

用英文跨領域學習、培養核心素養  
實踐新課綱三面九項



提供MP3  
線上下載

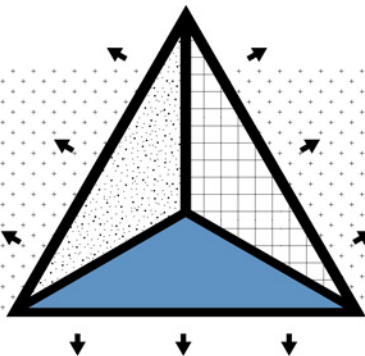
# 16<sup>堂</sup> 培養 核心素養 的英文閱讀課

Developing Core Competencies in English through Reading (Advanced)

進  
階  
篇

16個  
閱讀技巧

48道  
素養題組



整合語言學習力·厚植問題解決力

LiveABC

英語數位學習第一品牌

A blue hexagonal badge with a white dashed border and a brown ribbon-like top, containing the text "Unit 1".

## Unit 1

# Adélie Penguins: Clumsy,<sup>1</sup> Cute, and Charming



### Warm Up

#### **Reading Strategy: Identifying Topic Sentences**

Learning to be a skilled reader begins with knowing how to identify the topic sentence of a paragraph. The topic sentence is essentially the core of the paragraph and tells the reader what the other sentences in that paragraph are about. The rest of the sentences relate to the topic sentence—such as by giving more details or extra facts. The topic sentence is usually the first sentence in a paragraph, but it may also appear in the middle or as the last sentence of a paragraph.

In the following article about Adélie penguins, try to identify the topic sentence of each paragraph. After you've found the topic sentences, see if you can put them together to get a better understanding of the main point the author is conveying in the article.

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## Reading Comprehension

利用前述的閱讀技巧來回答下列問題。

1. What is the topic sentence of the fourth paragraph?

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2. What is the topic sentence of the sixth paragraph?

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3. What is the topic sentence of the seventh paragraph?

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\* 答案請見別冊第 2 頁

### Track 1

Whether in a zoo, in a movie, or—if you're lucky—out in the wild, most people have seen Adélie penguins before. However, although they're highly recognizable, few people know too much about these remarkable birds.

With black heads and backs, white stomachs, and distinguishing<sup>2</sup> white circles around their eyes, Adélie penguins are the smallest and most common species<sup>3</sup> of penguin in Antarctica. Like other penguins, they waddle<sup>4</sup> when they walk and are sometimes very clumsy. And while they can't fly, they do have short wings that help them swim, which is a good thing because these penguins swim a lot!

Adélie penguins are migratory,<sup>5</sup> and they swim approximately<sup>6</sup> 13,000 kilometers between April and September, only returning to land to lay eggs. Breeding<sup>7</sup> occurs in the spring, and the females lay eggs in small mounds<sup>8</sup> of rocks arranged by the males. However, because the males only use their beaks to pick up the rocks, this can be a long and difficult job.



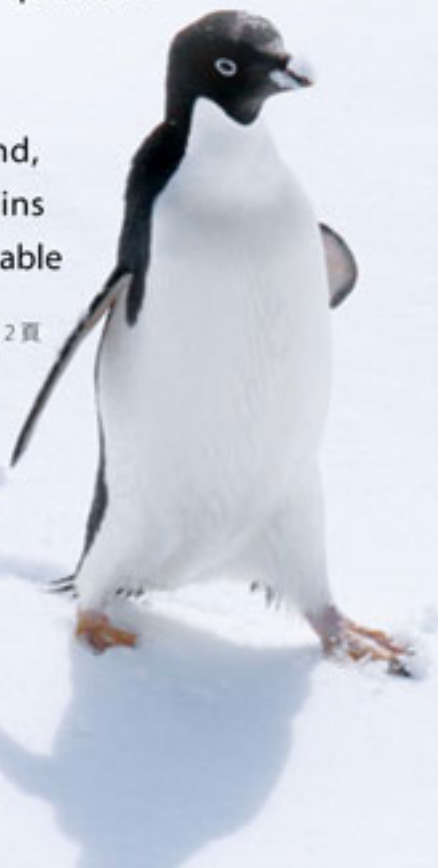




Despite the shrinking Adélie population, though, scientists  
 45 made an exciting discovery in March, 2018. A group of 1.5 million  
 Adélie penguins was found on the Danger Islands close to  
 Antarctica. Dubbed a "supercolony," this huge group of penguins  
 went unnoticed until now because the Danger Islands are difficult  
 to get to. Thankfully, the supercolony appears to have largely  
 50 escaped the effects of climate change. Scientists studying the  
 group therefore hope to determine what aspects of  
 climate change do and don't affect Adélie population  
 size.

Incredible swimmers, fast growers, and,  
 55 above all, delightfully<sup>8</sup> cute: Adélie penguins  
 are truly the epitome of a charming and loveable  
 creature!

\* 中文翻譯請見別冊第 2 頁



### Info Box

第 4 行的形容詞 **recognizable** 表示「可認出的、易認得的」，形容詞字尾 **-able** 與 **-ible** 常接在動詞之後，表示「能……的；適合、值得……的」，如 **remarkable** 表示「引人注目的」(第 5 行)、**available** 表示「可得到的；有空的」(第 41 行)、**incredible** 表示「非常棒的」(第 53 行)、**loveable** 表示「可愛的」(第 56 行)。

第 32 行的 **face** 作動詞表示「面臨、面對」，用法為 **sb faces sth** 或 **sb be faced with sth** (某人面臨、面對……)，以及 **sth faces sb** (某人面臨……；……擺在某人面前)。

第 47 行的 **supercolony** 指「超級群落」，**colony** 指「(動物、昆蟲的)群落」，**supercolony** 原指來自不同巢穴的工蟻、蟻后群聚在一起所形成密度極高的生物群落。文中用來形容百萬隻阿德利企鵝在危險群島 (Danger Islands) 上群聚的現象。

第 55 行的 **above all** 表示「最重要的是；尤其」，意同 **most importantly**、**most of all**。

第 56 行的名詞 **epitome** [ɪˈpɪtəmi] 指「典型；典範」，常用 **the epitome of + N.** 來表示「……的典型或典範」。

## Vocabulary

- clumsy** [ˈklʌmzi] *adj.* 笨拙的  
Steven's broken arm made him slow and clumsy at typing.
- distinguish** [dɪˈstrɪŋɡwɪʃ] *v.* 區分；使有所區別 (distinguishing 為現在分詞作形容詞用，表示「顯著的、明顯的」)  
Do you know that dogs can't distinguish between most colors?
- species** [ˈspiːʃɪz] *n.* 物種；種類 (單複數同形)  
There are four main species of penguin in the world.
- approximately** [əˈprɒksəmətli] *adv.* 大約；近乎  
Our meeting will last approximately three hours.
- mound** [maʊnd] *n.* 堆；土堆  
A small mound of stones marks where we buried the money.
- peril** [ˈpɛrəl] *n.* 危險；冒險  
The large and powerful typhoon put the entire island in peril.
- atmosphere** [ætmoˈsfɪr] *n.* 大氣；(某地或地區的) 空氣  
The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has reached record levels.
- delightfully** [dɪˈlaɪtəli] *adv.* 令人愉快地；令人高興地  
This gift was a delightfully unexpected surprise. Thank you!

## 參考字彙

- waddle** [ˈwɒdl] *v.* 搖擺、蹣跚地行走
- migratory** [maɪˈɡreɪ.tɔːri] *adj.* 遷徙、遷移的；(魚) 洄游的
- breeding** [ˈbrɪdɪŋ] *n.* 繁殖；培育
- predator** [ˈpreɪdətə] *n.* 掠食動物；掠奪者
- diminish** [dɪˈmɪnɪʃ] *v.* 減少；縮減
- dub** [dʌb] *v.* 授予……稱號；給……取綽號

## Language Notes

## 1. take turns + V-ing 輪流……

注意 turns 在此恆用複數。

- We took turns presenting our research to the audience.  
我們輪流向觀眾報告我們的研究。

## 2. Despite the shrinking Adélie population... 句子解析

**Despite the shrinking Adélie population**, though, scientists **made an exciting discovery** in March, 2018.

**A** despite / in spite of + N./V-ing 表示「儘管……；不管……」，despite 作介系詞用，後面接名詞或動名詞，可用 in spite of 代換。despite、in spite of 之後亦可接子句，但必須先接 the fact 等具有同位語功能的名詞，再接子句。

- Despite her sore throat, the singer gave a great performance.  
儘管喉嚨痛，那位歌手的表演還是非常棒。
- In spite of the fact that it required a lot of effort, Brenda still loved dancing.  
儘管需要很多努力，布蘭達還是很愛跳舞。

**B** make a/an... discovery 表示「有……發現」，此用法常搭配形容詞 new (新的)、recent (近期的)、great/major/important (重大的)、exciting (令人興奮的) 等。

- Scientists have made a new discovery about the human brain that may help with developing mental health treatments.

科學家對人腦有新的發現，或許有助於發展心理健康的治療。





Challenge Yourself

1

請閱讀下面這篇比較阿德利企鵝和國王企鵝的短文，並將兩者的異同寫在范氏圖(Venn diagram)中的正確位置。作答前，請先辨認哪隻是阿德利企鵝、哪隻是國王企鵝。

## Penguins in the Antarctic

Emperor penguins and Adélie penguins are both flightless birds that have adapted to become highly agile in water.

### Appearance

The two types of penguins are both black and white with long bodies, long beaks, and flipper-like wings. However, emperor penguins are famous for their bright-yellow ear patches and pale-yellow breasts. Adélie penguins are about 70 centimeters tall and weigh 3.5 to 5 kilograms, while emperor penguins are over a meter in height and weigh between 22 and 36 kilograms.

### Social Structure and Reproduction

Both emperor and Adélie penguins live in large colonies. Emperor penguins usually pair with a different mate every breeding season. In contrast, Adélie penguins always have the same mate as long as they both come back to the same nesting ground.

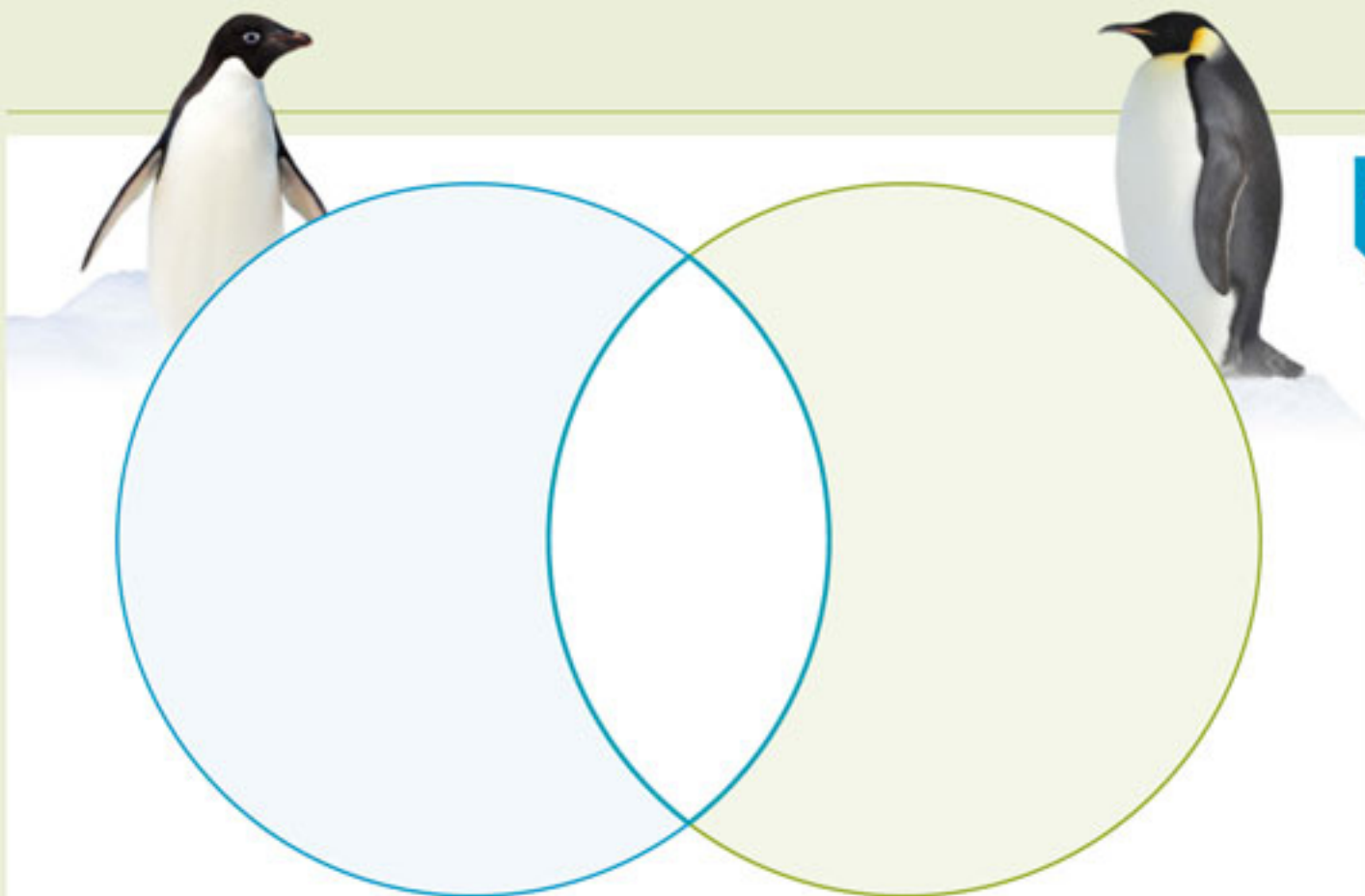


### Habitat

Both types of penguins live in the Antarctic. Adélie penguins live in the Ross Sea, and emperor penguins do not go beyond the 66th and 78th latitudes. Adélie penguins usually move to beaches with no ice to make nests, while emperor penguins prefer ice platforms.

### Diet

Both types of penguins eat a variety of fish and crustaceans. Emperor penguins have a more varied diet, whereas Adélie penguins eat primarily krill.



### Challenge Yourself

2

Track 2

聆聽一段關於阿德利企鵝的描述後回答下列問題，若敘述不正確，請更正錯誤部分。



連結聆聽  
對話內容

1. Adélie penguins were named after a French Antarctic explorer.

True / False \_\_\_\_\_

2. Female Adélie penguins try to build the biggest and best nests so they can attract a male.

True / False \_\_\_\_\_

3. Adélie penguin chicks leave their colonies at seven to nine weeks old.

True / False \_\_\_\_\_

4. The deepest dive that an Adélie penguin ever made was 150 meters.

True / False \_\_\_\_\_

5. The Adélie penguin population is increasing.

True / False \_\_\_\_\_



## Challenge Yourself

3

以下是南極常見的物種，請根據各物種的描述將牠們放在正確的食物鏈分層中。

### Seals

These animals feed mostly on small fish and are preyed upon by killer whales. They can dive very deep and stay submerged for up to 90 minutes.



### Penguins

This is a flightless bird with "wings" that help them swim faster. They have no predators on land and feed on fish and krill. Leopard seals and killer whales prey on them.



### Plankton and Algae

They are tiny plants or animals that live in the oceans, seas, and lakes. They are a food source for fish, krill, and other animals in the water.



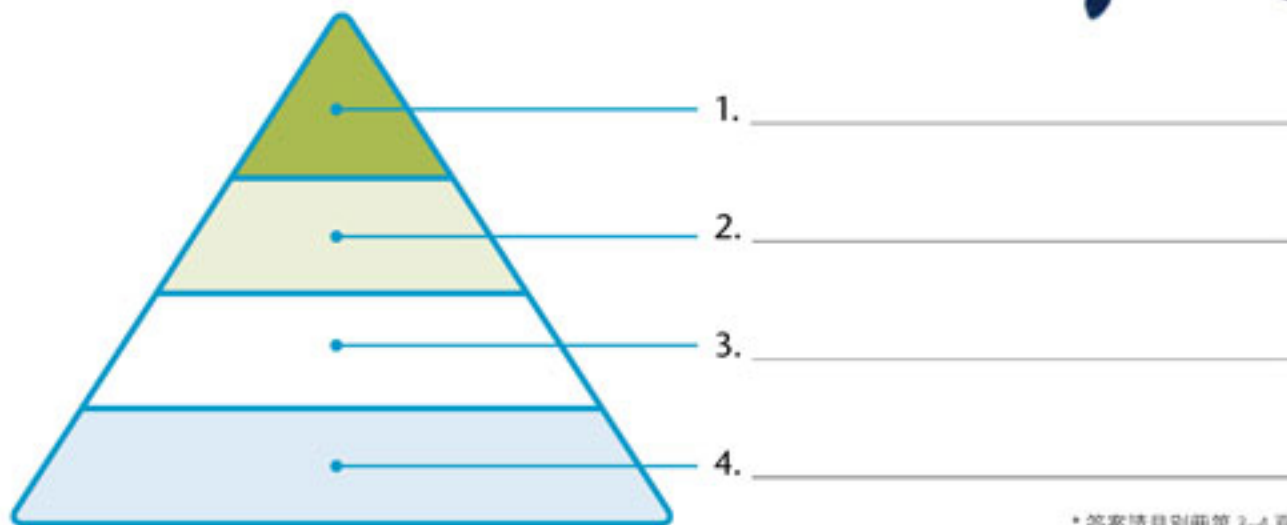
### Krill

These are small, red, shrimp-like creatures. They are a food source for the other ocean animals and are sometimes found in groups called swarms.



### Killer Whales

These animals travel in packs or family groups called pods. They feed on seals, penguins, fish, and sometimes other whales.



\* 答案請見別冊第 3-4 頁