

總編輯  
嚴選

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百看不厭的**閱讀文章**與特別收錄的**圖像記憶學習法**，  
帶領讀者提升英語學習力！

# 英語實用會話

## + 閱讀練習

How to Grow  
Potted Plants



Food Trucks:  
Meals on Wheels



Making a  
Potato Battery



Which way  
is the bank?



May I ask  
who's calling?



This is Tom. Could I  
speak to Mary,  
please?

The Key to Happiness  
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# Talking About the Weather

## 用英語描述天氣



### 天氣形容詞



**hot** 炎熱的  
[hɒt]



**cold** 寒冷的  
[kəuld]



**cool** 涼快的  
[ku:l]



**warm** 溫暖的  
[wɔ:m]



**sunny** 晴朗的  
[`sʌni]



**rainy** 下雨的  
[`reɪni]



**cloudy** 多雲的  
[`klaʊdi]



**windy** 有風的  
[`windi]

### 天氣常用句

- How is the weather today?  
今天天氣如何？
- What's the weather like in Taipei?  
臺北的天氣怎麼樣？
- It rained for days.  
雨下了好多天。
- The sun is shining,\* and there isn't a cloud in the sky.  
陽光普照，天空萬里無雲。
- The wind just picked up.\*  
開始刮風了。
- It's so cold today.  
今天好冷。
- Let me check the weather report.\*  
我查一下天氣預報。
- The weather in Tainan will be 26 degrees\* and sunny.  
臺南的天氣會是二十六度的晴天。

#### 參考單字

shine [ʃaɪn] *v.* 閃耀 (shine-shone/shined-shone/shined)  
pick up [pɪk] [ʌp] *(風速) 增強*

weather report [`weðər] [rɪ`port] 天氣預報  
degree [dɪ`grɪ] *n.* 度數

## ● 重點單字

○ 為 1200 字 ○ 為 2000 字

- 1. **beautiful** [ 'bju:təfəl ] *adj.* 美好的；令人愉悅的  
The weather today is beautiful.  
今天的天氣真好。
- 2. **until** [ ən'til ] *prep., conj.* 直到  
The store doesn't open until nine o'clock.  
那家店到九點才會開。  
The kids played in the yard until it got dark.  
孩子們在院子裡一直玩到天黑。
- 3. **radio** [ 'redɪ.əʊ ] *n.* 廣播  
Daniel listens to the radio at work.  
丹尼爾上班會聽廣播。
- 4. **weekend** [ 'wɪk'end ] *n.* 週末  
Luke will go camping this weekend.  
路克這個週末要去露營。

## 參考單字

awful [ 'ɔ:fəl ] *adj.* 憂愁的；可怕的

## ● 學習焦點

- 1. **take a walk** 散步  
walk [ wɔ:k ] 在此當名詞「步行；散步」。  
• Do you want to take a walk with me?  
你想跟我一起去散步嗎？
- 2. **How does (sb) know?** (某人)怎麼知道？  
• A: Kevin said that Steve likes Lucy.  
凱文說史提喜歡露西。  
B: How does he know?  
他怎麼知道？
- 3. **this morning** 今天早上  
「昨天早上」要說 *yesterday morning*、「明天早上」  
為 *tomorrow morning*。*afternoon* 和 *evening*  
的用法亦同。*night* 的用法比較特別，「今晚」要說  
成 *tonight*，「昨晚」是 *last night*，「明晚」要用  
*tomorrow night*。  
• Ed came to my house yesterday afternoon.  
艾德昨天下午來我家。  
• What are your plans for tomorrow night?  
你明晚有什麼計畫？

## Part A: Good Weather

Track 04

Molly and Ted are **taking a walk**.

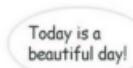
莫莉和泰德在散步。

Molly: Today is a **beautiful**<sup>1</sup> day!

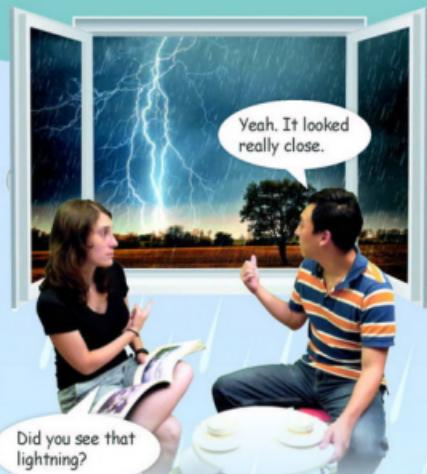
Ted: Yes, it is. It's not too hot, and it's not too cold. The sun is shining, and there isn't a cloud in the sky.

Molly: It's really nice after all of that rain.

Ted: I know. It rained for days. It was awful.\* I hope it doesn't rain again for a while.

Molly: It shouldn't rain again until<sup>2</sup> Monday.Ted: **How do you know?**Molly: I heard it on the radio<sup>3</sup> **this morning**.Ted: Good. Then this weekend<sup>4</sup> will be nice, too. **ABC**






## Part B: Bad Weather



Track 05



Abby is looking out the window.<sup>1</sup>

愛比看著窗外。

Abby: Oh, no!

Ron: **What's wrong?** Is it bad out there?

Abby: Yeah, and it's **getting worse**. The rain is coming down harder. The wind just picked up, too.

Ron: **That's too bad.** It was so nice this morning. The sun was out. I wanted to have a **picnic**<sup>2</sup> in the park.

Abby: Well, you can't do that now. Wow! Did you see that lightning?<sup>3</sup>

Ron: Yeah. It looked really close.

Abby: We should stay inside until this bad weather passes.<sup>3</sup>

Ron: You're right. I hope that it won't be long.<sup>4</sup> ABC

### 重點單字

◎ 為 1200 字 ◎ 為 2000 字

#### 1. window [ 'wɪndəʊ ] n. 窗戶

There are no windows in Mindy's room.  
敏蒂的房間沒有窗戶。

#### 2. picnic [ 'pɪknɪk ] n. 野餐

Let's have a picnic at the beach.  
我們去海邊野餐吧。

#### 3. pass [ pæs ] v. 經過；通過

The storm soon passed.  
暴風雨很快就過去了。

#### 4. long [ lɒŋ ] adv. (時間) 久地

Benjamin came to visit, but he couldn't stay long.  
班傑明來訪，但他無法久待。

### 參考單字

lightning [ 'laɪtnɪŋ ] n. 閃電

### 學習焦點

#### 1. What's wrong? 怎麼了？

wrong [ rɒŋ ] 是形容詞「出差錯的；不對勁的」之意。

##### • A: What's wrong?

怎麼了？

B: I hit my head on the door.  
我的頭撞到門。

#### 2. get worse 變差；惡化

get在此表示「變得」，三態為 get[ get ]-got[ got ]-gotten[ 'gətən ]。worse [ wəsə ] 是形容詞比較級「更壞的；更差的」。相反詞是 get better。

• Rachel's health is getting worse.  
瑞秋的健康狀況惡化了。

#### 3. That's too bad. 真可惜。真遺憾。

用來表達遺憾、惋惜的口語用法。

• A: Tony didn't get a part in the play.  
東尼沒有得到那部戲裡的角色。

B: That's too bad.  
真遺憾。

### ABC 超音波

ck 發 [k] 的音，如文中的 pick 和常見的 check、sick、back、chicken 等字。

## Part C: Future Weather



Track 06



手機掃一下  
自動對話即播  
耗電：57 秒

Dave just walked into the room.

戴夫剛走進房間裡。

Dave: Hey, Mary. That's a nice coat.<sup>1</sup> Why are you wearing it inside?

Mary: It's so cold today. I want to go to a warmer place.

Dave: We could go somewhere<sup>2</sup> in the south<sup>3</sup> tomorrow. It should be warmer there.

Mary: Are you sure?

Dave: Let me check the weather report. (Dave checks the weather report on his phone.<sup>4</sup>) Yes. The weather in Tainan will be 26 degrees and sunny.

Mary: That sounds great. Can we go?

Dave: Sure. I have some friends there. We can go and see them.

Mary: Good. It will be nice to get some sun.

ABC

中文翻譯請見第 180 頁



The weather in Tainan will be 26 degrees and sunny.



### 重點單字

◎ 為 1200 字 ◎ 為 2000 字

- 1. **coat** [kɒt] *n.* 外套  
Penny bought a new coat.  
佩妮買了一件新外套。
- 2. **somewhere** [ˈsəm, həwər] *adv.* 到某處  
I'm bored. I want to go somewhere fun.  
好無聊喔，我想去好玩的地方。
- 3. **south** [saʊθ] *n.* 南方  
Many people live in the south of the country.  
該國南部有許多居民。
- 4. **phone** [fəʊn] *n.* 電話  
May I use your phone?  
可以用一下你的電話嗎？

### 學習焦點

#### 1. (Sb) walks into (place).

(某人) 走進 (某地)。

walk 在此是動詞用法。

• Megan walked into her boss's office.  
梅根走進老闆的辦公室了。

#### 2. Are you sure? 你確定嗎？

sure [ʃʊər] 在此表示「確信的；確定的」，是形容詞用法。下方的 Sure. 「當然。沒問題。」是副詞用法。

- A: I want to get a dog.  
我想養狗。
- B: Are you sure? Your apartment is small.  
你確定？你的公寓又不大。
- A: Will you be back for dinner?  
你會回來吃晚餐嗎？
- B: Sure. I'll be back at six o'clock.  
當然，我六點會回來。

### 隨堂測驗・選擇題

— Why does Mary want to go to Tainan?

- Ⓐ To see her friends.
- Ⓑ To warm up.
- Ⓒ To buy a coat.
- Ⓓ To visit her grandmother.

# Learning with VR Technology

用虛擬實境翻轉教育

虛擬實境科技 (virtual reality technology [ ˈvʊrtʃuəl ] [ ˈrɪələti ]) 日新月異的發展正在改變人類 (human [ ˈhjuːmən ]) 的生活。Google 公司所開發的 Expeditions [ ˌekspərɪˈdiʃənz ] 「遠征；探險」應用程式 (app [ əp ])，結合頭戴式裝置 (headset [ ˈhede,sett ])，能為學生打破教室的牆界，把世界帶到學生眼前，讓人不必行萬里路，就能勝讀萬卷書。



Track 64

VR technology is cool.<sup>2</sup> You can use it to play video games. VR technology puts you inside the game. You can see the game **all around you**. It's like you are there. That makes the game more fun.

VR technology is more than fun and games, though. Doctors use it to help people. Artists\* use it to make art.<sup>3</sup> Now, teachers are also using it to teach.

Many things are possible<sup>4</sup> with VR technology. Students can learn a lot with it, and they don't need to leave their schools.

中文翻譯請見第 185 頁

## 隨堂測驗・填空題

- ① That dress is \_\_\_\_\_.
- ② \_\_\_\_\_ is fun to make.
- ③ It isn't \_\_\_\_\_ to open this door.
- ④ What did you \_\_\_\_\_ today?



解答: 1. cool 2. Art 3. possible 4. learn

## 重點單字

◎ 約 1200 字 ◎ 約 2000 字

- 1. **learn** [lɜːn] v. 學習  
Where did Eric learn to dance?  
艾瑞克是在哪裡學跳舞的？
- 2. **cool** [kuːl] adj. 酷的  
Tony's new toy looks pretty cool.  
東尼的新玩具看起來滿酷的。
- 3. **art** [ɑːrt] n. 藝術  
What kind of art do you like?  
你喜歡哪種藝術？
- 4. **possible** [ˈpɒsəbəl] adj. 可能的  
Someday, it will be possible to live on Mars.  
將來有一天，在火星上生活是有可能的。

## 參考單字

artist [ ˈɑːrtɪst ] n. 藝術家

## 學習焦點

- 1. **all around + N.** 在……周圍  
around [ ərˈaʊnd ] 在此是「周圍；四處」的意思。  
• People all around us were shouting.  
我們周圍的人都在大吼大叫。
- 2. **A is more than B.** A 不只是 B。  
more than 是「不只；超過」的意思。  
• Diane is more than my sister. She's also my best friend.  
黛安不只是我的姊姊，也是我最好的朋友。

## 重點單字

◎ 約 1200 字 ◎ 約 2000 字

- 1. **body** [ˈbɒdi] *n.* 身體  
Mike has a strong body.  
麥克的身體很強壯。
- 2. **country** [ˈkʌntri] *n.* 國家  
Kathy will go to four countries this year.  
凱西今年要去四個國家。
- 3. **space** [speɪs] *n.* 太空；宇宙  
How big is space?  
宇宙有多大？
- 4. **past** [past] *n.* 過去；以前  
In the past, this park was a market.  
這座公園以前是市場。

## 學習焦點

## 1. What can (sb) do with (sth)?

(某人)可以用(某物)做什麼？

介系詞 **with** 在此有「使用；利用」的意思。

- What can we do with these boxes?  
我們可以用這些箱子來做什麼？

2. 整理 **class** 的用法

► 表示「(一節)課；上課」：

- David has a test in Chinese class today.  
大衛今天的國語課有考試。

► 表示「班級(學生)」：

- There are 32 people in our class.  
我們班有三十二個人。

## 3. go on a trip 去旅行

trip [trɪp] 是名詞「行程；旅程」的意思。文中的 field [fɪld] trip 指「校外教學」。

- We will go on a trip to the zoo next week.  
我們下星期會去動物園。

## 隨堂測驗・選擇題

What can students NOT do with VR technology?

- Ⓐ Study bodies.
- Ⓑ See space.
- Ⓒ Go to the past.
- Ⓓ Take tests from home.



Track 65

**What can students do with VR technology?** It's good to use in science **class**. Students can learn about the human body<sup>1</sup> with it. With VR technology, they can really see all of the body parts.

Students can also see new things with VR technology. They can go to different countries.<sup>2</sup> They can even go to space.<sup>3</sup>

A Google app, Google Expeditions, uses VR technology. **Classes** can go on VR field trips with it. It can take them to many places, or even into the past.<sup>4</sup>



● 重點單字

○ 為 1200 字 ○ 為 2000 字

- 1. **history** [hɪ'stɔri] *n.* 歷史  
Vanessa thinks history is hard.  
凡妮莎覺得歷史很難。
- 2. **interesting** [ɪn'terɪstɪŋ] *adj.* 有趣的  
That movie was quite interesting.  
那部電影滿有趣的。
- 3. **lesson** [lesn] *n.* 課程  
Andy is taking piano lessons.  
安迪在上鋼琴課。
- 4. **along** [ə'lɔŋ] *prep.* 沿著  
Let's jog along the river.  
我們沿著河濱慢跑吧。

參考單字

ancient [ən'fənt] *adj.* 古代的  
building [ˈbɪldɪŋ] *n.* 建築物

● 學習焦點

1. **A tells B about (sth).** A 告訴 B (某事)。

\* Jared told everyone about his plans.  
傑瑞德告訴每個人他的計畫。

2. **put on** *戴上；穿上*

相對說法為 take off 「脫下；脫掉」。  
\* Chris is putting on his shoes now.  
克里斯現在正在穿鞋子。  
\* Please take off your hat.  
請脫帽。

3. **A shows B (sth).** A 給 B 看 (某物)。

也可用 A shows (sth) to B. 表達相似語意。  
\* Henry showed us his new cell phone.  
= Henry showed his new cell phone to us.  
亨利給我們看他的新手機。

● 课堂測驗・重組句子

① next/have/we/class/history

② very/book/the/interesting/is

③ a/put/coat/you/on/should

**Sam is telling Meg about his history<sup>1</sup> class.**

山姆告訴梅格他歷史課上了些什麼。

Meg: What did you do in class?

Sam: We learned about ancient\* Rome.

Meg: Ugh, that's boring. I don't like history.

Sam: It wasn't boring. It was very interesting.<sup>2</sup>

Our teacher used a Google Expeditions lesson.<sup>3</sup> We saw ancient Rome in VR.

Meg: What was that like?

Sam: First, we **put on** the VR headsets. Then, **some ancient Romans showed us their day.** They also showed us Roman buildings.\*

Meg: Oh. That sounds interesting.

Sam: Yeah. I learned a lot. Tomorrow's class will be fun, too. We'll walk **along<sup>4</sup>** the Great Wall of China (萬里長城) ! **ABC**

中文翻譯請見第 185-186 頁

解說：1. We have history class next.  
2. The book is very interesting.  
3. You should put on a coat.  
4. You should put on a coat.

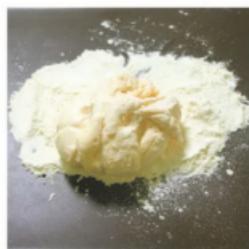
# Let's Play with Fondant!

## 翻糖好好玩！

Track 131



How do you  
make fondant?



### Materials 材料

- 100g marshmallows ..... 棉花糖 100 克  
[ 'mɑ:ʃ.mælo:z ]
- 200g powdered sugar ..... 糖粉 200 克 (要先過篩)  
[ 'paʊdəd ]
- 30ml warm water ..... 溫開水 30 毫升
- butter ..... 奶油  
[ 'ba:tə ]
- food coloring ..... 食用色素

① Put the marshmallows into a bowl. Add the warm water. Heat it until the marshmallows melt.

將棉花糖放進一個碗裡，加入溫開水，加熱直到棉花糖融化。

Tip：棉花糖放半滿即可，否則加熱過後會膨脹而溢出來。可用微波爐或瓦斯爐隔水加熱，每隔三十秒就要攪拌，避免燒焦。

② Rub some butter on the counter. Put half of the sugar on the counter. Pour the melted marshmallows and the rest of the sugar on top.

在工作檯上塗一點奶油，把一半的糖粉倒在檯子上，再倒入融化的棉花糖和剩下的糖粉。

Tip：融化後的棉花糖非常黏，塗上奶油可以防黏。





③ Mix it until it is smooth.\* Your fondant is ready.

将其混和搅拌均匀，翻糖就完成了。

\* smooth [smuθ] adj. 光滑的；均匀的

Tip：因為融化後的棉花糖又熱又黏手，所以一開始先用刮板攤平，拌到不黏時再用手揉捏。



④ Add food coloring for different colors.

加入食用色素來染成不同顏色。

Tip：染色時用牙籤沾一點點顏色下去染就很薄了，若不夠深再慢慢加。



⑤ Use your creativity.\* You can shape it into all kinds of things. You can also cover cakes, cupcakes, and cookies in fondant. Make anything you want. The sky's the limit!

發揮你的創意，你可以將翻糖塑形成各種造型，也可以用翻糖做成蛋糕、杯子蛋糕和餅乾的糖衣。想做什麼就做什麼，盡情發揮你的創意吧！

\* creativity [ˌkri'e'tivəti] n. 創意



Q'sweet 翻糖工作室是由一對小夫妻成立的，當初他們學烘焙只是為了想親手做點給孩子安心食用，後來意外接觸到翻糖，經過自己長期的研究與練習，最後做出的幾組作品意外受到親朋好友的喜愛，尤其當他們看到小朋友收到蛋糕後的甜美笑容，覺得一切辛苦瞬間融化，因此他們毅然決然辭去工作，開始經營他們甜蜜的翻糖人生。

更多 Q'sweet 翻糖工作室作品請上：<https://www.facebook.com/qsweetcake>





# Mother's Day Pop-Up Card

## 自製母親節立體卡片



Track 132

本單元這次要教大家自製母親節卡片，只要備妥以下材料，簡單幾個步驟，就能在卡片裡，將你對媽媽的愛化成一束美麗的立體 (pop-up [ ˈpɒp əp ]) 花束，相信媽媽收到卡片一定會覺得很開心。

### You will need...



7 sheets of  
colored paper  
正方形彩色紙七張



1 sheet of  
card stock  
[ stɒk ]  
雲彩紙一張



double-sided tape  
[ ˈdʌbl̩-sɪd̩t̩eɪp ] [ ɪp ]  
雙面膠帶



coin  
硬幣



pen  
筆



glue  
[ glu ]  
膠水



scissors  
[ ˈsɪzəz ]  
剪刀

### How do you do it?



① Fold a sheet of colored paper in half. Fold it in half again. Then fold the corners down to make a triangle.\*

將一張彩色紙對摺，再對摺一次，然後摺疊尖角使成三角形。

\* triangle [ ˈtrɪə, ˌtriŋgl̩ ] n. 三角形



② Use a coin to help you draw a curve.\* Cut the paper along the curve.

用硬幣畫出弧線，沿著弧線剪下紙。

\* curve [ krv ] n. 弧線；曲線



❸ Unfold the paper. Cut out one petal. Glue two of the petals together. You'll get a pop-up flower.

攤開色紙，沿著摺痕剪下一枚花瓣。用膠水將兩枚花瓣黏起來，就會得到一朵立體的花朵。



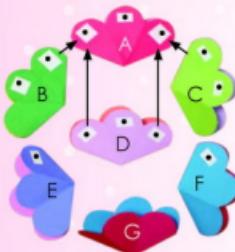
❹ Follow the steps again to make six more pop-up flowers.

依循以上步驟再做出六朵立體花。



❺ Lay your flowers out like the picture here. Put a piece of double-sided tape on the spot where each black dot is.

將花朵依圖示排列，把小塊雙面膠帶貼到每朵花的黑點上。



❻ Follow the order in the pictures to stick\* the flowers together.  
依編號順序將花朵黏起來。

\* stick [stik] v. 黏住；固定



❼ Fold the sheet of card stock in half. Open it. Attach\* the flower inside. You can also attach some leaves if you want.

將彩紙對摺後打開，把花朵黏在卡片裡。你也可以加上幾片葉子當做裝飾。

\* attach [ə'teʃ] v. 貼上

❽ Write some sweet wishes in the card. Give the handmade\* pop-up card to your mom and wish her a wonderful Mother's Day.  
在卡片裡寫下對媽媽的祝福，把親手做的立體卡片送給媽媽，祝她母親節快樂。

\* handmade [ 'haend,med ] adj. 手做的

