

5大對話場合

教 you 說出讓人一聽就懂的英語會話

超實用



Hello? Who am I speaking to?



This is Kathy.



生活英語 基礎會話



生活場景

包括問路、搭捷運、
電話英語等主題

旅遊場景

包括背包客、機場、
遊臺灣等主題

學校生活

包括社團、留學、
課堂討論等主題

購物場景

包括詢價、議價、
討論商品等主題

溝通聊天

包括意見表達、
哈拉聊天等主題

Did you apply for
your student visa?

No, I just got
my passport.

I'll pay with my credit card.



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重點單字

◎為1200字 ◎為2000字

- 1. **current** [ˈkɜːnt] *adj.* 目前的
Who is the current president of that country?
該國的現任總統是誰？
- 2. **equal** [ˈiːkwəl] *v.* 等於
One plus one equals two.
一加一等於二。
- 3. **sign** [saɪn] *v.* 簽名
I asked the writer to sign my book.
我請那位作家幫我在書上簽名。
- 4. **envelope** [ˈenveɪləp] *n.* 信封
I opened the envelope with a knife.
我用一把小刀拆開信封。

參考單字

rate [ret] *n.* 匯率
account [əˈkaʊnt] *n.* 帳戶
bankbook [ˈbæŋkbʊk] *n.* 存摺

學習焦點

1. **run an errand** 辦事

errand [ˈerənd] 是名詞「差事」之意，其後以介系詞 for 指對象，表示「幫(某人)跑腿辦事」。

- I have to run a few errands for the boss.
我得去幫老闆辦幾件事。

2. **Could you please + V.?**

可以請你(做某事)嗎？

此為非常禮貌客氣的請求用語，could 在語氣上比 can 更加委婉。

- Could you please tell me how to get to the park?
可以請你告訴我要怎麼去公園嗎？

3. **take A out of B** 從 B 中取出 A

take 在此是「拿出；取出」之意。

- Sandra took some money out of the bank.
珊卓拉從銀行領了一些錢。

隨堂測驗・選擇題

Why does Morgan ask for an envelope?

- Ⓐ She is going to put the form inside.
- Ⓑ She will use it to hold her bankbook.
- Ⓒ She doesn't want people to see the money.
- Ⓓ She needs to mail the money to Japan.



Part A: Bank



Morgan is talking to a bank clerk.
摩根正在跟一位銀行櫃員說話。

(Morgan = M ; Bank Clerk = C)

M: Hi. I'm going to Japan next week, and I need to change some money.

C: Sure. How much would you like to change?

M: How much will I get for NT\$75,000?

C: The current¹ rate* is 3.64 Japanese yen to the NT dollar. So, that equals² ¥272,665.85.

M: Great. Could you please take that out of my account?* Here's my bankbook* and ID.

C: No problem. I just need you to fill out this form and sign³ it.

M: OK. Also, could you put the money in an envelope⁴ for me?

C: Of course. I'll be right back. 

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
[kəld]



cool 涼快的
[ku:l]



warm 溫暖的
[wɔ:m]



sunny 晴朗的
[`sʌni]



rainy 下雨的
[`re:ni]



cloudy 多雲的
[`klaudɪ]



windy 有風的
[`windɪ]

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`pɔ:t] 天氣預報
degree [dɪ'gri] n. 度數

I became a member of Shop ABC. However, I can't figure out how to use it.

Really? It's rather easy to use. Let me show you.

● 重點單字

◎ 約 1200 字 ◎ 約 2000 字

○ 1. button ['bʌtən] n. 按鍵；按鈕

None of the buttons on the screen are working.
這個螢幕上的按鍵都沒有反應。

○ 2. mark [mɑ:k] v. 標示

I marked my house on the map with an X.
我在地圖上把我家的位置用 X 標示出來。

3. click [kλɪk] v. 點擊

You need to click on the image twice to make it bigger.
要在圖像上點擊兩次才能把圖放大。

○ 4. neck [nek] n. 脖子

A giraffe has a long neck and long legs.
長頸鹿有長脖子和長腿。

參考單字

goods [gudz] n. 貨物；商品

● 學習焦點

1. download A onto B 下載 A 到 B 上

download ['daʊn.ləd] 是動詞「下載」的意思。

- Can I download this photo onto my computer?

我可以把這張照片下載到我的電腦嗎？

2. figure out 弄清楚；搞懂

figure ['fɪgʃə] 在此當動詞，表示「理解；明白」。

- I figured out what was wrong with my car.
我弄清楚我的車子出什麼問題了。

3. keep on + V-ing 繼續（做某事）

- Cheryl's foot hurt, but she kept on walking.
雪若的腳很痛，但她還是繼續走。

● 课堂測驗・選擇題

What do we learn about Bryan?

- He doesn't shop online very much.
- He knows all about shopping apps.
- He doesn't care about his health.
- He only buys goods on sale.



Part A: Using a Shopping App

Track 41

Bryan just downloaded a shopping app onto his cell phone.

布萊恩剛剛下載了一個購物應用程式到他的手機裡。

(Bryan = B; Paula = P)

B: I became a member of Shop ABC. However, I can't figure out how to use it.

P: Really? It's rather easy to use. Let me show you.

B: Thanks a lot!

P: These buttons¹ here mark² the types of goods³ for sale.

B: Hey, click¹ on the house one. I need a new pillow.

P: Now you can see all the choices they have.

B: I want the first one. I heard it supports your head and neck¹ really well.

P: OK. I'll just add it to your cart, and you can keep on shopping. ABC

Shopping for Shoes

買鞋時的必備英語

實用句型

- A: What size shoe do you wear?
你穿幾號鞋？
B: I wear a size 10.
我穿十號。
- A: Do you have these shoes in a size five?
這雙鞋有五號嗎？
B: Let me check. It looks like we have one pair left.
我查一下，應該還有一雙。
- A: Do these boots* come in white?
這雙靴子有白色的嗎？
B: Sorry, they only come in red and black.
抱歉，只有紅色和黑色。
- A: How much are these sandals?
這雙涼鞋多少錢？
B: They're \$110. If you buy two pairs, we'll take 10% off.
這雙是一百一十美元。買兩雙可以打九折。
- A: I bought these shoes two days ago, but they hurt my feet.
我兩天前買了這雙鞋，但穿起來腳會痛。
B: OK. Would you like a refund,* or do you want to exchange*
them for a different pair?
好的，您要退費還是要換貨？



參考單字

* boot [bʊt] n. 靴子 * refund [ri'fænd] n. 退費
* sandal [s'ændəl] n. 涼鞋 * exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] v. 交換



你知道嗎？

鞋、襪、褲子等這類成雙的物品，英文慣用複數，如 shoes 「鞋子」、boots 「靴子」、sandals 「涼鞋」、socks 「短襪」、shorts 「短褲」、pants 「長褲」、jeans 「牛仔褲」等。

Let's Go on a Road Trip

公路旅行篇



Part A: Getting a Car

Track 65

Janet is looking to rent a car.

珍妮特想租一台車。

(Janet = J; Agent = A)

J: Hi, I'd like to rent a car. Do you have any available now?

A: Let me see. We only have a pickup truck¹ left in our parking lot.²

J: Perfect! I'm going on a road trip to my friend's camp.³ How much is it?

A: It's \$85 a day, but it's \$75 if you rent for three days or more.

J: Great. I'll take it, and I'll need it for five days.

A: Sure. Also, will there be any secondary⁴ drivers?

J: No. It's just me.

A: OK. I just need your driver's license* and credit card. 

重點單字

◎ 約 1200 字 ◎ 約 2000 字

1. truck [trʌk] n. 卡車；貨車

(pickup [ˈpɪk,ʌp] truck 俗稱「皮卡車」，專指開放式後車箱的車型)



Will the sofa fit in the back of the truck?
卡車後面載得下這張沙發嗎？

2. parking lot [ˈpɑ:kɪŋ lət] n. 停車場

The parking lot is full.
停車場滿位了。

3. camp [kæmp] n. 营區；營地

We go to a camp near that lake every fall.
我們每年秋天都會去那座湖附近的營區。

4. secondary [ˈsekən,deəri] adj.

第二位的；次要的

The novel has many secondary characters.
那部小說有許多配角。

參考單字

road trip [rəd] [trɪp] 公路旅行

driver's license [ˈdraɪvəz] [ˈlaɪsns] 駕照

學習焦點

1. (Sb) looks to + V. (某人) 想做 (某事)。

• Cindy is looking to buy a house.
辛蒂想買房子。

2. Let me see. 讓我確認一下。

see 是「查看」的意思，意同於 check。

• A: Do you have this book?
你們有這本書嗎？

B: Let me see. There should be one copy in the shop.
讓我確認一下，店裡應該有一本。

3. (Sb) will take (sth). (某人) 要 (某物)。

take 在此表示「接受」，為口語用法。

• A: Which shirt are you going to buy?
你要買哪件襯衫呢？

B: I'll take this one, so you can put the others back.
我要這件，所以你可以把其他件放回去了。

精堂測驗 · 選擇題

Why is a pickup truck perfect for Janet?

- Ⓐ She really likes that style of car.
- Ⓑ She is short and takes up very little space.
- Ⓒ She probably has a lot of camping things.
- Ⓓ She plans to sleep in it at her friend's camp.

A ONE-DAY CITY TOUR

市區一日遊

實用句

- **Do you want to take a sightseeing bus?**
你想搭觀光巴士嗎？
- **Touring the city on a double-decker bus* is a great idea.**
搭雙層巴士遊覽市區真是個好主意。
- **What would you like to visit next?**
接下來你想參觀什麼？
- **I'd like to visit the ancient church.**
我想去參觀那座古老的教堂。
- **I'm going to try some local specialties* at the food court.**
我要去美食廣場品嚐一些當地特產。
- **Can we stop and get something to eat?**
我們可以停下來吃點東西嗎？
- **The scenery there was so beautiful.**
那裡的風景真美。
- **Let's buy some souvenirs* for our friends back home.**
我們買些紀念品回家送給朋友吧。

參考單字

- * sightseeing bus ['saɪt.sɪŋ] [bəs] 觀光巴士
- * double-decker bus ['dʌbl̩ 'deka] [bəs] 雙層巴士
- * specialty ['speʃəl̩tɪ] n. 特產；名產
- * souvenir [,su've̩nɪr] n. 紀念品





We finished most of the toy's design.

It looks great. What color will it be?

Part A: In a Meeting

Track 89

Fred and Wilma are working on a problem.

弗萊德和威瑪正在處理一個問題。

(Fred = F; Wilma = W)

F: We finished most of the toy's¹ design.*

W: It looks great. What color² will it be?

F: We chose pink³ because girls love that color.

W: I disagree. Not all girls love pink, and this toy isn't just for girls. Boys will want to play with it, too.

F: But we planned to sell it to girls. This kind of toy is very hot⁴ right now.

W: I know, but we'll sell more toys when we make it for all kids.

F: I guess you're right.

W: We need to think about these things.

ABC

重點單字

◎ 約 1200 字 ◎ 約 2000 字

○ 1. toy [tɔɪ] n. 玩具

This doll is Amanda's favorite toy.
這個洋娃娃是亞曼達最喜歡的玩具。

○ 2. color [ˈkɔlə] n. 顏色

The color of my new car is yellow.
我新車的顏色是黃色。

○ 3. pink [pɪŋk] n. 粉紅色

The little girl in pink is Zoe.
穿粉紅色衣服的小女孩是柔伊。

○ 4. hot [hɔt] adj. 熱門的；流行的

Which app is hot right now?
現在哪一款應用程式很熱門？

參考單字

design [dɪˈzaɪn] n. 設計

學習焦點

1. (Sb) works on (sth).

(某人) 處理、進行 (某事)。

• When did you work on your book report?
你是什麼時候做讀書報告的？

2. Not all + N. + V.... 並非所有的……。

名詞可為可數或不可數。前者接複數動詞，後者接單數動詞。

• Not all students are good at math.
並非所有的學生對數學都很在行。

• Not all the news on TV is true.
並非所有的電視新聞都確有其事。

3. (Sb) plans to + V. (某人) 計畫 (做某事)。

plan 在此為動詞，表示「計畫；打算」。

• Ivan plans to study abroad next year.
艾文打算明年出國唸書。

隨堂測驗・選擇題

What is wrong with the color pink?

- Ⓐ Not every child likes it.
- Ⓑ It's only for boys.
- Ⓒ Girls are tired of it.
- Ⓓ It's not hot anymore.

MAKING COMPLAINTS

用英語抱怨不卡卡

抱怨實用句



- I'm sorry, but it's too cold here.
不好意思，這裡太冷了。



- I'm not happy about this at all.
我對這件事非常不高興。



- Ally isn't pleased with the things she bought.
愛麗對她買的東西感到不滿意。

- Jack is so annoying.*
傑克好煩喔。



- I can't stand* this mess anymore.
我再也受不了這一團亂了。

- That noise is driving me crazy.*
那個噪音快把我逼瘋了。



- Could you please turn down the radio? It's too loud.
可以請你把收音機調小聲一點嗎？太大聲了。

- There's something wrong with my new cell phone.
我新買的手機有點問題。



- The service here is terrible!
這裡的服務真糟糕！

參考單字

* complaint [kəm'plént] n. 抱怨
* annoying [ə'nɔɪnɪŋ] adj. 憂人的

* stand [stænd] v. 忍受 (stand-stood[stəd]-stood)
* drive (sb) crazy 把 (某人) 逼瘋

重點單字

(◎為 1200 字 ◎為 2000 字)

1. overseas [əʊ'vesɪz] *adv.* (在) 國外Lorna worked overseas for a few years.
蘿娜在國外工作了幾年。2. passport [ˈpæs, port] *n.* 護照I gave the airline agent my ticket and passport.
我把機票和護照交給航空公司人員。3. apply [ə'plaɪ] *v.* 申請You are not old enough to apply for a credit card.
你的年紀未到，不能申請信用卡。4. flight [flaɪt] *n.* 班機How long is the flight from Taipei to New York City?
從臺北到紐約的班機要飛多久？

學習焦點

1. (Sb) does (one's) homework.

(某人) 做好事前準備。

為口語用法，homework [ˈhəʊm, wɜːk] 原指回家作業，在此表示「事前的準備工作」。

• Keith did his homework before he bought the used car.
奇斯在買那台二手車之前先做了功課。

2. get a shot 打針

shot [ʃɒt] 為名詞「注射；打針」。

• I get a flu shot every winter.
我每年冬天都會打流感疫苗。

3. 「附加問句」的用法

附加問句用在反問對方或是再次確認時，置於句尾。若主要子句為肯定句，附加問句為否定句；若主要子句為否定句，附加問句為肯定句。為避免重複，附加問句的主詞用人稱代名詞表示，且前後動詞與時態須一致，否定句的 be 動詞或助動詞須與 not 編寫。

• Lily isn't our new teacher, is she?

莉莉不是我們的新老師，對吧？

• You like chocolate, don't you?

你喜歡巧克力，不是嗎？

隨堂測驗・選擇題

Which is true about Jacob?

- ① He still has a lot to get ready.
- ② He's more prepared than Grace.
- ③ He just changed his old passport for a new one.
- ④ He already applied for his student visa.

How much more do you have to prepare before you travel overseas?

Well, I just got my passport. So, now I have to apply for my student visa.



Part A: Getting Ready

Track 113

Grace and Jacob are both preparing to study abroad.

葛瑞絲跟雅各兩人正在為出國唸書做準備。

(Grace = G; Jacob = J)

G: How much more do you have to prepare before you travel overseas?¹J: Well, I just got my passport.² So, now I have to apply³ for my student visa.

G: It's a good thing that I did my homework. I took care of that right away.

J: Do you also already have a copy of your medical records?

G: Yes. I even went for a checkup and got all my shots.

J: Wow! You're really prepared, aren't you?

G: I try to be. Now I just have to book my flight.⁴

J: Oh yeah, me too.