 go to see＋人／地方
此為口語用法，例 Amy's grandmother is sick, so she's going to see her this weekend.（愛咪的奶奶生病了，所以這週末她將去探視她。）

5 same
形容詞，反義詞為different。本字常與the搭配使用，即the same＋名詞，例Michelle's the same age（[edV] 年齡）as me.（米雪兒的年紀跟我一樣。）

（資料來源：http://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary）

6 fun
形容詞，亦可當不可數名詞，表「樂趣」，例Playing baseball is a lot of fun.（打棒球有很多的樂趣。）

7 Good for you!
在此表「真替你高興！」，例You won（[WUN] 贏）the game. Good for you!（你贏了比賽。真替你高興！）；亦可表「對...有益」，例Drinking water is good for you.（喝水對你有益。）

Text Explanation課文解析

8 magic
形容詞，表「魔術的」，例My teacher showed us a magic trick.（我的老師表演魔術給我們看。）；亦可當不可數名詞，例The man did some magic, and everyone enjoyed it.（這男人表演一些魔術，而且每個人都喜愛他的魔術。）

9 pick a card from a deck
表「從1副牌中抽1張」。pick為動詞，後可接「人」或「物」，例I picked three balls from the box.（我從這個箱子抽出3個球。）

10 Ms.
已學的稱謂整理如下：

縮寫	英文	中文
Ms.	Miss / Mistress	未婚／已婚的女性通稱
Mr.	Mister	先生
Mrs.	Mistress	太太；夫人（已婚）

11 learn
過去式為learned / learnt。learn ... in ... lesson表「從...課程學到…」，課文為此用法。
延伸片語 learn a lesson from ...表「從...記取教訓」，例She learned a lesson from the story. She shouldn't eat too much candy.（她從這故事記取教訓。她不應該吃太多糖果。）

12 behind
behind在iEnglish 1 U4的字義為「在...位置後面」，但在此指「背後的真正原因」，例We want to know what's behind this change of plan.（我們都想知道這計畫改變背後的真正原因。）

13 plan

動詞，過去式為plan**ned**後可接**名詞**或**不定詞(to)＋原形動詞**，例She helped them to plan their trip.（她幫他們計畫行程。）、Jack plans to go hiking this weekend.（傑克計畫這週末去健行。）

After Listening Questions對話後問答（檢視理解程度，練習表達意見與想法）

		參考問題	參考答案
搭配p. 2	1	Who is John's new math teacher?	Lora Chen is John's new math teacher.
搭配p. 3	2	What did John learn in today's lesson?	He learned the math rule behind the trick.
	3	Do you think it's a special class? Why?	Yes. It's a special class because it's cool to see magic tricks. （學生可自行回答）

Hidden Questions推論題（深化閱讀思考及推論能力，視學生程度彈性使用）

	參考問題	參考答案
1	Would John want to attend more math classes?	Yes, he would.→ 對話中John說I like it very much. 可推論他會想再去上數學課。
2	Is Lora Chen a creative teacher?	Yes, she is.→ 對話中Lora Chen設計了遊戲與故事在課程中，可推論她是位有創意的老師。

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CD1: 4~5
(The next day)
Mr. Evans: What did you do at school today, John?
　　John: Our math teacher **perform**ed a magic trick in class today. Then we played
　　　　　cards. It was fun!
Mr. Evans: A magic trick?
　　John: Yes! A student **pick**ed a card from a **deck**, and **Ms.** Chen guessed
　　　　　the card. She was right every time!
Mr. Evans: **Interesting**! Did you **learn** anything in today's **lesson**?
　　John: Yes! I learned the math rule behind the trick.
Mr. Evans: Your teacher **plan**ned a **special** lesson for you students!

Listen and write T or F. 聽到的敘述與對話內容相符者寫T，不符者寫F。CD1: 6
延伸片語

(　　) (　　) (　　) (　　)

Vocabulary　CD1: 7

中文翻譯

（隔天）

埃文斯先生：約翰，你今天在學校做了什麼呢？
　　約翰：　我們數學老師今天在課堂上表演魔術。然後我們玩撲克牌。太有趣了！
埃文斯先生：魔術？
　　約翰：　是呀！1個學生從1副牌中抽出1張卡，然後陳老師猜是什麼牌。她每次都猜對！
埃文斯先生：真有趣！你今天上課有學到任何東西嗎？
　　約翰：　有！我學到魔術背後的數學規則。
埃文斯先生：你的老師給你們這些學生規劃了特別的1課。

解答

（ T ）（ F ）（ F ）（ T ）

1. John and Kevin chatted about Kevin's summer vacation.
2. John visited his grandma in Penghu.
3. Ms. Chen performed a magic trick in John's first math class.
4. John played cards in his math class.

本篇章可搭配習作讀寫p. 1

p.04

Theme Words CD1: 8

What class are they in?

① Chinese class　② English class　③ **science** class

④ math class　⑤ **art** class

⑥ **history** class　⑦ **PE** class

Listen and fill in. 根據聽到的內容，完成**Lily**今天早上的課表。 CD1: 9

8:30-9:15	10:25-10:10	10:20-11:05	11:15-12:00
			PE

Vocabulary CD1: 10

science自然;科學　　　　　　　　art美術;藝術　　　history歷史
PE體育（＝physical education）
解答
（ art ）（ history ）（ science ）

　　Lily enjoyed today's first class. It was art. After that, it was the history class. She listened to some stories. The third class was science. It was from ten twenty to eleven o five. PE was the last class in the morning. Lily played basketball with her classmates.

Reminders重點提示
1. 認識及熟悉不同學科的英語名稱。
2. 能運用本篇章至少1個字彙來造句。
搭配電子書
單字例句、互動等，請參閱電子書U1 p. 4。

參考資料
Vocabulary Tips字彙加油站
1　Chinese
　　名詞，表「中文」，例The man doesn't speak Chinese.（那男子不會說中文。）；亦可表「中國人」，為複合名詞（字尾可不加s），例Those basketball players are Chinese.（那些籃球選手是中國人。）
2　English
　　名詞，表「英語」，例Ms. Chen is my English teacher.（陳老師是我的英文老師。）；亦可表整體的「英國人」，字尾不加s但前面要加定冠詞the，例The English are serious（[`sIrICs] 嚴肅的）and calm（[kBm] 冷靜的）.（英國人既嚴肅又冷靜。）
3　science
　　本字常見的字詞整理如下：

英文	中文	英文	中文
science museum	科學博物館	science fiction（[5flkFEn] 小說）	科幻小說
science park	科學園區	scientist（[`salEntlst]）	科學家

4　math
　　不可數名詞，表「數學」，為mathematics（[9mAWE`mAtIks]）的縮寫，例He is good atmath.（他很擅長數學。）
5　art
　　不可數名詞，例It's a work of art.（這是1件藝術品。）
6 history
　　不可數名詞，例My father teaches history in a college（[`kBII0] 大學）.（我父親在大學教歷史。）
7　PE
　　為physical（[`flzIkEl]　身體的）education（[9Z0E`keFEn]　教育）的縮寫，不可數名詞，例I have PE class on Monday.（我在星期一有體育課。）；與球類運動搭配的動詞為play，常見搭配英文名稱如下：

英文	中文

play＋	baseball	打棒球
	basketball	打籃球
	badminton（[`bAdmIntEn]）	打羽毛球
	volleyball	打排球
	tennis	打網球
	table tennis	打桌球
	soccer	踢足球
	dodge ball	打躲避球

參考資料
English Tips英語小百科
臺灣其他常見學科的英文

英文	中文	英文	中文
biology（[bal`BlE0I]）	生物	health（[hZlW]）education	健康教育
physics（[`flzIks]）	物理	computer	電腦
chemistry（[`kZmIstrI]）	化學	earth science（[3W`saIEns]）	地球科學
geography（[0i `BgrEfI]）	地理	music	音樂

（資料來源：http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subject_(school)）

Information文化小百科
一起來變魔術
●找牌王
教具：2副撲克牌
步驟：
1. 左右手各拿1疊撲克牌。
2. 請1觀眾上前從左手的撲克牌抽1張，再請另1位觀眾從右手的撲克牌抽1張。
3. 請這2位觀眾看完牌後，將這2張牌放回原來的牌中並加以洗牌，再將牌還給魔術師。
4. 魔術師展開撲克牌，從中抽出2張牌，此即為2位觀眾所指定的牌。
訣竅：
1. 將點數2–8的牌，不限花色共28張放在1疊，另1疊為9–A共24張。1手拿小牌，另1手拿大牌。
2. 觀眾抽完牌，趁機快速地互換左右手的牌。
3. 觀眾看完牌，將牌放回原位，此時小牌中有1張大牌，而另1副大牌中有1張小牌，因此很容易找出觀眾所抽的2張牌。
（資料來源：紘志魔術園地、《教學關鍵五分鐘Tune in 5》佳音事業機構出版）

蘿拉老師「每猜必中」秘訣大公開
步驟：
1. 從1副撲克牌隨機抽21張牌。
2. 請1位觀眾上前抽出1張並看牌，再放回牌堆中並洗牌。
3. 從右到左發牌，將牌分為3堆。
4. 分好後任意拿1堆面向抽牌的觀眾，問指定的撲克牌是否在該堆。若無，則拿另1堆問。
5. 將3堆牌疊在一起，重複「步驟3–4」2次。
6. 每說魔術咒語（魔術神、魔術神、魔術我最神）1個字便發牌1次，說到「神」時，將牌現給抽牌的觀眾看，該張即為觀眾所指定的牌。
訣竅：
1. 進行「步驟3」時，一定要按「由右到左」的順序發牌。
2. 進行「步驟5」時，將觀眾所指定的那堆撲克牌置於其他兩堆的中間。
3. 「步驟6」的魔術咒語可更換，但須為11個字，第11個字即為觀眾所指定的牌。

Sentence Pattern

A

I / We / He / She You / They	visited	Penghu	yesterday. last Sunday. three days ago.
	didn't visit		

B

Did	you he / she	enjoy the class	yesterday? last weekend?

Yes,	I / we he / she	did.

No,	I/we he/she	didn't..

didn't = did not

Read. 讀讀看。 CD1: 11

1. 規則動詞過去式的變化表

加-ed			加-d		
brush	→	brush**ed**	close	→	close**d**
visit	→	visit**ed**	dance	→	dance**d**
watch	→	watch**ed**	like	→	like**d**
去-y再加-ied			重複字尾再加-ed		
carry	→	carr**ied**	chat	→	chat**ted**
study	→	stud**ied**	plan	→	plan**ned**
worry	→	worr**ied**	wrap	→	wrap**ped**

2. 規則動詞過去式的字尾發音

[d]	[t]	[Id]
clean**ed** [klin**d**] play**ed** [ple**d**]	cook**ed** [kJk**t**] help**ed** [hZlp**t**]	need**ed** [`nid**Id**] want**ed** [`wBnt**Id**]

Speak and write. 說說看，寫寫看。

clean the kitchen / last Friday
Tony __cleaned__ the kitchen __last__ __Friday__.

本篇章搭配「翰林拍Book App」
Reminders重點提示
1. 認識並熟悉規則動詞過去式變化，課後可令學生抄寫**Read.**內容以熟悉規則。
2. 能以助動詞過去式Did開頭或What的疑問句詢問過去發生的事情並回答。
Difficulties學生易犯錯誤
1. 學生唸規則動詞過去式時，可能不清楚何時唸[d]、[t] 或[Id]。可讓學生複誦規則動詞過去式的字尾數次，令其歸納出發音規則，以加深印象。
2. Did開頭的疑問句後面的動詞，須提醒學生將其還原為原形動詞，可給錯誤句子讓其改正以熟悉句型變化。
搭配電子書
文法事件簿、文法PPT、文法挑戰、補充習題等，請參閱電子書U1 pp. 5–7。

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wave to his grandparents / from the bus / ten minutes ago

Jay _____ to his grandparents from the bus _____ _____ _____ .

not / chat with his classmates / this morning

Brad _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ this morning.

visit her aunt / last weekend

Miranda _____.

cook / yesterday evening

A: _____ Mrs. Lin _____ _____ _____?
B: _____, _____ _____.

rain / yesterday

A: _____
B: _____

解答
  waved _ten_ _minutes_ _ago_
  didn't _chat_ _with_ _his_ _classmates_
  visited her aunt last weekend
A: _Did_ _cook_ _yesterday_ _evening_
B: _No_ _she_ _didn't_
A: _Did it rain yesterday?_
B: _Yes, it did._

參考資料
Grammar Points文法加油站
過去簡單式
1. 表示過去發生的動作、存在的狀態或經常發生的動作。

2. 過去簡單式基本句構

	句型結構	例句
肯定句	主詞＋動詞過去式＋...＋過去時間副詞.	We visited grandma last week.（我們上星期探望了祖母。）
否定句	主詞＋did not（didn't）＋原形動詞＋...＋過去時間副詞.	They didn't watch TV yesterday.（他們昨天沒有看電視。）
疑問句	Did＋主詞＋原形動詞＋...＋過去時間副詞?	Did James play video games last night?（詹姆士昨晚有玩電玩遊戲嗎？）
肯定答句	Yes, 主詞＋動詞過去式＋....（詳答）＝Yes, 主詞＋did.（簡答）	Yes, he played video games last night.＝Yes, he did.（有，他昨晚有玩電玩遊戲。）
否定答句	No, 主詞＋did not（didn't）＋原形動詞＋...＋過去時間副詞.（詳答）＝No, 主詞＋didn't.（簡答）	No, she didn't eat last night.＝No, she didn't.（不，她昨晚沒有吃飯。）

3. 過去簡單式常搭配的過去時間副詞如下：

yesterday	last–	–ago	其他
● ~afternoon ● the day before~	● -night / week / month / year ● -＋星期（例Sunday） ● -＋月份（例May） ● -＋季節（例summer）	● two minutes- ● an hour- ● three days- ● a few months / weeks- ● seven or eight years- ● a few years-	● at that time ● in＋過去年份（例in 2000）

4. 規則動詞過去式的變化方式

＋ed	重複字尾＋ed（「子音＋短母音＋子音」的單音節原形動詞）	字尾為e＋d	去y＋ied（原形動詞字尾為y且前1個字母為子音）
clean→cleaned	jog→ jogged	hope→hoped	study→studied
wash→washed	plan→planned	love→ loved	try→ tried

5. 過去式ed的發音規則

規則	ed的發音	例字
字尾為有聲子音	[d]	dreamed [drimd]、cried [kraId]
字尾為無聲子音	[t]	looked [lJkt]、watched [wBtFt]
字尾為[t]或[d]	[Id]	waited [`wetId]、decided [dI`saIdId]

參考資料
Grammar Points文法加油站
以疑問詞What did ...？來詢問「過去所做的事」，句型規則如下：
疑問句：What＋did＋主詞＋原形動詞＋過去時間副詞?
答句：主詞＋動詞過去式＋受詞＋過去時間副詞.
例What did they do three hours ago?（他們3小時前在做什麼？）
　They played volleyball (three hours ago).（他們在打排球。）

Grammar Activity文化百寶箱
Information Gap
◎ 活動目的：讓學生練習活用「過去簡單式」的句型。
◎ 活動教具：Sheet A、Sheet B（2 個學生1組，每人各1張Sheet A或B）
◎ 活動步驟：
1. 將學生分成2人1組，發給每組1 張Sheet A和Sheet B。提醒學生不能讓彼此看見所拿學習單上的字。
2. 將下列句子寫在黑板上：What did ___ do ___? She ___ ___.
3. 令每組學生彼此以黑板上的句型來問答，並將訊息填寫在學習單中。完成格子後，再依格子內容回答下方的2個問題。
4. 全班皆完成「步驟3」後，讓拿到Sheet A的學生說出2個問題的答案，學生邊說、老師邊將答案寫在黑板上讓學生核對；完成後，換拿到Sheet B的學生說答案。
◎ 活動小叮嚀：
Sheet A、B內容參見下方

Sheet A		
	Amy	Meg
one hour ago	make a card	
yesterday afternoon		visit her aunt
last week	clean the room	

1. Did Meg cook one hour ago? _____
2. Did Amy and Meg clean the room last week? _____

Sheet B		
	Amy	Meg
one hour ago		chat with her friend
yesterday afternoon	visit her aunt	
last week		study for test

1. Did Amy make a cake one hour ago? _____
2. Did Amy and Meg study for test last week? _____

p.07

C

What	did	you he/she	do	yesterday afternoon? three hours ago?

I/We He/She	watched a show	(yesterday afternoon). (three hours ago).

Speak and write. 說說看，寫寫看。

this afternoon / wash the car
A: What __did__ you __do__ this afternoon?
B: We __washed__ __the__ __car__ (this afternoon).

yesterday evening / study English
A: _____ _____ Kate _____
_____ _____?
B: _____ _____ _____
(yesterday evening).

an hour ago / wrap a gift
A: What _____ they _____
_____ _____ _____?
B: They _____ _____ _____
(an hour ago).

the day before yesterday / play table tennis
A: _____
B: _____

解答
A: __What__ __did__ __do__ __yesterday__ __evening__
B: __She__ __studied__ __English__
A: __did__ __do__ __an__ __hour__ __ago__
B: __wrapped__ __a__ __gift__
A: __What did Mr. Lee do the day before yesterday?__
B: __He played table tennis (the day before yesterday).__

本篇章可搭配習作讀寫pp. 2–3；聽力p. 44

p.08

Reading CD:1:12~13

Which is your favorite subject?

John Has New Hope for Math Now

    Hi, I'm John. I'm a **junior high school** student. **In the past**, math was not an **easy subject** to me. I listened to the teacher in class, **finish**ed my homework on time, and studied for **test**s, but I was never good at math. To me, math was only about numbers.

一字多義

Vocabulary CD1: 14

hope希望	junior high school國中	in the past過去
easy簡單的	subject學科；科目	finish完成結束
test考試	be good at...擅於...	

本篇章搭配「翰林拍Book App」。

中文翻譯

約翰現在對數學燃起了新希望

　　嗨，我是約翰。我是1個國中生。在過去，數學對我而言不是1門容易的科目。我在課堂上聆聽老師上課，準時完成我的功課，並為了考試讀書，但我的數學從未好過。對我而言，數學就只是關於數字而已。

Reminders重點提示

1. 可先透過閱讀前的問題或課本圖片預測文章大意，以引發學生的閱讀興趣。
2. 學生熟悉內容後，可以 **Write T or F.** 檢視其是否理解文章大意

Background Story情境介紹

In the past, math was only about numbers to John. Their new math teacher, Ms. Chen, performed magic tricks and had John learn math through games. Now he has new hope for math!

搭配電子書

課文動畫、單字例句、希平方、學習共同體、閱讀Mind Map、閱讀停看聽、智慧克漏字等，請參閱電子書U1 pp. 8–9。

參考資料

Pre-Reading Questions閱讀前參考問題與解答

（以既有先備知識，為閱讀新文章做準備）

	參考問題	參考答案
1	What does "John has new hope for math now" mean?	Maybe he didn't like math before, but he does now.（學生可自行回答）
2	Look at the picture on page eight. What did John do to improve（[Im`pruv] 改進）his math?	He listened to the teacher in class, finished his homework on time, and studied for tests.

Text Explanation課文解析

1 Hope
   在此為名詞，通常指「對未來的期待或希望」，例His hope is to join the school basketball team.（他的希望是能參加學校籃球隊。）；亦可為動詞，例She's hoping for a good grade on her test.（她希望考試得到好成績。）

2 In the past
   past為「名詞」，表「過去」。in the past 表「在過去」，相反詞為in the future表「在未來」。past亦可當「形容詞」，放在「名詞」之前，表「過去的；以前的」，例during the past ten years（在過去10年間）。

3 easy

本字常見用法整理如下：

用法	字義	例句
easy to＋原形動詞	做...某事很簡單	It's very easy to make a sandwich.（做1個三明治非常簡單。）
as easy as pie	易如反掌	Singing a song beautifully is as easy as pie for Jason.（唱1首動人的歌對傑森來說易如反掌。）

4 finish

後可接動名詞（Ving），例He finished painting the house.（他完成了油漆這個房子。）

5 test

名詞，「考試」的說法為do／take a test而非make a test；本字亦可表「測試」，例eye test視力測試、hearing（[`hIrIN]）test聽力測試。

（資料來源：http://www.Idoceonline.com）

Hidden Questions推論題（深化閱讀思考及推論能力，視學生程度彈性使用）

	參考問題	參考答案
1	How did John feel when he did math homework in the past?	He felt confused.→ 閱讀中提到math was not an easy subject to me，可推論John寫數學作業時是會感到困難的。
2	Would students like to learn math in Ms. Chen's class?	Yes, they would.→ 閱讀中提到it was fun與觀察圖片中的人物，可推論學生是樂於在Ms. Chen的課堂中學數學的。

參考資料

Text Explanation課文解析

6 different

常與介系詞from搭配，例Jack is very different from his brother.（傑克跟他哥有很大的不同。）

延伸片語 different as night and day，表「完全不一樣」，例Birds and bats are alike（[E`laIk] 相像的），but they are as different as night and day.（鳥和蝙蝠雖相像，但實際上他們完全不一樣。）

7 ask

表「問」時，常見用法為ask＋受詞或ask＋受詞＋about，例My father asked me a question.（我爸問我1個問題。）、The teacher asked the students about the story of Chinese New Year.（這位老師問學生們關於新年的故事。）

8 Thanks to Ms. Chen, I now have new hope for math!

Thank to在此等於because of＋人／事，本句可改為Because of Ms. Chen, I now have new hope for math!

一字多義Polysemantic Word

past的相關用法

詞性	字義	例句
形容詞	過去的	It was past my bedtime.（已經過了我的就寢時間。）
介系詞	過了...	It is half past two.（現在2點半。）
副詞	經過	I waved to my mom when I drove past my house.（當我開車經過我家時，我向我媽揮一揮手。）

ask的相關用法

字義	用法	例句
請求	ask for	I don't know how to make a cake, so I asked for help.（我不會做蛋糕，所以我請別人幫忙。）
邀請	ask＋人＋to＋原形動詞	Let's ask Michelle to have dinner with us tonight.（我們去邀請蜜雪兒今晚一起吃晚餐。）

Post Reading Questions閱讀後參考問題與解答

（檢視理解程度，對文章進行思辨並內化）

		參考問題	參考答案
搭配p. 8	1	What did John think about "math" before?	Math was only about numbers.
搭配p. 9	2	How did John and his classmates learn math?	They learned math through games.
	3	Why did John have new hope for math?	Because Ms. Chen planned an interesting lesson for his class.

p.09

    Today's math class was really **different**. My classmates and I watched Ms. Chen's magic show. Then we practiced the trick with **each other**, **ask**ed **questions**, and finished a **worksheet** together. We learned math **through** games. It was fun! Thanks to Ms. Chen, I now have new hope for math!

Write T or F. 根據文章內容，將正確的敘述寫**T**，不正確的寫**F**。
(   ) Math was an easy subject to John before.
(   ) John practiced a magic trick in class today.
(   ) John didn't learn anything from his math class today.
(   ) John enjoyed today's math class.

Vocabulary

different不同的　　　　　each other彼此；互相　　　ask問；要求
question問題　　　　　　worksheet學習單　　　　through經由；通過
show表演　　　　　　　Thanks to幸虧；由於

中文翻譯

　　今天的數學課真的很不一樣。我同學和我看陳老師的魔術秀。然後我們彼此練習老師教的魔術，問問題，並一起完成學習單。我們透過魔術學數學。真是有趣！由於陳老師，我現在對數學燃起了新希望！

解析

an easy→a difficult
didn't learn anything→learned something

解答

（　F　）（　T　）（　F　）（　T　）

本篇章可搭配習作聽力p. 37

p.10

Exercise Writing

Read and answer. 根據Phoebe的暑假旅遊，詳答問題。

Day 1 @ Cousin Nina's home
- watched movies
- chatted with Nina

Day 2 @ Sunny Beach
- played at the beach

Day 3 @ Apple Farm
- picked apples
- joined the apple pie contest

What did Phoebe do at Cousin Nina's home?

_____

Did Phoebe play at the beach on Day 2?

_____

When did Phoebe join the apple pie contest?

_____

解答

　She watched movies and chatted with her.

 Yes, she played at the beach on Day 2.
  She joined it on Day 3.

p.11

Exercise Listening

A. Listen and check. 根據聽到的對話內容, 勾選相符的圖片。CD1: 15

a.   b.   c.

a.   b.   c.

B. Listen and check. 幫Joseph完成他的學習單。CD1: 16

History Class Worksheet

Date: __Sep. 4, 2015__ Name: __Joseph

Students,
Did you enjoy today's class? Now please finish this
worksheet.

We watched a movie today. What was the name?

    Magic Red.   Man in Red.

What did we talk about in class today?
    The history of American movies.

    The history of Christmas in America.

Did you like today's class?
    Yes.   No.

What did we talk about in class today?

Did you like today's class?

A.

a.□   a.□

1. B: How was your weekend?
   G: Great. I watched a baseball game with my family.
2. G: Did Jerry like the food?
   B: No, he didn't, but his brother liked it a lot.

B.

□✓ *Magic Red.*

□✓ The history of Christmas in America.

□✓ Yes.

In today's history class, we watched the movie, Magic Red. It was about the history of Christmas in America.

Mr. Mason asked some questions about the movie, and we talked about them together.

Then, I finished a worksheet with my classmates. I really learned a lot through the movie. I loved today's history class.

搭配電子書

聽力測驗，請參閱電子書U1 p. 11。

本篇章可搭配習作聽力pp. 38–39

Challenge

April Frog Hill

TimePlaceActivity9:30–10:30Apple Pie GardenFun with Apples*Drawing time—make reds, yellows, and greens from fruit and draw!*10:00–10:30Pink Pig MuseumStory Time*Officer Don tells g reat stories about April Frog Hill! You can even dance with April Frogs.*10:30–11:00Banana HouseHarry and Mary*Enjoy Justin's magic show with his pet friends—Harry and Mary!*11:00–12:00Apple Pie GardenHow Many Can You Get?*Come pick apples with April Frogs and make apple juice!*2:00–3:00Apple Pie GardenTime for Sport*Have fun with our gym teacher, Mike.*2:00–3:00Banana HouseWhere Are You?*Watch the dance show of Tina the Doll and her Bear, Bob. Come and enjoy their story.*

★ Water Dance starts every two hours from 10a.m. to 4p.m. at Blue Fox Garden.

activity [Ak`tIvEtI]活動　　tell [tZl] 說（故事）　　　　start [stBrt] 開始

Choose. 選出正確的答案。

（　）　　Jack, Trudy, Molly, and Ken were at April Frog Hill today.
　　　　Who was most likely at Apple Pie Garden this morning?
　　　　(A) Molly; she painted a pretty picture.
　　　　(B) Trudy; she watched a special show.
　　　　(C) Ken; he listened to many fun stories.
　　　　(D) Jack; he played basketball with new friends.

○（　）　　Mr. Roy: Did you enjoy the show?
　　　　Mrs. Roy: Yes, I did. The dances were great and I liked the story too.
　　　　Which activity are Mr. and Mrs. Roy most likely talking about?
　　　　(A) Story Time.　　　　　(B) Water Dance.
　　　　(C) Where Are You?　　　　(D) Harry and Mary.

解答
（ A ）（ C ）

most likely [most `laIklI] 最有可能

搭配電子書
綜合演練單、益智王等，請參閱電子書U1 p. 12。

Analysis of Reading Comprehension解構閱讀

Time	Place	Activity	Content
09:30 – 10:30	Apple Pie Garden	Fun with Apple	drawing
10:00 – 10:30	Pink Pig Museum	Story Time	story＋dance
10:30 – 11:00	Banana House	Harry and Mary	magic show
11:00 – 12:00	Apple Pie Garden	How Many Can you Get?	pick apples＋make apple juice
2:00 – 3:00	Apple Pie Garden	Time for Sport	exercise
2:00 – 3:00	Banana House	Where are you?	dance show＋ story
10:00 – 4:00	Blue Fox Garden	Water Dance	

本篇章可搭配習作讀寫p. 4

p.13
Fun with Sounds
A. Listen and say. 聽聽看, 唸唸看。CD1: 17

pig	big	too	do	came	game	bad	dad
pen	Ben	bat	bad	back	bag	bark	dark
cup	cub	write	ride	Kate	gate	bib	bid
[p]	[b]	[t]	[d]	[k]	[g]	[b]	[d]

B. Listen and circle. 圈出聽到的單字。CD1: 18

dig pig big   pad bad dad

date cake bade   tag tack tad

※本篇可彈性使用 CD1:19

Jaden's Corner

jack of spades   queen of hearts

king of clubs   ace of diamonds

Is this the eight of hearts?

spade [sped] 黑桃   queen [kwin] 女王   heart [hBrt] 紅心

king [kIN] 國王   club [klQb] 梅花   ace [es] 么點牌

diamond [`daIEmEnd] 方塊

解答

○ (dig) pig big   (bad) pad dad

○ (date) cake bade   tag (tack) tad

1. dig 2. bad 3. date 4. tack

發音技巧說明

[p]	無聲	略似國語注音ㄆ。	[d]	有聲	略似國語注音ㄉ。
[b]	有聲	略似國語注音ㄅ。	[k]	無聲	略似國語注音ㄎ。
[t]	無聲	略似國語注音ㄊ。	[g]	有聲	略似國語注音ㄍ。

Reminders重點提示

介紹撲克牌及各花色的英語說法, 引發學生的學習興趣。

Teaching Steps Jaden's Corner教學步驟
1. 將4種花色置於黑板上，詢問學生其中文說法，再呈現各花色的英文說法。
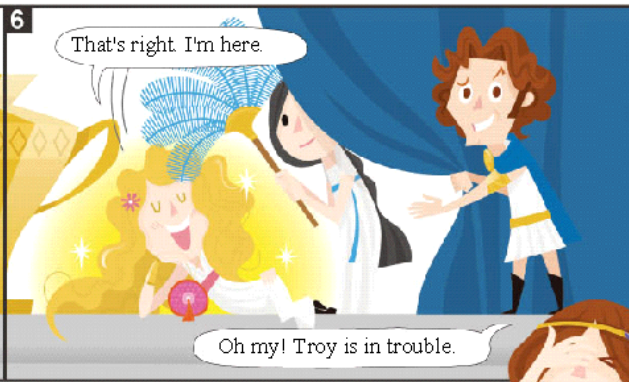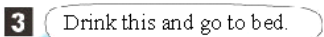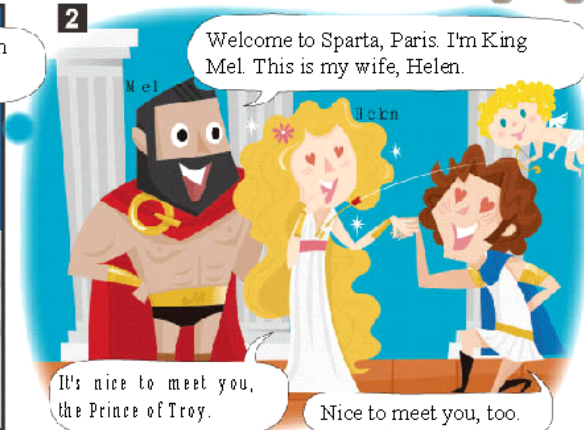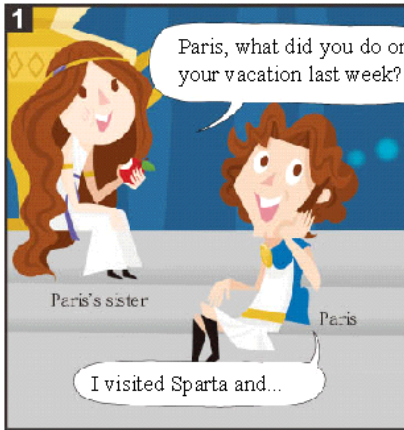2. 熟悉花色後，再將J、Q、K、A置於黑板上，呈現這4種牌的英文說法。
3. 隨機指著某花色或牌，讓全班說出該花色或牌的英文。
搭配電子書
動畫，請參閱。

Comics CD1: 20
※□□□□□□□

Trojan [`tro0En] 特洛伊的　　war [wCr] 戰爭　　Sparta [`spBrtE] 斯巴達城
king [kIN] 國王　　prince [prIns] 王子　　Troy [trCI] 特洛伊城
搭配電子書
漫畫動畫，請參閱電子書U1 p. 14。
參考資料
Information文化小百科

漫畫篇《木馬屠城記》

　　特洛伊戰爭（Trojan　　War）以荷馬史詩之伊里亞德為中心，加上索福克勒斯的悲劇埃阿斯、菲洛克忒忒斯，歐里庇得斯的悲劇在陶里斯的伊菲革涅亞、安德洛瑪刻、赫卡柏，維吉爾的史詩埃涅阿斯紀、奧維德等多部著作而成，故事詳細地描述了特洛伊戰爭的情況。

　　特洛伊戰爭是以爭奪世上最漂亮的女人海倫為中心，道出以阿伽門農及阿喀琉斯為首的希臘聯合遠征軍進攻以帕里斯及赫克托耳為首的特洛伊軍的10年攻城戰。

　　現代考古和歷史研究在對特洛伊的「神話」「傳說」幾百年的嘲諷和忽略之後，證實特洛伊和特洛伊戰爭的確存在。但現代科學否認特洛伊戰爭是如幾千年前荷馬史詩老早記載的1場復仇戰爭，而是古希臘為爭奪特洛伊的重要地理位置和貿易權益聯合西臺發動的侵略戰爭。

（資料來源：https://zh.wikipedia.org，關鍵字：特洛伊戰爭）

戰爭起因及經過

　　這個故事的開端，就是海洋女神忒提斯（Thetis）與希臘國王佩琉斯（Peleus）的婚禮，原本宙斯與忒提斯相戀，但那時傳說忒提斯的兒子，也就是未來的阿基里斯（Achilles），會比他的父親還強大，宙斯害怕當年他推翻父親的事重演，於是將她嫁給了著名英雄佩琉斯，避免影響他的政權。婚禮上邀請了很多神，唯獨麻煩女神埃里斯（Eris）沒有被邀請。她很生氣，便拋出1個金蘋果，刻著「獻給最美麗的女神」。智慧女神雅典娜、愛神阿芙羅狄忒和天后赫拉都認為自己最有資格冠上蘋果上「最美麗女神」的美譽。為了解決這個難題，最後她們飛到艾達山請求特洛伊王子帕里斯仲裁。3個女神都試圖賄賂帕里斯：雅典娜答應讓帕里斯成為世界上最睿智的學者；希拉答應讓帕里斯成為天底下最有權勢的君王；阿芙羅狄忒則以世界上最美麗的女子海倫作為賄賂。最後帕里斯忠於感官天性選擇了阿芙羅狄忒。作為回報，阿芙羅狄忒施行魔咒，讓斯巴達王國的王后，公認為世界上最漂亮的女人海倫和帕里斯共墮愛河。海倫為了愛情拋棄了她的家鄉、丈夫墨涅拉俄斯還有稚女。帕里斯的行動惹怒了斯巴達國王墨涅拉俄斯，其怒不可抑，於是向兄長阿伽門農求援，並聯合希臘各城邦向特洛伊宣戰。

　　斯巴達國王墨涅拉俄斯因為其妻子海倫被帕里斯所帶走，因此向希臘各城邦求助，共同出兵特洛伊。總計有1000艘希臘戰船及5萬名士兵參戰。這場戰爭1打就是10年。但特洛伊因為有亞馬遜女戰士和黎明女神兒子梅農的幫忙，與維納斯暗中協助，所以能抵抗希臘聯軍。聯軍統帥阿伽門農因為將親身女兒獻祭等原因獲得宙斯赫拉等神助，雅典娜因為得不到金蘋果不願放過特洛伊，而且指示奧德修斯向希臘聯軍獻上木馬屠城之計。他們打造1隻巨大的木馬，裏面躲著伏兵，並佯裝撤退，讓特洛伊人將其當作戰利品帶回城內，藉此攻入特洛伊。希臘人進入特洛伊城後，燒殺擄掠，最後帶著戰利品滿載而歸。中途雅典娜因為希臘軍人冒犯其祭司，其她徵得宙斯同意發起風暴，只有極少數人生還。聯軍統帥阿伽門農回國後被王后及其姦夫所殺，後2人又被阿伽門農的兒子所殺。

（資料來源：https://zh.wikipedia.org，關鍵字：特洛伊木馬）

Reading Graphic Organizer閱讀組織架構分析
（數位教學請參考電子書Reading「閱讀Mind Map」中的X Mind版本）
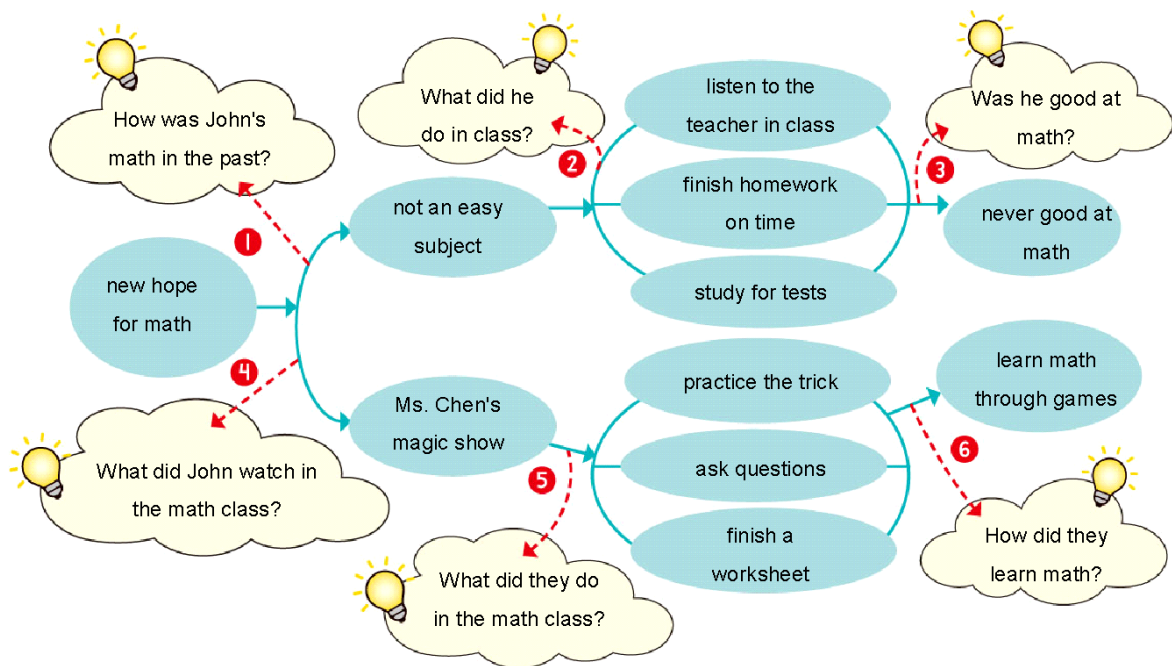
Remedial Teaching補救小棧

（協助低成就學生掌握本單元句型，視學生程度彈性使用）

★當句子中出現「過去的時間」，句中的動詞須以「過去式」呈現喔！
　讀一讀，圈出正確的動詞。

- Mom（cleans / cleaned）the house last night.
- Patty and I（study / studied）at the library all day yesterday.
- She（plans / planned）her trip with her friends last Monday.
- Did Toby（wrap / wrapped）the gifts last weekend?
- Did they（play / played）on the playground five days ago?

★讀一讀，依提示填入正確的動詞。

- John ____（visits / visited）his grandparents last month.
- Matt ____（cooks / cooked）for his family last Christmas.
- Scott ____（watch / watched）lots of movies last summer vacation.
- Did your family ____（cleaned / clean）the house together last year?
- Did Mark ____（brush / brushed）his teeth yesterday morning?

聽出英語力—英聽活動補給站

◎ 活動名稱：I'm All Ears
◎ 適用時機：教授本單元Dialogue或Reading之前
◎ 教　　具：課本CD、手提CD音響
◎ 活動步驟：
　1. 課前根據課文，於紙張上列出2–3個題目（可參考本冊備課用書本單元「Pre-Listening ／ After Listening Questions」或「閱讀前、閱讀後參考問題與解答」）。
　2. 將全班分組，再於黑板上貼寫有問題的紙張，限時讓學生讀題。
　3. 播放閱讀篇CD，讓學生仔細聆聽以找出答案。
　4. 令全班逐一說出題目，隨機點組回答，答對者可得獎勵。
◎ 活動小叮嚀：
　1. 此活動有助提高學生對對話或閱讀內容的理解程度。
　2. 可視學生程度，增加播放次數；或依據問題出現的段落，重新播放該段落。

說出英語力—口說測驗補給站（仿GEPT初級測驗口說題型）
（執行口說測驗的建議方式，請參閱本冊備課用書p. 236）
（教師用—題目&評分）

學生姓名：_____		得分：_____（滿分15分）
題號	得分	題目

1		（請老師唸2次，2次間約有1至2秒的間隔） John shared everything interesting in his math class with his father.
2		（給學生10秒默讀後，10秒內朗讀1次） Kevin and John chatted about his summer vacation. He visited his grandma in Penghu.
3		（請老師唸2次，2次間約有1至2秒的間隔） Do you enjoy your math class? Why or why not? （參考答案）Yes, I enjoy it because it's interesting.

（學生用）

題號		題目
1	複誦	共1題，請先用2秒鐘默讀下方的句子，然後在10秒內以正常的速度，清楚正確地朗讀1次。
2	朗讀 句子	共1題，請先用10秒鐘默讀下方的句子，然後在10秒內以正常的速度，清楚正確地朗讀1次。Kevin and John chatted about his summer vacation. He visited his grandma in Penghu.
3	回答 問題	共1題，題目不印在試卷上，由老師唸2次，2次間約有1至2秒的間隔，聽完2次後，請馬上回答，回答時間為10秒，請在作答時間內盡量表達。

讀出英語力—閱讀策略補給站

閱讀策略—主旨判斷（main idea）

　　「結論」通常出現在文章的最後1段或者最後幾句話，作者會用「結論」來簡單歸納他的想法。要找出結論時，須分析文章中遺漏的訊息，以及作者要陳述的資訊，再對文章內容提出看法或做判斷。

Try it!

讀完本單元Reading的*John Has New Hope for Math Now*後，回答下列問題：

（　　）　Why did John say "Thanks to Ms. Chen, I now have new hope for math"?
　　　　(A) Because Ms. Chen played a lot of interesting games in class.
　　　　(B) Because math is easy.
　　　　(C) Because Ms. Chen performed magic tricks and had John learn math through games.
　　　　(D) Because Ms. Chen is a charming teacher.

解答（C）

文化小百科

月球常識

1. **月球**

　　俗稱月亮，古時又稱太陰、玄兔，是地球唯一的天然衛星，並且是太陽系中第5大的衛星。月球的直徑是地球的4分之1，質量是地球的1/81。月球是太陽系內密度第2高的衛星，僅次於埃歐，它的自轉與公轉同步（潮汐鎖定），因此始終以同1面朝向著地球；正面標記著黑暗的火山熔岩海，中間夾雜著明亮和古老地殼的高地和突出的隕石坑。雖然它的表面非常黑暗，反射能力與煤炭相似，但它仍是天空中除了太陽之外最亮的天體。由於月球在天空中非常顯眼，再加上規律性的月相變化，自古以來就對人類文化如語言、曆法、藝術和神話等產生重大影響。月球的引力影響造成地球海洋的潮汐和每1天的時間延長。月球現在與地球的的距離，大約是地球直徑的30倍。而月球與太陽的大小比率與距離的比率相近，使得它的視大小與太陽幾乎相同，在日食時月球可以完全遮蔽太陽而形成日全食。

（資料來源：https://zh.wikipedia.org，關鍵字：月球）

2. **月震（moonquake [`mun9kwek]）**

　　發生於月球的震動為月震，由阿波羅計劃中宇航員設置的地震儀發現，於1972年至1977年間共錄得28次表層月震。相對於強地震來說，月震的程度較為輕微。而由於月球上缺乏水體去吸收地震波的緣故，月震持續的時間較長，有些甚至長達1小時。根據NASA，月震可分類如下：

(1) 由於隕石撞擊造成的月震
(2) 由於日夜溫差造成地殼熱脹冷縮
(3) 深層月震─地殼以下700公里的震動
(4) 表層月震─地殼以下20至30公里的震動
第(1)至第(3)種地震強度較輕微，而表層月震強度可達芮氏地震規模5.5。
（資料來源：https://zh.wikipedia.org，關鍵字：天體震動）

p.15 Unit 2 Why Did You Go There?

Warm-up

Which is true（真實的）about our moon（月亮）? Check.

① There are quakes(　　) on the moon.　② It is very windy on the moon.
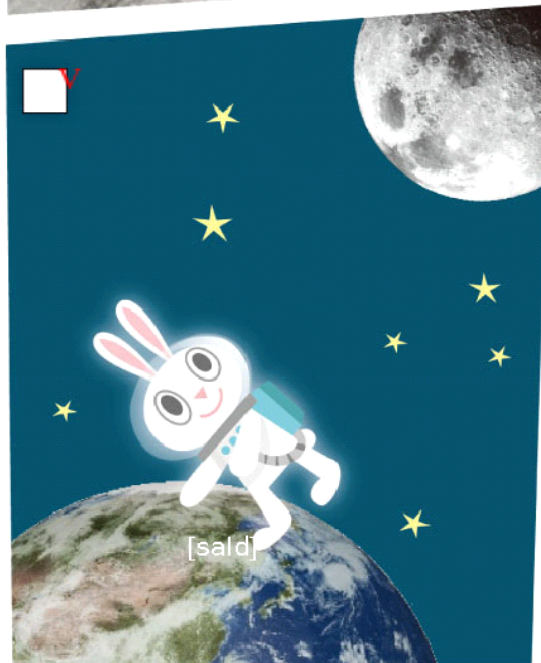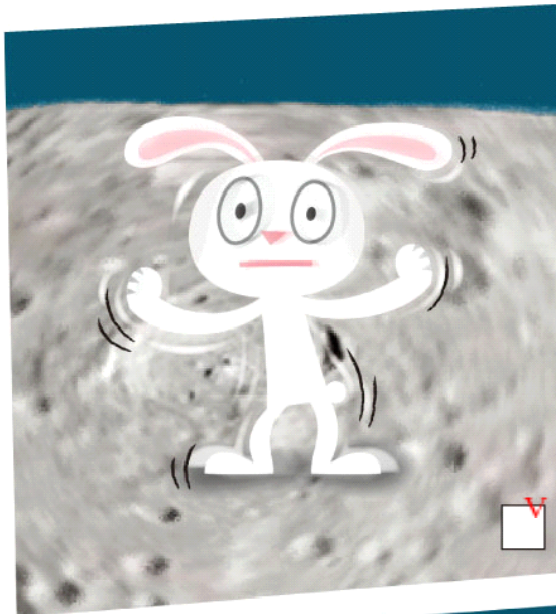
③ It sometimes snows on the moon.

④ We see the same side　　of the moon every night.

Teaching Aims 教學目標

1. 認識不規則變化的動詞過去式並能運用於句型中。
2. 學會以英語詢問理由及表達原因。
3. 學會中秋節常見活動的英文說法。

Reminders 重點提示

藉由暖身篇活動讓學生猜測關於月亮的知識，進而引發學生對本單元對話主題「中秋節」的興趣。

搭配電子書

暖身遊戲、單字教學選單（單字例句、Flash Card、單字遊戲）等，請參閱電子書U2 p. 15。

Dialogue

CD1: 21~22

Kevin: How was your **Moon Festival**, John?

John: It was great. I got together with my aunt and cousin on the Moon Festival.

Kevin: That's nice. Did you do anything special that day?

John: Of course! We visited Taipei 101 at night.

Kevin: **Why** did you go there?

John: We went there **because** we could watch the moon from the 91st **floor** through the **binoculars**.

Kevin: Wow! I didn't **know** that. Did you have a good time?

John: **You bet.** It was a **wonderful** evening.

get	→	got
go	→	went
can	→	could
know	→	knew

Vocabulary   CD1: 26

Moon Festival中秋節　why為什麼　　　　　　because因為
floor樓層；地板　　　binoculars（雙筒）望遠鏡　know知道（過去式為knew）
You bet. 當然。　　　wonderful美好的　　　　get together團聚

中文翻譯

凱文：約翰，你中秋節過得如何？

約翰：很棒。我跟舅媽及表妹一起過中秋節。

凱文：真是不錯。你們那天有做什麼特別的事嗎？

約翰：當然有！我們晚上去參觀臺北101。

凱文：為什麼你們去那裡？

約翰：我們去那裡是因為我們可以從91樓透過望遠鏡看月亮。

凱文：哇！我不知道那個。你們玩得愉快嗎？

約翰：當然。它真是個美好的夜晚。

本篇章搭配「翰林拍Book App」。

Reminders重點提示

1. 將全班分組，預測對話的圖片並分享John和Kevin分別於「中秋節」做了什麼事。

2. 練習對話時，可令學生圈出不規則變化的動詞過去式以預習句型。

Background Story情境介紹

Kevin and John talked about the Moon Festival. John had a great time with his aunt and cousin. But Kevin didn't have a good time because he joined a karaoke contest and didn't win anything.

搭配電子書

課文動畫、希平方、學習共同體、對話停看聽、文化小百科、單字例句等，請參閱電子書U2 pp. 16–17。

參考資料

Pre-Listening Questions對話前問答（以既有經驗，為學習對話做準備）

	參考問題	參考答案
1	What do you usually do on the Moon Festival?	I usually have a barbecue and watch TV with my family. （學生可自行回答）
2	Look at the picture on page sixteen. Where did John go on the Moon Festival? Who did he go with?	He went to Taipei 101 with his aunt and cousin.
3	Look at the picture on page seventeen. What did Kevin do on the Moon Festival?	He joined a karaoke contest.

課文解析

Text Explanation課文解析

1　Moon Festival

亦可說Mid-autumn（[`mɪd `ɔtɛm]）Festival。festival與holiday比較如下：

	用法	例子
festival	常表具歷史性的傳統節慶或宗教、文化娛樂活動。	Dragon-boat Festival（端午節）
holiday	常表國家規定的節日、紀念日或單純表不用上班休息的日子。	national holiday（國定假日）

2　anything special

special為形容詞，一般會將形容詞放在名詞前，但遇到anything ／ anyone、something ／ someone、nothing…等代名詞時，則會放在後面；例Did you do anything interesting during the weekend?（你週末有做任何有趣的事情嗎？）

3　Why did you go there?

Why為詢問「原因」的疑問詞，基本句型為Why＋助動詞／be動詞＋主詞（＋原形動詞）＋受詞？，相關文法解析請參考本冊備課用書p. 20右方插頁。

例　（1）A:　Why did you make this sandwich? B: I made it because I was hungry.（A：你為什麼做這個三明治？ B：我做它是因為我餓了。）

(2)A: Why weren't you at home last night?

B: I wasn't at home because I went out with Mom.

（A：為什麼你昨晚不在家？B：我不在家是因為我和媽媽外出了。）

4　floor

樓層用「序數」表達，例He lives on the seventh floor of the building（[`bɪldɪŋ] 建築物）.（他住在這棟大樓的7樓。）

5　binoculars

音標 [baɪ`nɑkjəlz] 或 [bɪ`nɑkjəlz]。雙筒望遠鏡是由2支鏡身組成，可用雙眼同時觀賞的望遠鏡，用途非常廣泛，含天文、賞鳥、郊遊、看球賽…等，圖樣可參考課本第16 頁插圖。

6　You bet.

bet表「下賭注」。You bet.表「這件事百分之百肯定」，例：

Jassie: Are you coming to my birthday party?

Michelle: You bet!

（潔西：妳會參加我的生日派對嗎？ 米雪兒：當然會！）

Text Explanation課文解析

7 Can't Fight the Moonlight

(1) 為2001年電影「女狼俱樂部」的主題曲，由LeAnn Rimes（黎安萊姆絲）主唱，當年蟬聯許多國家流行音樂排行榜的第1名。

（資料來源：http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/）

(2) fight在此表「阻止某事發生」，不同於iEnglish 1 U6主題字彙篇中的「打架」之意。

（資料來源：http://dictionary.cambridge.org/）

8 then

(1) 當形容詞，表（未來或過去）的某個時間點，本課用法即為此意，表「凱文唱歌」的時間點。

(2) 當副詞，有下列含意：

字義	例句
接下來；在那之後	My sister smiled, then turned to me and blinked.（我的姊妹微笑，接下來轉頭向我，對我眨眼。）
此外	We both want to see the movie, and then there's Jane, so we need three tickets.（我們2個都想看那部電影，此外還有Jane，所以我們需要3張票。）
若是那樣	If you don't call me by Friday, then I'll assume you won't come to the party.（若是到星期五你還沒打電話給我，那麼我就當作你不來派對了。）

9 happen

動詞，後面常接介系詞to＋人／物，表「某人／物發生…事」，例What happened to your jacket? It's very dirty.（你的夾克發生什麼事？它非常髒。）、What happened to her?（她發生了什麼事？）；另外，常見慣用語Accidents（[ˋAksEdEnt] 意外）will happen.表「天有不測風雲。」

10 Oh, poor you!

Poor you! 為口語用法，表「你真可憐！」，you在此為受詞，可替換成其他受詞如him、her等。其他類似的常見口語，例Lucky you!（你真幸運！）

After Listening Questions對話後問答（檢視理解程度, 練習表達意見與想法）

		參考問題	參考答案
搭配p. 16	1	What did John do at Taipei 101?	He watched the moon through the binoculars.
搭配p. 17	2	Did Kevin win the karaoke contest?	No, he didn't.
	3	What happened to Kevin after he had many moon cakes?	He burped twice during his song.

Hidden Questions推論題（深化閱讀思考及推論能力, 視學生程度彈性使用）

	參考問題	參考答案
1	Did John have a good time on the Moon Festival?	Yes, he did. →對話中John提到It was a wonderful evening.可推論他的中秋節過得不錯。
2	Did Kevin have a good time on the Moon Festival?	No, he didn't. →對話中Kevin提到I didn't win anything.可推論他的是中秋節沒有很快樂。

p.17

CD1: 23~24

John: What did you do on the Moon Festival, Kevin?

Kevin: I joined a **karaoke** contest. I sang the song "Can't Fight the **Moonlight.**"

John: Interesting! Did you do well then?

Kevin: No. **Something happen**ed, so I didn't **win** anything.

John: What happened?

Kevin: I had too many moon cakes before the contest, so I **burp**ed twice during my song.　一字多義

John: Oh, **poor** you!

Listen and write T or F. 聽到的敘述與對話內容相符者寫T, 不符者寫F。

（　　）（　　一字多義　　）　　　　　　　　CD1: 25

sing	→	sang
win	→	won
have	→	had

Vocabulary CD1: 26

karaoke卡拉OK　　moonlight月光　　something某事；某物

happen發生　　win贏（過去式為won）　　burp打嗝

poor可憐的；貧窮的；不佳的　　well好地　　so所以

中文翻譯

約翰：凱文，那你中秋節那天做什麼？

凱文：我參加卡拉OK歌唱比賽。我唱了Can't Fight the Moonlight。

約翰：真有趣！那你唱得好嗎？

凱文：不好。有突發狀況，所以我沒有贏。

約翰：發生什麼事？

凱文：比賽前我吃太多的月餅，所以我歌唱時打了2次嗝。

約翰：噢，你真可憐！

解答

（　T　）（　T　）（　F　）

1.　This Moon Festival, John got together with his aunt and cousin.

2.　John watched the moon through the binoculars on the night of the Moon Festival.

3.　Kevin didn't win the karaoke contest because he didn't sing well.

本篇章可搭配習作讀寫pp. 5–6

p.18

Theme Words CD1: 27

What do people do on the Moon Festival?

eat moon cakes and make **pomelo** hats

have a **picnic** at the park

take a walk under the full moon

get together with family or friends

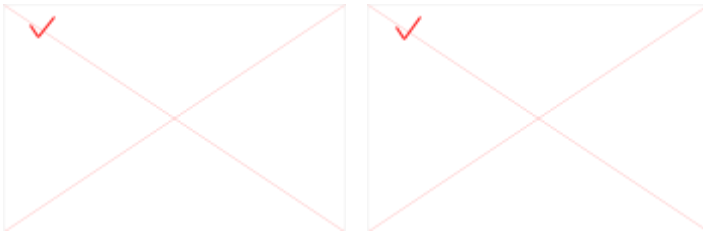**Listen and check.** 根據聽到的文章及問題，將正確的圖示打勾（須複選）。

Vocabulary 1-29

pomelo柚子   picnic野餐   take a walk散步

解答

It was the fourth of July yesterday. We visited Grandma and Grandpa and had lunch together with Uncle Lloyd and Aunt Linda at Grandpa's house. In the afternoon, we went to Willington Park and had a picnic. It was a nice day. Question: What did the boy do yesterday?

Reminders重點提示

能運用本篇章所學的字彙，表達「中秋節」可進行的活動。

搭配電子書

單字例句、互動等，請參閱電子書U2 p. 18。

參考資料

字彙加油站

Vocabulary Tips字彙加油站

1 have a picnic

亦可說go on a picnic，例Let's go on a picnic.（我們去野餐。）picnic亦可為「動詞」，其現在分詞與過去式為picnicking、picnicked。

2 take a walk

walk在此表「散步」，為可數名詞，前面可加「時間」，例a ten-minute / short walk（10分鐘 / 短暫的散步）。

一字多義Polysemantic Word

get的相關用法

出處	詞性	字義	用法	課本例句
iEnglish 2 U2	動詞	到達	get (to) ＋ 地方	He got to my friend's party five minutes ago. （他5分鐘前到了我朋友的派對。）
		起床	get up	I get up at five every day. （我每天早上5點起床。）
本課		聚在一起	get together	I get together with my family on the Moon Festival.（我和我的家人聚在一起過中秋節。）

文化小百科

根據史籍記載，「中秋」1詞最早出現在《周禮》。到魏晉時，有「諭尚書鎮牛渚，中秋夕與左右微服泛江」的記載。直到唐朝初年，中秋節才成為固定的節日。《唐書‧太宗記》記載有「八月十五中秋節」。中秋節的盛行始於宋朝，至明清時，已與元旦齊名，成為華人社會的主要節日之1。

中秋節是僅次於春節的第2大傳統節日。根據曆法，農曆8月在秋季中間，秋季的第2個月，稱「仲秋」，而8月15又在「仲秋」之中，所以稱「中秋」。中秋節有許多別稱，如「8月節」、「8月半」、「月節」、「月夕」、「團圓節」、「端正月」等。從古至今，中秋節有全家團聚、賞月、祭月、吃月餅祝福團圓等習俗，除了月餅之外，各種時令鮮果和乾果也是中秋夜的美食。

一字多義Polysemantic Word Dialogue

so的相關用法

詞性	字義	例句
連接詞	所以	I want to stay healthy, so I exercise three times a week.（我想要保持健康，所以我1週運動3次。）
副詞	如此地	He felt so nervous before the exam.（在考試前他感到如此地緊張。）

have的相關用法

出處	詞性	字義	例字
iEnglish 1 U7	動詞	玩得愉快have a good time	And everyone is having a good time.（而且每個人都玩得愉快。）
iEnglish 2 U2		擁有	I have a computer.（我有1台電腦。）
本課		吃	I had too many moon cakes before the contest, so I burped twice during my song.（比賽前我吃太多的月餅，所以我歌唱時打了2次嗝。）

參考資料
English Tips英語小百科
東西方常見節慶與相關活動的英文名稱
1. 東方

月份	節慶	活動
January	New Year's Day元旦	● count down to the New Year 跨年倒數 ● watch the firework（[`faIr9wZk] 煙火）display（[dI`sple] 展示）看煙火 ● watch the sunrise 看日出 ● join the flag-raising（raise [rez] 升起）ceremony（[`sZrE9monI] 典禮）參加升旗典禮
February	Chinese New Year 春節	● have a reunion（[ri`junjEn] 團圓）dinner吃團圓飯 ● play poker cards or mahjong打牌或麻將 ● send greetings to people拜年 ● stay up late守歲 ● get lucky money in red envelopes領壓歲錢
April	Tomb Sweeping Day 清明掃墓	● go tomb（[tum] 墳墓）sweeping掃墓 ● cherish（[`tFZrIF] 懷念）the memory of the ancestors（[`AnsZstLz] 祖先）緬懷先人 ● eat spring rolls吃春捲
June	Dragon-boat Festival 端午節	● eat rice dumplings 吃粽子 ● watch dragon boat racing（race [res] 比賽）看龍舟賽 ● make sachets（[sA`Fe] 香包）做香包 ● stand an egg / balance（[`bAlEns] 平衡）立蛋

2. 西方

月份	節慶	活動
January	New Year 新年	● count down to the New Year跨年倒數 ● watch the firework display看煙火 ● join parties參加派對
February	Valentine's Day	● make chocolate or cards做巧克力或情人卡

	西洋情人節	● enjoy romantic dinner with candle light享用燭光晚餐
April	Easter 復活節	● color Easter eggs彩繪復活蛋 ● make chocolate bunnies做兔子巧克力 ● go Easter egg hunting找復活蛋
October	Halloween 萬聖節	● go trick-or-treating玩「不給糖就搗蛋」 ● make a jack-o'-lantern([`0AkE9lAntLn])做南瓜燈籠 ● dress up and wear make-up 變裝
November	Thanksgiving 感恩節	● have Thanksgiving dinner with family 　和家人共進感恩節晚餐 ● express(表達)gratitude(感謝) to someone 向某人表現感謝之意
December	Christmas 聖誕節	● have Christmas dinner with family 　和家人共進聖誕節晚餐 ● enjoy family gathering 享天倫樂 ● swap([swBp] 交換)gifts 交換禮物 ● sing Christmas carols([`kArElz] 頌歌)報佳音

Sentence Pattern 1

| Why | did | she | eat so much food last night? |
| | didn't | | come to school yesterday? |

| She ate so much food | because | she didn't have lunch. |
| She didn't come | | she went to the doctor. |

Read. 讀讀看。 1-30

目前學過的不規則動詞過去式變化表											
bet	→	bet	drink	→	drank	hold	→	held	sell	→	sold
let	→	let	eat	→	ate	keep	→	kept	sing	→	sang
read	→	read [rƵd]	feed	→	fed	know	→	knew	sit	→	sat
put	→	put	fight	→	fought	make	→	made	sleep	→	slept
blow	→	blew	fly	→	flew	meet	→	met	speak	→	spoke
catch	→	caught	get	→	got	ride	→	rode	stand	→	stood
come	→	came	go	→	went	run	→	ran	swim	→	swam
do	→	did	hang	→	hung	say	→	said	take	→	took
draw	→	drew	have	→	had	see	→	saw	win	→	won
									write	→	wrote

Speak and write. 說說看，寫寫看。

write a card / Teacher's Day
A: Why __did__ Sue __write__ a card last Friday?
B: She __wrote__ the card __because__ it
__was__ Teacher's Day last Saturday.

not take a walk at the park / be too cold
A: ____ ____ they take a walk at the park today?
B: They didn't ____ ____ ____ at the park today _____ it ____ ____ ____.

解答
A: _Why_ _didn't_
B: _take_ _a_ _walk_ _because_ _was_ _too_ _cold_

本篇章搭配「翰林拍Book App」。
Reminders重點提示
1. 認識並熟記不規則動詞過去式的變化。
2. 能以連接詞because回答疑問詞why的疑問句。
Difficulties學生易犯錯誤

1. 混淆規則與不規則變化的動詞過去式。可給錯誤的動詞過去式，讓學生改正以增加熟悉度。
2. 回答why問句時，否定詳答助動詞didn't後面的動詞沒改為原形動詞。可說出「肯定詳答句」，讓學生改寫成「否定詳答句」來加強練習。

搭配電子書

文法事件簿、文法PPT、文法挑戰、補充習題等，請參閱電子書U2 pp. 19–21。

本篇章可搭配習作讀寫p. 6; 聽力p. 40

p.20

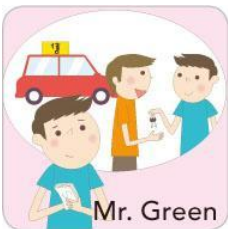make a cake / his mother's birthday
A: ____ ____ Ted ____ a ____ yesterday?
B: ____ ____ a cake ____ it
____ his mother's ____.

speak to Jane / sleep in class
A: Why ____ the history teacher ____ to Jane this morning?
B: He ____ ____ ____ ____
she ____ ____ ____.

sell his car / need some money
A: _____
B: _____
because
_____
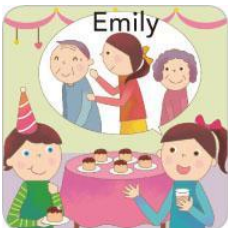
come to the party / go to her grandparents' house
A: Why didn't Emily come to the party?
B: _____
_____

Read. 讀讀看。 CD1: 31

She didn't come to school because she went to the doctor.
Because she went to the doctor, she didn't come to school.

解答
A: _Why_ _did_ _make_ _cake_
B: _He_ _made_ _because_ _was_ _birthday_
A: _did_ _speak_
B: _spoke_ _to_ _her_ _because_ _slept_ _in_ _class_
A: _Why did Mr. Green sell his car?_
B: _He sold his car_
he needed/needs some money
B: _She didn't come to the party because she went to her grandparents' house._

參考資料

Grammar Points文法加油站

because「表原因」的用法

1. 連接詞because後面接「表示原因」的子句：
   基本句型：結果句＋because＋原因句. ＝Because＋原因句, 結果句.
2. because若在句中, 句子不須有逗點；because若在句首, 則原因子句後必須有逗點。
   例She didn't come because she was sick.（她沒來是因為她病了。）
   ＝Because she was sick, she didn't come.
   （因為她病了, 所以她沒有來。）
3. because連接原因子句, 可用來回應疑問詞why引導的疑問句。
例(1) A: Why did she give a party last Saturday?
   　（她上週六為何辦派對？）
   B: She gave a party because it was her birthday.
   　（她辦派對是因為那天是她生日。）
  (2)　A: Why didn't he concentrate([`kBnsEn9tret] 專心)in class?
   　（他上課為什麼不專心？）
   B: He didn't concentrate in class because he didn't like the subject.
   　（他不專心是因為他不喜歡那個科目。）

Grammar Activity文法活動百寶箱

Writing About Pictures

◎ 活動目的：讓學生練習活用Why...? 搭配「過去簡單式」的句型。
◎ 活動教具：時事圖片（可上網搜尋, 或從報章雜誌中剪下圖片, 將圖片貼在1張A4紙上, 並依圖片內容用Why...? 寫問題）
◎ 活動步驟：
1. 將學生分成4人1組（可讓「前後左右」的學生為1組）, 發給每組1張時事圖片。
2. 計時5分鐘, 讓各組依圖片內容和Why...? 問句來寫出...because...答句；寫完和其他組交換圖片, 繼續「看圖寫答句」。
3. 時間到, 收回各組所寫問題, 讓不同學生輪流上台唸出圖片上的句子, 每唸完1句, 讓全班舉手投票表示「贊同這個句子」。得到最多票的句子, 書寫該句的組別為贏家。
◎ 活動小叮嚀：
1. 若學生不知如何用英文來寫, 可讓其用中文來寫沒有學過的字彙。重點是讓學生討論、思考, 以及熟悉...because...句型。
2. 時事圖片出題方式參考如下：

Q：Why were the girls so happy?

Grammar Points文法加油站

so表結果的用法

1. 連接詞so後面接「表示結果」的子句。基本句型：原因句, so＋結果句.
2. 使用so當連接詞, so只能放句中, 不能放句首, 且so前面須有逗點與原因子句隔開, 例She has a test today, so she studied hard last night.（她今天有考試, 所以她昨晚用功地讀書。）

because與so的關係

1. because與so這2 個連接詞, 都用在「因果關係」的句子上, 因此同樣意思的句子, 可以分別用because與so表示。

例Mom didn't make dinner, so we ate fast food tonight.
＝We ate fast food tonight because Mom didn't make dinner.
＝Because Mom didn't make dinner, we ate fast food tonight.
（媽媽沒有做晚飯, 所以今晚我們吃速食。）

2. 雖然中文有「因為…所以…」的句型, 但在英文中, because和so不得用於同1 個句子中。

例（正）I didn't do my homework, so my teacher was angry.
（我沒做作業, 所以老師很生氣。）
（正）Because I didn't do my homework, my teacher was angry.
（誤）Because I didn't do my homework, so my teacher was angry.

3. because和so的用法比較如下：

	節慶	活動
用法	引導表「原因」的子句, 放句中時與前面句子間不須加逗號；放句首時, 則須以逗號隔開。	引導表「結果」的子句, 一般放句中, 且須以逗號與前面句子隔開。
例句	She ran to school because she was late. ＝Because she was late, she ran to school.	She was late, so she ran to school.（她遲到了, 所以她跑去學校。）

Grammar Activity文法活動百寶箱

Crazy Sentences

◎ 活動目標：讓學生練習活用**Why ... ?** 搭配「過去簡單式」的句型。
◎ 活動教具：白紙（每組1 張）、小獎勵（如糖果）
◎ 活動步驟：

1. 將學生分成4人1組（可讓「前後左右」的學生為1組）, 發給每組1張白紙。
2. 在黑板上寫出1個「原因」或「結果」, 如 ＿＿, so we were hungry., 讓各組討論寫出底線中最搞怪的「結果」或「原因」。
3. 讓各組唸出其所寫句子, 如全班超過一半的人同意其所寫「結果」或「原因」夠搞怪, 便可得獎勵。

◎ 活動小叮嚀：
若學生不知如何用英文來寫, 可讓其用中文來寫沒有學過的字彙, 重點是讓學生發揮創意並熟悉... because ...和... so ... 句型。

Sentence Pattern 2

Because	it rained,	we didn't have a picnic.

It rained,	so	we didn't have a picnic.

Speak and write. 說說看, 寫寫看。

not go to the party / be too busy
I didn't go to the party __because__ I was too busy.
= I was too busy,__so__ I didn't go to the party.

drink some hot tea / be cold
She was cold, ____ she ____ some hot tea.
= ____ she ____ ____, she drank some hot tea.

be very full / eat four bowls of rice
He is very full ____ he ate four bowls of rice.
= ____ he ate four bowls of rice, he is very full.
= He ate four bowls of rice, ____ he is very full.
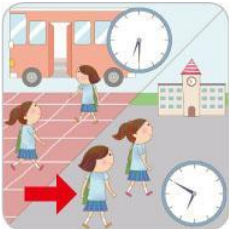
be early for school / catch the first bus
_____, so they were early for school.
=_____

解答
  _so_ _drank_ _Because_ _was_ _cold_
  because _Because_ _so_
  They caught the first bus
  Because they caught the first bus, they were early for school. / They were early for school because they caught the first bus.

Reminders重點提示
1. 能以連接詞because和so表達因果關係的句子。
2. 能替換so及because的句子。

Difficulties學生易犯錯誤
連接詞because與so不能同時出現在同1個句子中, 可多做機械式「句型替換練習」來讓學生熟悉用法

本篇章可搭配習作習作讀寫p. 7

Reading

Do you know any stories about the moon?

Diana and Endymion

Diana is the goddess of the moon. One summer night, she saw a young man, Endymion. Endymion was in a **sound** sleep under the moonlight. He was very handsome, so Diana fell in love with him **right away**. She then kissed him on the eyes. Because of the kiss, Endymion could live **forever**, and the goddess could see his handsome young face every night.

Endymion [ɪn`dɪ9mɪEn]

Vocabulary CD1: 34

goddess女神   sound美好的   right away立刻；馬上
forever永遠   fall in love with... 愛上…   because of由於

本篇章搭配「翰林拍Book App」。

中文翻譯

黛安娜和恩迪米恩

　　黛安娜是月亮之神。夏天的某1個晚上，她看到1個年輕人，恩迪米恩。恩迪米恩在月光下很安恬地睡著。他長得非常帥，所以黛安娜立刻就愛上他了。然後她親了他的眼睛。因為她的吻，恩迪米恩得永生，這樣一來月神可以每晚看見他英俊年輕的臉龐。

Reminders重點提示

1. 以閱讀前問題讓學生討論是否曾聽過有關月亮的故事，引發學生對閱讀篇的興趣。
2. 能理解短文內容、正確回答問題，並可延伸討論「什麼是真愛」。

Background Story情境介紹

Diana is the goddess of the moon. One summer night, she saw the handsome Endymion. She fell in love with him and wanted him to be with her forever. Then she kissed Endymion, so he could live forever. But he never wakes up and sees the world again.

搭配電子書

課文動畫、單字例句、希平方、學習共同體、閱讀Mind Map、閱讀停看聽、智慧克漏字等，請參閱電子書U2 pp. 22–23。

參考資料

Pre-Reading Questions 閱讀前參考問題與解答
（以既有先備知識，為閱讀新文章做準備）

參考問題	參考答案

1	Look at the topic and pictures. Guess. What is the story about?	Maybe the story is about the love between Diana and Endymion. （學生可自由回答）
2	Look at the man in the picture. What is he doing?	He is sleeping.
3	Look at the picture on page twenty-three. Guess. Why did Diana kiss him?	Maybe she thought he was handsome and fell in love with him.（學生可自由回答）

Text Explanation課文解析

1 a sound sleep

sound在此為形容詞，表「Endymion睡得很甜」。sleep在此為可數名詞，表「睡覺的期間」，例She needs a good night's sleep after all her tests.（在她考完所有考試後，她需要好好的補眠。）

2 fell in love with

fell為fall的過去式，fall in love with＋人表「愛上…」，例Amy fell in love with Andy after he helped her.（愛咪在安迪幫忙之後愛上了他。）；fall亦可替換為be動詞，例I guess Tom is in love with you.（我猜湯姆愛上妳了。）

3 kissed him on the eyes

(1) kiss＋人＋on後面須接部位，表「親吻…部位」，例My mother kissed me on my forehead（[`fCr9hZd] 額頭）.（我媽媽親吻我的額頭。）

(2) kiss相關的其他常見片語整理如下：

個人看法	尺寸	形狀
blow kisses （iEnglish 1 U8）	送飛吻	Meg says goodbye and blows kisses to her friends when she's on the train.（當梅格在火車上時，她說再見並送飛吻給她的朋友。）
kiss＋人＋goodbye	親某人道別	Kiss Mommy goodbye. （親媽媽1下說再見。）
kiss＋物／事＋goodbye	失去…	She worried she would kiss her money goodbye because she left her wallet on the train.（她擔心她的錢會不見，因為她把錢包留在火車上。）

4 forever

副詞，亦可說forever and ever，例Chang E lives on the moon forever and ever.（嫦娥永遠住在月球上。）

Hidden Questions推論題（深化閱讀思考及推論能力，視學生程度彈性使用）

	參考問題	參考答案
1	Did Diana really want to be with Endymion?	Yes, she did. → 閱讀中提到the goddess could see his handsome faceevery night，可推論Diana很想跟Endymion在一起。
2	Could Endymion talk to Diana?	No, he couldn't. → 閱讀中提到he also never wakes up可推論他無法跟Diana講話。

Text Explanation課文解析

5 die
動詞，後面常接介系詞of或from，表「死於...」，例Many people died of hunger.（很多人死於飢餓。）、Sam's mother died from cancer.（山姆的媽媽死於癌症。）。

延伸片語 die of boredom，表「無聊透頂」，例 I'm dying of boredom.（[`bordEm] 無聊）Let's play.（真是無聊透了。我們來玩吧。）

6 wake up
wake的過去式為woke，wake up亦可表「叫醒某人」，例My mother wakes up my little sister every day.＝My mother wakes my little sister up every day.（我媽媽每天叫我的妹妹起床。）

7 world

用法	字義	例句
around the world / all over the world	全世界各地	1. My dream is to travel around the world. （我的夢想是環遊世界。） 2. Students from all over the world want to study at Harvard University. （世界各地的學生都想要讀哈佛大學。）
in the world	在世界上	My teacher is the best in the world. （我的老師是全世界最棒的。）

8 true
形容詞，本字常見用法有true friend（真正的朋友）、Dreams come true.（夢想成真。）；名詞truth為true去e＋th，例He told his parents the truth.（他告訴他父母實話。）

9 think
動詞，過去式為thought，後面常接that＋句子或about / of＋名詞，例I think (that) the story is not true.（我認為這個故事不是真的。）、What do you think about / of your first class?（你覺得第1堂課如何？）

Information文化小百科

黛安娜

　　希臘原名是阿特米斯（Artemis），黛安娜（Diana）則是羅馬拉丁的稱呼。希臘神話裡，黛安娜是天神宙斯的女兒，為月神。她和光明之神阿波羅（Apollo）是孿生兄妹。阿波羅白天駕著駟馬金車帶來光明，而黛安娜為了分擔哥哥的辛勞，夜晚幫他駕駛銀車，主宰月夜。黛安娜是1位活潑、健美、爽朗的女神。

Post Reading Questions閱讀後參考問題與解答
（檢視理解程度，對文章進行思辨並內化）

		參考問題	參考答案
搭配 p. 22	1	Did Endymion sleep under the sun?	No. He slept under the moonlight.
	2	Why could Endymion live forever?	Because Diana kissed him.
搭配 p. 23	3	Do you think Diana's love for Endymion is true love?	No, I don't think so. Because Diana didn't know him well. （學生可自由回答）

In the story, Endymion never **dies**, but he also never **wakes up**. He can never see the **world** again. Is Diana's love for Endymion **true** love? What do you **think**?

Fill in. 根據文章內容及提示字完成填空。（須注意動詞變化）

fall　　forever　　world　　true

I still remember that night─ I saw my Endymion for the first time. I _____ in love with him right away. Then I kissed him... Now Endymion can live _____, but he can never see the beautiful _____ again. Did I do something wrong? Is my love for him _____ love?

fall	→	fell	wake	→	woke	think	→	thought

Vocabulary　CD1: 34

die死亡　　　　　wake up醒來　　　world世界　　　　true真實的
think認為；想

中文翻譯

　　在故事裡，恩迪米恩永遠不會死去，但他也從未醒來。他再也沒看過這個世界。黛安娜對恩迪米恩的愛是真愛嗎？你認為呢？

解答

　fell　　forever　　world　　true

Exercise Writing

Read and answer. 根據Ms. Harris和學生家長往來的親師字條，詳答問題。

Today in class

Dear Parents,

Johnson slept for an hour after lunch today! He woke up and said, "Good morning." to everyone. That was very cute!

Jill Harris

Thank you so much, Ms. Harris. Johnson usually goes to bed after ten, so he really needs some sleep at school.

Today in class

Dear Parents,

Meg didn't play with other kids today, and she cried many times. Did anything happen at home?

Jill Harris

Poor Meg! It wasn't a good day for her because her pet rabbit died this morning.

Why does Johnson need some sleep at school?
_____

Did Meg play with her friends at school today?
_____

Why was today a bad day for Meg?
_____

解答
(Johnson needs some sleep at school because) he usually goes to bed after ten.
No, she didn't (play with her friends at school today).
(Today was a bad day for Meg because) her pet rabbit died.

p.25

Exercise Listening

CD1: 35

A. Listen and writeor F. 根據聽到的內容，將正確的敘述寫T，錯誤的寫F。

(　　)Brad is always on time for school.

　(　　)Brad woke up early this morning because of a dog.

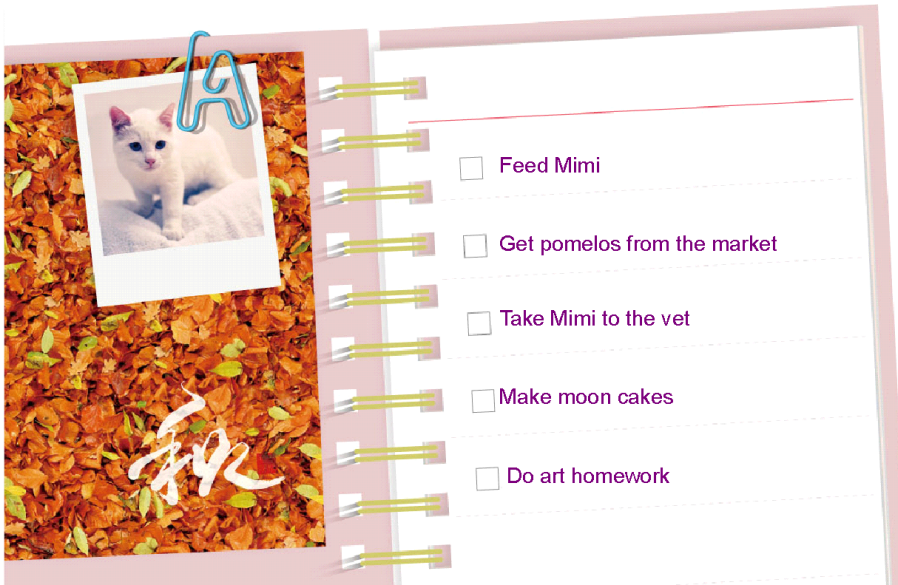(　　)The man didn't know about the contest.

　(　　)Lisa was sad because she didn't join the contest.

B. Listen and check. 根據聽到的內容，將Alice已完成的事項打勾。CD1: 36

☐ Feed Mimi

☐ Get pomelos from the market

☐ Take Mimi to the vet

☐ Make moon cakes

☐ Do art homework

解析

　is always→is not always

join the contest→win the costume contest

解答

A: (1) F、T (2) T、F

1. M: Where's Brad?

W: He is taking Pluto for a walk.

M: This early? He can't get to school on time, but he can wake up early for the dog.

W: You bet. He fell in love with that cute dog.

2. M: What happened to Lisa?

W: She didn't win the costume contest, so she's really sad now.

M: What costume contest? She didn't say anything about it.

W: You didn't know about it?

M: No!

B:

☐✔ Feed Mimi

☐✔ Get pomelos from the market

☐✔ Take Mimi to the vet

☐✔ Do art homework

G: It was the Moon Festival today, and I was so busy. I fed Mimi in the morning at eight. Then I went to the market. I got a box of pomelos from Papa Wu's Fruit Stand. After that, I took Mimi to the vet. In the afternoon, I did my art homework and finished it on time! Then I remembered one thing: We didn't have any moon cakes for tonight's picnic! So I called Dad and he got some from a shop. Thank goodness! Now we are ready for the Moon Festival picnic!

p.26

Challenge

Kelly and her family went to Bell Beach on the Moon Festival. Here's the poster for the activities that night.

Place:
Bell Beach

Date:
September 10 (the Moon Festival)

Activities:
6–7 p.m. Free gifts for everyone
7–8 p.m. Story time
8–9 p.m. Music concert
9–10 p.m. Free moon cakes

www.moonfestival.org.tw
03-8146124

poster [`postL]海報  activity [Ak`tIvEtI]活動 free [fri]免費的

Choose. 選出正確的答案。

（   ）   Kelly got a free rabbit lantern. What time did she get to the beach?

lantern [`lAntLn] 燈籠

(A) Between 6 and 7 p.m.   (B) Between 7 and 8 p.m.
(C) Between 8 and 9 p.m.   (D) Between 9 and 10 p.m.

（   ）   Which is NOT true?
(A) The activities were at the beach.
(B) The activities were in the evening.
(C) People listened to music for one hour.
(D) People listened to stories from 8 to 9 p.m.

解析
from 8 to 9 p.m→from 7 to 8 p.m.

解答
（ A ）（ D ）

解構閱讀

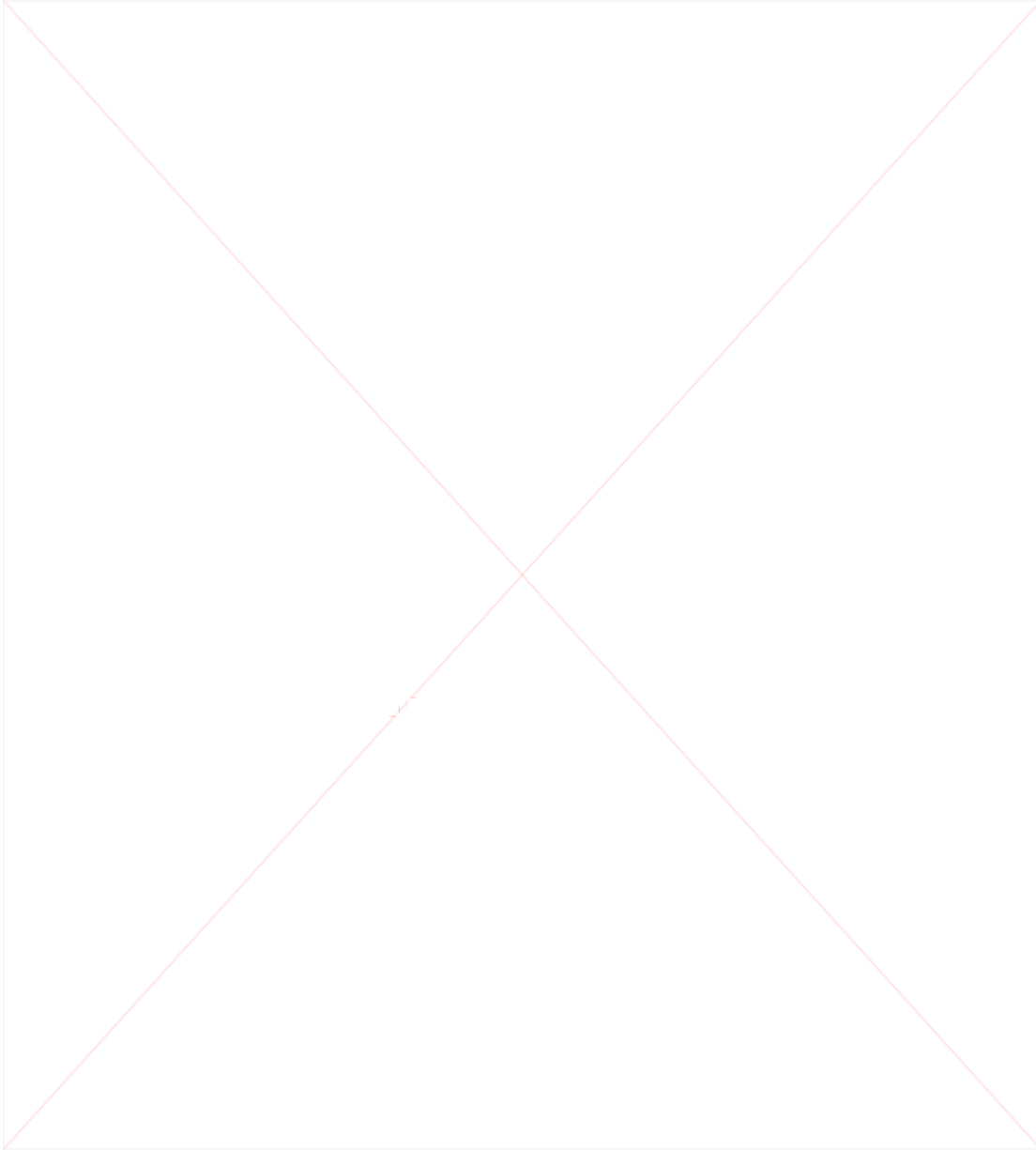| Date	People	Place	Time	Activities
September 10 (the Moon Festival)	Kelly and her family	Bell Beach	6–7 p.m.	free gifts for everyone
			7–8 p.m.	story time
			8–9 p.m.	music concert
			9–10 p.m.	free moon cakes

Unit 3 What Did They Send to the Kids?

Warm-up
What do people donate（捐贈）to others（他人）?

Teaching Aims教學目標
1. 學習「施比受更有福」的精神並熟悉「感謝函」的文體。
2. 能應用「授與動詞」及「所有格代名詞」的句型。
Reminders重點提示
以課本上方的問題，引導學生分享自己曾捐贈的物品，再討論是否有捐贈圖片中物品的經驗。
搭配電子書
暖身遊戲、單字教學選單（單字例句、Flash Card、單字遊戲）等，請參閱電子書U3 p. 29。

Dialogue

CD1: 41~42

(On **Donation** Day)

Patty: What a cool robot! **Whose** robot is this?

Kevin: It's **mine**.

John: Really? It's not **cheap**! Did your parents **buy** you the robot?

Kevin: No. It was from my uncle. He **sent** it to me from the USA.

John: Wow! Don't you like it?一義字

Kevin: Sure I do.

John: Then why are you **donating** it?

Kevin: I have many toys, but the kids at the **children's home** don't.

Patty: That's very kind of you!

Vocabulary CD1: 46

donation捐贈；捐贈物　　whose誰的（東西）　　mine我的（東西）　　cheap便宜的

buy購買（過去式為bought）　　send寄；送（過去式為sent）　　donate捐贈

children's home 育幼院（children是child的複數）

本篇章搭配「翰林拍Book App」。

中文翻譯　　　　一字多義

（在愛心捐贈日）

派蒂：好酷的機器人喔！這是誰的機器人啊？

凱文：它是我的。

約翰：真的嗎？它不便宜耶！是你爸媽買給你這個機器人的嗎？

凱文：不是。它是我叔叔給我的。他從美國把它寄給我。

約翰：哇！你不喜歡它嗎？

凱文：我當然喜歡。

約翰：那你為什麼要把它捐出來呢？

凱文：我有很多玩具，但是在育幼院的孩子卻沒有。

派蒂：你人真好！

Reminders重點提示

1. 先帶學生看圖瞭解情境，再教授對話。

2. 透過對話瞭解「授與動詞」及「所有格代名詞」的用法。

Background Story情境介紹

Patty, Kevin and John brought things to school on Donation Day. Kevin donated a cool robot. John donated a cap and three pairs of gloves. Patty found John's cap was the birthday present from her.

搭配電子書

課文動畫、希平方、學習共同體、對話停看聽、文化小百科、單字例句等，請參閱電子書U3 pp. 30–31。

參考資料
Pre-Listening Questions對話前問答（以既有經驗，為學習對話做準備）

	參考問題	參考答案
1	Look at the picture. What did they bring?	They brought books, toys, and clothes.
2	Why do they bring books, toys and clothes?	Because it is Donation Day.
3	Did you donate anything to other people before?	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.（學生可自行回答）

Text Explanation課文解析

	donation	**donate**
詞性	名詞	動詞
常見用法	1. 捐贈make a donation 2. 接受捐贈（捐款）receive a donation	捐獻、捐贈 donate＋物＋to＋人／機關
例句	1. She made a donation of $3,000 to the Children's Hospital.（她捐贈3,000美元給兒童醫院。） 2. The poor family receives a donation of 1,000 dollars.（這窮困的家庭收到1000美元的捐款。）	We donated our books to the library.（我們把自己的書捐贈給圖書館。）

2 Whose robot is this?
whose用來詢問「所有權」，例Whose books are these?（這些書是誰的？）。當對句中說話者所問物品很清楚時，可省略whose後的名詞，例Whose are these?（這些是誰的？）

3 mine
為I的所有格代名詞，mine＝my＋物品，表「我的（物品）」，後面不須再接名詞，以本單元對話為例It's mine.＝ It's my robot.（他是我的機器人。）

4 cheap
形容詞，表「便宜的」。當描述「價格低廉」時，通常說low price（[praIs] 價錢）而非cheap price。
同義字inexpensive，其反義字為expensive。

5 buy
授與動詞，動詞三態為buy、bought、bought，句型為buy＋人＋物＝buy＋物＋for＋人，例He bought his son a computer. = He bought a computer for his son.（他買了1台電腦給他兒子。）

6 sent
授與動詞，為send的過去式，動詞三態為send、sent、sent。通常用以表「安排別人送交或透過郵局寄送（並非本人直接去送）」，用法為send＋人＋物＝send＋物＋to＋人，例I sent her a Christmas card.＝ I sent a Christmas card to her.（我寄了1張聖誕卡給她。）

7 children's home
相關延伸詞彙children's clothing / wear（童裝）、Children's Day（兒童節）、children's playground（兒童遊樂場）。

8 That's very kind of you!
口語用法，表「你人真好！」

Text Explanation課文解析

9　cap

　　指「無邊的」帽子，如便帽、鴨舌帽、制服帽、軍帽…等。另，cap亦可用來表示物品的「蓋子」。

同義字 hat 指有邊的帽子，亦可為帽子的總稱。

10 pair

　　由2個同樣東西所構成的物件，表「1件、1雙」。須提醒學生，注意搭配使用的單複數動詞是否正確，例There <u>is a pair of gloves</u> on the table.（桌上有1 雙手套。）、There <u>are three pairs of gloves</u> on the table.（桌上有3雙手套。）

11 glove

　　一般都戴2隻手套，因此通常以複數形式呈現；相似字mittens([`mItEnz])，指「連指手套」。

12 Amy's、hers

　　皆為所有格代名詞。Amy's ＝Amy's cap、hers＝her cap。

13 gave

　　為give的過去式，動詞三態為give、gave、given，表「給、送給」，用法為give＋人＋物＝give＋物＋ to＋人，例He gave Stacy a letter.＝He gave a letter to Stacy.（他給史黛西1封信。）

一字多義Polysemantic Word

kind的相關用法

詞性	字義	例句
形容詞 （本課用法）	富於同情心的；親切的	They are very kind to me. （他們對我很好。）
名詞	種類	There are all kinds of animals in the zoo. （動物園裡有各種的動物。）

After Listening Questions對話後問答
（檢視理解程度，練習表達意見與想法）

		參考問題	參考答案
搭配p. 30	1	Why does Kevin donate the cool robot?	Because he has many toys.
	2	Who bought the robot for Kevin?	His uncle bought him the robot in the USA.
搭配p. 31	3	How many pairs of gloves does John bring?	He brings three pairs of gloves.
	4	What did Patty give to John on his birthday?	She gave him a cap on his birthday.
	5	Why did John donate the cap from Patty?	（學生自行回答）

CD1: 43~44
Kevin: How about you, John? What are you donating?
John: A **cap** and three **pair**s of **gloves**.
Kevin: Let me guess. That cap is **your**s, right?
John: No! That's Amy's. Mine is next to **hers**!
Kevin: I see.
Patty: No. I know that cap! I **gave** it to you for your birthday!
John: Oops!

Listen and check. 根據對話內容及聽到的問題，將正確的答案打勾。CD1: 45

□ Kevin's parents.   □ Kevin's uncle.
□ Next to Amy's.   □ Next to Kevin's.
□ A cap.   □ A pair of gloves.

Vocabulary   CD1: 46

cap（無邊或前有遮簷的）帽子   pair一雙   glove手套
yours你（們）的（東西）   hers她的（東西）   give給（過去式為gave）

中文翻譯
凱文：約翰，你呢？你捐了什麼？
約翰：1頂棒球帽和3副手套。
凱文：讓我猜猜看。那頂帽子是你的，對吧？
約翰：不！那是愛咪的。我的在她的旁邊！
凱文：我看到了／我知道了。
派蒂：不。我認得那頂帽子！我把它送給你當生日禮物。
約翰：糟了！
解答
□✔ Kevin's uncle.
□✔ Next to Amy's.
□✔ A cap.
1. Who bought the robot for Kevin?
2. Where did John put his donations?
3. What gift did Patty give John for his birthday?

Hidden Questions推論題（深化閱讀思考及推論能力，視學生程度彈性使用）

	參考問題	參考答案
1	Did John feel surprised when he saw the robot?	Yes, he did. → 對話中John說到Really? It was not cheap.，可推論他是訝異的。
2	Would Patty feel unhappy when she saw the cap?	Yes, she would. → 對話中Patty發現John所捐贈的帽子是她送的生日禮物，可推論她可能會感到不開心。

p.32

Theme Words   CD1: 47

a hat

a **vest**

a **coat**

a **belt**

a pair of gloves

a pair of **shoe**s

Listen and fill in. 根據聽到的內容，完成填空。 CD1: 48

It's Sunday morning at Happy Children's Home. The teacher is giving the kids the donations from Kevin's class. Beth got a _____, Nick got a _____, and Peter got a blue _____. What about Ann? She got a pair of pink _____. She is very happy now.

Vocabulary   CD1: 49
vest背心   coat外套   belt腰帶   shoe鞋

解答
 hat   belt   coat   shoes

Reminders重點提示
可讓學生指出自己或同學身上的服飾配件來練習說出本篇章字彙。

搭配電子書
單字例句、互動等，請參閱電子書U3 p. 32。
本篇章可搭配習作聽力p. 43

參考資料
Vocabulary Tips字彙加油站
1 vest
延伸詞彙life vest（救生衣）。
2 coat
延伸詞彙heavy coat（厚外套）、coat hanger（衣架）、a sport coat＝a sport jacket（運動外套）。
3 shoe
延伸詞彙running shoes（慢跑鞋）、high-heeled（[hild] 有後跟的）shoes（高跟鞋）、a shoe shop（鞋店）。

Grammar Points文法加油站
所有格代名詞
用來修飾名詞，以表示其性質、狀態等，句型規則如下：
1. 所有格代名詞＝所有格＋名詞，例This is mine.（這是我的。）＝This is my pen.（這是我的筆。），但不可說This is mine pen.。文章中，必定先出現所有格＋名詞，才會出現所有格代名詞，如此才知道所指為何物。
2. 所有格代名詞的單複數同形，例yours可能指your pencil或your pencils。
3. 問句句型為Whose＋名詞＋動詞＋主詞?，以所有格＋名詞或所有格代名詞回答。例A: Whose book is it?（這是誰的書？）B: It is my book. = It is mine.（這是我的書。）
（資料來源：英文文法全書，景黎明著，寂天出版社）

Grammar Activity文法活動百寶箱
Memory Chain
◎ 活動目標：讓學生熟悉「所有格代名詞」及其在句中的用法。
◎ 活動教具：無
◎ 活動步驟：
1. 在黑板上寫出如下表格：

所有格	名詞	所有格代名詞	所有格	名詞	所有格代名詞
my	cap （單數名詞） gloves （複數名詞）	mine	her	cap （單數名詞） gloves （複數名詞）	hers
your		yours	our		ours
his		his	their		theirs

2. 說一所有格＋名詞，讓全班說出對等的所有格代名詞，更換不同組合練習數回。
3. 在白板上寫出下列例句：
It is my cap. = It is mine. They are her gloves. = They are hers.
4. 將學生分成4人1組。給各組1分鐘造1組單數句和1組複數句。各組推派1名代表起立猜拳，依勝負決定說造句的順序。
5. 由單數句開始，第1 組說出單數造句，第2組接續說出第1組的造句後再說出自己組別的單數造句，以此方式進行至全部組別說完單數造句；期間若有組別忘記他組的造句時，則結束活動，由其他組別獲得1分。
6. 依步驟6練習複數句。
◎ 教學小叮嚀：若造句活動開始前，可提供學生已學過的名詞造句，避免只運用例句中的cap和gloves。

參考資料
Grammar Points文法加油站
授與動詞
1. 授與動詞為及物動詞的1種，在授與動詞句型中，會出現2個受詞，1個稱為「間接受詞（人）」，表授與的對象，另1個稱為「直接受詞（物品）」，例：
I wrote <u>my mother</u> <u>a birthday card</u>.（我寫給我媽媽1張生日卡。）
　　　　間接受詞　　直接受詞
2. 若「直接受詞（物品）」放在「間接受詞（人）」前面，須加介系詞，例：
I wrote <u>a birthday card</u> to <u>my mother</u>.（我寫給我媽媽1張生日卡。）
　　　　直接受詞　　　間接受詞
3.　　授與動詞所搭配的介系詞有to、for，常見的搭配列表如下：

介系詞	字義	授與動詞	例句
to	表「給予」、動作的方向	send、give、sell、lend（[lZnd] 借出）、teach、show、write、read、tell	She lent the book to Amy.（她借了這本書給愛咪。）
for	表「為了某人做…」	make、buy	I made a cake for my mother.（我為我媽媽做了1個蛋糕。）

4. 當「直接受詞（物品）」為「名詞」時，可放在「間接受詞（人）」之前或之後；當「直接受詞（物品）」為「代名詞（it、them）」時，則只能放在「間接受詞（人）」之前，例：
I bought <u>my mother some flowers</u>.（我買一些花給我媽媽。）
= I bought <u>some flowers for my mother</u>.
（正）　　I bought <u>them for my mother</u>.（我買它們給我媽媽。）
（誤）　　I bought <u>my mother them</u>. → them為代名詞，不可放在「間接受詞（人）」之後。

Grammar Activity文法活動百寶箱
Crazy Sentences
◎ 活動目標：讓學生熟練「授與動詞」搭配to和for的用法。
◎ 活動教具：無
◎ 活動步驟：
1. 隨意說1個「授與動詞」的句子，如I gave my mom some money.，學生要立即將句子加入to或for來改說句子，如I gave some money to my mom.
2. 重複步驟1 數次，亦可讓學生替代老師的角色來出題。
◎ 教學小叮嚀：
可將活動中「說」句子改成「寫」句子在紙上，以加強學生的「書寫」能力。

p.33

Sentence Pattern

I	gave/sent/showed/wrote/bought/made	the kid her	some cards.

I	gave/sent/showed/wrote bought/made	some cards them	to for	the kid. her.

Speak and write. 說說看，寫寫看。

write / this morning

The man __wrote__ his child a letter this morning.
= The man __wrote__ a letter __to__ his child this morning.

give / two days ago

Kate _____ Pat a coat two days ago.
= Kate _____ a coat _____ Pat two days ago.

send / last week

Ariel _____ _____ _____ a belt last week.
= Ariel _____ a belt _____ _____ _____ last week.
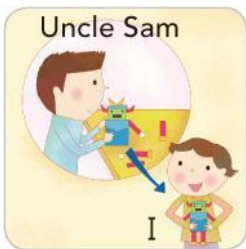
make / yesterday

Uncle Sam _____ _____ a robot yesterday.
= Uncle Sam _____ a robot _____ _____ yesterday.

解答
  gave _gave_ _to_
  sent _her_ _cousin_ _sent_ _to_ _her_ _cousin_
  made _me_ _made_ _for_ _me_

本篇章搭配「翰林拍Book App」。
Reminders重點提示
認識「授與動詞」的字彙並能替換至「授與動詞」的句型中。
Difficulties學生易犯錯誤
常混淆「授與動詞」後的「介系詞（不知該用for或to）」，可先說明for和to的字義，再讓學生練習分辨
搭配電子書
文法事件簿、文法PPT、文法挑戰、補充習題等，請參閱電子書U3 pp. 33–35。
本篇章可搭配習作讀寫pp. 10–11

buy
A: Did she _____ _____ _____ the _____ last night?

B: Yes, she _____ _____ _____ _____ last night.

show
A: Did Mr. Lee show you the pictures?
B: _____

Activity

Interview and report. 依例訪問三位同學，並報告調查結果。

Example(例子)：

A: How can we help the people in the pictures?

B1: We can send them some clothes.

B2: We can _____.

B3: We can _____.

解答

   A: <u>buy</u> <u>her</u> <u>son</u> <u>vest</u>

   B: <u>bought</u> <u>it</u> <u>for</u> <u>him</u>

   B: <u>Yes, he showed the pictures to us. /Yes, he showed us the pictures. / Yes, he showed them</u>

       <u>to us.</u>

Reminders重點提示

可先將全班分組並討論如何幫助圖片裡的人，再讓學生以授與動詞完成看圖寫作。

Teaching Steps Extension教學步驟

1. 將引導問句How can we help these people?寫在黑板上，將學生以「排」為單位分組。

2. 讓學生討論並限時上台寫出想到的所有答案。寫出最多正確答案的組別勝出。參考答案：
   We can give them food / money / clothes / tents（[tZnt] 帳篷）/ medicine（[`mZdEs n.] 藥品）. We can buy them clean water. We can clean the places for them.

Practice（所有格代名詞）

Read. 讀讀看。 CD1: 50

Your toy cars are big, but my toy cars are small.
→ Your toy cars are big, but mine are small.

主格	所有格	所有格代名詞	主格	所有格	所有格代名詞
I	my	mine	we	our	ours
you	your	yours	you	your	yours
he	his	his	they	their	theirs
she	her	hers	the boys	the boys'	the boys'
the boy	the boy's	the boy's			
Alan	Alan's	Alan's			

Fill in. 依括號內的提示，填入正確的所有格代名詞形式。

Your shoes are new, but _____(her shoes) are old.
This cap is not _____(his cap); it's (that girl's cap).
The dolls are _____(their dolls). _____(our dolls) are there.
This coat is _____(my coat), not _____(your coat).
A: Whose hat is it on the door?
B: It's _____(Karen's hat).
A: Is the basketball _____(your basketball)?
B: No. It's _____(those girls' basketball).
　_____(our basketball) is in the classroom.

解答
　 hers
　 his 　 that girl's
　 theirs 　 Ours
　 mine 　 yours
　 Karen's
　 yours 　 those girls' 　 Ours

Reminders重點提示
多舉例讓學生理解所有格代名詞＝所有格＋名詞，再帶學生唸Read. 的例句及表格
Difficulties學生易犯錯誤
1. 無法掌握「所有格代名詞」的使用時機，可多以「填空、改寫或改錯」…等題型來練習。
2. 提醒學生，注意the boy's…（這個男孩的…）和the boys'…（這些男孩的…）的差異。
本篇章可搭配習作讀寫p. 10

Reading CD1: 51~52

This is a thank-you card from Happy Children's Home.
Who is this card for?

A Thank-You Card

Mon., Oct. 3, 2016

Dear friends in Class 802,

　Thank you for your generous donations. You sent us so many gifts last Wednesday. Our kids are all happy because they now have new toys, caps, shoes, and more. Everyone loves the big robot

同義字

— they named it Robert. Our **little** Leo picked the blue cap. Thanks to you, we gave him a wonderful birthday **present**!

Please come and visit us **someday**. We can make you a big cake and thank you **in person**.

Thanks again for everything.

Much love,
Happy Children's Home

Vocabulary   CD1: 53

dear親愛的   generous慷慨的；大方的   all都；全部（的）
more更多   little小的
                  present禮物
someday有朝一日   in person親自
        name給...命名

中文翻譯

一張感謝卡

2016年10月3日星期一

802班親愛的朋友們，

謝謝你們慷慨的捐贈。上週三你們寄給我們這麼多的禮物。我們的小孩都很開心因為他們現在有新玩具、帽子、鞋子和更多東西。每個人都喜歡那個大機器人—他們叫它羅伯特。我們的小里歐選了那頂藍色的帽子。幸虧有你們，我們給了他1個很棒的生日禮物。

請找1天來看我們。我們會為你們做個大蛋糕並親自謝謝你們。

再次謝謝你們為我們做的一切。

很愛你們的
快樂兒童之家

本篇章搭配「翰林拍Book App」。

Reminders重點提示

1. 以課本上方的問題，讓學生討論「快樂兒童之家」可能回覆的對象及信件內容，再教授本文。

2. 課後可讓學生扮演「快樂兒童之家」，仿寫感謝卡。

Background Story情境介紹

Happy Children's Home wrote a thank-you card to Class 802. The kids at Happy Children's Home are all happy to get the donations, and they invited Class 802 to visit them.

搭配電子書

課文動畫、單字例句、希平方、學習共同體、閱讀Mind Map、閱讀停看聽、智慧克漏字等，請參閱電子書U3 pp. 36–37。

本篇章可搭配習作讀寫p. 12

參考資料

Pre-Reading Questions閱讀前參考問題與解答

（檢視理解程度，對文章進行思辨並內化）

	參考問題	參考答案
1	Who is this card for?	It's for Class 802.
2	Where is the card from?	It is from Happy Children's Home.
3	What is the date on the card?	It's October 3.

Text Explanation課文解析

1 Dear
   用於信函或卡片開頭的稱呼。有時可在dear前加My，例My dear Jane（親愛的珍）。

2 generous

反義詞stingy([`stIn0I])，表「小氣的、吝嗇的」，例She's stingy, so she won't give money to charity([`+ArEtI] 慈善機構).（她很小氣，所以她才不會捐錢給慈善機構。）

3　Our kids are all happy
　　等於all (of) our kids are happy。

4　more
　　代名詞，指更多的其他東西。more 當代名詞時用法如下：

用法	例句
指「更大的數目、程度或重要性」（當單數用）	I want to see more of him.（我想要更常看見他。）、I want a little more of orange juice.（我還想要一些柳橙汁。）
指「更多數的人或物」（當複數用）	More than three people are late.（超過3個人遲到。→指「4人以上」）
指「額外的事物」	May I have one more?（我可以再拿1個嗎？）

5　name
　　動詞，表「給…取名」，例They named the baby George.（他們為這個嬰兒取名喬治。）

6　pick
　　動詞，表「挑選（從幾個或很多事物中取出1個或1個以上）」，其動詞三態為pick、picked、picked。使用pick時，不強調選擇和鑑別的好壞，例I went to pick some flowers for Jenny's room.（我採些花來裝飾珍妮的房間。）
同義字　choose，其動詞三態為choose、chose、chosen。使用choose時，強調決定的過程，也強調選擇的結果。若規定必須兩者選其一，只能用choose，例He chose to go.（他選擇離開。）

7　someday
　　副詞，僅用於未來，因此句中動詞須用未來式或搭配助動詞might。本字亦可寫成some day，例I'll be rich someday. ＝ I'll be rich some day.（有朝一日我會賺大錢。）

8　in person
　　表「親自；本人」
同義字　to your face，例We can thank you in person. = We can thank you to your face.

9　everything
　　代名詞，指「每樣事物」，為單數用法。與not連用時，表示部分否定，例You can not have everything.（你無法擁有每樣東西。）。當「be動詞的補語」或「mean的受詞」時，表「最重要的東西或事情」，例My dog is / means everything to me.（我的狗對我來說比什麼都重要。）

參考資料
Text Explanation課文解析
10 surprise
　　在此為可數名詞，常見用法的詞彙如give＋人＋a surprise（給…1個驚喜）、Surprise!（驚喜吧！）
（資料來源：1.　牛津英漢字典
　　　　2.　http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/
　　　　3.　http://www.Idoceonline.com/dictionary）

Post Reading Questions閱讀後參考問題與解答
（檢視理解程度，對文章進行思辨並內化）

		參考問題	參考答案
搭配 p. 36	1	Why did Happy Children's Home write the card to Class 802?	They wanted to thank them for their generous donations.
	2	Why are the kids happy?	They now have new toys, caps, shoes, and more.
	3	Whose birthday was last Wednesday?	It was little Leo's.

Hidden Questions推論題（深化閱讀思考及推論能力，視學生程度彈性使用）

	參考問題	參考答案
1	Did Leo have a good birthday?	Yes, he did. →閱讀中提到we gave him a wonderful birthday present，可推論Leo有個美好的生日。
2	Would Peter like to play with the big robot?	Yes, he would. →閱讀中提到everyone loves the big robot，可推論Peter也會喜歡玩機器人。
3	How many kids are there at Happy Children's Home?	There are eight children. →從37頁的簽名可推測有8個小孩。

p.37

That pair of binoculars was a big **surprise** to us. I really like it!

Ann

I played **volleyball** with my friends. It was fun!

Peter
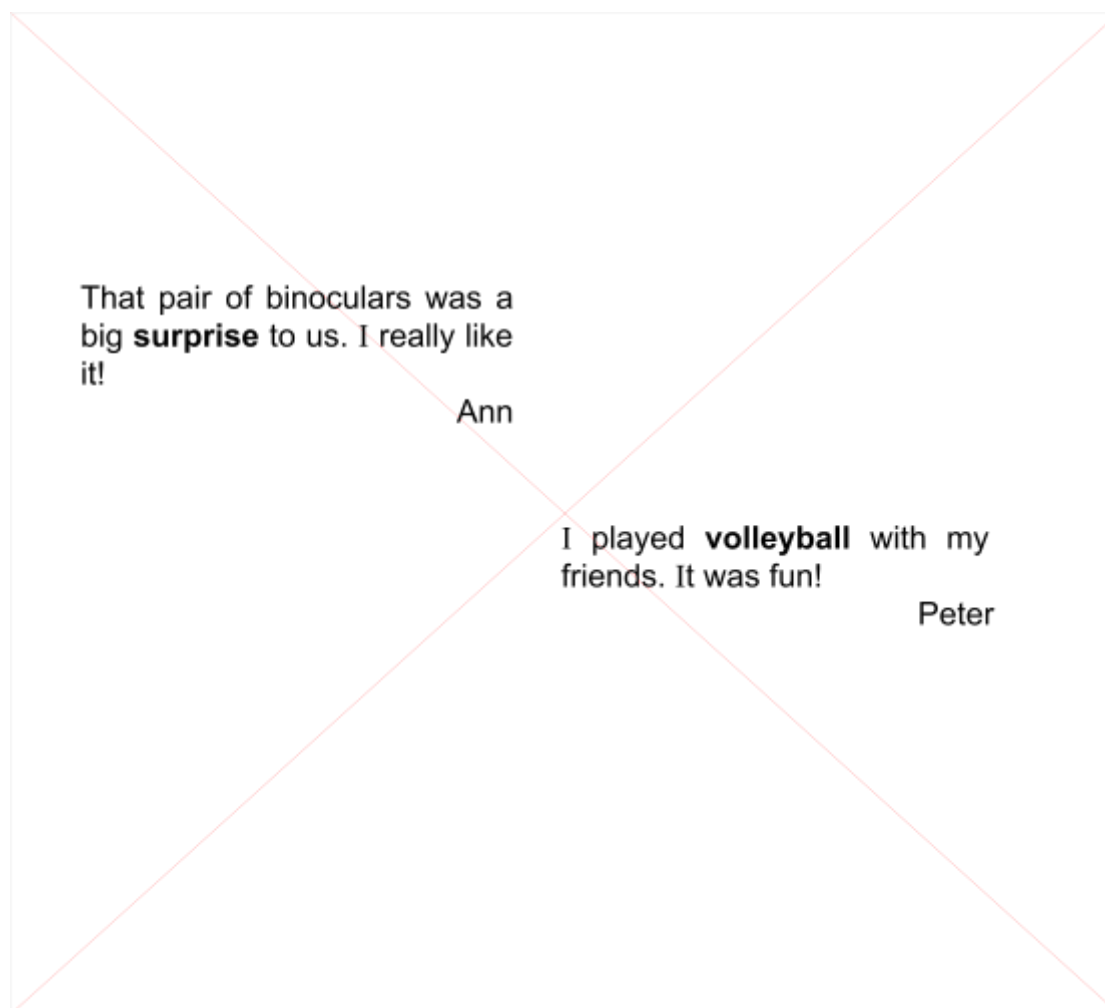
Answer. 根據上頁文章內容，回答問題。

What date did Happy Children's Home write this card?

_____

What's the name of the big robot now?

_____

What did Leo get for his birthday this year?

_____

Vocabulary CD1: 53

surprise驚喜；使驚訝　　　　　　volleyball排球

中文翻譯

（左圖）

那副雙筒望遠鏡對我們真是1個大驚喜。我真的很喜歡它！

安

（右圖）

我和我的朋友一起打排球。真是太好玩了！

彼得

解答

<u>They wrote it on October 3.</u>

<u>Its name is Robert.</u>

<u>He got a cap for his birthday this year.</u>

本篇章可搭配習作讀寫p. 9

p.38

Exercise **Writing**

Read and answer. 根據Kevin手機語音信箱昨天的留言，詳答問題。

❶ Hello, Kevin. This is John. I bought you and Matt two bottles of water. Are you still playing basketball at the park? Let me know.

❷ Kevin, this is Amy. Patty's birthday is this Saturday. Susie and I are making a big birthday card for her at Papa Tea Shop. Are you coming?

❸ Hi Kevin, it's Grandma. I sent you some books. Did you get them?

What did John buy for Kevin and Matt yesterday?

_____

What did Amy and Susie do at Papa Tea Shop yesterday?

_____

What did Kevin's grandma send him?

_____

解答

<u>He bought two bottles of water for them.</u>

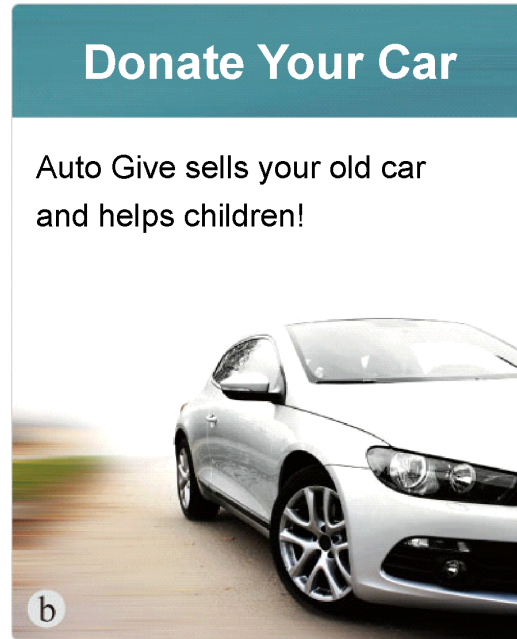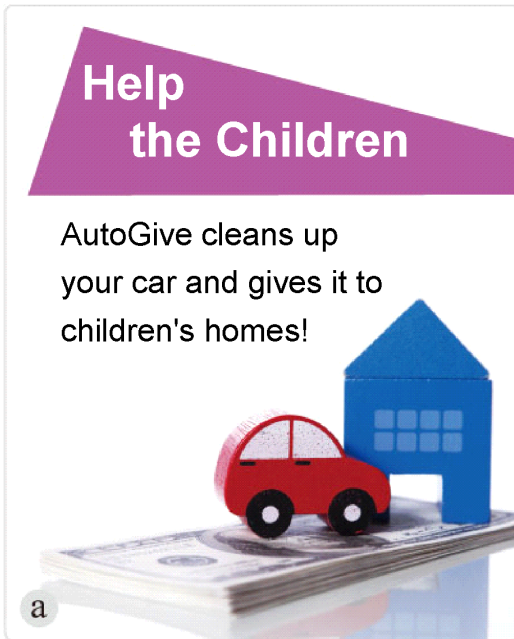<u>They made a big birthday card for Patty.</u>

<u>She sent him some books.</u>

p.39

Exercise Listening CD1: 54

A. Listen and write T or F. 根據聽到的對話，將正確的敘述寫T，錯誤的寫F。

(   )　　　　Last Tuesday was Peggy's birthday.
(   )　　The girl got a hat from Peggy.
(   )　　　The girl's uncle made her a pair of shoes.
(   )　　The girl's uncle bought her a pair of shoes.
(   )　　　The vest is Jacob's, not Ray's.
(   )　　Ray's mom saw the vest in Ray's bedroom.

B. Listen and check. 根據聽到的對話，勾選AutoGive可能的文宣品。

□　　　　　　　　　　　　　　□

Help the Children

AutoGive cleans up your car and gives it to children's homes!

a

Donate Your Car

Auto Give sells your old car and helps children!

b

解答
A:
（ F ）（ T ）
（ T ）（ F ）
（ T ）（ F ）
1. Last Tuesday <u>was</u> Peggy's birthday. →wasn't
2. The girl's uncle <u>bought</u> her a pair of shoes. →made
3. Ray's mom saw the vest in <u>Ray's bedroom</u>. → the living room
1. B: Is that beautiful hat yours?
G: Yes. Peggy gave it to me for my birthday last Tuesday.
2. B: What a nice pair of shoes! Where did you buy them?
G: I didn't buy them. My uncle made them for me.
B: Wow! Your uncle can make shoes? He's so cool!
3. W: Ray, take your vest to your bedroom. Don't put it on the sofa in the living room.
B: But the vest is not mine, Mom.
W: Whose vest is this then?
B: It's Jacob's.
B:
☐ Donate Your Car
Man: Erin, where's your old car? Did you sell it?
Woman: No, I didn't. It's at the back of my house. Why do you ask?
Man: You can donate your old car to AutoGive! They can come get your car, clean it up, and then sell it. After that, they give the money to children's homes.

Woman:　　　That's wonderful. Let's call AutoGive right now.

搭配電子書

聽力測驗，請參閱電子書U3 p. 39。

本篇章可搭配習作聽力pp. 44–45

Challenge

Join the Kids' Christmas Party

There's a Christmas party for the kids from children's homes at 7 p.m. on Dec. 23. Come and play with them at Big Lake Gym!

Visit the Elderly

Let's chat with the elderly and have a great dinner with them.
Time: 3–8 p.m., Dec. 22
Place: Sunny Home for the Elderly

Donate Books to Kids

Do you have books for kids? Many poor kids don't have good books. You can give yours to them. Please bring your books to First Church from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Dec. 16.

the elderly [TI`ZldLII] 年長者　　bring [brIN] 帶來　　church [+3+] 教堂

Choose. 選出正確的答案。

(　)　Polly has some children's books. What time can she take them to First Church on December 16?
(A) 7 a.m.　　　　　　　　(B) 9 a.m.
(C) 3 p.m.　　　　　　　　(D) 7 p.m.

(　)　It's 7:30 p.m. on December 23. Pete and Alex are at Big Lake Gym. What are they doing?
(A) Donating books.　　　(B) Playing with kids.
(C) Visiting the elderly.　　　(D) Having a great dinner.

解答
1.(C) 2.(B)

解構閱讀

	Join the Kids' Christmas Party	Visit the Elderly	Donate Books to Kids
Date	Dec. 23	Dec. 22	Dec. 16
Time	7 p.m.	3–8 p.m.	10 a.m.–5 p.m.
Place	Big Lake Gym	Sunny Home for the Elderly	First Church
Activities	play with kids from children's homes	chat and have a great dinner with the elderly	donate books

搭配電子書
綜合演練單、益智王等，請參閱電子書U3 p. 40。

Fun with Sounds

A. Listen and say. 聽聽看，唸唸看。 CD1-56

Sue hiss price	zoo his prize	bath cloth	bathe clothe	sing face mouse	thing faith mouth	Zen breeze	then breathe
[s]	[z]	[W]	[T]	[s]	[W]	[z]	[T]

B. Listen and circle. 圈出聽到的單字／音標。CD1: 57

this   these   sin   thin   buzz   bus
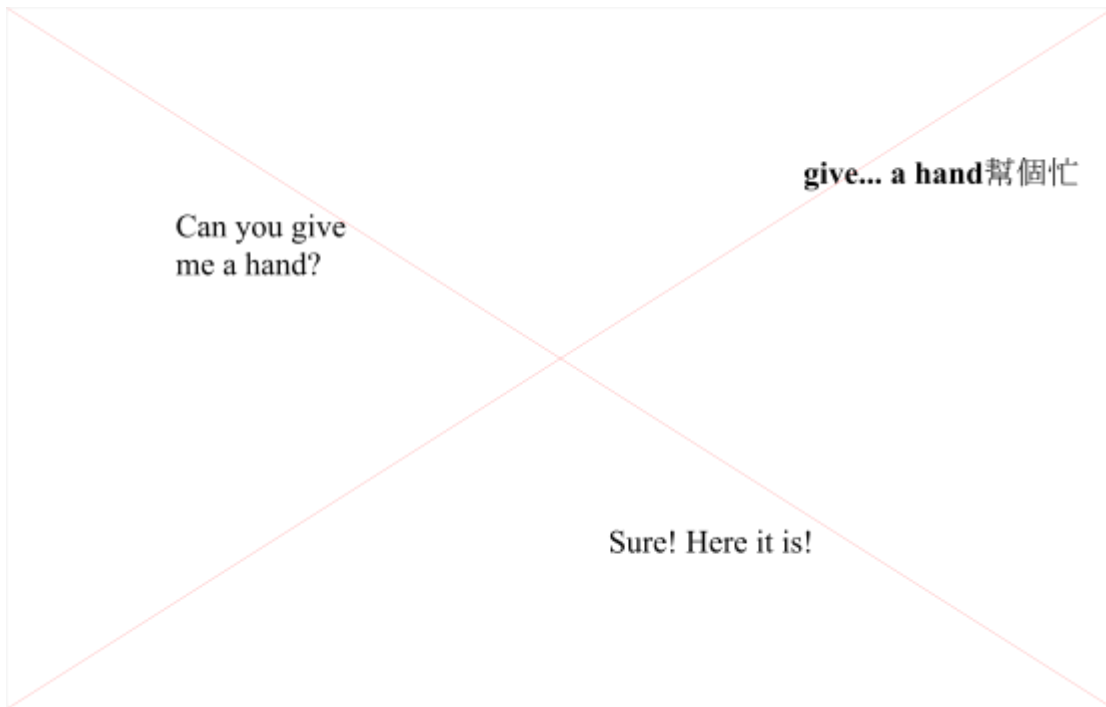[pAs]   [pAW]   [sINk]   [WINk]   [TZm]   [zZm]

解答

1. these 2. thin 3. buzz 4. [pAs] 5. [WINk] 6. [TZm]

發音技巧說明

[s]	無聲	舌尖輕接觸上顎吹氣。
[z]	有聲	嘴型同 [s]，但吹氣的同時振動聲帶。
[W]	無聲	舌尖放在上下排牙齒中間輕咬吹氣。
[T]	有聲	嘴型同 [W]，但吹氣的同時振動聲帶。

※本篇可彈性使用 CD1: 58

give... a hand幫個忙

Can you give me a hand?

Sure! Here it is!

Teaching Steps Jaden's Corner教學步驟

1. 手上抱著整班的作業與考卷，走近1 個學生問Can you give me a hand? Can you help me?，作勢要把手上的東西交給他。當學生把東西接手過去後，對其說Thank you. You are so kind.
2. 讓學生打開課本至第41 頁，唸過1 次對話後，問Can you give your hand to others?，學生回答No. 後，便說When someone asks for a hand, it means he or she needs help. So you can help him or her.
3. 可讓學生分組設計說出give ... a hand的情境並上台演出。

搭配電子書

動畫，請參閱電子書U3 p. 41。

本篇章可搭配習作聽力p. 43

Comics   CD1: 59

※□□□□□□□

木馬屠城記
THE TROJAN WAR

1 (At Archie's house)

Archie, Mel is coming for you. Don't go to Troy with him. You may die there. Here, put this on and hide.

Archie's mom   Archie

2

Which one is Archie?

Let's give these girls some gifts.

3

WOW! Thank you.

Girls, these gifts are for you.

4

You are Archie because you picked the sword.

Okay... You got me. Let's go to Troy.

5

Goodbye, Mom.

hide [haɪd] 躲藏 idea [aɪ`dIE] 主意 sword [sord] 劍
本篇章搭配「翰林拍Book App」。

課文解析

Text Explanation課文解析

1　put on, 片語動詞, 表「穿、戴上…」, 常見用法put on＋物, 或put ＋物＋on, 若受詞為代名詞時, 則只能使用put ＋代名詞＋on, 如本課用法Here, put this on and hide.(來, 穿上這件衣服並躲起來。)

2　授與動詞, 過去式gave, 表「給與某人某物」, 常見用法give＋人＋物＝give＋物＋to＋人, 如Let's give these girls some gifts. ＝ Let's give some gifts to these girls.(我們來送些禮物給這些女孩吧。)
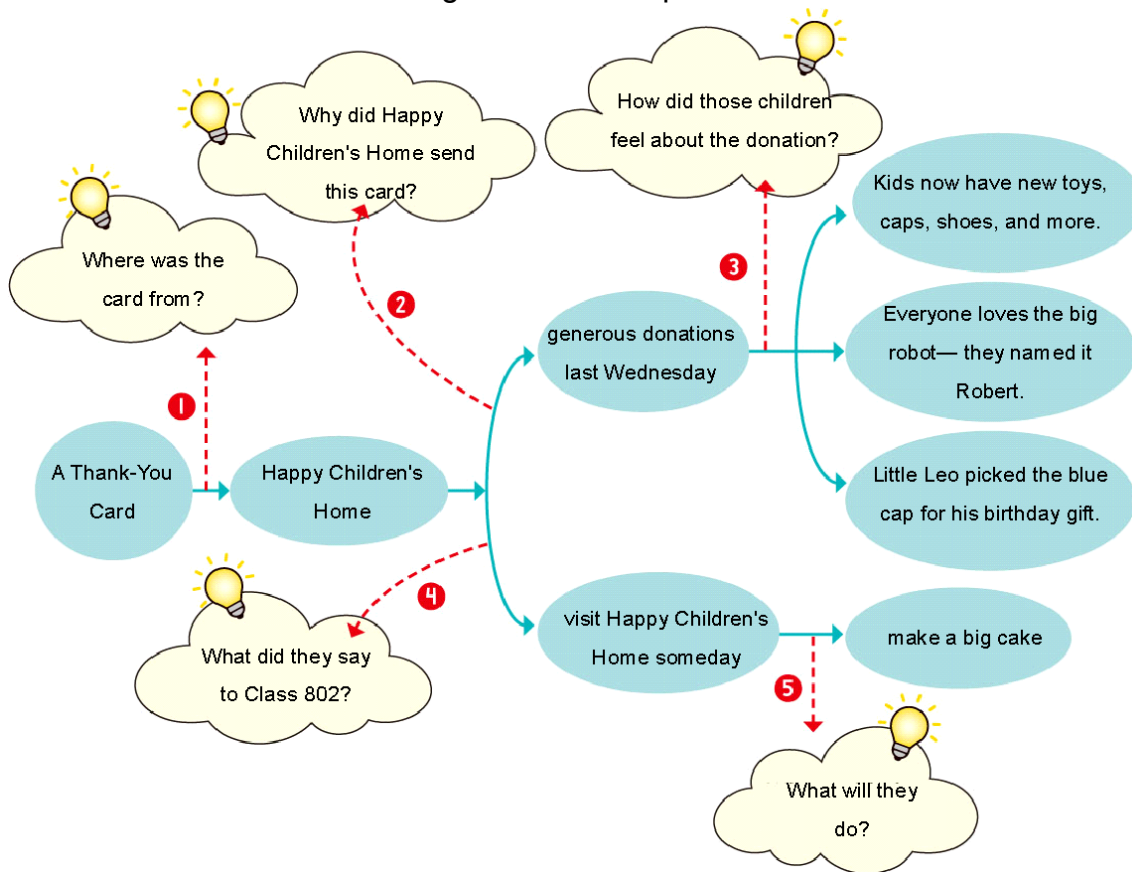
3　表「你捉到我了。」, 為較非正式的口語用法, 表「你懂我說話的意思。」

（資料來源：http://www.learnersdictionary.com/qa/you-get-me-i-got-you）

搭配電子書

漫畫動畫, 請參閱。

參考資料

Reading Graphic Organizer閱讀組織架構分析

（數位教學請參考電子書Reading「閱讀Mind Map」中的X Mind版本）

Remedial Teaching補救小棧
（協助低成就學生掌握本單元句型，視學生程度彈性使用）

★ 授與動詞的句型為：主詞＋授與動詞＋間接受詞＋直接受詞.＝主詞＋授與動詞＋直接受詞＋介系詞（to/for）＋間接受詞.

　　連一連，將授與動詞與介系詞正確地搭配。

give •	•to
buy •	
show •	
make •	•for

讀一讀，填入正確的字。

- My mom <u>gave</u> <u>a book</u> <u>to</u> me. = My mom _____ me _____.
- Sandy <u>sent</u> her sister <u>a letter</u>. = Sandy _____ _____ _____ her sister.
- Pat <u>made</u> her dad <u>cookies</u>. = Pat _____ _____ _____ her dad.

聽出英語力─英聽活動補給站
◎ 活動名稱：Stand up or Sit down?
◎ 適用時機：教授本單元Dialogue或Reading之前
◎ 教具：課本CD、手提CD音響
◎ 步驟：
1. 播放Dialogue或Reading課文2
2. 令全班起立。
3. 說出與課文內容相關敘述，若敘述符合課文，學生便繼續站著，若不符合課文，則坐下。每次以3秒為限讓學生做答；若敘述為誤，還要令學生說出正確答案。
4. 答錯的學生坐下，失去繼續參與活動的資格；答對者則繼續站著進行活動。
5. 重複步驟3–4，以其他題目來進行活動。
◎ 活動小叮嚀：
1. 本活動讓學生「讀」課文前進行，可使其預先熟悉課文，除培養聽力，亦可培養閱讀能力。
2. 敘述內容不要太細節，宜以課文重點或背景來出題。次，要學生仔細聆聽。

說出英語力—口說測驗補給站（仿GEPT初級測驗口說題型）
（執行口說測驗的建議方式，請參閱**本冊備課用書p. 236**）
（教師用—題目&評分）

學生姓名：_____		得分：_____（滿分15分）
題號	得分	題目
1		（請老師唸2次，2次間約有1至2秒的間隔） Happy Children's Home wrote a thank-you card to Class 802.
2		（給學生10秒默讀後，10秒內朗讀1次） The kids at Happy Children's Home are all happy to get the donations, and they invited Class 802 to visit them.
3		（請老師唸2次，2次間約有1至2秒的間隔） What do you want to donate on Donation Day? Why? （參考答案）I want to donate my storybooks because they are too easy for me.

（學生用）

題號		題目
1	複誦	共1題，題目不印在試卷上，由老師唸2次，2次間約有1至2秒的間隔，聽完2次後，請馬上複誦1次。
2	朗讀 句子	共1題，請先用2秒鐘默讀下方的句子，然後在10秒內以正常的速度，清楚正確地朗讀1次。 The kids at Happy Children's Home are all happy to get the donations, and they invited Class 802 to visit them.
3	回答 問題	共1題，題目不印在試卷上，由老師唸2次，2次間約有1至2秒的間隔，聽完2次後，請馬上回答，回答時間為10秒，請在作答時間內盡量表達。

讀出英語力—閱讀策略補給站
閱讀策略—推斷能力（inferring meaning）
　　「推斷能力」是指藉由前後文來推測文章中的訊息，或者歸納整理出文章內容；包含作者對主題的看法、喜好、感受，也可用來推論事實，或者判斷事件發生的原因、結果、目的、隱喻或者主旨。讀文章時，必須弄清楚文字和句子的意思，才不會誤解而做出錯誤的推斷。
Try it
讀完本單元**Dialogue**後，回答下列問題：
（　）How did Patty feel when she saw John's cap?
(A) She was happy because John did something for the kids.
(B) She was surprised because the cap is not cheap.
(C) She was sad because she likes the cap.
(D) She was angry because she bought the cap for John's birthday.
解答: D
Teaching Steps Play tic-tac-toe. 教學步驟
1. 在黑板上畫1井字並填入課本上的原形動詞。
2. 將全班分成2組，各組派1代表出列猜拳，贏者可先從井字中選1個動詞造句（可限時並規定字數及時間副詞）；若句子正確即可在井字中畫下該組符號。重複本步驟，直到某組的符號「3個連成1線」便獲勝。
Grammar Points文法加油站
1. 現在簡單式、現在進行式與過去簡單式的時態整理

	現在簡單式	現在進行式	過去簡單式
定義	1. 現在的事實 2. 習慣及反覆發生的事 3. 請求和提供指示	1. 正在持續進行的動作或發生的事件 2. 短暫時間內的動作' 3. 闡述1個「計畫好的事件或確定的意向」，表「未來時間」	過去的事件與事實
句構	主詞＋原形動詞	主詞＋be動詞＋現在分詞	主詞＋動詞過去式

常表時間的詞彙和片語	頻率副詞（always、usually、often、sometimes、seldom、never）、every ...、on ...	（right）now、Look!	yesterday ...、last ...、... ago、this morning
例句	1. They surf the Net at home on Fridays.（他們每週五在家上網。） 2. Grace is never late.（葛瑞絲從未遲到。） 3. How do I get to the museum?（我要如何到博物館呢？）	1. Look! Nancy is reading a comic book.（看！南西正在讀1本漫畫書。） 2. I usually take the bus to school, but I am walking to school today.（我通常搭公車上學，但我今天走路上學。） 3. Jassie is going to Taoyuan tomorrow.（潔西明天要去桃園。）	1. We washed the car yesterday morning.（我們昨天早上洗車子。） 2. He watched a show last night.（他昨晚看了1場秀。） 3. Betty didn't visit her aunt three days ago.（貝蒂3天前沒有去拜訪她的阿姨。） 4. They studied English this morning.（他們今天早上讀英文。）

2. 不能使用進行式的動詞

(1) 有些動詞不能使用進行式，如hear、love、like、hate、need、want、believe、know、understand、forget、remember（[rI`mZmbL] 記住）、own（[on] 擁有）、have；例句如下：

（正）I hear a bird.（我聽到鳥叫聲。）

（誤）I am hearing a bird.

(2) have表「擁有」時，不可用現在進行式；但慣用語have a good time則可用進行式，例We are having a good time.（我們玩得很愉快。）

Review 1

I. Read. 目前學過的時態整理。

Jimmy **was** a junior high school student <u>two years ago</u>.

Jimmy **is** a good cook now.

Alice **made** her art teacher a cake <u>last night</u>.

Alice **is writing** her art teacher a card <u>now</u>.

Alice **likes** her art teacher very much.

Play tic-tac-toe. 用下列動詞的過去式造句，先連成一直線者獲勝。

My mom made a sandwich for me yesterday.

I met an old friend at the park last Saturday.

Teaching Aims教學目標

1. 複習學過的時態及動詞過去式規則。
2. 透過時態整理，歸納比較「現在式」、「過去式」和「現在進行式」的用法。

Reminders重點提示

以機械式的練習讓學生熟悉動詞於不同時態的形式，如老師說「動詞原形和時間（如go/ yesterday）」，學生要立即說出該動詞的正確形式（如went）。

搭配電子書

第一~三冊不規則動詞過去式的變化表」，請見本冊pp. 148–149。

p.44

II. Sing. 跟著歌曲唱一唱。 CD1: 60

Humpty Dumpty
Humpty Dumpty sat on the wall,
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.
All the king's horses,
And all the king's men,
Couldn't put Humpty
Together again.

wall [wɔl] 牆　fall [fɔl] 跌倒　king [kɪŋ] 國王
中文翻譯
蛋先生
蛋先生坐在牆上，
蛋先生碰地摔下來。
國王的所有馬匹，
國王的所有侍從，
都無法將蛋先生
回復原來模樣。
Information文化小百科
關於Humpty Dumpty
　　Humpty Dumpty這首歌謠取自經典的《鵝媽媽歌謠》。歌謠起源眾說紛紜，其中之一是：在17世紀英國內戰期間的Colchester地區，Humpty Dumpty是1座放在教堂上方抵禦入侵的大炮，在經歷被圍城11週後，教堂的頂端被敵方圓顱黨的大砲攻擊，Humpty Dumpty因而掉落損壞，當時國王和其部下雖試著修復它，但因損壞嚴重而無法修復。

Fun with Sounds

A. Listen and say. 聽聽看，唸唸看。CD1: 37

face	vase		ban	van		pine	fine
leaf	leave		best	vest		Pete	feet
saf	save		berry	very		pull	full
[f]	[v]		[b]	[v]		[p]	[f]

B. Listen and circle. 圈出聽到的單字。CD1: 38

fan　ban　van　　　　　　　pine　vine　fine

fat　pat　bat　　　　　　　pear　bear　fair

解答1. fan　2. vine　3. bat　4. pear

發音技巧說明

音標	有／無聲	技巧說明
[f]	無聲	上齒輕咬下唇，發出唇齒擦音，發音過程須送氣。
[v]	有聲	嘴型同[f]，但為有聲。
[p]	無聲	略似國語注音ㄆ。
[b]	有聲	略似國語注音ㄅ。

CD1: 39　※本篇可彈性使用

ask for the moon 異想天開

One moon, please!

Sorry, we don't have that. You're asking too much.
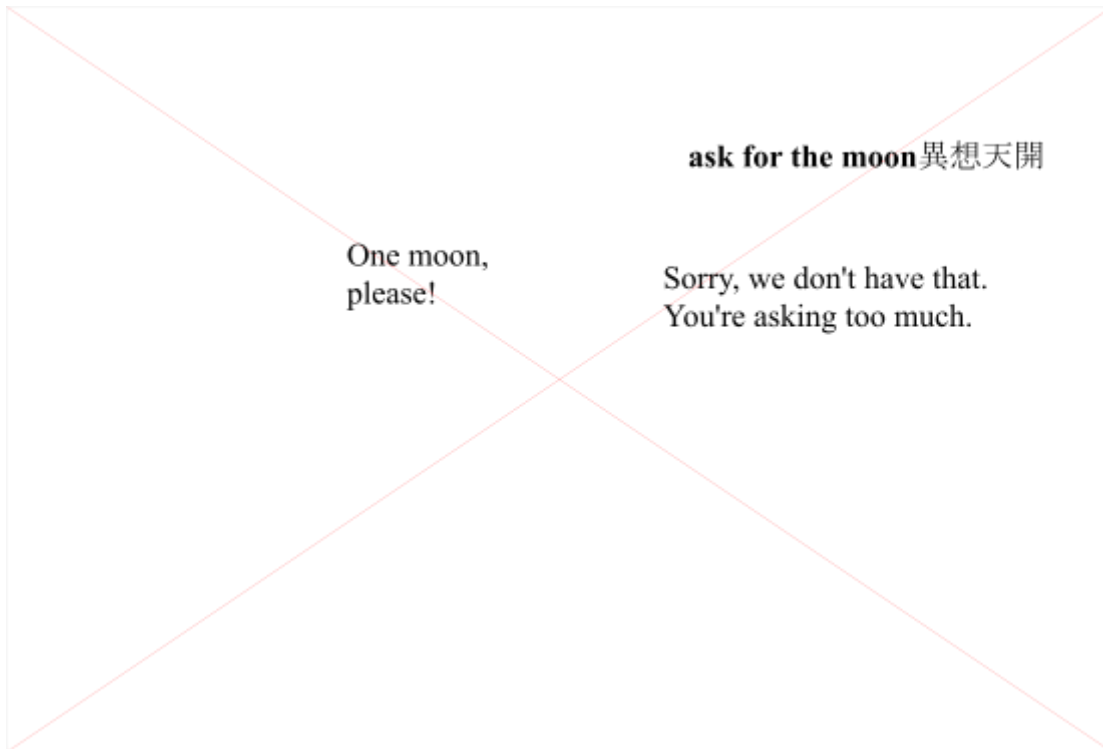
Teaching Steps Jaden's Corner教學步驟

1. 打開課本至第27頁，帶學生唸過1次對話後問Why did the girl say "You're asking too much."?，讓學生自由表達。
2. 再問「Jaden可能在餐廳買得到月亮嗎？」，學生會回答「不可能。」，此時便說"He is asking too much." or "He is asking for the moon."
3. 說I want to fly.，問學生Is it possible?，學生回答「不可能。」，引導其說You're asking for the moon.；重複舉例2–3次，讓學生熟悉語意。

搭配電子書

動畫，請參閱電子書U2 p. 27。

Comics　CD1: 40
※本篇可彈性使用

I can ask Odis and
Archie for help!

The Trojans always
take things from me.
What can I do?

Paris took Helen
away. Why did he
do this to me?

(At Odis's place)

Odis, please help me.

Please, please. I really need a
good fighter like you.

Sorry. I can't. Troy is too far away.

Okay, okay...

far遠的　　　　　　　　fighter戰士
K.K.音標
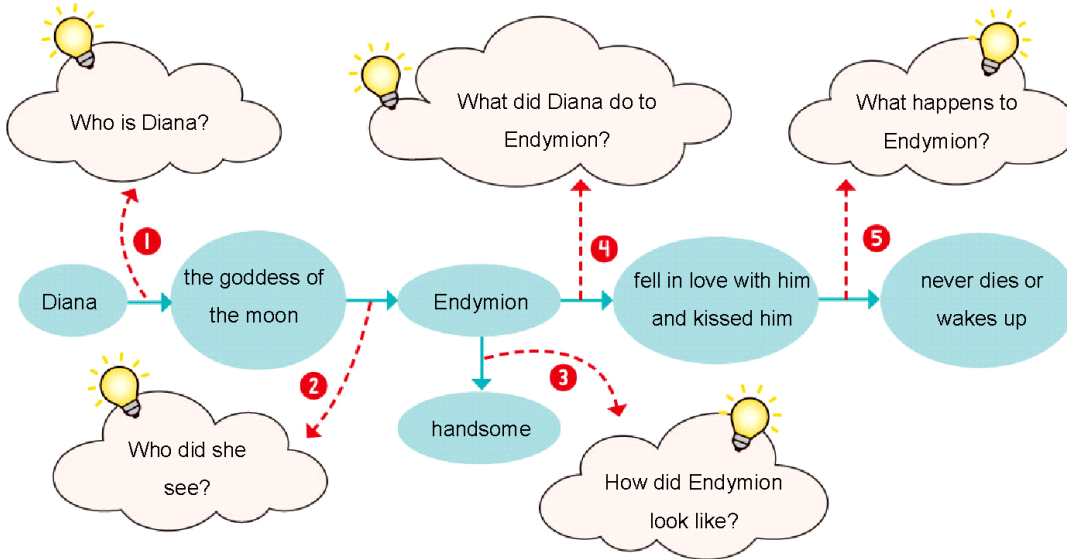far [fBr]、fighter [`faItL]
本篇章搭配「翰林拍Book App」。
搭配電子書

參考資料
Reading Graphic Organizer閱讀組織架構分析
（數位教學請參考電子書Reading「閱讀Mind Map」中的X Mind版本）

Remedial Teaching補救小棧
（協助低成就學生掌握本單元句型，視學生程度彈性使用）
★ 當句子中有「過去時間」時，句中「動詞」須為「過去式」；過去式句子中，若有助動詞did或
　didn't，「動詞」則要改成「原形動詞」。
　讀一讀，將錯的地方圈起來，並於右方線上寫上正確答案。

- Why does Abby write a card last Monday? __did__
- They don't go camping because it was too cold last weekend. _　_
- Why didn't Ray went to school yesterday? _　_
- She makes a cake because it was her mom's birthday yesterday. _　_
- Mandy wokes up late, so she didn't catch the school bus yesterday. _　_
- Patrick didn't went to the party because he was so sick. _　_
- It rained heavily, so Joseph doesn't go to the park last night. _　_
- Why don't Beatrice and Benny come to the meeting last week. _　_

聽出英語力—英聽活動補給站
◎ 活動名稱：Find the Keywords
◎ 適用時機：教授本單元Dialogue或Reading之前
◎ 教　　具：課本CD、手提CD音響
◎ 活動步驟：
1. 將對話篇或閱讀篇的新字彙寫在白板上，引導學生唸讀2 次。
2. 播放對話篇或閱讀篇課文2 次，要學生仔細聆聽。
3. 老師唸出句子，如Thank you for your blah, blah, blah donations.，讓全班說出Blah, blah, blah.所代表的字，確認答案後，簡單解釋字義。重複上述方式，完成整個課文。
4. 讓每個學生打開課本並大聲唸讀課文1 次。
◎ 活動小叮嚀：無。

說出英語力—口說測驗補給站（仿GEPT初級測驗口說題型）
（執行口說測驗的建議方式，請參閱本冊備課用書p. 236）
（教師用—題目&評分）

學生姓名：＿＿＿＿＿＿　　　　　得分：＿＿＿＿＿＿（滿分15分）

題號	得分	題目
1		（請老師唸2次，2次間約有1至2秒的間隔） John had a great time with his aunt and cousin on the Moon Festival.
2		（給學生10秒默讀後，10秒內朗讀1次） Kevin didn't have a great time on the Moon Festival because he joined a karaoke contest and didn't win anything.
3		（請老師唸2次，2次間約有1至2秒的間隔） What did you do on the Moon Festival? （參考答案） I had a barbecue with my family on the Moon Festival.

（學生用）

題號		題目
1	複誦	共1題，題目不印在試卷上，由老師唸2次，2次間約有1至2秒的間隔，聽完2次後，請馬上複誦1次。
2	朗讀句子	共1題，請先用2秒鐘默讀下方的句子，然後在10秒內以正常的速度，清楚正確地朗讀1次。 Kevin didn't have a great time on the Moon Festival because he joined a karaoke contest and didn't win anything.
3	回答問題	共1題，題目不印在試卷上，由老師唸2次，2次間約有1至2秒的間隔，聽完2次後，請馬上回答，回答時間為10秒，請在作答時間內盡量表達。

讀出英語力—閱讀策略補給站
閱讀策略—字意推斷（inferring meaning）
　　「字意推斷」是從文中其他字詞或句子來推測生字字意的閱讀策略；通常可以從上下文來判斷。答題時，可先圈出文中的該字，再閱讀其前後句子，最後找出選項中符合句意的字，即可正確作答。
Try it
讀完本單元**Reading**的*Diana and Endymion*後，回答下列問題：
（　　）In the sentence "Endymion was in a sound sleep under the moonlight." What does the word "sound" mean?
(A) Nice.　(B) Bad.
(C) Big.　(D) Fast.
解答: A

Flipped Classroom閱讀翻轉教室（適用於教授Unit 3 Reading後）
教學步驟

Before	讓學生觀看【希平方X翰林】網站中本單元閱讀影片。（網址參見：http://www.hopenglish.com，點選「翰林8年級上學期Unit 3 Reading」）
During	將學生分成4人1組（可讓「前後左右」的學生1組）。發給每組1張白紙。 在黑板上寫出下列問句： Did you donate to others before? What did you donate and who did you donate to? 令各組將白紙折成二半，在其中一半的上方寫下Who，另一半的上方寫下What，形式如下： <table><tr><td>Who</td><td>What</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> 給各組1–2分鐘，根據感謝卡中提到的人物和得到的捐贈物品，填寫在表格中。 讓各組交換填寫好的紙張，以協助他組檢視填寫內容是否正確，並選出最特別的捐贈物品及對象。 每填寫1個正確答案就可抽1張撲克牌，若抽到「點數交換」的撲克牌，可自行決定欲與之交換分數的組別。
After	1. 發給各組1張「捐贈計畫表」。 2. 給予5–10分鐘讓各組依據表格規劃1份「捐贈計畫」，分別在各欄位中寫出捐贈對象（Who）、捐贈理由（Why）、捐贈物品（What）、收集物品的時間（When）及收集物品的地點（Where）。 3. 將各組的規劃表置於黑板上，讓全班一起票選最可行的計畫，並根據票選出的計劃，發起捐贈活動。

教學小叮嚀
1. 活動所需教具：4張撲克牌（4個花色的國王或皇后牌，分別設定為點數加倍點數減半點數交換點數不變）
2. 若學生不知如何用英文來寫，可讓其用中文來寫沒有學過的字彙。重點是引發其討論動機，並引導其思考捐贈的意義及培養推己及人的能力。
3. 可告知學生疑問詞作為提示，以協助其完成「捐贈計畫表」，表格形式可給予各組更大的空間設計，以期讓學生發揮創意。

捐贈計畫表

Who	Why	What	When	Where