



ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS

GIVE IT A TRY

Listen and fill in the blanks with the words and the matching numbers.

MP3 / 82

go along

go straight

turn right

turn left

To: benjamin1123@live.com

Cc: sandy@live.com

Subject: Directions for our neighborhood

Dear Benjamin,

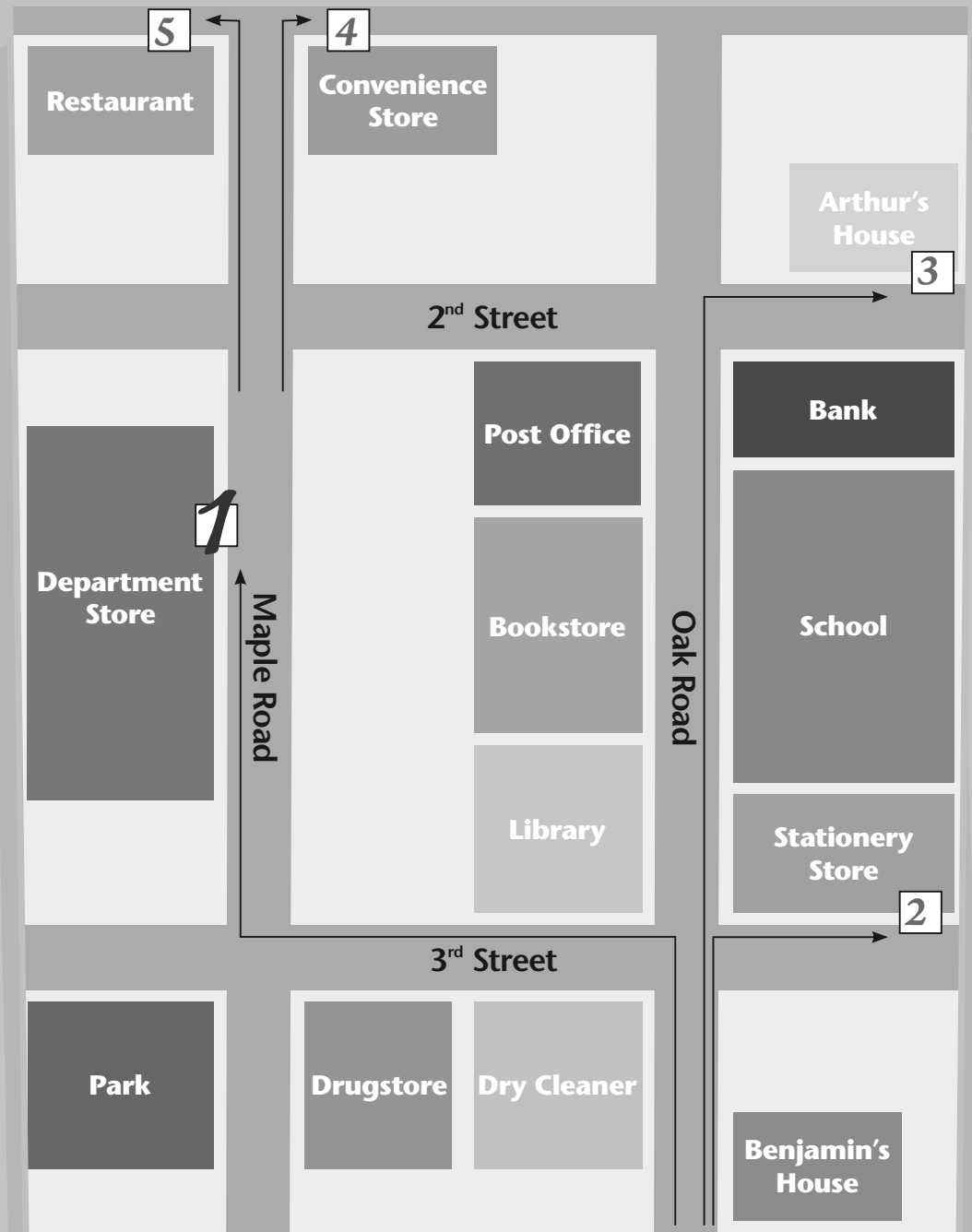
Hi, this is Arthur. Welcome to the neighborhood! Here are some of the directions I said I would write for you.

1. If you want to get to the department store, first turn left on 3rd Street, then turn right on Maple Road and go straight until you see the department store on your left.
2. If you want to go to the stationery store, go along Oak Road and turn right on 3rd Street. Then you will see the stationery store on your left.
3. To get to my house, go straight on Oak Road for one block. Turn right on 2nd Street. You will pass the bank on your right.
4. If you want to get to the Eastern Highway, go along Maple Road, and turn right at the convenience store.
5. For the Western Highway, just turn left at the restaurant.

I hope these directions are helpful!

Best,
Arthur

This is a map of the neighborhood.



SPEAK UP

Answer the questions.

1. Who are the best people to ask for directions?
2. What should you do if you are lost in a new city?
3. How do you prepare when finding out directions?
4. What are other ways people can get help when lost?
5. What is the most difficult part of getting to a new place?



A Listen to the short talk and check the forms of transportation the girl can use. **MP3 / 83**

☒ bus ☐ train ☒ MRT ☒ bicycle ☐ scooter ☐ car

B Listen and complete the conversation. **MP3 / 84**



opposite direction
Walk along

How do we get there
stop complaining

Thanks for your help
shuttle bus

passed by
we're lost

How Can We Get There?

Ben: These buildings look familiar. I think we just **passed by** here ten minutes ago.

Karen: **Apparently**¹, **we're lost**!

Ben: The **boulevards**², streets, and **avenues**³ are so **confusing**⁴. We'll never find the museum!

Karen: Hey, **stop complaining**.
How about asking someone else?

Ben: It seems like we have no other choice.

(Karen asks a passing **pedestrian**⁵.)

Karen: Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to The Metropolitan Museum of Art? We have circled around this area for an hour, but we still can't find it.

Woman: It's in the **opposite direction**, and it's been under **construction**⁸ recently.

Ben: Oh, what bad luck! Can you suggest another place for us to visit?

Woman: If you're fond of art, you may want to go to the Museum of the City of New York.

Ben: **How do we get there**?

Woman: **Walk along** this street for 12 **blocks**⁹ and turn right when you see a green café. Continue for six blocks more and then you'll see the museum on your right. You can take the **shuttle bus** if you like, but the bus stop is four blocks down the street.

Karen: I see. It sounds complicated, and we're exhausted. We should go there by taxi.

Ben: **Thanks for your help**.



Woman: You're welcome. Have a nice trip.



Language Notes

1. **apparently** [əˈpærəntli] *adv.*
Apparently, they closed the restaurant because some people got sick from the food.
2. **boulevard** [ˈbuləvɑːd] *n.*
There are a lot of cute, little shops all along the boulevard.
3. **avenue** [ˈævənju] *n.*
Fifth Avenue runs beside Central Park.
4. **confusing** [kənˈfjuːzɪŋ] *adj.*
This map is so confusing! I can't figure out how to get from Danshui back to Taipei Main Station.
5. **pedestrian** [pəˈdestriən] *n.*
Watch out for pedestrians crossing the street when you're making a right turn.
6. **opposite** [ˈɒpəzɪt] *adj.*
Ross Burger is located at the opposite end of the road.
- * 7. **direction** [dɪˈrekʃən] *n.*
Which direction does the Blue Line on the MRT run?
The Blue Line runs from West to East.
8. **construction** [kənˈstrʌkʃən] *n.*
There's a lot of construction going on next to our building. It's so noisy!
- * 9. **block** [blæk] *n.*
The movie theater is just two blocks north of here.

* Represents GEPT elementary vocabulary

 Listen and check the correct answer.  MP3 / 85

1. ☒ a. The Metropolitan Museum of Art
☐ b. The Museum of the City of New York
☐ c. The New York Museum of Modern Art
2. ☐ a. For half an hour ☐ b. For ten minutes ☒ c. For an hour
3. ☐ a. They call the museum.
☒ b. They ask a pedestrian.
☐ c. They look at a map.
4. ☐ a. On foot ☐ b. By shuttle bus ☒ c. By taxi
5. ☒ a. No, the museum is being rebuilt.
☐ b. Yes, they go to the museum by taxi.
☐ c. No, they're too exhausted to visit the museum.
6. ☒ a. They are lost. ☐ b. He is thirsty. ☐ c. His feet hurt.
7. ☒ a. It's under construction.
☐ b. It closes every Monday.
☐ c. It's not there anymore.



PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION

The participial construction is simplified by an adverb clause.

Before I go grocery shopping, I make a list of the things we need.

→ Before I go grocery shopping, I make a list of the things we need.

→ Before going grocery shopping, I make a list of the things we need.

Because Shelly was locked out of the house, she couldn't get her purse.

→ Because Shelly was locked out of the house, she couldn't get her purse.

→ Locked out of the house, Shelly couldn't get her purse.

The parts underlined are called **participial constructions**. The rules are:

1. The subjects of the two clauses are both the same, so we delete the subject of the adverb clause.

(The subject in the first example sentence is I. The subject in the second example sentence is Shelly.)

2. We delete the verbs of the adverb clause, and change them to a participial pattern.
(Active: V-ing; Passive: V-ed)

3. The participial construction can be either before or after the main clause.

I take the dog out for a walk after I get up in the morning.

getting

Because the car was parked illegally on the street, it was in everyone's way.

Parked

the car

Rewrite the sentences using a participial construction.

- ① After Mandy did the dishes, she made some tea.

→ After doing the dishes, Mandy made some tea.

- ② Before Johnny cleaned his room, he did the laundry.

→ Before cleaning his room, Johnny did the laundry.

- ③ When we watched TV, we ate dinner.

→ When watching TV, we ate dinner.

- ④ While Lucy was walking into her favorite restaurant, she saw a movie actor.

→ While walking into her favorite restaurant, Lucy saw a movie actor.

The participial construction can be used with various subordinate conjunctions to express many different things.

To Express Time: after, before, when, while, as

After they had finished their work, they went home together.

→ **Having finished** their work, they went home together.

→ The use of the present perfect tense means the event happened before the other event "they went home."

While Samantha was cooking dinner, she talked to her friend on the phone.

→ **While cooking dinner**, Samantha talked to her friend on the phone.

→ **Cooking dinner**, Samantha talked to her friend on the phone.

To Express Reason: because, since, as

Because she was late for school, Karen skipped breakfast.

→ **Being late for school**, Karen skipped breakfast.

To Express Condition: if, unless

Unless the soldier is given an order, he will not move from the spot.

→ **Unless given an order**, the soldier will not move from the spot.

To Express Concession: although, though

Although Tim was punished by his father, he didn't admit that he lied.

→ **Although punished by his father**, Tim didn't admit that he lied.

Rewrite the sentences using a participial construction.

- ① When you turn right, you will see the hotel on your left.

When turning right / Turning right, you will see the hotel on your left.

- ② As Tom was new in town, he didn't know where the bank was.

Being new in town, Tom didn't know where the bank was.

- ③ Because Kate didn't want to talk to her ex-boyfriend, she turned off her phone.

Not wanting to talk to her ex-boyfriend, Kate turned off her phone.

- ④ Since Tyler took the medicine, he has felt much better.

Since taking the medicine, Tyler has felt much better.



LISTENING TEST



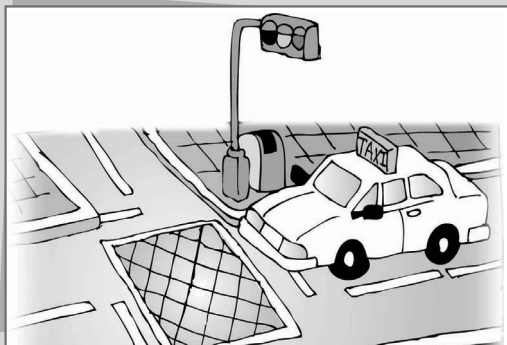
聽力測驗：看圖辨義 MP3 / 86

請聽題目及三個選項，選出與圖案最相符的答案。

1. ☐ A

☒ B

☐ C



3. ☐ A

☐ B

☒ C



2. ☐ A

☐ B

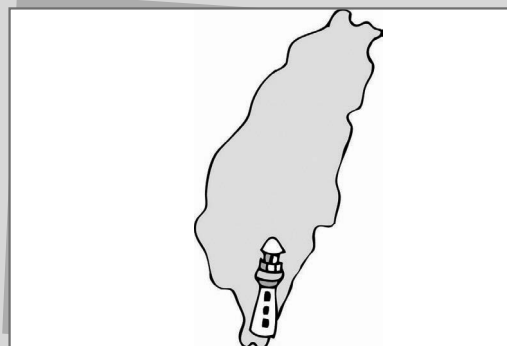
☒ C



4. ☒ A

☐ B

☐ C



聽力測驗：問答 MP3 / 87

請聽問題，再從三個選項中選出一個最適合的答案。

1. B ☐ A All day

☐ C To Taipei 101

☐ B The Green Line

2. A ☐ A It's very dangerous.

☐ C It's not in this neighborhood.

☐ B It's not very dangerous.

3. A ☐ A It's across the street.

☐ C It only runs on weekends.

☐ B It'll come in ten more minutes.

4. C ☐ A Yes, it's very close.

☐ C It's about three kilometers.

☐ B It's at about eight o'clock.

5. B ☐ A That's right, he works at home.

☐ C That's right, he lost his job.

☐ B That's right, he works in Hsinchu.

6. C ☐ A At seven a.m.

☐ C Next Tuesday

☐ B At Gate 26



聽力測驗：簡短對話 MP3 / 88







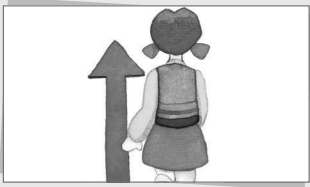



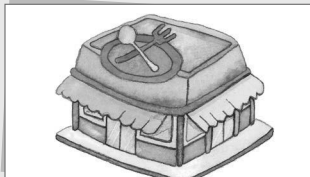

請聽一段對話和一個相關的問題後，再從三個選項中選出一個最適合的答案。

1. C **A** One way **B** Direct **C** Round trip
2. A **A** It's too inconvenient. **B** It's too expensive. **C** It's too far away.
3. B **A** His bicycle is broken.
B His scooter is broken.
C His car is broken.
4. A **A** By train, by bus, and by High Speed Rail
B By train, by MRT, and by taxicab
C By bicycle, by car, and by airplane
5. C **A** There was a car accident.
B There's too much traffic.
C There's construction.
6. A **A** Taking a shortcut **B** Taking a taxicab **C** Taking a bus



聽力測驗：短文聽解 MP3 / 89

每題有三個圖片選項，請聽題目，並選出一個最適當的圖片。

1. ☒ **A**  ☐ **B**  ☐ **C** 
2. ☐ **A**  ☒ **B**  ☐ **C** 
3. ☐ **A**  ☐ **B**  ☒ **C** 
4. ☐ **A**  ☐ **B**  ☒ **C** 



- A** Do you remember the last time you got lost? Where did you get lost and how did you find your way? Ask your classmates and fill in the blanks. (Answers will vary.)

Name	Where did he/she get lost?	How did he/she find his/her way?

- B** Underline the ways of keeping from getting lost. **MP3 / 90**

Keeping from Getting Lost

Getting lost in an unfamiliar town can be scary. You can have difficulties reading signs or getting directions, and you could **wind up**¹ in a bad neighborhood. But, with a little preparation, exploring a new city can be safe and full of adventure.

Learn all about the place you visit.
Read a guidebook, and ask at your hotel.
Find out which areas you should avoid.

- 10 When going out, carry traveler's checks (which can be **replaced**² if lost), a map or travel guide, and your hotel's **business card**³. Also carry some emergency cash in the local **currency**⁴, and be sure to leave your passport and an emergency credit card or some traveler's checks in the hotel **safe**⁵.

- If you lose your way, try not to look like a lost tourist. Wearing a camera around your neck and worriedly studying a map will make you an easy target.

When asking for directions or help, think about who you should ask. Ask in a shop or a restaurant, or, if possible, ask a police officer. **Bilingual**⁶ phrase books⁷ are helpful; if you cannot say it, you at least can point to the phrase.

- 30 Exploring a new city can be a great adventure, but safety comes first. With a little planning and thought, sightseeing can be as safe as it is fun.



Language Notes

1. **wind up** *phr.*
Reggie didn't try hard at school and wound up at the bottom of the class.
2. **replace** *[rɪˈpleɪs]* *v.*
If I lose my credit cards, will the bank be able to replace them?
3. **business card** *[ˈbiznɪs] [kɑːd]* *n.*
The president of the company gave me his business card.
4. **currency** *[ˈkʌnsɪ]* *n.*
Be sure to change your NTD into American currency at the airport.
5. **safe** *[seɪ]* *n.*
My mother keeps all of her expensive jewelry in a safe at the bank.
6. **bilingual** *[baɪˈlɪŋɡwəl]* *adj.*
People who speak two languages are bilingual.
7. **phrase book** *[ˈfreɪz] [bʊk]* *n.*
I couldn't have survived in Taiwan without my Mandarin Chinese phrase book!

Check the correct answer.

1. Which of these ideas is NOT mentioned as a good way to keep from getting lost?
☒ **a.** Carry lots of money ☐ **b.** Read a guidebook
☐ **c.** Ask at your hotel ☐ **d.** Know where to avoid
2. When going out in an unfamiliar city, what should you carry?
☐ **a.** Your passport and an emergency credit card
☐ **b.** Some traveler's checks and a hotel safe
☒ **c.** A map and your hotel's business card
☐ **d.** Your notebook and a credit card
3. If you lose your way, which of the following actions is NOT suggested in the article?
☐ **a.** Ask someone and point at the place in a bilingual phrase book
☐ **b.** Ask a police officer for some help with directions
☒ **c.** Study a map worriedly and take out some money
☐ **d.** Ask in a shop or a restaurant
4. According to the article, who should you ask for help?
☒ **a.** Someone in a restaurant or shop ☐ **b.** Another traveler on the street
☐ **c.** Any guide who has a book ☐ **d.** Children walking down the street
5. At the end of the article, what does the writer think is the most important?
☐ **a.** Fun ☐ **b.** Money
☐ **c.** Excitement ☒ **d.** Safety



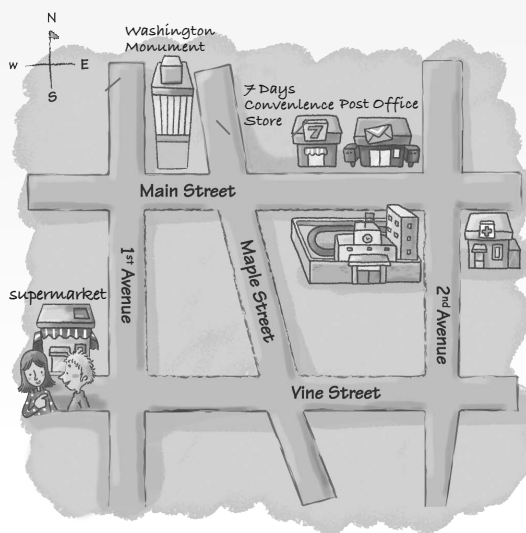
EXTENSION LEARNING

There is a tourist in front of the supermarket. She asks you how to get to the Washington Monument. According to the map below, point the tourist in the right direction and answer the questions.

Tourist: Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to the Washington Monument?

You: _____

(Answers will vary.)



Check the correct answer.

- How do you get to the Washington Monument from the post office?
☐ a. Turn left on First Avenue. ☐ b. Turn right on Maple Street.
☒ c. Go straight on Main Street. ☐ d. Go straight on Maple Street.
- How do you get from the supermarket to 7 Days Convenience Store?
☒ a. Go straight on First Avenue, then turn right on Main Street.
☐ b. Turn right on First Avenue, then go straight on Main Street.
☐ c. Go straight on Maple Street, then go along Main Street.
☐ d. Turn left on Maple Street, then turn left on Main Street.
- Where is the school?
☐ a. Across the street from the Washington Monument
☒ b. Across the street from 7 Days Convenience Store
☐ c. Across the street from the supermarket
☐ d. Across the street from the school
- Which two roads is the Washington Monument between?
☐ a. 1st and 2nd Avenue ☐ b. Vine Street and Maple Street
☒ c. 1st Avenue and Maple Street ☐ d. Vine Street and 2nd Avenue
- How many turns do you have to make to get from the supermarket to the school?
☐ a. Three ☒ b. One
☐ c. Four ☐ d. Two



I 閱讀能力測驗：詞彙與結構

請依照題意選出最適合的答案。

C 1. Just ____ straight on Madison Avenue until you see the train station.
 (A) make (B) turn
 (C) go (D) on

A 2. In which direction does this train ____?
 (A) go (B) drive
 (C) move (D) turn

D 3. This neighborhood is so ____!
 The streets all go in circles.
 (A) confused (B) confuse
 (C) confusion (D) confusing

B 4. Apparently, there was a big car accident at the ____ end of the road.
 (A) neither (B) opposite
 (C) towards (D) cloze

B 5. There are ____ buses you can take in the city to get where you want to go.
 (A) a lot (B) many
 (C) one (D) much

C 6. I've ____ been to Taichung before.
 (A) ever (B) always
 (C) never (D) will

A 7. Call Mark to find out ____ the restaurant is located.
 (A) where (B) which
 (C) there (D) what

A 8. If we ____ going for three more blocks, we should be able to see their house.
 (A) keep (B) stay
 (C) drive (D) push

II 閱讀能力測驗：克漏字填空

請從四個選項中選出一個最適合的字詞填入空格中。

Ya-Ting ① a terrific sense of direction. She can find her way anywhere without a map; it's like she has GPS in her brain! One week ② she moved to Taipei, she already knew all of the major roads and where everything was. Her little brother, En-Ting, ③, is the exact opposite. He ④ find anything. He got lost three times just walking home from school! If En-Ting wants to go somewhere farther than a few blocks ⑤ from his house, he always begs Ya-Ting to go along ⑥ him.

C 1. (A) had (B) is
 (C) has (D) was

A 2. (A) after (B) later
 (C) more (D) during

C 3. (A) actually (B) luckily
 (C) however (D) in addition

B 4. (A) can (B) can't
 (C) able (D) won't

D 5. (A) towards (B) opposite
 (C) near (D) away

B 6. (A) to (B) with
 (C) and (D) of



閱讀能力測驗：閱讀理解
請依照文意選出最適合的答案。

If you're lost in an unfamiliar place, there are several good methods to find your way. First, it's always wise to ask someone for directions. However, you can't always be sure that the directions someone gives you are correct. Many people like to be helpful and will try to give you directions even if they're not really sure about where you want to go. People who are just walking down the street are usually a bad choice because they might just be passing through like you. The best people to ask for directions are usually those who work in the neighborhood. They have probably been there for a while and therefore know the area well. Go into a store and try to find someone; the older the better! It's also very helpful to try and find a landmark, such as a tall building, to get an idea of your position. Lastly, if you're near a subway station, see if it has a map of the area.

- D 1. What's the main idea of this article?
- Ⓐ Adjusting to life in a new city Ⓑ How to talk to strangers
Ⓒ How to read a subway map Ⓓ Finding your way if you're lost
- B 2. If you're lost in a strange place, what's the wise thing to do?
- Ⓐ Try to find your way by yourself Ⓑ Ask someone for directions
Ⓒ Find a taxicab Ⓓ Get on the subway
- C 3. Whom does the author recommend you DON'T ask directions from?
- Ⓐ People who look very old Ⓑ People who work in the area
Ⓒ People walking down the street Ⓓ People riding the bus nearby
- B 4. According to the author, what's a good landmark to help you find your position?
- Ⓐ A grocery store Ⓑ A tall building
Ⓒ A convenience store Ⓓ A subway station
- A 5. What is one method of finding your way that's NOT mentioned in the story?
- Ⓐ Using a GPS Ⓑ Asking directions
Ⓒ Finding a map Ⓓ Finding a landmark



寫作能力測驗：單句寫作

A 句子改寫

請依題目之提示，將原句用分詞構句改寫，並將改寫的句子完整地寫出。

1. I turned off the TV before I did my homework.

I turned off the TV before doing my homework.

2. Although Danny was tired, he helped his mom clean the house.

Although being tired, Danny helped his mom clean the house.

3. When we played baseball at the park, we found a dog.

When playing baseball at the park, we found a dog.

4. After Mike had painted the room, he went to the supermarket.

After having painted the room, Mike went to the supermarket.

B 句子合併

請依照題目指示，用分詞構句將兩句合併成一句，並將合併的句子完整地寫出。

1. Amber and Zoe had cleaned their room.

Then, they watched a movie.

After having cleaned their room, Amber and Zoe watched a movie.

2. Tammy was washing the dishes.

She broke her favorite cup.

While washing the dishes, Tammy broke her favorite cup.

3. The man lost his wallet.

He had to walk home.

Since losing his wallet, the man had to walk home.

C 重組

請將題目中所有提示字詞整合成一句有意義的句子，並將重組的句子完整地寫出。

1. Turning right on the next street, I can see my grandparents' house.

see / can / Turning / my / the / right / grandparents' / next / on / house / I / street,

2. It's always wise for students to think before they ask.

before / for / wise / It's / ask / to think / always / students / they

3. Everyone likes Bruce because he has a good sense of humor.

Everyone / sense / a / he / Bruce / humor / of / because / has / likes / good

4. Written in English, the book is very difficult for me.

book / me / English, / the / is / difficult / very / Written / in / for

5. Ken's family has lived in this neighborhood for a while.

in / while / neighborhood / a / family / has / Ken's / this / lived / for