

5大對話場合

教你說出讓人一聽就懂的英語會話

超實用



生活英語 基礎會話



Hello? Who am I speaking to?



This is Kathy.



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.



Did you apply for
your student visa?

No, I just got
my passport.



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重點單字

◎ 為 1200 字 ◎ 為 2000 字

1. **current** [ˈkʌrənt] *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** [ˈenvəloʊp] *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 [reɪt] *n.* 匯率
account [əˈkaʊnt] *n.* 帳戶
bankbook [ˈbæŋk.bʊk] *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 接對象，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

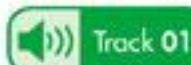
- Why does Morgan ask for an envelope?
- Ⓐ She is going to put the form inside.
Ⓑ She will use it to hold her bankbook.
Ⓒ She doesn't want people to see the money.
Ⓓ She needs to mail the money to Japan.

Running Errands

出門辦事實用英語



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. **ABC**

Talking About the Weather

用英語描述天氣



天氣形容詞



hot 炎熱的
[ˈhɒt]



cold 寒冷的
[kɒld]



cool 涼快的
[kuːl]



warm 溫暖的
[wɜːm]



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] [rɪˈpɔːt] 天氣預報
degree [dɪˈɡri] n. 度數

重點單字

◎ 約 1200 字 ◎ 約 2000 字

1. **button** [ˈbʌtn] *n.* 按鈕；按鈕
None of the buttons on the screen are working.
這個螢幕上的按鈕都沒有反應。
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** [kɪk] *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 [gʊdz] *n.* 貨物；商品

學習焦點

1. **download A onto B** 下載 A 到 B 上
download [ˈdaʊn.lod] 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 [ˈfɪɡjə] 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。

隨堂測驗・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.

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.



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 goods* for sale.

B: Hey, click³ 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 neck⁴ 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?*
- 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

* sandal [ˈsændl] n. 涼鞋

* refund [ˈriːfʌnd] n. 退費

* exchange [ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ] v. 交換



你知道吗？

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

○ 為 1200 字 ○ 為 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** [ˈpɑːkɪŋ] [lot] 停車場
The parking lot is full.
停車場滿位了。
- 3. camp** [kæmp] *n.* 營區；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.dəri] *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 [rɒd] [trɪp] 公路旅行

driver's license [ˈdraɪvəz] [ˈlaɪsəns] 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。

隨堂測驗・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 [ˈsaɪt.siŋ] [bʌs] 觀光巴士
- * double-decker bus [ˈdʌbəlˈdeɪkə] [bʌs] 雙層巴士
- * specialty [ˈspeʃiəlti] n. 特產；名產
- * souvenir [ˌsuːvəˈnɪr] 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



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.



中文翻譯講義第 185 頁

重點單字

○ 為 1200 字 ● 為 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** [ˈkɒlə] *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** [hɒt] *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 [kəmˈpleɪnt] n. 抱怨

* annoying [əˈnɔɪɪŋ] adj. 惱人的

* stand [stænd] v. 忍受 (stand-stood [stʊd]-stood)

* drive (sb) crazy 把(某人)逼瘋

重點單字

◎ 為 1200 字 ◎ 為 2000 字

- overseas** [ˌovə'saɪz] *adv.* (在) 國外
Lorna worked overseas for a few years.
羅娜在國外工作了幾年。
- passport** [ˈpæspɔ:t] *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。
- apply** [ə'plai] *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。
- 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

- (Sb) does (one's) homework.**
(某人) 做好事前準備。
為口語用法，homework [ˈhɒm.wɜ:k] 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。
- 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。
- 「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 縮寫。
• 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?

- He still has a lot to get ready.
- He's more prepared than Grace.
- He just changed his old passport for a new one.
- 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?¹

J: 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. ABC