

# 112 | 南一國中英語 教材簡介本 Dream English



**D**o 19 議題 × SDGs，選文更多元 — p.2

**R**enew 編修更好教與學 — p.12

**E**ffective 學習更有效 — p.14

**A**im 瞄準會考更全面 — p.30

**M**atch 教 × 學 × 測驗 All in one — p.34

教學神隊友 - 輔助教材 — p.38

六冊文法架構 — p.40



老師，奉獻專業，給學生在英語學習上有最佳引導陪伴  
 老師，燃燒生命，讓學生在英語學習上感受到最佳溫度  
 老師，您照亮了學生英語學習的道路

請讓 **南一 English** 陪伴您在英語教學上，共同攜手



## 19 議題 × SDGs

多元選文打開國際視野



## 教材再精進 更好教與學

1. Starter 份量更適中
2. 文法兼顧份量與順序
3. 習作調整超有感
4. 備課用書再擴充

## Dream Post | 2023 Dream English 2.0

南一英語教材改版快報



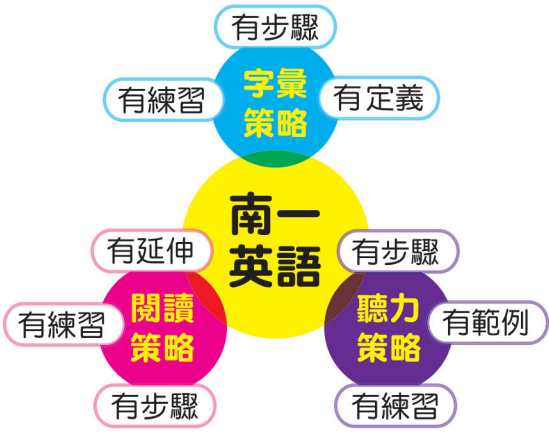


一起 **DREAM**

**E**ffective

### 打造高效率英語學習

- ▶ 圖像式學單字和文法 **NEW**
- ▶ 圖解「易混淆字」和「一字多義」
- ▶ 螺旋式復習編寫課文
- ▶ 三大策略分年級出場
- ▶ 每課多篇閱讀文章

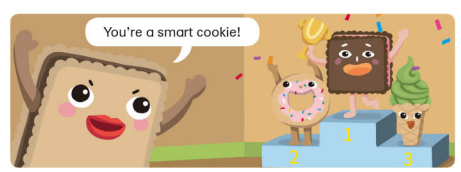


**A**im

### 瞄準新式會考 **NEW**

- ✓ 會考新體裁 infographic
- ✓ 會考閱讀各式題型
- ✓ 英聽三大題型

**獨家呈現**  
聽力「生活慣用語」  
題型，一張圖 + 動畫



慣用語動畫

**M**atch

### 全方位數位資源

OneBox 2.0



教

### 英語通 APP



學

### 新版雲端出題



操作教學





Do

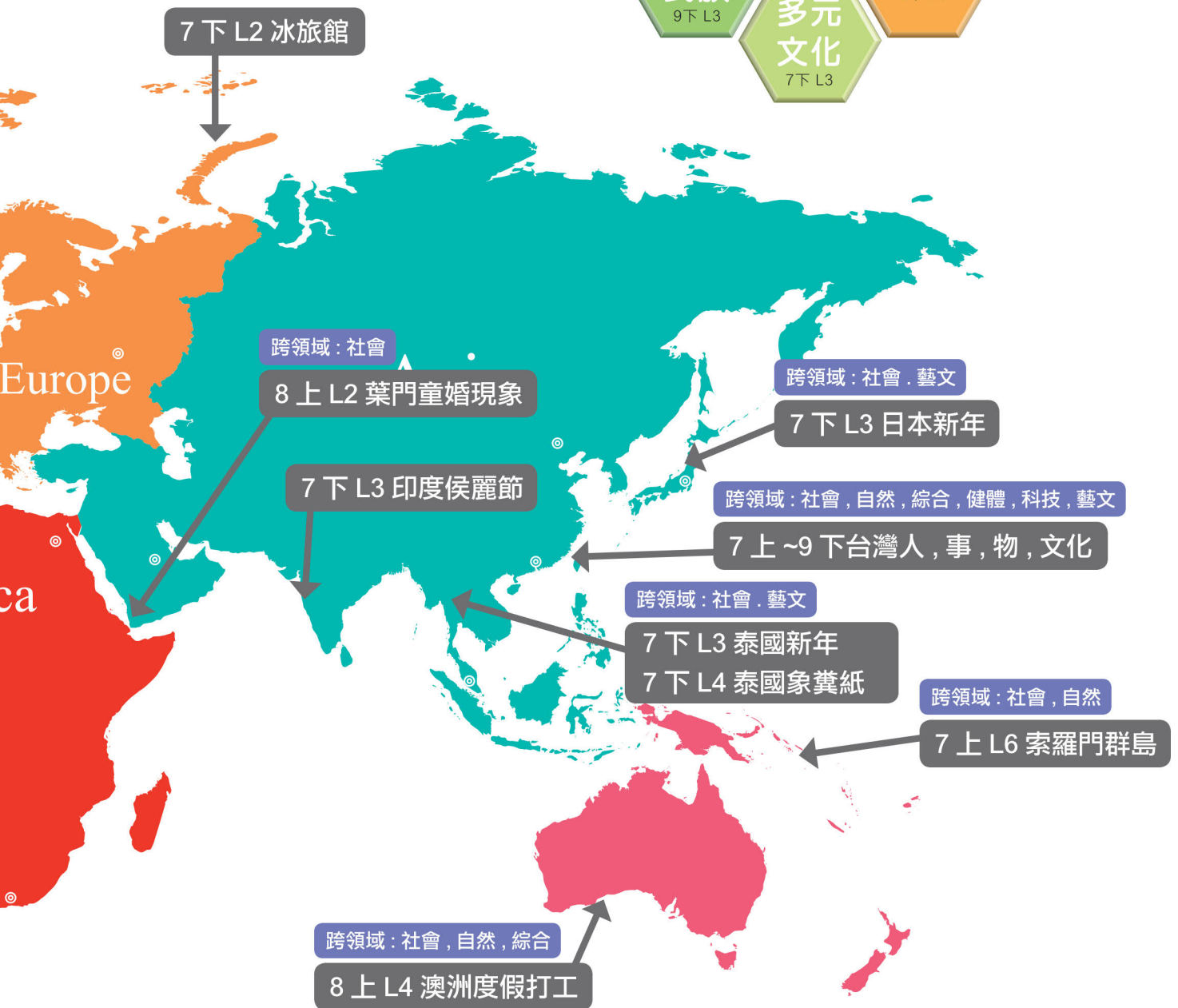
19 議題

# 19 議題 × 跨領域 多元選文 國

冊冊跨領域，  
主題新穎多元  
培養學生國際觀  
並與世界接軌



南一英語一到六冊  
涵蓋 19 大議題  
豐富學生對議題的  
認識與學習



### 說故事

#### L4 獸醫與動物的感恩漫畫故事



### 看世界

#### L2 歡樂迪士尼來張跨國明信片



### 談議題

#### L6 海島下沉環保議題



BOOK 1

#### L6 一首詩看見各種上學的方式

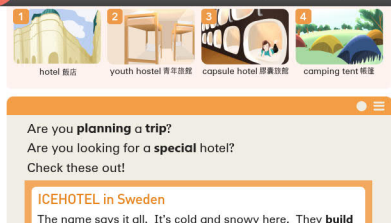
How do you usually go to school?  
By bike, by bus, or on foot?  
There are many ways to school.  
By **metro**, by train, or by **boat**.

Some kids **ride** a horse.  
Some kids walk on ropes.  
Some kids run long ways.  
Some kids **ride** on sleighs.  
Some **hike** over mountains with their **mates**.

metro (n.) 地鐵; 捷運  
boat (n.) 船  
ride (v.) 騎; 乘坐  
horse (n.) 馬  
hike (v.) 長途步行  
may (aux.) 也許  
dangerous (adj.) 危險的  
will (n.) 決心  
nothing (pron.) 沒有事情  
sleigh (n.) 雪橇

BOOK 2

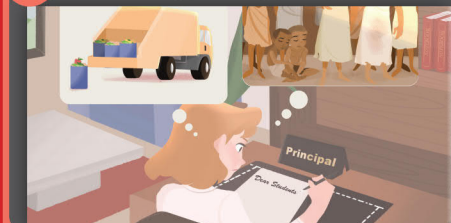
#### L2 用冰用鹽打造的新奇旅館



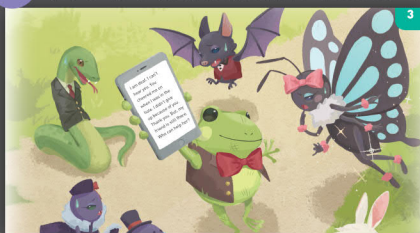
Are you **planning** a trip?  
Are you looking for a **special** hotel?  
Check these out!

**ICEHOTEL** in Sweden  
The name says it all. It's cold and snowy here. They **build**

#### L1 國際議題之剩食現象

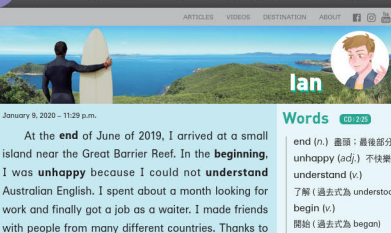


#### L3 繪本學寓意 感受語言的力量



BOOK 3

#### L4 潛進澳洲大堡礁 打工度假



At the **end** of June of 2019, I arrived at a small island near the Great Barrier Reef. In the **beginning**, I was **unhappy** because I could not **understand** Australian English. I spent about a month looking for work and finally got a job as a waiter. I made friends with people from many different countries. Thanks to

**Words** (03/2/25)  
end (n.) 最後部分  
unhappy (adj.) 不快樂的  
understand (v.) 了解 (過去式為 understood)  
begin (v.) 開始 (過去式為 began)

#### L2 人權性平議題 看童婚現象



Most people in Taiwan can **choose** their husband or wife, but people in some countries cannot. Millions of children under the **age** of eighteen get married **without** a choice. Here are two stories.

#### L1 從繪本瞭解同理心 女孩與貓



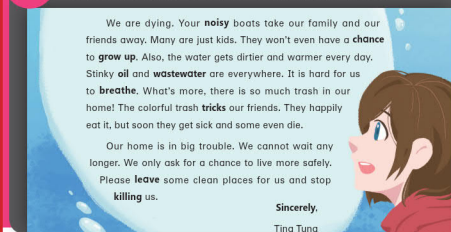
BOOK 4

#### L2 異國美食 趣品嚐荷蘭起司



**Alkmaar Cheese Market**

#### L3 海洋議題之小魚的求救信



We are dying. Your **noisy** boats take our family and our friends away. Many are just kids. They won't even have a **chance** to **grow** up. Also, the water gets dirtier and warmer every day. **Stinky** oil and **wastewater** are everywhere. It is hard for us to **breathe**. What's more, there is so much trash in our home! The colorful trash **tricks** our friends. They happily eat it, but soon they get sick and some even die.

Our home is in big trouble. We cannot wait any longer. We only ask for a chance to live more safely. Please **leave** some clean places for us and stop **killing** us.

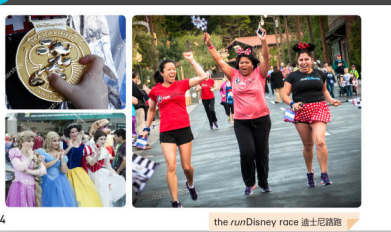
Sincerely,  
Tina Tuna

#### L1 聖誕節經典讀本 小氣財神



BOOK 5

#### L2 世界瘋跑 趣味路跑



the runDisney race 迪士尼路跑

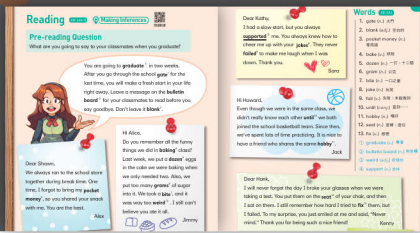
#### L3 資訊教育 辨識假新聞



Fake news is a serious problem. Because of the Internet, it is very easy to make and share fake news.

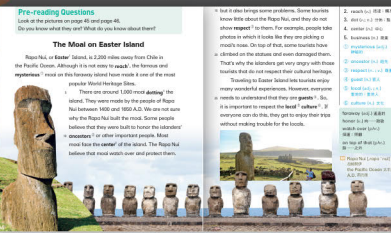
Fake news is designed to **fool** people. It may use the **headline** to **interest** you, make you believe it, and then share it. **Take a moment** to check the news before you share it. The tips below will help you fact-check news.

#### L4 國中生活回憶

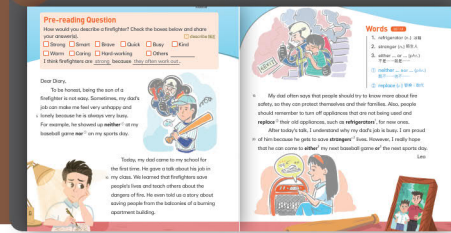


BOOK 6

#### L3 世界遺產 復活節島



#### L1 防災與安全教育



# 續發展目標



蔡翰濬老師  
SDGs 融入英語教學

教學大分享



## 愛臺灣

L5 最夯景點 奇美博物館

Words 詞彙

1. museum (n.) 博物館
2. sunny (adj.) 晴天的
3. shop (n.) 商店
4. restaurant (n.) 餐廳
5. ticket (n.) 票
6. outside (prep.) 在...外面
7. bridge (n.) 橋
8. also (adv.) 也
9. art (n.) 藝術
10. joy (n.) 喜悅

① showroom (n.) 展示廳

## 學新知

L1 神秘大腳怪 一起來解謎

## 品文化

L3 品嚐文化 百樂餐

Please Bring Your Favorite Dish

Get Ready

What are these parties?  
What do people say at these parties?

D

R  
E  
A  
M

L5 運動家的精神在台灣

L4 能源再利用 象糞紙 DIY

ELEPHANT™ POOPOOPAPER

L3 新年習俗大不同 大開眼界

A. In Thailand, people have water fights.

B. In Spain, people eat twelve grapes.

L5 外國人也愛台灣 Number one

Reading 閱讀

Pre-reading Question

Many foreigners like to visit Taiwan. Do you know why?

L6 3D 列印 給您 Dream House

Reading 閱讀

Pre-reading Question

What is your dream house like? Put a check in the box.

Print Your Dream House

L1 可可夜總會 用慶祝來紀念亡靈

Pre-reading Question

What do people around the world do to remember their dead relatives?

The Day of the Dead

People from different countries see death in different ways. In Taiwan, we seldom talk about it even on Tomb Sweeping Day. In Mexico, people celebrate the Day of the Dead with joy. During the festival, they also sweep tombs, but they remember their dead relatives in a lively way.

Two months ago, I visited my friend, Rosa, in Mexico. I was there for the Day of the Dead on November

L4 水果天堂台灣 培育水果大王

Portraits Taiwan 台灣人物誌

Discovery Channel 探索頻道

Discover Taiwan

L5 仿生科技知多少

What is Biomimicry

The word biomimicry comes from "bio" and "mimic." "Bio" means "life" and "mimic" means "to copy." Biomimicry is about copying from animals and plants. People learn from nature and create useful things to make their lives better.

L6 奇特職業英國渡鴉大師

The Ravenmaster

L4 致敬齊柏林 看見台灣

NANI

Reading 閱讀

Pre-reading Questions

Do you like movies? Why or why not?

Beyond Beauty: Taiwan from Above (2013)

Beyond Beauty: Taiwan from Above is a movie by director Chi Po-lin. It was filmed from a bird's eye view. In this way, he was able to show people Taiwan's beauty and what damage people have

L5 揭秘 動物眼中的世界

Cats can see things clearly with little light. They are also much better at seeing fast movement than we do. That's why they can hunt fast moving mice at night as easily as in the day. But cats are also red-green color-blind. They can only see blue, yellow, and gray. Some studies show that red and green appear yellow to them.

L6 中西校園文化大不同

just shy. However, my classmates explained that they are afraid of losing face by giving stupid answers in front of so many people.

L2 臺灣軟實力

Reading 閱讀

Pre-reading Questions

What are some of the reasons why Taiwan is so successful?

The World Cup is a big event. It's not just about soccer. It's also about technology. The two teams that won the 2010 World Cup were Spain and Germany. They used the latest technology to make their equipment. Do you know what kind of technology they used? The best equipment comes from Taiwan. How do you know?

At the 2010 World Cup in Russia, countries such as Brazil, Germany, Spain, England, Japan, and South Korea were in the top 16. Why? Taiwan made their soccer balls for the games. The soccer balls that were used in the World Cup were made in Taiwan. They are made from a special kind of material. These materials are also used to make other things like shoes and bags.

Words 詞彙

1. success (n.) 成功
2. reason (n.) 理由
3. equipment (n.) 設備
4. technology (n.) 科技
5. world (n.) 世界
6. soccer (n.) 足球
7. material (n.) 材料
8. shoe (n.) 鞋子
9. bag (n.) 包包
10. success (n.) 成功

貼心設計兩個 Project 會考後使用，提前培養高中專題製作與小論文能力

1. Travel Planner

2. Let's Design A Graduation Thank-you Card

獨家



# 跟著南一帶領學生從七年級探討

## SDGs 目標 2 Zero Hunger (消除飢餓)

2015 年，聯合國宣布了「2030 永續發展目標」(Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs)。SDGs 包含 17 項核心目標，其中又涵蓋了 169 項細項目標與 230 項指標，指引全球共同努力，邁向永續。

南一英語藉由 { 談議題 } 的課次，讓學生感受與體驗到議題的重要性，並了解自己也能有一番貢獻，進而藉由「Post-reading Activity」單元做出改變的行動。



### 1. 觀察

課前活動問題：引起學習興趣與思考及討論「食物問題」

您知道台灣人每天浪費的食物堆疊起來有 74 個台北 101 的高度嗎？  
世界上有八億的人正忍受飢餓嗎？  
用 B2 L1 帶領學生一起來關注全球剩食議題！

LESSON  
1

## What Do We Have for Lunch Today?

### Get Ready

Look and Circle 你午餐想吃什麼？請圈起來。

Do you eat all your lunch every day?

Yes, I do.  
 No, I don't.

3

1

**Take a Guess and Circle**

你知道下面這些事實嗎？猜一猜，將答案圈出來。

1. Food waste in Taiwan every day is as tall as ( 3 , 74 , 100 ) Taipei 101 buildings.
2. Over ( 8 , 40 , 650 ) thousand families in Taiwan don't have enough food.
3. People around the world waste over 1/3 of food, but there are over ( 6 , 70 , 800 ) million hungry people.

as ... as ... 如同……一樣
building 建築物

4





## 2. 對話討論

Dialogue：藉由學校午餐「無肉日」與學生的飲食習慣，討論剩食，進而關注全球飢餓問題

**Dialogue** CD 112

**Warm-up Questions** why 為什麼  
Do you like your school lunch? Why or why not?

(It's around lunch time. Jessie, a new student, is talking to Roland.)  
Jessie: What do we have for lunch today, Roland?  
Roland: What day is it today?  
Jessie: It's **Tuesday**<sup>1</sup>.  
Roland: Oh no. It's the **meat-free**<sup>2</sup> day again.

**Words** CD 113

- Tuesday (n.) 星期二 (= Tue.)
- meat-free (adj.) 無肉的；素食的
- Monday (n.) 星期一 (= Mon.)
- vegetable (n.) 蔬菜
- throw away (phr.) 丟掉
- almost (adv.) 幾乎
- every (adv.) 每一
- a lot of (phr.) 很多的 (= lots of)
- enough (adv.) 足夠的
- know (v.) 知道
- letter (n.) 信件
- waste (v.) 浪費
- principal (n.) 校長
- time (n.) 次數

**Info+**  
**Meat-free Day 無肉日**  
無肉日起源於宗教信仰，為了保護動物生命而採取的吃素活動。如今越來越多人吃素是出於環境保護考量，因不吃肉可以減少二氧化碳排放，阻止地球暖化。亦有人是為了健康因素不吃肉類。

Jessie: At my old school, the meat-free day is on **Monday**<sup>3</sup>. Don't you like **vegetables**<sup>4</sup>?  
Roland: No. I eat them **once in a blue moon**. I **throw away**<sup>5</sup> my vegetables **almost every**<sup>7</sup> time.  
Jessie: What! How can you do that? You're **wasting**<sup>6</sup> food.  
Roland: So? We have **a lot of**<sup>8</sup> food!  
Jessie: Many people around the world don't have **enough**<sup>9</sup> food.  
Roland: How do you **know**<sup>10</sup> that?  
Here is a **letter**<sup>11</sup> from our **principal**<sup>12</sup>. Please read it.

南一英語 B2 P.5-6

## 3. 閱讀文本

獨家  
對話與課文  
緊扣每課主題

Reading 延續對話的內容，校長的信函邀請學生參加「Fight Hunger」，一起體驗飢餓與可以做的支援行動

**Reading** CD 114 (Identifying the Author's Purpose)

**Pre-reading Question**  
What do you think the principal's letter is about? think 認為  
Look at the pictures and take a guess. take a guess 猜測

Dear Students,  
Do you eat all your school lunch every day? In **Taiwan**<sup>1</sup>, people waste six **thousand**<sup>2</sup> **tons**<sup>3</sup> of food every day. At the **same**<sup>4</sup> time, over **eight hundred**<sup>4</sup> **million**<sup>5</sup> people around the world are **hungry**<sup>6</sup>.  
You can show your love to those hungry people now. Please join "**Fight**<sup>7</sup> **Hunger**<sup>8</sup>!" this Friday. What can you do?  
1. Don't eat for **12 hours**<sup>9</sup>. You can **only**<sup>9</sup> have **water**<sup>10</sup>.  
2. **Give**<sup>11</sup> **money**<sup>12</sup> or **food**<sup>13</sup> to a **charity**<sup>13</sup>.  
Talk about this **event**<sup>8</sup> with your family.  
Fight hunger with us!  
Your principal,  
Helen Lee

**Words** CD 115

- Taiwan (n.) 臺灣
- thousand (n.) 千
- some (adj.) 相同的
- hundred (n.) 百
- million (n.) 百萬
- hungry (adj.) 餓的
- fight (v.) 對抗；打擊
- hour (n.) 小時
- only (adv.) 只有
- water (n.) 水
- give (v.) 給予
- money (n.) 錢
- or (conj.) 或者
- ton (n.) 噸
- hunger (n.) 飢餓
- charity (n.) 慈善機構
- event (n.) 活動；事件
- over (adv.) 超過

**Info+**  
**Fight Hunger 戰勝飢餓**  
為響應臺灣世界展望會「飢餓 30」人道救援行動，近年來臺灣有學校與世界展望會合作，舉辦「飢餓 12 體驗活動」。

南一英語 B2 P.11-12

Info+  
用中文可快速理解  
主題相關背景知識

## 4. 行動

Post-reading Activity 閱讀後探討：剩食如何產生？如何避免剩食的作法並做成海報跟同學分享！

獨家

**Post-reading Activity**

- Choose and Write** 將下列句子分別寫入海報中適當的位置。
  - Throwing away ugly vegetables. 把不好看的蔬菜丟掉。
  - Wasting food is wasting money. 浪費食物是在浪費錢。
  - Store food in the right way. 用正確的方法保存食物。
  - Finish our school lunch. 將學校的營養午餐吃完。
  - Wasting food is wasting energy. 浪費食物是在浪費能源。
  - Getting a lot of food in a cafeteria without finishing it. 在自助餐店拿很多食物但是沒吃完。
- Think and Write** 提出更多想法，並將它們寫在海報上。
 

**No More Food Waste**

  - Why shouldn't we waste food? 我們為何不該浪費食物?
    - a. Wasting food is wasting money.
    - b. \_\_\_\_\_
    - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - What causes food waste? 食物是怎麼浪費的?
    - a. Throwing away ugly vegetables.
    - b. \_\_\_\_\_
    - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - What can we do to stop food waste? 我們要如何停止浪費食物?
    - a. Finish our school lunch.
    - b. \_\_\_\_\_
    - c. \_\_\_\_\_
- Share** 使用海報內容來告訴你的同學不要浪費食物。

南一英語 B2 P.14



# 八上「童婚」議題探討

## SDGs 目標 5 Gender Equality (性別)

在台灣，我們大都能選擇自己的結婚對象，但是在有些國家卻有「童婚」。讓我們一起透過記者報導童婚真相，並思考可以如何行動與表達關懷。



### 1. 閱讀文本

Reading 帶領學生了解真實狀況  
兩位女童被迫結婚而無法上學  
(影響受教權與女權)



用中文可快速理解  
「童婚」相關知識

#### Reading

CD 1:1-28-29



Using Context Clues



閱讀動畫

#### Pre-reading Questions

When did your parents get married?  
What is the best age to get married?

Info+

#### Child Marriage 童婚

童婚現象從非洲、中東、亞洲，甚至是歐美皆可見此情形。未滿十八歲的兒童被迫提前踏入婚姻，甚至生兒育女，大多數人也因此無法繼續接受教育。

### Child Marriage<sup>①</sup>

Jimmy Anderson

Most people in Taiwan can **choose**<sup>1</sup> their husband or wife, but people in some countries cannot. Millions of **children**<sup>2</sup> under the **age**<sup>3</sup> of eighteen get married **without**<sup>4</sup> a choice. Here are two stories.



A ten-year-old girl from Niger, Geeta, got married to a thirty-year-old man. Geeta had her first **baby**<sup>5</sup> and **became**<sup>6</sup> a mother at eleven. She could not go to school because her baby needed her.

Tanya, from Yemen, got married to a man at eleven because he gave her father money. She **cried**<sup>7</sup> and said "NO!", but **nobody**<sup>8</sup> helped her. Her husband hit her very often. She was **scared**<sup>9</sup> and could not sleep at night. The marriage was like a nightmare.

Child marriage is happening in many countries. Children like Geeta and Tanya need our help. Let's **take action**<sup>10</sup> now!

① [ˈnaɪdʒə] 尼日 Geeta [ˈdʒi,tə] 吉塔 (人名) Yemen [ˈjɛmən] 葉門 Tanya [ˈtɑːnjə] 譚雅 (人名)





教學大分享  
教學相關資料

(平等)

## 2. 行動

Post-reading Activity 帶領學生進行可以幫助受迫害人的聲援活動：Write for Rights (寫信馬拉松)

獨家

D

R  
E  
A  
M

### Post-reading Activity 寫信馬拉松相關資訊請見 P.149-P.150

#### Let's Write for Rights!

對於世界各地人權受到侵害的人們，我們能如何幫助他們？「寫信馬拉松」即是一種方式。來自不同國家的人們一起提筆寫信，要求政府或相關人士採取實際行動。讀完 Reading 篇兩位女孩的故事，我們可以採此行動以表聲援。請參考聲援 Geeta 的範例信，仿寫一封聲援 Tanya 的信。

#### 1. Read 閱讀聲援 Geeta 的信。

Dear President of Niger,

I'm a student from Taiwan. Today I read a story about a young girl from your country. Her name is Geeta. She got married to a thirty-year-old man and had her first baby at just eleven years old. She could not go to school anymore.

I was very surprised. How is this possible? Everyone has the right to go to school.

Child marriage is not right. Please stop it. Thank you.

Yours truly,  
Zoe

president 總統 possible 可能的

25

建立學習鷹架：  
提供範例

#### 2. Fill In 請仿照左方範例信，填入句子代號，完成信件。

- A. Please stop child marriage.
- B. She was scared, but nobody helped her.
- C. Tanya is just a little girl. How can this happen?
- D. She got married to a man at eleven because he gave her father money.

Dear President of Yemen,

I'm a student from Taiwan. Today I read a story about a young girl from your country. Her name is Tanya.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Her husband hit her often. \_\_\_\_\_ The marriage was like a nightmare.

\_\_\_\_\_ I am so angry now. This is not right.

I don't agree with child marriage. Your country should not allow this. \_\_\_\_\_ Thank you.

Yours truly,  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(your name)

agree with 同意 allow 允許

26

學生仿寫

南一英語 B3 P.25-26

## 附錄

附錄貼心提供「寫信馬拉松」相關訊息，幫助學生了解此活動的由來、進行方式及其意義

搭配課本 p.25  
寫信馬拉松 Write for Rights  
內容採擇自國際特赦組織

**寫一封信，改變生命**

國際特赦組織以寫信起家，相信每一封信、每張圖畫或簽名都能造成改變為黑暗中失去聲音的人帶來希望。寫信馬拉松承襲了這樣的傳統「寫一封信 改變生命」，也是全球最盛大的年慶人權活動。每年12月，世界上成千上萬的人聚集在一起提筆寫信，要求政府對人權受到侵害的人採取行動。

國際特赦組織已經連續20年，年年舉辦這項活動。今天，它已經成為全世界最大的人權活動，從剛開始的數千封信，到2020年總計450萬包含信件、推文、連署等，寫信馬拉松的支持者善用文字的力量，一起為共同的目標——支持人們，無論他們身在何處——團結努力。多年來，國際特赦組織改變了超過100人的生命，幫助他們不再受到酷刑、驅逐或不公正監禁所害。

**寫信馬拉松如何運作？**

- 1 瞭解個案故事，準備寫信聲援。
- 2 使用任何可取得的明信片或信紙，個案聲援越多越好！
- 3 決定訴求對象，提筆寫下或畫出你的話。

- 4 如果不知道寫信基礎，可以參考提供的範例。
- 5 寄送大家的信件至國際特赦組織台灣分會。
- 6 在國際特赦組織台灣分會官網進行線上傳寄。

【文字的力量】你讓尊嚴活下來並從獄中獲釋！  
<https://jywha.bei/RSan032020>

南一英語 B3 P.149-150



# 八下 探討 **SDGs 目標 14 Life below water**

過度捕撈與海洋汙染已經造成生態不平衡，海洋生物也因為人類的貪婪而犧牲。  
一起來關注海洋問題，為海洋生物發聲。



## 1. 觀察

比較海洋的「過去」與「現在」的差異，觀察與感受海洋下生物的困境

LESSON 3 I Want to Live More Safely

3

**Get Ready**

1. Spot the Differences 比較左右兩張圖片的不同處。  
2. Look and Circle 看圖並圈出恰當字詞描述。

**Example** The water is cleaner / dirtier on page 44.

1. There are fewer / more fish on page 44.  
2. There are fewer / more pieces of garbage on page 44.

南一英語 B4 P.43-44

## 2. 對話討論

因為人類的濫捕，小魚 Tina Tuna 失去了親朋好友與同學

**Dialogue** CD 121-2

**Warm-up Question**  
Look at the pictures on page 45 and page 46, and guess what is happening.

(Tommy Turtle is swimming **slowly**<sup>1</sup> in the sea. A young fish, Tina Tuna<sup>2</sup>, is swimming straight at him. She looks scared and is crying **loudly**<sup>3</sup>.)

Tina: My family, **classmates**<sup>4</sup> and **neighbors**<sup>4</sup> are gone. What can I do?  
Tuna

Tommy: What happened?  
Turtle

Tina: This morning, a **giant**<sup>5</sup> fishing boat took them away. The boat was very big. It almost blocked out the sun.

Tommy: Oh, no! How did you get away?  
Turtle

Tina: I swam the fastest, so the net didn't catch me.  
Tuna

Tommy: That was **lucky**<sup>6</sup>. What did you do after that?  
Turtle

3

**Words** CD 123

- slowly (adv.) 緩慢地
- loudly (adv.) 大聲地
- classmate (n.) 同學
- neighbor (n.) 鄰居
- giant (adj.) 巨大的
- lucky (adj.) 幸運的
- hide (v.) 躲藏 (過去式為 hid)
- rock (n.) 岩石
- a while (phr.) 一會兒
- shine (v.) 照耀 (過去式為 shone)
- tail (n.) 尾巴
- brave (adj.) 勇敢的
- somewhere (adv.) 某處
- count on ... (phr.) 依靠……

① tuna (n.) 鮪魚  
② alone (adj.) 孤獨的

block (v.) 阻擋  
net (n.) 網子  
from now on (phr.) 從現在開始  
watch out (phr.) 留意

字彙學習策略  
p. 123 學習字尾: -ly

南一英語 B4 P.45-46

教學大分享  
教學相關資料



▶ 講義



▶ 影片

### 3. 閱讀文本

藉由主角小魚 Tina Tuna 寫給人類的求助信，傳達海洋生物的無助

**Reading** CC/2.2.10 Identifying the Author's Purpose

**Pre-reading Question**  
Look at the pictures on page 49 and page 50. Why is the little fish crying?

Dear humans,

I am Tina Tuna, a poor little fish in the ocean. I have something very **important**<sup>1</sup> to say. The ocean **used to**<sup>2</sup> be a beautiful home but now it is in danger. Please listen to us because we need your help right away.

We are dying. Your **noisy**<sup>3</sup> boats take our family and our friends away. Many are just kids. They won't even have a **chance to grow up**<sup>4</sup>. Also, the water gets dirtier and warmer every day. Stinky **oil**<sup>5</sup> and **wastewater**<sup>6</sup> are everywhere. It is hard for us to **breathe**<sup>7</sup>. What's more, there is so much trash in our home! The colorful trash **tricks**<sup>8</sup> our friends. They happily eat it, but soon they get sick and some even die.

Our home is in big trouble. We cannot wait any longer. We only ask for a chance to live more safely. Please **leave**<sup>9</sup> some clean places for us and stop **killing**<sup>10</sup> us.

Sincerely<sup>11</sup>,  
Tina Tuna

**Words** CC/2.2.10

- important (adj.) 重要的
- used to (phr.) 過去經常
- noisy (adj.) 嘈雜的
- chance (n.) 機會
- grow up (phr.) 成長 (過去式為 grew up)
- oil (n.) 油
- trick (v.) 誘騙
- leave (v.) 留下 (過去式為 left)
- kill (v.) 殺害
- wastewater (n.) 廢水
- breathe (v.) 呼吸
- sincerely (adv.) 誠摯地

not ... any longer (phr.) 不再……

**Info\***  
臺灣海洋垃圾種類統計：最大宗即是塑膠類廢棄物，其他還有菸蒂、海草浮球浮筒及玻璃瓶等。海洋生物若誤食海洋廢棄物或纏繞，都可能會致命。另外，船隻漏油或進行不明液體的洩漏，會對海洋生物及環境造成更大危害。

南一英語 B4 P.49-50

### 4. 行動

藉由一封「給 Tina Tuna 的回信」，帶領學生思考，身為人類的我們收到了來自 Tina Tuna 的求救信要如何回應，可自我反思或與同學討論還可以採取什麼行動幫助海洋生物

南一英語 B4 P.52

獨家

**Post-reading Activity**

**Reply** Tina Tuna 的信件寫出海洋現在面臨的困境，勾選你能為她採取的行動並完成這封回信。

Dear Tina Tuna,

I'm so sorry for your loss.  
We share the same Earth.  
I will do my best to help you.

I will clean the beach.  
 I will stop eating young fish.  
 I will use eco-friendly detergent.  
 I will use fewer plastic bags and straws.  
 Others: \_\_\_\_\_

I will also ask my family and friends to do the same.  
You have my word.

Sincerely,  
\_\_\_\_\_

loss 失去 eco-friendly detergent 環保清潔劑 You have my word. 我向你保證。



# 1/2 編修是現在進行式，廣納使用， 淬鍊出最適合國中生的學習教材

如何做出一套最適合學生在國中階段英語學習的好教材，是我們的期許與目標。在主編陳浩然教授帶領全國北中南第一線教學經驗豐富的國中英語老師們在歷經六年的努力之下，南一 Dream English 六冊完整呈現給您。

但是，要成為最適合國中生學習的好教材，需要仰賴您們教學與學生學習使用的狀況下，不斷的調整、修正，所以，1/2 編修是讓我們能把教材更精進的機會，讓南一英語成為學生在英語學習上的最佳神隊友！

## 南一英語用心的編寫&編修流程





# Dream Post

2023 Dream English 2.0

南一英語教材改版快報

UPDATE

IN PROGRESS...

## 改版01

主題換新  
煥然一新

## 改版02

精美圖照  
更吸睛

## 改版03

文章字句rephrase

## 改版04

活動篇標示彈性使用 教學節奏好掌握

## 改版05

發音篇全新編寫  
子音母音音節連音都有

## 改版6

素養題組在課本  
會考實力有power

## 改版07

易混淆字、一字多義新登場

## 改版08

單字例句放一行  
編號順編更好用

## 改版09

習作調整超有感

## 改版10

文法微調整，  
段考份量、  
教學順序都剛好

## 改版11

備課用書再擴充

D  
R

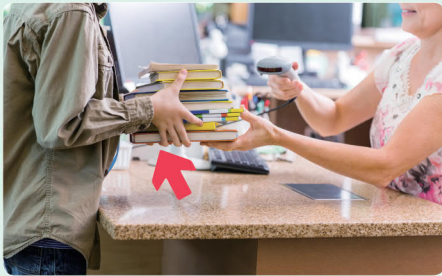
E  
A  
M



## ▶ 八下 - 九下開始新增「易混淆字」

### 易混淆字 可彈性使用

#### borrow v.



(主詞) 借入(某物)

I **borrow** books from the library every week.

我每星期從圖書館借書。

#### lend v.



(主詞) 借出(某物)

I **lent** some color pens to my little sister.

我借了一些色筆給我妹妹。

#### weather n.

短期的天氣狀況



Rain



時刻都有可能變化

Today's hot **weather** keeps us from going out for a walk.

今天炎熱的天氣使我們無法出去散步。

#### climate n.

長期的天氣模式



Tropical Climate



在特定地點多年以來的平均天氣

Taiwan's **climate** is good for growing all kinds of fruits.

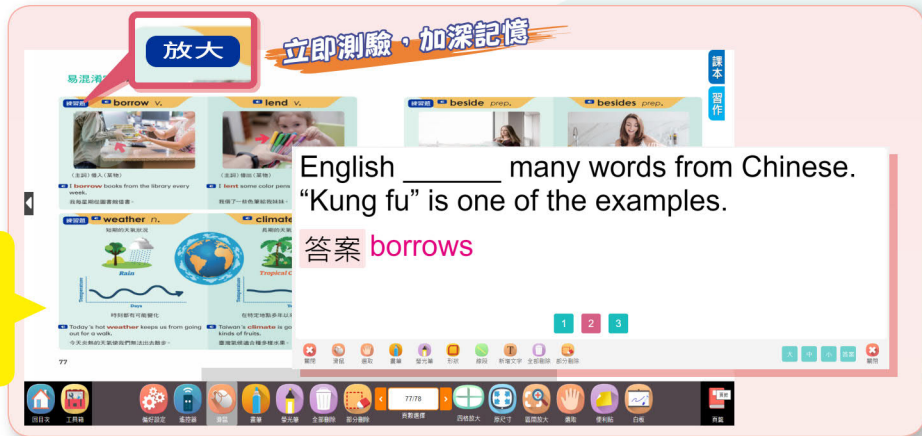
臺灣氣候適合種多樣水果。

單字情

中文說

例句學  
(例句  
自學





電子書中有練習題，  
檢視學習效益

境圖照  
↓  
明差異  
↓  
單字用法  
附中譯)  
so easy

**beside** *prep.*



表示位置，在...的旁邊。

The woman is sitting **beside** the window and looking outside.

女士坐在窗邊，看著窗外。

**besides** *prep.*



除了...之外，還有某物或某人，即所提及的物或人都包含在內。

**Besides** cereal, she had some fruit and juice for breakfast.

除了牛奶麥片，她的早餐還包含果汁和水果。

**alone** *adv.*



獨自一人、無他人，為一種客觀的狀態，主詞的內心狀態無從得知。

Judy lives **alone**.

Judy 獨居。

**lonely** *adj.*



孤單寂寞的情緒狀態，即使在人群中，亦可能會有此感受，主詞的內心是低落的。

Jack lives in a big city, but he is often **lonely**.

Jack 住在大城市裡，但他經常感到孤獨。

D  
R

E  
A  
M



## ▶ 九年級 新增 (圖照 + 活動) , 遊戲式學一字多義



八上 L1 字彙  
先學 (一字多義)

### 圖解一字多義 可彈性使用

#### Part A

1. 觀察圖片，並從所提供的字母拼寫出符合兩張圖片的單字

		ENICTB
--	--	--------

		ITARBS
--	--	--------

2. 將上方所填答之單字，填入恰當的例句中

- Dad always wears a shirt and \_\_\_\_\_ to work.
- The coach showed everyone how to hold a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is an animal that looks like a mouse with wings.
- Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ your shoes.

#### Part B

1. 觀察圖片，並從所提供的字母拼寫出符合兩張圖片的單字

--	--

--	--

2. 將上方所填答之單字，填入恰當的例句中

- Mom always knows when Ben is telling a \_\_\_\_\_
- Would you please turn the \_\_\_\_\_ on?
- Just \_\_\_\_\_ on the bed for a while until you feel better.
- Thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ are lining up to buy tickets.

### Vocabulary-learning Strategy (Polysemy)

1. Look It Up and Learn 使用線上字典查詢 sweet 當形容詞時有哪些意思。

**sweet**  
adjective UK /swit/ US /swit/  
sweet adjective (TASTE)  
A1 (especially of food or drink) having a taste similar to that of sugar; not bitter or salty (尤指食物或飲料) 甜的  
The pineapple was sweet and juicy.  
這個鳳梨甜而多汁。  
sweet adjective (PLEASANT)  
A2 (especially of something or someone small) pleasant and attractive (尤指小東西或小孩子) 迷人的、漂亮的、吸引人的  
They live in a sweet little house.  
他們住在一座漂亮的小房子裡。  
B1 kind and pleasant 溫和的、和藹的、討人喜歡的  
I think Alex is really sweet.  
我覺得亞歷克斯的為人真好。

2. It's Your Turn

掃描 QR Code 並根據圖片及上下文，將最適當的中文義填入方框。

Example The sweet girl is having a cup of sweet tea.

迷人的、漂亮的、吸引人的      甜的

1. The hard work on the farm is hard for the old farmer.

耗費體力的、辛苦的      困難的、費力的      farm 農場

2. The sky is blue. I'm feeling blue, too.

藍色的      憂鬱的      feel 感覺

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策略  
概念

### 本冊一字多義整理表

L1				
單字	詞性	字義	例句	冊別/課次
place	v.	放置	People place candles and flowers around the tomb.	B3L1
	n.	地方	Walt Disney World is my favorite place.	B1L2
L2				
單字	詞性	字義	例句	冊別/課次
stand	v.	忍受	She couldn't stand her husband, so she ran away.	B3L2
		站立	Stand up, please.	B1
L3				
單字	詞性	字義	例句	冊別/課次
cry	v.	叫喊	Taylor and Fred were crying for help when a rabbit went by.	B3L3
		哭泣	She cried and said "NO!", but nobody helped her.	B3L2

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書末統整整冊  
一字多義整理表

(40-43)

English words are made of 26 letters, and palindromes and anagrams are two kinds of word games about spelling. A palindrome is a word or a sentence that reads the same from left to right or from right to left, 40, "eye," "Bob," "my gym," and "Was it a car or a cat I saw?" An anagram of a word or words is made by putting the letters of the word or words in a different way. Look at the words and their anagrams below. Can you think of other possible anagrams of these words?

earth ⇒ e a r t h ⇒ heart

between ⇒ b e e n t w e ⇒ been wet

a tie ⇒ a i t e ⇒ I eat

mistake ⇒ m t i a e s k ⇒ 41

are often longer words that don't really mean anything but are fun to say. Sometimes they can even mean something 42, like when a common word, "restaurant," becomes "Eat rats, run!"

Actually, palindromes and anagrams are 43. Palindromes can be used to learn mathematics and make music. Anagrams are also a good way to hide something. In history, people often hid their important studies in anagrams. Can you think of any other way to use them?

40. (A) in fact      (B) at first      (C) of course      (D) for example
41. (A) take sit      (B) Ms Easy      (C) it makes      (D) me steak
42. (A) strange      (B) difficult      (C) delicious      (D) important
43. (A) more than just games      (B) often played in public  
(C) not so popular as before      (D) not first used to learn words

活動式  
拼出單字  
同 111 會考

L A R I N E

N F L C A R

46



## ▶ 圖解 + 表格，文法學習 so easy！

**Grammar B**

What	is	this? that? it?	This That It	is	a an	bird. egg.
------	----	-----------------------	--------------------	----	---------	---------------

**Look and Write** 看圖完成句子。

Example: that / book  
That is a book.

what is = what's  
this is 不可縮寫  
that is = that's  
it is = it's

- this / orange  
\_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.
- monkey  
Q: What is \_\_\_\_\_?  
A: \_\_\_\_\_ is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- elephant  
Q: What \_\_\_\_\_?  
A: \_\_\_\_\_.

南一英語 B1 P.22

**過去式:** Tom left the house.  
強調 Tom 在過去某個時間點離開。

**現在完成式:** Tom has already left the house.  
強調 Tom 已經離開，而且現在不在。

**Look and Write** 看圖完成句子。

Example: Sara / eat the cake  
Q: Has Sara eaten the cake (yet)?  
A: No, she hasn't. She hasn't eaten the cake (yet).

- Lisa / pay a visit / to her grandma  
Q: \_\_\_\_\_ Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ to her grandma (yet)?  
A: Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_ to her grandma.
- they / leave Taiwan  
Q: \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ Taiwan (yet)?  
A: No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Joe / send Cindy a card  
Q: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_.

南一英語 B5 P.14

圖解文法 + 表格  
超快速學習

練習題：先填空  
再整句

感官動詞圖像化，  
更清楚易懂差異之處

圖解 + 情境  
比較 will 和 be going to 的差異

**Grammar C**

We	saw watched heard listened to	the stars little Johnny	shine/shining in the sky. sing/singing in class.
----	--	----------------------------	---

Example: see / the actress / leave the restaurant  
Hank saw the actress leave/leaving the restaurant.

南一英語 B4 P.104

**Grow Your Grammar**

I. 動名詞 (V-ing) 當主詞 = It is... + to + V...

II. Review the status is fun. = It is fun to play the violin.

Wow, Star Wars is on. I will go see it next weekend.

Well, I am going to see it tonight.

III. Spend / Cost / Take / Pay 的用法

(人)	spend(s)/spent	\$ 1 hour / 3 hours / 8 hours	V-ing on something
(物)	cost(s)/cost	\$ 1 hour / 3 hours / 8 hours	×
It	takes/took	1 hour / 3 hours / 8 hours	to+V
(人)	pay(s)/paid	\$	for something

南一英語 B3 P.112


圖解 + 表格  
比較學習「四花的用法」

# ▷ 九上關代用法完整學習，重點全掌握

		重點語法
B5	L5	● 介系詞片語後位修飾
		● 關係子句 (一)：關係代名詞當主詞的形容詞子句
	L6	● 關係子句 (二)：關係代名詞當受詞的形容詞子句
		● 關係子句 (三)：關係代名詞所有格 whose


L5

1	I know	the girl	who/that	is playing tennis.
		the girls		are playing tennis.
	I like	the dog	which/that	has long ears.
		the dogs		have long ears.

 I know the girl.  
The girl is playing tennis.  
→ I know the girl who is playing tennis.

L6

1	I know the boy	(who/that)	you like.
	This is the book	(which/that)	we bought.

 I know the boy.  
You like the boy.  
→ I know the boy (who/that) you like.


## 112 上 NEW：關係代名詞所有格 whose

That is the man. His house caught fire. → That is the man <b>whose</b> house caught fire.	The cellphone is Cindy's. The cellphone's color is purple. → The cellphone <b>whose</b> color is purple is Cindy's.
---	---

## 重點語法


L5

1	The boy	who/that	is talking	is my cousin.
	The boys		are talking	are my cousins.
	The car	which/that	looks new	is more expensive.
	The cars		look new	are more expensive.

 The car is more expensive.  
The car looks new.  
→ The car which looks new is more expensive.

L6

1	The girl	(who/that)	Andy likes	is cute.
2	The movie	(which/that)	Tom watched	was interesting.

 The movie was interesting.  
Tom watched the movie.  
→ The movie (which/that) Tom watched was interesting.

南一英語 B5 P.102-103, 117-119

# ▷ 九下編修：增加 Grammar Review

## Grammar Review

### 1. 時態

說明	past	present	future
	過去簡單式	現在簡單式	未來簡單式
簡單式：恆常不變的事實或經常性的行為。	She swam.	She swims.	She will swim.
	She didn't swim.	She doesn't swim.	She won't swim.
	Did she swim?	Does she swim?	Will she swim?
進行式：強調某段時間正在進行中的動作。	過去進行式	現在進行式	
	She was swimming.	She is swimming.	
	She wasn't swimming.	She isn't swimming.	
完成式：橫跨兩個時段，從過去一直持續到現在的行為。	現在完成式		
	She has swum for two hours.		
	She hasn't swum since last year.		
	Has she swum?		

Read and Fill In 依提示字填入正確答案。

- Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to be a singer since she was five.
- I went to the front door and \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a note.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book when Mom got home.

112 下 NEW

完整復習 1-6 冊  
重點文法句型

每個重點皆有  
不同題型的練習題



▶ 除了本課的句型，也螺旋式複習前面課次所學的文法句型

**Welcome to Dr. Wildman's House**

Dr. Wildman is a famous animal doctor.  
 He is kind and **hard-working**. **There are some animals in his house now.** Let's take a look.  
**There are two pandas** on the sofa in the living room. There is a TV in front of them. The pandas are from **China**, and they are **fans** of Mickey Mouse. **There are two hippos and a frog in the bathroom.** The hippos are very dirty, and the frog is so **busy**. Dr. Wildman is in his bedroom. **There is a bird on his shoulder**. She is **smart**. **There is a monkey near** the window. Bananas are his favorite food.

All the animals love Dr. Wildman. They are a big and happy family.

**Comprehension Check**  
 Read and Choose 根據譯文選出正確答案。

- ( C ) Where is the frog?  
 (A) In the kitchen.  
 (B) In the bedroom.  
 (C) In the bathroom.
- ( B ) Who is in the living room?  
 (A) The bird.  
 (B) The pandas.  
 (C) The monkey.

**Words** (CD 12-27)

- hard-working (adj.) 認真的
- sofa (n.) 沙發
- China (n.) 中國
- fan (n.) 迷
- busy (adj.) 忙碌的
- shoulder (n.) 肩膀
- smart (adj.) 聰明的
- near (prep.) 在……附近
- window (n.) 窗戶
- panda (n.) 熊貓

**本課句型**

- 複習 B1L1-Be 動詞基本句型
- 複習 B1L1-Be 動詞搭配形容詞
- 複習 B1L3- 祈使句
- 複習 B1L1-Be 動詞基本句型
- 複習 B1L1-Be 動詞搭配形容詞
- 複習 B1L1-Be 動詞基本句型
- 複習 B1L1-Be 動詞搭配形容詞
- 複習 B1L1-Be 動詞基本句型

**Reading**

**Pre-read**  
 Are there any...

It's a sun...  
 at the Chimei...  
 The Chime...  
 shops, resta...  
 Some people...  
 bridge. Ted ar...  
 Some people...  
 is having fun.

The Chime...  
 a museum for

**本課句型**

- 複習 B1L1-Be 動詞基本句型
- 複習 B1L1-Be 動詞基本句型
- 複習 B1L4-There is/are
- 複習 B1L1-Be 動詞基本句型

南一英語 B1 L4 P.70

LESSON  
**3**

**All Animals Were Going to the Party**

39

南一英語 B3 L3 P.41-42

**Reading** (CD 121-2) Organizing: Story Elements

**本課句型**

**複習過去式 be 動詞的用法**

It was the **Lion King**'s birthday.  
 All animals were going to the birthday party.  
 Taylor the **Toad** and Fred the Frog were on the way.

41



g CD 128-9 Organizing: Text Structure Analysis

ing Question  
museums in your city/county? county 縣

**A Museum<sup>1</sup> for All**

... afternoon in Tainan, Ted and Matt are having a good time  
Museum.

... Museum is a great place. Inside the museum, there are  
... rants<sup>2</sup>, and showrooms<sup>3</sup>. Some people are lining up for tickets<sup>4</sup>.

... are looking at the artworks<sup>5</sup>. Outside<sup>6</sup> the museum, there is a  
... and Matt are taking selfies<sup>7</sup>. There is also<sup>8</sup> a beautiful meadow<sup>9</sup>.

... are taking pictures, and some families are picnicking. Everyone

... Museum is not just about art<sup>10</sup>. It is also a place of joy<sup>11</sup>. It is  
... all.

**本課句型**

南一版重點語法		
B1	<b>Starter</b>	人稱代名詞主格、所有格和受格 用 What 詢問姓名或電話號碼
	<b>L1</b>	be 動詞基本句型、be 動詞搭配形容詞 指示代名詞 this, that, these, those、名詞單複數
	<b>L2</b>	Who 詢問身分或關係 Where ... from?、How old ...?
	<b>L3</b>	祈使句
	<b>L4</b>	疑問詞 Where 詢問位置、There is/are ...
	<b>L5</b>	現在進行式、What time ...?
	<b>L6</b>	助動詞 can 問句與答句



南一英語 B1 L5 P.89

## 本課句型

3

It was raining. The road was wet<sup>2</sup> and full of mud<sup>3</sup>.

Taylor and Fred were taking selfies on the way.

Suddenly<sup>2</sup>, they fell into a deep<sup>4</sup> hole<sup>3</sup>.

**Words** CD 123

1. king (n.) 國王      2. wet (adj.) 濕的  
3. mud (n.) 泥土      4. deep (adj.) 深的  
① toad (n.) 蟾蜍      ② suddenly (adv.) 突然地  
③ hole (n.) 洞

複習過去式 be 動詞的用法

複習過去式不規則動詞的用法

本課 (L3) 句型：過去進行式

複習 L2：過去式不規則動詞的用法

本課 (L3) 句型：過去進行式

複習 L1：過去式 be 動詞的用法



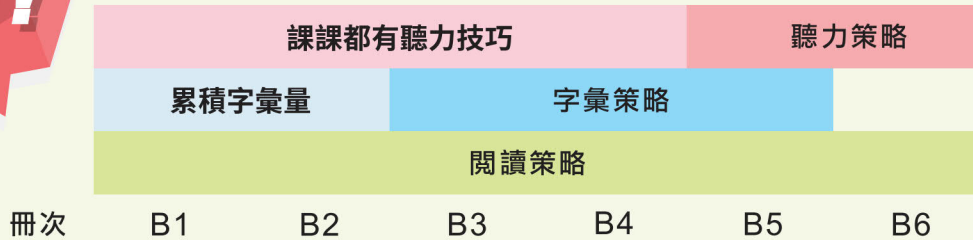
## 3 大英語策略 高效學習

"Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day.  
Teach him how to fish and you feed him for a lifetime."  
給學生魚吃，不如教學生釣魚

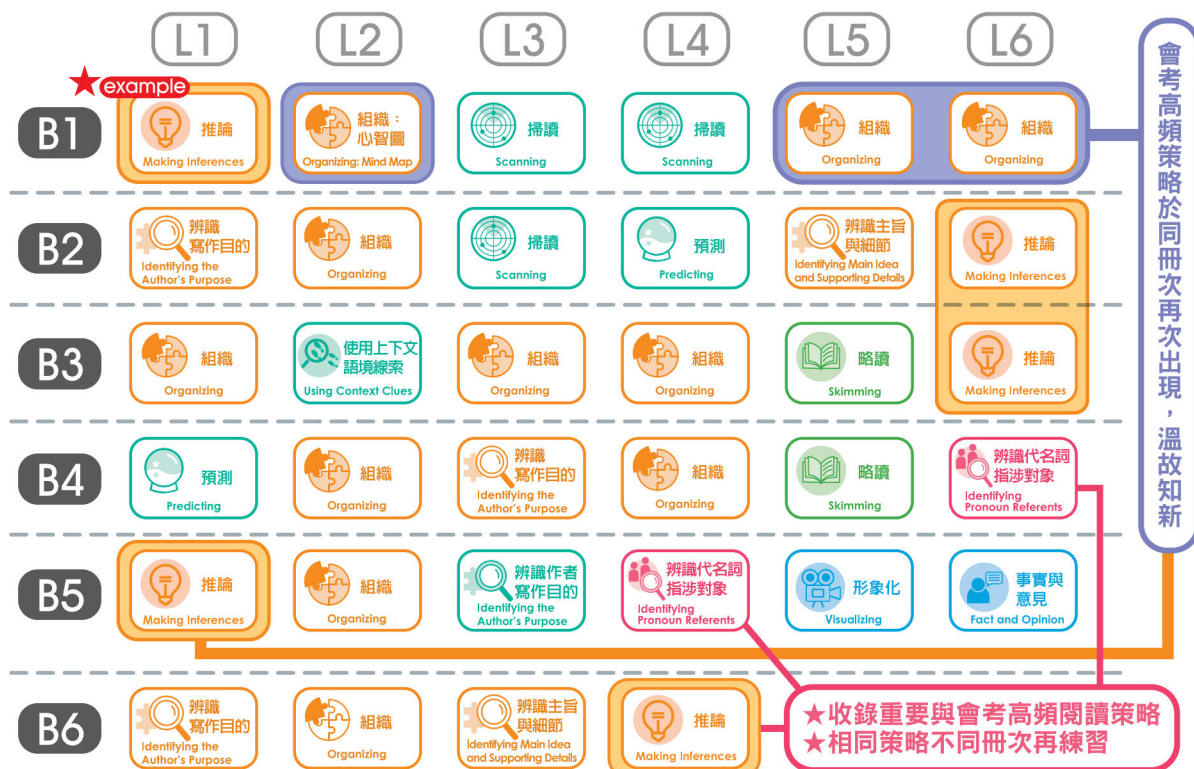
### ★ 南一英語一個年級一個新策略，讓教與學更專注！

「閱讀策略」需要長時間練習，七年級開始打好篇章理解基底，  
「字彙策略」提供字彙歸納法，八年級開始擴充與強化字彙庫，  
「聽力策略」分析會考三大題型，九年級強化會考英聽解題能力！

好評！



### ★ 會考高頻閱讀策略 精準學習





B1-B6

# 閱讀策略 獨家 3 有，學習和解題的法寶

## 1. 有步驟 上下文指涉

**Reading** Using Context Clues

**Pre-reading Questions**  
When did your parents get married?  
What is the best age to get married?

**Child Marriage** Jenny Anderson

Most people in Taiwan can **choose** their husband or wife, but people in some countries cannot. Millions of **children** "under the age" of eighteen get married **without** a choice. Here are two stories.

A ten-year-old girl from Niger, Gesta, got married to a thirty-year-old man. Gesta had her first **baby** and **became** a mother at eleven. She could not go to school because her baby needed her.

Tanya, from Yemen, got married to a man **seven** because he gave her father money. She **cried** and said "NO!" **no** **body** helped her. Her husband hit her very often. She was **scared** and could not sleep at night. The marriage was like **hell**.

Child marriage is happening in many countries. Children like Gesta and Tanya need our help. Let's **take action** now!

Niger (尼日爾) Gesta (蓋斯達) 貝寧 (貝寧) Tanya (塔尼亞) 也門 (也門)

B3L2

## Using Context Clues

- 1. Read and Check**  
閱讀文章第三段並勾選 "nightmare" 可能的意思。  
 一個美好的夜晚  
 一個糟糕的經驗
- 2. Underline**  
將幫助你推論 "nightmare" 字義的句子畫底線。
- 3. Discuss**  
和同學討論你的答案。
- 4. Look Up and Write**  
查閱字典並確認 "nightmare" 的字義。

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/zht/>

閱讀策略步步引導

## 3. 有層次 代名詞指涉 (基礎)

There are seven ravens at the Tower now. **They** have a full-time **keeper**, the Ravenmaster. Becoming the Ravenmaster is not easy. It often takes **quite** a few years of training. After that, **he** works hard every day to keep the ravens **healthy**. Keeping **them** away from danger is **part** of his job. Thanks to the Ravenmaster, these birds are safe and sound. Visitors **are able** to see them on the **ground**, the stairs or high walls.

The Ravenmaster plays an important part in the UK. He is the **protector** of this British **tradition**. Although the job is very difficult and takes much effort, it is a great **honor** to be a Ravenmaster.

### Identifying Pronoun Referents

**Read and Circle** 依範例標出代名詞指涉對象。

**Example** 第二段第二句的 **They** 指的是前一句的 seven ravens.

There are seven ravens at the tower now. **They** have a full-time keeper, the Ravenmaster.

- 第二段第五句的 **he** 指的是誰？
- 第二段第六句的 **them** 指的是誰？



引導學生初步認識代名詞指涉名詞

B4L6

## 2. 有延伸 閱讀策略練習卷

每課後面皆有一篇同課文文體的閱讀篇章，閱讀量 UP!

> 小試身手

**Honor Killing**

In the world, a child marriage happens every 2 seconds. These marriages are not happy at all, and the life of a child bride is a nightmare. Their husband often hits them, but they must always do everything he says. The girls must stay married forever, and cannot get a **divorce**.

Kaarmila was a nine-year-old girl from Niger. Her family told her to marry an old man, but she said no. She ran away from home, and her family was very angry. Kaarmila's family found her, and then killed her. In countries with child marriage, there is also honor killing. Not listening to your family brings shame and disgrace to them. For them, killing the girl is the only way to make it all go away.

Kaarmila's story is very sad, but it's not the only one. Many girls die from honor killing every day! Join me, friends. Together, we can end honor killing in the world!

B3L2

- 1. Read and Check**  
閱讀文章第一段並勾選 "divorce" 可能的意思。  
 一位新婚的丈夫  
 一段婚姻的結束
- 2. Underline** 將幫助你推論 "divorce" 字義的句子畫底線。
- 3. Discuss** 和同學討論你的答案。
- 4. Look Up and Write** 查閱字典並確認 "divorce" 的字義。

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/zht/>

相同策略再練一次

## 閱讀策略仿寫卷

獨家！增 A 最佳幫手！

**Using Context Clues**

> 仿寫練習

Blank writing area for practice.



立即掃描 QR Code 索取閱讀策略 PPT

## 代名詞指涉 (進階)

Alice 10 July 2018 ★★★★★

10 When I watched this movie, tears **rolled** down my face. I looked for more information about **it**. I was surprised that it took Chi so much effort to make the film. He had a **civil service** job, but he gave up his job to make the movie. Even though he was afraid of **heights**, he still went **ahead** to make the movie from high above. He is the **pride** of Taiwan.

👍 18 | 🗨️ 0

Sara 22 July 2018 ★★★★★

He wanted to help people to see the problems with the **land**, and **that** was the main message of his film. It's also why I like Chi's movie so much.

👍 25 | 🗨️ 0

### Identifying Pronoun Referents

**Read and Circle** 依範例標出代名詞指涉對象。

**Example** 第一段第二句的 **it** 指的是前一句中的 Beyond Beauty: Taiwan from Above.

*Beyond Beauty: Taiwan from Above* is a movie by director Chi Po-lin. **It** was filmed from a bird's eye view.

- 第一段第三句的 **it** 指的是什麼？
- 第三段第二句的 **it** 指的是什麼？
- 第四段第一句的 **that** 指的是什麼？

代名詞可指涉句子、概念或事件

B5L4

小組討論 OK、自由創作 OK 讓寫作力與想像力大爆發



學生自學  
最佳幫手

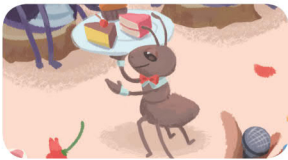
B3L3



從生詞表  
延伸至字彙策略



### 1. Look, Read, and Guess 根據圖文猜看看 -ful 和 -less 這兩個字尾分別表示什麼意思。



The ants are **helpful**.  
They helped a lot at the party.



Taylor can't help herself out of the hole.  
She is feeling **helpless**.

📖 herself 她自己 feel 覺得

從課文中引介  
-less / -ful

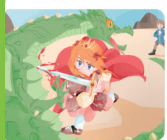
### 2. Fill In, Guess, and Write

將下方字彙字尾分別加上 -ful 及 -less 後填入空格，猜測並在括號中寫下這些字彙的意思。

-ful		-less
useful (有用的)	use	useless (沒用的)
colorful (色彩鮮艷的)	color	colorless (無色的)
careful (小心的)	care	careless (不小心的)
powerful (有力量的)	power	powerless (無力量的)
cheerful (快樂的)	cheer	cheerless (陰鬱的)

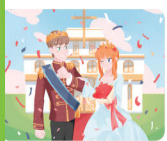
舉一反三  
自學單字

### 3. It's Your Turn 根據圖文圈選出正確的字彙。



(1) The princess was **fearless** / fearful.  
She fought with the dragon and saved the prince.

📖 princess 公主 prince 王子 dragon 龍



(2) The prince and the princess got married. They love each other very much. They have a **joyful** / joyless life.

立刻練習

## Vocabulary-learning Strategy Compound Noun

複合名詞由兩個或兩個以上的名詞組合而成。有些字與字之間以空白分開，有些則多字相連成一字，視習慣用法而定。



I have cheese.

+



I have pizza.

=



Now I have cheese pizza.

有定義：中文+圖+句子，淺顯易懂

有舉例：以學習過的單字進行舉例

有練習：引導學生思考與創造

### 1. Guess and Check 根據提示，猜猜看以下單字的意思。

Example



bubble +



tea =

bubble tea

珍珠奶茶

2



seat +



belt =

seat belt

3



bus +



stop =

bus stop

4



land +



mark =

landmark

5



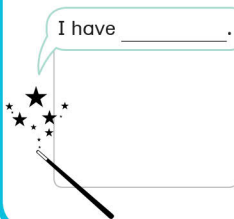
green +



house =

greenhouse

### 2. Make Your Own Words 根據上面所學，創造出你的複合名詞並畫出來。



I have \_\_\_\_\_.

+



I have \_\_\_\_\_.

=

Now I have \_\_\_\_\_.



120

南一英語 B4 P.126

## Vocabulary-learning Strategy Using an Online Dictionary

本篇可彈性使用

使用線上字典，了解字彙的發音、詞性、意思、例句、同義字、反義字、搭配詞用法及一字多義。

1. Look It Up! 根據先前所學的字彙學習策略，使用線上字典查出該字的發音、詞性、意思、例句、同義字、反義字、搭配詞用法及一字多義，以 push 為例。

English - push

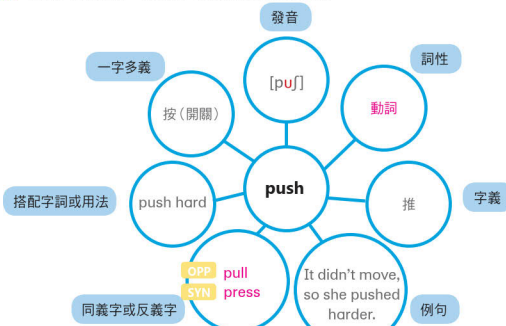
Word family (noun) push pusher pushiness (adjective) pushed pushy (verb) push

**push** <sup>1</sup> /puʃ/ • (W) • verb • [puʃ]

1 **MOVE** [intransitive, transitive] to make someone or something move by pressing them with your hands, arms etc **OPP** pull  
It didn't move, so she pushed harder.

2 **BUTTON/SWITCH** [intransitive, transitive] to press a button, switch etc in order to make a piece of equipment start or stop working **SYN** press  
Push the green button to start the engine.

2. Fill In 根據下方的提示，填入該字的資訊並完成單字整理。



3. Your Turn! 請依照上述步驟，查詢並整理 smoke 字彙，若無載具，可翻至第 184 頁，使用字典模擬頁面進行活動。



163

九上 整合復習  
已學過的「字彙策略」

南一英語 B5 P.163

D

R

E

A

M



## 聽力技巧：1-6 冊課課 Dialogue 後有聽力測驗，測驗對話理解程度與培養英聽能力

獨家

### Comprehension Check CD 1 2:20

A. Listen and Choose 聽 CD，並根據課文對話，選出正確答案。

1. ( )



考主旨

2. ( )



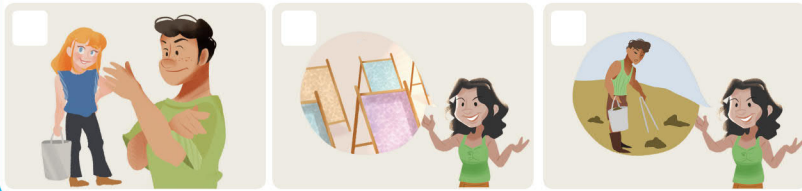
考細節

3. ( )



考推論

B. Number 根據課文對話，將圖片依出現順序排列。



排序對話內容

南一英語 B2 P.65

### 備課用書中提供聽力技巧教學策略

#### 對話單元聽力技巧教學步驟

- 1 觀察 A 大題的選項，引導學生自由發揮說出所有可能相關的字彙並預測題目，以第一題為例，可運用 6WH 提問（如 What do you see in the picture?、What's happening?），讓學生描述與選項相關的字彙或片語，如：  
選項 A：tour guide, paper  
選項 B：bus, elephant, tourist  
選項 C：tour guide, ride an elephant
- 2 播放前頁對話內容，並請學生特別注意，是否出現先前預測的字詞。
- 3 播放 A 大題，提醒學生可利用步驟 2 的結果做為答題提示。
- 4 再次播放對話內容（可視學生程度或教學需求選擇是否讓學生同步閱讀文本），並確認答案。
- 5 讓學生自行完成 B 大題並確認答案。

南一英語 B2 L4

# 聽力策略：快速掌握會考英聽三大題型解題技巧

B5L1	Listening to Confirm Expectations	預測並確認聽力內容
B5L2	Listening for Communicative Tasks	聽懂溝通情境、內容與任務
B5L3	Listening for General Understanding	聽懂大意
B5L4	Listening for Main Ideas	聽懂主旨
B5L5	Listening for Details	聽懂細節
B5L6	Listening for Inference	聽懂並能推論因果關係
B6L1	Listening for Inference	聽懂並能推論對話情境
B6L2	Listening for Intonation Cues	聽懂語調並能推論說話者的觀點

## 言談理解

### Listening Strategy

Listening for General Understanding

Example 以言談理解題型為例，練習聽力策略。

依據所聽到的對話或短文內容，選出一個最適合的答案。

( ) (A) In a clothes store. (B) In the bathroom. (C) In the hospital. [107 會考]

Step 1. Read and Predict 閱讀上述三個選項，試著預測可能的對話內容。

Note 三個選項皆為地點，因此預測對話內容可能與地點相關。

Step 2. Listen, Take Notes, and Choose [CD 1:211]

依據所聽到的內容，寫下關鍵字詞，並選出最適合的答案。

一邊寫下與選項主題相關的字詞。如本範例選項皆為地點，所以可寫下地點的關鍵字詞。

Man	Woman
st, dirty, basket	clothes, dry, towel, catch a cold

Q: Where might the boy be?

A: 題目相符，即可作答。如本範例，男孩說 turn off the gas, all wet, 媽 with this towel 以及 catch a cold，合理推論男孩應該在浴室，答案為題目，聽第二次時要注意與題目相關的字詞，幫助判斷答案。

Check 再聽一次，補足訊息，確認答案。

ong?  
rn off the gas? The water is cold.  
ait a second. Let me check. Why don't you put your  
ick on?  
'wet now. And my clothes are dirty. I've already put  
e basket.  
yourself off with this towel, or you're going to catch a  
ght the boy be?

練習以下題目。 [CD 1:72]

's boss. (B) A bus driver. (C) A police officer.

## 基本問答

### Listening Strategy

Listening for Intonation Cues

Example 以言談理解題型為例，練習聽力策略。

依據所聽到的對話或短文內容，選出一個最適合的答案。

( ) (A) It was boring.  
(B) It was exciting.  
(C) It was serious. [105 會考]

Step 1. Read and Predict 閱讀上述三個選項，並預測對話主題或情境。

Note 各選項都是說話者對某事件的態度與意見，聆聽時，請留意語氣、語調、速度與重音。

Step 2. Listen, Make Inferences, and Choose [CD 1:23]

依據所聽到的內容，推論問題，並選出最適合的答案。

... why, start, two hours, find out

推論。如本範例，女人認為電影有程度跟等油漆乾掉一樣，應該覺得電影很無趣，故答案為 (A)。

再聽一次，補足訊息，確認答案。

e. I loved it.  
exciting as watching paint dry.

聆聽時請多留意紅字處語氣、語調、速度或重音。

oy was from the start. Why did we spend two hours

it out?

I think of the movie?

題目。 [CD 1:24]

it.

## 辨識句意

### Listening Strategy

Listening to Confirm Expectations

Example 以辨識句意題型為例，練習聽力策略。

依據所聽到的句子，選出符合描述的图片。



Step 1. Look and Predict 觀察上述三張圖片並用關鍵字簡易描述。

A read a book / bus stop B listen to music / bus stop C sit / read / on the bus

Step 2. Listen and Choose [CD 1:132]

確認你所預測的字詞是否和聽到的內容相符合，並選出最適合的答案。

Note 你所預測的字詞片語不一定和聽到的內容完全相同，注意是否有同義字或意思相近的敘述。如本範例，Joseph 等公車時正在閱讀一本書，藉此得知答案為 (A)。

Step 3. Listen and Check 再聽一次，確認答案。

聽力內容

Joseph is reading a book when waiting for the bus.

Practice 依據上方步驟，練習以下題目。 [CD 1:113]



(A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

會考歷屆 獨家 試題為例

步驟解題，觀察圖片、預測並確認聽力內容。

仿會考試題，立即練習一遍。



## 每課 Reading

### Reading CD 1:21-22 Organizing: Mind Map



#### Pre-reading Questions

Look at the pictures. What is on the barrow? What are the people doing?

barrow 搬運架; 手推車



What does it feel like to be in a world full of cheese? Visit the cheese markets in the Netherlands, and you will find out. There are cheese markets in many towns and **villages**<sup>①</sup>, but the Alkmaar cheese market is the most famous of all.



25

2

### Words CD 1:23

1. hold (v) 舉辦 (過去式為 held)
2. main (adj.) 主要的
3. square (n.) 廣場
4. ring (v) 響鈴 (過去式為 rang)
5. bell (n.) 鐘; 鈴
6. knock (v.) 敲打
7. touch (v.) 觸摸
8. deal (n.) 交易
9. clap (v.) 拍 (手)
10. shout (v.) 喊叫
11. agree (v.) 同意
12. shake hands (phr.) 握手 (過去式為 shook hands)
13. smile (n.) 微笑

- ① village (n.) 村莊
- ② traditional (adj.) 傳統的
- ③ on display (phr.) 展示
- ④ buyer (n.) 買家

pay a visit (phr.) 拜訪 (過去式為 paid a visit)

Dutch [dʌtʃ] 荷蘭人

#### Info+

Alkmaar Cheese Market [ˌɒlkˌmɑːr]  
阿爾克馬爾起司市集  
位於荷蘭阿姆斯特丹北方，是荷蘭最負盛名且受到官方認可的傳統乳酪交易市場。



Every Friday morning from April to September, Alkmaar **holds**<sup>1</sup> a cheese market. The Dutch here show the **traditional**<sup>2</sup> way of buying and selling cheese. Farmers put their cheese **on display**<sup>3</sup> in the **main**<sup>4</sup> **square**<sup>5</sup>. They **ring**<sup>6</sup> a bell<sup>7</sup> to start the fun. **Buyers**<sup>8</sup> test the cheese by **knocking**<sup>9</sup> on it. They also **touch**<sup>10</sup>, smell, and eat it. To make a **deal**<sup>11</sup>, buyers and sellers **clap**<sup>12</sup> each other's hands and **shout**<sup>13</sup> out the price. After they **agree**<sup>14</sup> on a price, they **shake hands**<sup>15</sup> with a **smile**<sup>16</sup>.

Cheese lovers from all over the world come to the cheese market to watch the show. Next time, when you are in the Netherlands, be sure to pay a visit to this market.

26

南一英語 B4 P.25-26

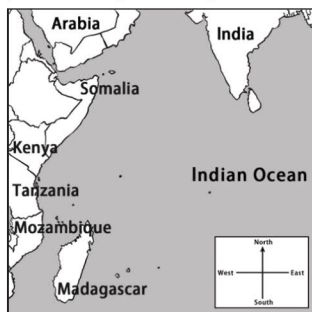
## 題庫

### Week 4 The Seychelles

搭配南一版 B4L2

The Seychelles is a popular place for touring in Africa. The nearest country, Kenya in Africa, is 1,500 kilometers far to the west. Other countries, like Madagascar and Mauritius to the southwest and India to the northeast, are all more than 1,170 kilometers far away from the Seychelles. Actually, there were no people living in the Seychelles. People from France, Africa, India, and China started to move there after the year 1700. Now, more than 80 thousand people live there, and two of the three most expensive hotels are in the Seychelles. People of the Seychelles have the highest standard of living in Africa.

The Seychelles have a lot of beautiful, white beaches. There are only a few vegetables on the small islands, but there are lots of fresh fish every day. Cooks make special dishes with the fresh food. Visitors from all over the world enjoy the special dishes because they are not French, African, Indian or Chinese. They are just the Seychelles'. You can imagine the wonderful time of eating the delicious food on the beaches and then going swimming in the sea after the meals. People there are friendly, so visitors can enjoy going to any places without any worrying. Besides, there is one more amazing thing. The Seychelles has the biggest fruit in the world. It is the sea coconut, much bigger than an apple. A sea coconut tree can grow to 25-34 m tall. Why not go to the Seychelles to experience the amazing islands someday?



1. (B) Where is the Seychelles?



2. (C) What can we NOT learn about the Seychelles?

- (A) Visitors can enjoy a safe tour in the Seychelles.
- (B) Visitors can taste a special fruit in the Seychelles.
- (C) Visitors can taste African and French dishes in the Seychelles.
- (D) Visitors can enjoy wonderful sea experiences in the Seychelles.

出處：題庫素養題 (B4 L2)

題庫中有更多  
閱讀題組與素養題

南一英語 B4 L2 題庫素養題



同課文體裁的閱讀文章

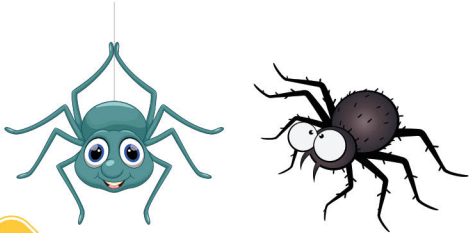
**Skuon Spider Market, Cambodia**

They have eight legs, live mostly in webs, and drink their meals. They're spiders, and for most people, they are the most terrifying things on Earth. They're not something that someone would usually look at and want to eat.

In some countries, though, spiders and other arachnids are part of the menu. One such place is a small rural town in Cambodia called Skuon. Here, people sell fried tarantulas. This place is so famous for its spiders that it's called "Spiderville".

Back in the 70s, there wasn't much food in Skuon. There were, however, a lot of spiders. Hungry, and with nothing else to eat, the people began eating the spiders. Today, eating spiders is still part of daily life. Brave tourists from all over the world visit Skuon, curious about how the fried tarantulas taste.

Besides spiders, sellers put other exotic snacks on display. There are also silkworms, crickets, scorpions, and water beetles. Day or night, if you're looking for a new kind of food adventure, Skuon is the right place for you.



Organizing : Mind Map

Read and Fill In

**Where**  
\_\_\_\_\_

**When**  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Skuon Spider Market**

**Who & What**

**Market**  
This place is very \_\_\_\_\_ for its spiders.  
People also call it "\_\_\_\_\_".

**Sellers**  
Began \_\_\_\_\_ spiders because there was \_\_\_\_\_.  
Have other \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ to try.

**Tourists**  
Can have a taste of \_\_\_\_\_.  
Can also try scorpions, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and water \_\_\_\_\_.

南一英語 B4L2 閱讀策略練習卷

Learning+ (課文主題延伸)

**Snack Time – Spring Onion Pancake**

手作點心時刻 臺灣銅板美食—蔥油餅

**Spring Onion Pancake**

- Ingredients**
- ✓ flour
  - ✓ hot water
  - ✓ spring onion



**Steps**

- Mix flour and hot water with chopsticks.
- Combine by hand to make a round dough.
- Leave the dough aside to rest for about 15 minutes.
- Cut spring onions into small pieces.
- Roll out the dough into a thin rectangle dough.
- Spread spring onion pieces on the dough.
- Roll the thin rectangle dough into a rope.
- Cut the rope into sections.
- Press each section with fingers and then roll it flat like the shape of a pancake.

ingredient 材料 flour 麵粉 onion 蔥 step 步驟  
combine 揉和 rectangle 長方形 press 壓平 flat 平坦的

Read and Choose 根據文章選出正確答案

( ) 1. What are the correct steps of making a spring onion pancake?  correct 正確的

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

- ( ) 2. In which book may we see the reading?  
(A) *Ten-minute Breakfast.*  
(B) *Go Out to Eat Tonight.*  
(C) *Afternoon Tea in Italy.*  
(D) *Handmade Snack Time.*
- ( ) 3. Claire ate the pancake. What might she say?  might 可能  
(A) The pancake tastes crispy, and the green little things make the pancake perfect.  
(B) It's good to have a cup of coffee and such a good cake on such a tiring day.  
(C) Food without meat is not food. I don't really like it. But the eggs are great.  
(D) Sorry, I don't like sweet food. The pancake with candy and cream is... terrible.

112 九上 Reading Corner 新增

111 會考新體裁 infographic

時事英文

**B Paris 2024: Bringing the Olympics Closer to the People**

The 2024 Olympic Games will be from July 26 to August 11 and the Paralympic Games from 28 August to September 8. Both events will be held in Paris, France, which is known as the City of Light and City of Love. For the first time ever, people will celebrate the opening of the Games outside a stadium. The whole city will act as the Olympic stadium with up to 600,000 people sitting along the Seine River watching the athletes pass on small boats.

The logo of Paris 2024 shows three things: a gold medal, fire – the shared energy to describe both Games, and Marianne – a woman who stands for the Freedom of France.

<b>Cost</b> About 8.3 billion euros (about NT\$27 billion) for both Games	<b>Number of people...</b> • 10,500 Olympic athletes and 4,400 Paralympic athletes. • 15-20 million visitors. • 65,000 volunteers. • 12,000 people will run with the Olympic flame over 70-80 days.
<b>Ticket</b> 10 million Olympic tickets 3.4 million Paralympic tickets	<b>Sports</b> • 32 Olympics sports • 22 Paralympic sports • New sports, e.g. breakdancing, sport climbing and surfing will be introduced. • For the first time ever, wheelchair runners will be able to run the same route as the Olympic marathon runners.
<b>Medal</b> The medals are designed to be split into 4 parts – so athletes can share them with their families.	<b>Meal</b> Over 13 million meals will be served.

**B Queen Elizabeth II**

On September 8, 2022, the world said goodbye to Queen Elizabeth II. For seventy years, she was queen of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth – a family of 56 independent countries. Many have warm memories of this well-known person. Therefore, it was no surprise to see around 100 world leaders and hundreds of thousands of people travel to London to honor her at her funeral. Here's a snapshot of her life as queen.

Elizabeth was born in London on April 21, 1926. In 1947, she married Prince Philip, and together they had four children. At the time of her death, she was a grandmother of eight and a great-grandmother of 12. As queen, she was widely respected for her hard work by the people she served for and wide. It's no wonder she was the most traveled leader in history – an estimated 1.65 million km in total. And, she got to see 15 British prime ministers and 12 American presidents come and go too. When she was not on public duty, people got to see her playful humor and love for animals, especially her horses and corgis.

After her death, Queen Elizabeth II was succeeded by her eldest child, King Charles III. So, all eyes are on him, because it's his time now to build on his mother's legacy.

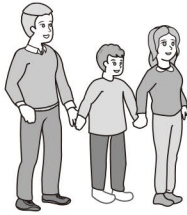




Below is an infographic.

## Dangerously Sweet: Sugar

### How much sugar can we have a day?



**Man:** 9 teaspoons of sugar

**Woman:** 6 teaspoons of sugar

**Child:** 3 teaspoons of sugar

### How much sugar do we have a day?



**The UK:** 17.1 teaspoons for each person

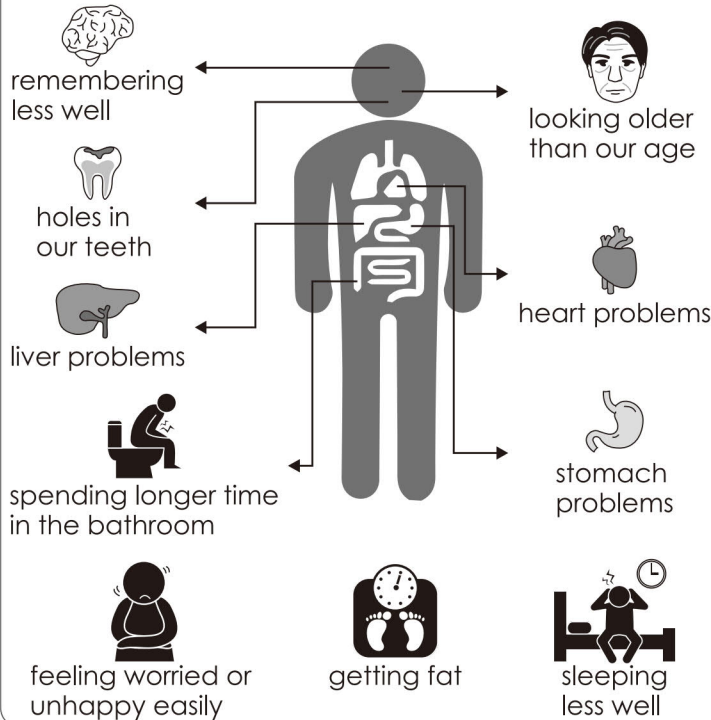


**Taiwan:** 17.75 teaspoons for each person



**The US:** 18.75 teaspoons for each person

### What does sugar do to our body?



= 4 g of sugar  
(1 teaspoon)

### Sugar that is hidden in foods and drinks

ice cream (66 g)



cheesecake (95 g)



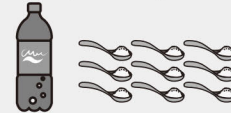
orange juice (300 ml)



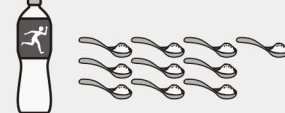
rice milk (400 ml)



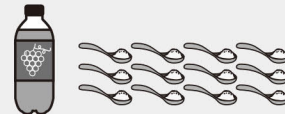
cola (330 ml)



sports drink (590 ml)



grape juice (400 ml)



infographic 資訊圖表

# 111 新題型



1



2



## B. Paris 2024: Bringing the Olympics Closer to the People

The 2024 Olympic Games will be from July 26 to August 11 and the Paralympic Games from 28 August to September 8. Both events will be held in Paris, France, which is known as the City of Light and City of Love. For the first time ever, people will celebrate the opening of the Games outside a stadium. The whole city will act as the Olympic stadium with up to 600,000 people sitting along the Seine River watching the athletes pass on small boats.



The logo of Paris 2024 shows three things: **a gold medal, fire** – the shared energy to describe both Games, and **Marianne** – a woman who stands for the freedom of France.

### Cost

About **8.3 billion** euros (about NT\$257 billion) for both Games



### Number of people...

- **10,500** Olympic athletes and **4,400** Paralympic athletes.
- **15-20 million** visitors.
- **45,000** volunteers.
- **12,000** people will run with the Olympic flame over **70-80** days.



### Ticket

**10 million** Olympic tickets



**3.4 million** Paralympic tickets



### Sports

- **32** Olympics sports
- **22** Paralympics sports
- New sports, e.g., breakdancing, sport climbing and surfing will be introduced.
- For the first time ever, amateur runners will be able to run the same route as the Olympic marathon runners.



### Medal

Medals are designed to be split into 4 parts – so that athletes' families can share them with their families.



### Meal

Over **13 million** meals will be served.

stadium 體育場 describe 描述 volunteer 志願者 flame 火焰 amateur 業餘的

會考  
GET



文章內容，選出正確答案。

Learn about Paris 2024 from the reading? Remember that the Olympic Games will be seen in France. There will be more Paralympic sports than Olympic sports. Because of the high cost of tickets to buy, so people should start saving now to see the Games.

Paris 2024 want everyone to experience and feel part of the Olympic and Paralympics events.

The infographic is for? infographic 資訊圖表  
The infographic is to help you understand what is planned for the Olympic and Paralympics events.

- (B) To show how much planning takes to make these Games successful.
- (C) To show there's only two years to go before Paris 2024.
- (D) To show it's a good time to visit France in 2024.

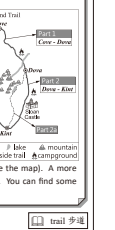


(37-39)

**THE SOUTHEAST TRAIL** has been popular with nature lovers for years. The 120-km trail passes beautiful lakes, crosses rivers, and goes through mountains and hills. This gives bird lovers some of the best places for birdwatching. The trail also takes you to the Southeast Museum and to two famous castles, Edward Castle and Sloan Castle.

It's best to plan one day for one part of the trail and start your hike early in the morning, because each part takes at least seven hours. If you don't want to walk, you can bike, but make sure you stay on the main trail, because the side trails are not wide enough for biking.

There are two types of **lodging** for visitors. Camping is popular in summer, but it is only allowed on a few campgrounds (see the map). A more comfortable one is to stay at a hotel in one of the towns. You can find some very nice ones that also have breakfast.



37. What is recommended to people who are visiting the Southeast Trail?  
 (A) Camping on the side trails.  
 (B) Biking along the side trails.  
 (C) Hiking one part of the trail a day.  
 (D) Visiting the museum in the morning.

38. What does **lodging** mean in the reading?  
 (A) A meal to have.  
 (B) A place to stay in.  
 (C) A time for visiting.  
 (D) A way of moving around.

39. Kaylen will start his trip from Cove. He plans to visit one of the old castles. He also wants to go birdwatching near the river. Which parts of the trail should Kaylen go on?  
 (A) Parts 1 and 2.  
 (B) Parts 1 and 2a.  
 (C) Parts 2 and 3.  
 (D) Parts 4 and 4a.

## 圖文轉換 GET

111 國中會考英語科閱讀題本 37-39 題

## Reading Corner II

### Fruit Festival Tour



#### Opening hours

Date: July 11th to July 18th  
 Time: 08:00 – 20:00 every day

#### Tour Bus

◆ Red Line From: Happy Bus Station Ticket price: NT\$30  
 ◆ Yellow Line From: Sweet Bus Station Ticket price: NT\$40

#### Things for you to know

- ◆ The red line takes 60 minutes; the yellow line takes 90 minutes.
- ◆ Children under 12 pay half price; free for children under 5 and the elderly over 65.
- ◆ Buy tickets online, and you'll get 15% off.
- ◆ Buy tickets for both lines, and you'll get 20% off.
- ◆ Go to [www.fruitfestival.com.tw](http://www.fruitfestival.com.tw) for more information.

opening 開放的 pay 付費 the elderly 老人 online 在網上

75

南一英語 B4 P.75

第二部分：聽解 (第21-43題，共23題)

(21-22)

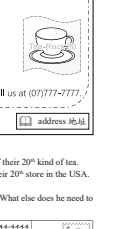
**You Drink Tea-Rock & We Send You to the USA**

Thank You for Being with Us for Twenty Summers & Winters

Cut out the picture of the tea cup on a bottle of Tea-Rock tea, collect two of the pictures, and paste them on a postcard. On the postcard, be sure to write down your name, birthday, telephone number, e-mail address, and your favorite Tea-Rock tea. Send the postcard to "Tea-Rock 20," PO Box 70265, Miao-Song 11/10/2010 – 3/15/2010. You have a chance to win 2 tickets from Taipei to New York!

1st Prize: 2 tickets from Taipei to New York  
 2nd Prize: A Sonia 42" TV  
 3rd Prize: A Sonia MP4 Player  
 And many more surprises for you!

Want to know more?  
 Go to <http://www.tearock.com.tw/tearock20.asp> or call us at (07)777-7777.



21. What does Tea-Rock celebrate?  
 (A) Their sales in 20 countries.  
 (B) The coming out of their 20<sup>th</sup> kind of tea.  
 (C) Their 20<sup>th</sup> year of business.  
 (D) The opening of their 20<sup>th</sup> store in the USA.

22. Here is the postcard Jason is going to send to Tea-Rock 20. What else does he need to put on the postcard before he sends it?  
 (A) His age.  
 (B) His address.  
 (C) His birthday.  
 (D) Another picture of the tea cup.

## 讀懂 明信片

111 國中會考英語科閱讀題本 21-22 題

## Reading CD 1:31-32 Organizing: Mind Map

### Pre-reading Question

Look at the picture on the postcard. What do you think it is?

### POSTCARD

Hello Tina,  
 My name is Annie. I am a **junior high school**<sup>1</sup> student from the USA. Walt Disney World is my favorite **theme park**<sup>1</sup>. The **founder**<sup>2</sup> is Walt Disney. He is the father of many **cartoon**<sup>3</sup> stars<sup>2</sup>. Mickey Mouse is my favorite. He is over 90 years old but **still**<sup>3</sup> very **cute**<sup>4</sup>. Walt Disney World is a **wonderful**<sup>5</sup> place<sup>6</sup>. Come and have a great time!  
 Annie

ID: US-292001



Tina Wang  
 No. 4, Wunfang Rd.  
 Taipei City, 11659 Taiwan



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南一英語 B2 P.35

(30-32)

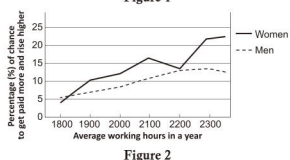
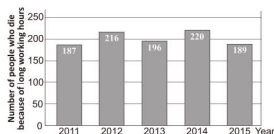
## Modern Workplace

June 5, 2016

The problem of long working hours is a real headache in our country. It kills many people every year (see Figure 1), and many companies are trying to change that. They have at least one “No Overtime Day” in a week, and it is often Wednesday. On “No Overtime Day,” workers are asked to leave their offices before 8 p.m. At 8 p.m., companies play the song “There’s Always Tomorrow” and turn off all the lights.

However, after the workers walk out of their offices, they don’t go home. Some go back later, turn on their table lamps, and keep working, and others find somewhere else to work until very late at night. Restaurants and coffee shops are busier on Wednesday evenings, and they have started selling drinks and meals for these workers.

But why do these people keep working? A study shows that workers who work more hours often have a bigger chance to get paid more and rise higher in their companies. This is true for both men and women (see Figure 2). Working long hours has become a way to show that people are hard-working. Clearly, this must be changed before the problem gets any worse.



average

**排序題型  
GET**

30. There are four important points in the report:

- What “No Overtime Day” is
- Why “No Overtime Day” fails
- Why there is “No Overtime Day” in the country
- How workers deal with “No Overtime Day”

How are they ordered in the report?

- (A) a→c→d→b. (B) a→d→c→b. (C) c→a→b→d. (D) c→a→d→b.

order 排序

31. What does this mean in the report?

- The way workers show they are hard-working.
- Restaurants and coffee shops open until very late at night.
- Workers do not go home when they walk out of the office.
- The number of workers who get paid more and rise higher in the company.

32. What can we learn from Figure 1 and Figure 2?

- Long working hours killed more women than men in 2014.
- Long working hours kills more and more workers every year.
- Men usually have a bigger chance to get paid more and rise higher when they work the same hours as women.
- Men and women have almost the same chance to get paid more and rise higher when they work 2,200 hours.

111 國中會考英語科閱讀題本 30-32 題

## Power Up Your Reading

Read and Choose 根據文章內容，選出正確答案。

It is believed that potato chips were born out of an unhappy experience between a rich man and a cook in a restaurant.



In the summer of 1853, a rich man named Vanderbilt visited a restaurant in Saratoga, New York. He ordered some French fries. When his meal arrived, he thought the French fries were too thick. So, he kept sending them back to the kitchen. This made Crum, the cook, unhappy. Crum then cut the thinnest possible slices of potato and fried them in hot oil. Surprisingly, Vanderbilt was happy with the new dish. The new dish later became known as potato chips.

The story is just as popular as the potato chip itself. However, some historians believe that the story is wrong. Vanderbilt was not in the U.S. at that time. He was in Europe with his family that summer. What’s more, fried potatoes were not new to Saratoga in the summer of 1853. In 1849, a local newspaper reported that Eliza, a cook, was famous for frying potatoes.

No one really knows the true story about the origin of potato chips, but they are one of the most popular snacks in the world today.

potato chips 洋芋片 historian 歷史學家 Europe 歐洲 local 當地的 origin 起源

81

1. What is the reading for?

- To tell readers how potato chips were made.
- To tell readers who should not eat potato chips.

2. Below are the writer’s messages in the reading.

- Some facts to show why the popular story is wrong.
- The popular story about how potato chips were first made.
- The origin of potato chips has never been found.

In what order is the reading written? order 順序

- b → a → c.
- b → c → a.
- c → a → b.
- c → b → a.

- Vanderbilt never tried potato chips himself.
- French fries are more popular than potato chips.
- Eliza made the thinnest potato chips in the world.
- People like the popular story about how potato chips were first made.

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# 教 × 學 × 測驗，全方位 e 媒

## 教學資源 All in one，教學神隊友



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班級部落格

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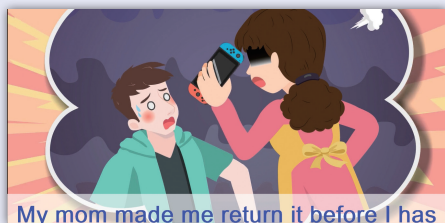
## 多媒體百寶盒

### 精彩教學動畫

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#### 文法動畫

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#### 俚語動畫

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	課本 PPT	習作 PPT	文法 PPT	單字 PPT	一字多義 PPT	單字填空 PPT	閱讀心智圖 PPT	閱讀策略 PPT
一年級	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ <b>NEW</b>	✓	✓ <b>NEW</b>	✓
二年級	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
三年級	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	



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**獨家** 為了每課文法設計題型、內容趣味豐富

★可進行成績分析，掌握學生程度



Wordwall

## 英語通APP

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- 新增單字遊戲，讓孩子在刺激趣味的遊戲中熟記單字
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NEW



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選題後  
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出卷流程貼心且周全



一站結合  
紙本與線上出題



題目放大  
容易檢視細節



805,334 題  
海量題庫任君挑選  
多樣題型選擇 | 依難易度選題



支援各類卷別下載  
題目卷 | 答案卷  
解析卷 | 作答紙

## 只需 6 步驟，出卷更簡易！

Step1

登入  
教師帳號

Step2

點擊  
我要出卷

Step3

選擇 學制、科目、  
類型及命題方式

Step4

選擇 範圍  
並開始選題

Step5

自訂 版面配置  
並 預覽 試卷

Step6

輸出考卷  
or 立即派卷



### 貼心功能，體貼老師教學需求

操作教學



獨家

### 範圍選擇廣泛，可跨冊出題 + 多元題型選擇

國中英語-電腦命題

範圍選擇 — 2 題型選擇 — 3 試題選擇 — 4 出題預覽 — 6 出卷完成

題型選擇

切換配題方式  題數與答數  難易度

順序	題型	已選題數	已選答數	難易度題數	每答分數	小計
☰	文法	--	--	易 <input type="checkbox"/> /1115 中 <input type="checkbox"/> /3406 難 <input type="checkbox"/> /330		0
☰	字彙選擇(應用字彙)	--	--	易 <input type="checkbox"/> /449 中 <input type="checkbox"/> /617 難 <input type="checkbox"/> /184		0
☰	閱讀測驗					

英語題庫大擴充：增加「單字」、「文法」、「閱讀」新題，題量與品質 UP!

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依照顏色區分，一次檢視全班各題答對率

- 左側欄位不只可單卷檢視全班平均作答時長、全班答對率，還可檢視單題選項的作答情形。
- 清楚且貼心的設計，幫助老師檢討測驗更便利。

OneExam

一、字彙選擇(按讀字彙) | 第1題

答對率 100% 答數 32/32 難易度 30%

答對率 100%

平均作答時長 00:04

選題人數 0

畫筆功能

獨家

附有畫筆功能，檢討測驗、畫記好幫手!

### 速測成績報表匯出

NEW

新增作答、交卷及總作答時間

測驗名稱	學制科目	測驗開始時間	測驗結束時間	交卷人數	操作	匯出成績	查看更多
20230202111學年度國中公民測驗	國中公民	2023-02-02 10:08	2023-02-03 10:08	3	匯出成績	查看更多	
20230201111學年度國中數學測驗	國中數學	2023-02-01 16:59	2023-02-02 16:59	0	匯出成績	查看更多	
		2023-02-01 16:56	2023-02-02 16:56	0	匯出成績	查看更多	
		2023-02-01 16:37	2023-02-02 16:37	0	匯出成績	查看更多	

可回頭檢視個別學生作答情況

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	學生座號	學生姓名	學生成績	開始作答時間	交卷時間	作答時間	學生連結			
2	14	曾美麗	8	08時00分(2023-02-23)	13時57分(2023-02-23)	0分鐘1秒	https://oneexam.oneclass.com.tw/97814164/111-2/14/%e			
3	21	王大明	7	08時00分(2023-02-23)	13時57分(2023-02-23)	0分鐘10秒	https://oneexam.oneclass.com.tw/97814164/111-2/21/%e			
4	33	陳小兵	7	08時00分(2023-02-23)	13時57分(2023-02-23)	0分鐘27秒	https://oneexam.oneclass.com.tw/97814164/111-2/33/%e			

D  
R  
E  
A

M

# 教學神隊友 輔助教材

類別	講義	講義
	學習標竿	點線面全方位評量講義
產品		
適用程度	中等以上	中等
重點特色	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① 文法重點補充完整</li> <li>② 演練試題份量符合會考命題趨勢</li> <li>③ 新增「<b>素養題</b>」<b>閱讀策略</b>與素養題演練</li> <li>④ 口說演練卷與聽力音檔線上下載</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① 單字、一字多義、文法重點整理均囊括</li> <li>② 演練題數適中，搭配時數，好運用</li> <li>③ 新增「<b>素養題</b>」<b>閱讀策略</b>與素養題演練</li> <li>④ 三次段考聽力卷與聽力音檔線上下載</li> </ul>

類別	學校專用卷			門市卷	南億出版
	A 卷	B 卷	C 卷	百分百評量卷	甲卷
產品					
適用程度	中等以上	中等	中偏易	中等	中等以上
重點特色	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① 依據「108 課綱」&amp;「最新教育會考題本」精神命題</li> <li>② 試題難易度分布由易到難，標「難」的試題附詳解</li> <li>③ A、B 卷設有閱讀測驗題組專用卷 3 回</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>④ A、B、C 卷設有聽力測驗 3 回</li> <li>⑤ 段考回<b>新增素養題專區</b>，訓練學生綜合分析能力</li> <li>⑥ 教用卷每回附有「解答小幫手」，方便考後檢討</li> </ul>	



### 薄講義

熊簡單

### 試題本

段考王

### 試題本

聽力王



中偏易

中等

中間偏易

- ① 份量適中輕薄好攜帶
- ② 精選重點，破解句型文法
- ③ 隨堂演練，打好基礎練習

- ① 彙整單字與重點文法，掌握精華
- ② 試題分布由易而難，逐步訓練
- ③ 全國段考精選，診斷學習成效

- ① 設計 40 類主題內容  
趣味化、實用化、多元化及生活化等主題
- ② 融入 45 種溝通功能  
日常交談、社交應對、教室用語等功能
- ③ 含括會考 3 大必考題型  
辨識句意、基本問答、言談理解 3 題型

### 復習講義

Level 1、2、3

### 主題書

上、下

超會考復習講義

百分百復習講義

Focus 閱讀素養力

TOP 閱讀素養題組



中等以上

中等

中等以上

中等

- ① 19 項議題選文結合多元文本
- ② 8 大領域融入最新時事
- ③ 16 種會考體裁仿真試題，講解如何破解各式體裁
- ④ 7 大解題策略
- ⑤ 各冊皆有**最新會考體裁**「資訊圖表 infographic」 **NEW**
- ⑥ 百分百復習講義設有「圖解文法」 **NEW**

- ① 符合 108 課綱精神 X 素養議題
- ② 19 項議題 X 多元體裁 X 閱讀策略

- ① 符合 108 課綱精神 X 素養議題
- ② 6 大主題 X 8 大領域 X 多元體裁

# 南一英語文法架構

## 您最熟悉的教學節奏

六冊文法以 **真實語境使用** 為基礎，  
並依 **文法相關性**、**教學份量**、**學習順序** 完整規劃。

B 1	教學份量	Starter	人稱代名詞主格、所有格和受格 用 What 詢問姓名或電話號碼	Starter 分量少，快速銜接國中小
	文法相關性	L1	be 動詞基本句型、be 動詞搭配形容詞 指示代名詞 this, that, these, those、名詞單複數	單複數一起學，概念學習最有效率
	真實語境使用	L2	Who 詢問身分或關係 Where ... from?、How old ...?	自我介紹句型完整學習，符合新綱真實語境精神
	教學份量	L3	祈使句	祈使句獨立一課，分量剛好
	真實語境使用	L4	疑問詞 Where 詢問位置、There is/are ...	There is/are 結合介系詞，符合真實生活語境
			L5	現在進行式、What time ...?
B 2		L6	助動詞 can 問句與答句	
		L1	現在簡單式 What day 問星期	do、does 分 2 課，各自搭配相關文法， 教學不混淆又有效益
		L2	現在簡單式（三單）天氣的問答法	
		L3	What's the date...?、疑問詞 when	
		L4	How many/much...? 詢問數量、Which 的用法	
	真實語境使用	L5	頻率副詞、How often...?	頻率副詞 + How often ... ?，符合真實生活語境
B 3	真實語境使用	L6	疑問詞 how 問路、問交通工具	交通工具 + 問路一起學，符合真實生活語境
	學習順序	L1	be 動詞過去式、規則動詞過去式 以疑問詞 what 為首的問句與答句	過去式完整出場，不跨冊有效學習 先學簡單的 be 動詞及規則動詞
	學習順序	L2	不規則動詞過去式 why、because 和 so 的用法	再學不規則動詞，觀念清楚，分量剛好
	學習順序	L3	過去進行式、when、before 和 after 的用法	最後再學過去進行式，完美收尾
	教學份量	L4	不定詞、動名詞當受詞 動詞 spend 表花費時間/金錢的用法	先學動名詞當受詞，再學當主詞，一課一重點 spend 花金錢/時間一起教，觀念更完整
	教學份量	L5	動名詞當主詞、it 當虛主詞 How long does it take...?	
教學份量	L6	未來式、cost/pay+ 金錢	cost + pay，花費用法完整呈現	

# B4

<p><b>文法相關性</b></p> <p><b>學習順序</b></p>	L1	形容詞比較級、原級 所有格代名詞	原級 → 比較級 → 最高級 形容詞相關用法一次學
<p><b>教學份量</b></p> <p><b>真實語境使用</b></p> <p><b>文法相關性</b></p>	L2	形容詞最高級、連綴動詞	
<p><b>學習順序</b></p>	L3	情狀副詞、副詞比較級、最高級 used to + 原形動詞	先學形容詞，再學副詞變化，學習順序 OK
<p><b>文法相關性</b></p>	L4	授予動詞 使役動詞	形容詞 → 副詞 → 動詞 → 代名詞 依詞性分段學習不混淆
<p><b>學習順序</b></p>	L5	不定代名詞、反身代名詞 代名詞 one / ones	
	L6	although, if 的用法、感官動詞	if, although 一起學，觀念最完整

# B5

<p><b>學習順序</b></p>	L1	現在完成式	學習過去分詞兩大主文法， 完整學習，建立正確觀念
<p><b>學習順序</b></p>	L2	被動語態	
<p><b>學習順序</b></p>	L3	過去分詞／現在分詞當形容詞 that 引導的名詞子句	再學過去分詞當形容詞的用法
	L4	wh- 名詞子句、wh- 名詞片語 whether/if 引導的名詞子句	
	L5	介系詞片語後位修飾 關係子句（一）：關代當主詞的形容詞子句	關代用法完整學習， 重點全整握
	L6	關係子句（二）：關代當受詞的形容詞子句 關係子句（三）：關係代名詞所有格 whose	

# B6

	L1	附加問句 both ... and ... 、 not only ... but also ... 、 either ... or ... 、 neither ... nor ...	全部時態學完再學 附加問句，也可減輕 B5 文法負擔
	L2	附和句 too ... to ... 、 so ... that ... when/while ...	一段完整收尾國中文法， 不心慌
	L3	複習現在完成式、比較級與最高級 複習被動語態	二段著重複習會考高頻文法
	L4	複習名詞、副詞、形容詞子句	



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