

總編輯
嚴選

超過**60**篇日常所需的**實用會話**、
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
Is Family



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Talking About the Weather

用英語描述天氣

天氣形容詞



hot 炎熱的
[hot]



cold 寒冷的
[kold]



cool 涼快的
[kul]



warm 溫暖的
[wɜ:m]



sunny 晴朗的
[ˈsʌni]



rainy 下雨的
[ˈreɪni]



cloudy 多雲的
[ˈklaʊdi]



windy 有風的
[ˈwɪndi]

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 [ˈweðə ˈriːpɔ:t] 天氣預報
degree [dɪˈɡri] *n.* 度數

重點單字

○ 為 1200 字 ◎ 為 2000 字

- 1. **beautiful** [ˈbjʊtəfəl] *adj.* 美好的；令人愉悅的
The weather today is beautiful.
今天的天氣真好。
- 2. **until** [ənˈtɪl] *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** [ˈredɪoʊ] *n.* 廣播
Daniel listens to the radio at work.
丹尼爾上班會聽廣播。
- 4. **weekend** [ˈwi:k'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 [ˈɔːfəl] *adj.* 極糟的；可怕的

學習焦點

1. **take a walk** 散步
walk [wɒk] 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

手機掃一下
立即聽到
音檔
長度：40 秒Molly and Ted are **taking a walk**.

莫莉和泰德在散步。

Molly: Today is a beautiful¹ 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 until² Monday.Ted: **How do you know?**Molly: I heard it on the radio³ **this morning**.Ted: Good. Then this weekend⁴ will be nice, too. **ABC**



Part B: Bad Weather



Track 05



手機掃一下
獲取對話即時看
聽：51 秒

Abby is looking out the window.¹

Abby 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 picnic² in the park.

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

Ron: Yeah. It looked really close.

Abby: We should stay inside until this bad weather passes.⁴

Ron: You're right. I hope that it won't be long.⁴ **ABC**

重點單字

○ 為 1200 字 ● 為 2000 字

- 1. **window** [ˈwɪndo] *n.* 窗戶
There are no windows in Mindy's room.
敏蒂的房間沒有窗戶。
- 2. **picnic** [ˈpɪknɪk] *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 [ˈlaɪtnɪŋ] *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 [ɡet] - got [ɡɒt] - gotten [ˈɡɒtən]。worse [wɜːs] 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
即可聽音檔
長度: 57 秒

Dave just walked into the room.

戴夫剛走進房間裡。

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

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

Dave: We could go somewhere² in the south³ 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.⁴) 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** [kəʊt] *n.* 外套
Penny bought a new coat.
佩妮買了一件新外套。
- 2. **somewhere** [ˈsʌm, hwɛr] *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 [ʃʊr] 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.

8: 聽解

Learning with VR Technology

用**虛擬實境**翻轉教育

虛擬實境科技 (virtual reality technology [ˈvɜːʃləl [n] ˈæləʊ [tɪkˈnɒlədʒɪ]) 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 [ˌɛksprɪˈdɪʒnz]「遠征：探險」應用程式 (app [æp])，結合頭戴式裝置 (headset [ˈhed.sɪt])，能為學生打破教室的藩籬，把世界帶到學生眼前，讓人不必行萬里路，就能閱讀萬卷書。



Track 64

VR technology is cool.² 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.³ Now, teachers are also using it to teach.

Many things are possible⁴ 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?



重點單字

○ 為 1200 字 ● 為 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** [ɑːt] *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 [ˈɑːtɪst] *n.* 藝術家

學習焦點

1. **all around + N.** 在……周圍
around [əˈraʊnd] 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。



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

重點單字

○ 為 1200 字 ● 為 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** [pæst] *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 [trip] 是名詞「行程；旅程」的意思。文中的 field [fi:ld] 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 body¹ 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.² They can even go to space.³

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.⁴



Track 66

Sam is telling Meg about his history¹ 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.²
Our teacher used a Google Expeditions lesson.³ 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 along⁴ the Great Wall of China (萬里長城)! **ABC**

中文翻譯請見第 185-186 頁

重點單字

🔊 1200 字 🔊 2000 字

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

參考單字

ancient [ˈeɪnʃənt] *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。

隨堂測驗 · 重組句子

- ❶ next/have/we/class/history

- ❷ very/book/the/interesting/is

- ❸ a/put/coat/you/on/should

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



Let's Play with Fondant!

翻糖好好玩！



翻糖 (fondant [fɒnˈdɑnt] 是法文，意為「融化」) 是一種蛋糕裝飾材料，口感就像夾心餅乾中間的奶油，因為是用糖粉做的，所以延展性極高，可以做很多造型。這次我們請到 Q'sweet 翻糖工作室，來教各位用最簡單的方式、最方便取得的材料做翻糖，讓我們一起翻糖玩創意！

Materials 材料

- 100g marshmallows 棉花糖 100 克
[ˈmɑːʃ.mæloʊz]
- 200g powdered sugar 糖粉 200 克 (要先過篩)
[ˈpaʊdər]
- 30ml warm water 溫開水 30 毫升
- butter 奶油
[ˈbʊtə]
- food coloring 食用色素

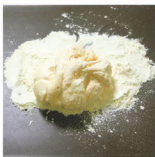
How do you
make fondant?



- 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.

將其混和攪拌均勻，翻糖就完成了。

* smooth [smuθ] adj. 光滑的；均勻的

Tip: 因為融化後的棉花糖又熱又黏手，所以一開始先用刮板攪拌，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夠了，若不夠深再慢慢加。

Now, let's play
with fondant!



- 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:ɪ'tɪvəti] 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糕點給孩子安心食用，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 ['pɒpʻʌp]) 花朵，相信媽媽收到卡片一定會驚喜萬分。

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
[ˈdʌbɪˈsaɪdɪd] [ˈteɪp]
雙面膠帶



coin
硬幣



pen
筆



glue
[glu]
膠水



scissors
[ˈsɪzəz]
剪刀

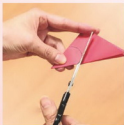
How do you do it?



- 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 [ˈtraɪ.əŋɡl] 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，沿著弧線剪下色紙。

* curve [kɜ:v] n. 弧線；曲線



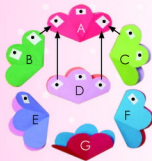
- 1** Unfold the paper. Cut out one petal. Glue two of the petals together. You'll get a pop-up flower.
 攤開色紙，沿著摺痕剪下一枚花瓣。用膠水將兩枚花瓣黏起來，就會得到一朵立體的花朵。



- 4** 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。



- 5** 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。



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

* stick [stɪk] v. 黏住；固定



- 7** Fold the sheet of card stock in half. Open it. Attach* the flower inside. You can also attach some leaves if you want.
 將雲彩紙對摺後打開，把花朵黏在卡片裡。你也可以加上幾片葉子當裝飾。

* attach [ə'tætʃ] v. 貼上

- 8** 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 ['hændˌmeɪd] adj. 手做的

