

UNIT 8
Jul. 20~21



20

本日課程進度



Lots to See at Chengcing Lake
夏日出遊趣 探訪澄清湖歷史人文風情

by Rebecca Miller

讀之前
想想看

Do you ever go to lakes? If so, what do you like about them? If not, why?

(Tanya and Monica are at Chengcing Lake¹, Kaohsiung (高雄澄清湖).)

Tanya: OK, we each have our tickets. Let's see Chengcing Lake.

Monica: Yes! This is **the largest** lake in Kaohsiung.

Tanya: Kaohsiung gets its **fresh water** from part of the lake.

Monica: Wow! Oh, look at the lake!

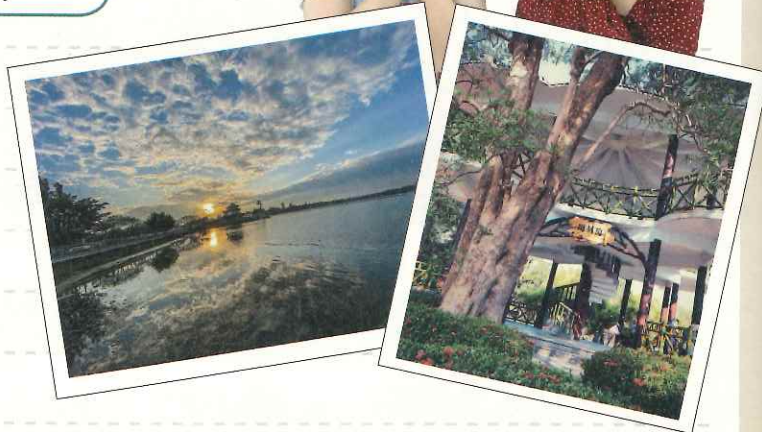
Tanya: Yes. This place is nice and **quiet**².

nine-turn bridge

九曲橋 [ˈnaɪnˈtʊn][brɪdʒ] 九曲橋



行人橋的一種，源自中國園林建築，turn 當名詞使用，有轉向、轉彎的意思。



(They walk along Chengcing Lake.)

Monica: Are you ready to see the **nine-turn bridge**? The bridge **connects to** Taur Ran Pavilion (陶然閣).

Tanya: Let's **go**!

(They walk on the bridge.)

Monica: Many Chinese **gardens**³ have nine-turn bridges. People can see different **views** from them.

Tanya: Yes, I can see the tall **buildings**⁴ all around Kaohsiung. ▶

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h.z.c.tw、tracy_971229、p12101203

Word Power

*表示國中小最基本之1200字

*1. **lake** [lek] *n.* 湖泊

My house is next to a **lake**, so I go swimming every weekend.

我家在一座湖旁邊，所以我每個週末都會去游泳。

*2. **quiet** [ˈkwaɪət] *adj.* (地方) 寧靜的；不熱鬧的

I like to go to the library during the day because it's **quiet**.

我喜歡在白天去圖書館，因為那裡很寧靜。

*3. **garden** [ˈɡɑːdn̩] *n.* 庭園；園林

Sally saw many trees and flowers at the **garden** in the park.

Sally 在這座公園的庭園裡看見了許多樹木和花朵。

4. **building** [ˈbɪldɪŋ] *n.* 建築物；房屋

This old **building** was a church 100 years ago. Now, it's a museum.

這棟古老的建築物 100 年前是一座教堂；現在，它是一座博物館。

怎麼說都不錯



這是高雄最大的湖泊。

- This is the largest lake in Kaohsiung.
- No lake in Kaohsiung is larger than this one.
- No other lake in Kaohsiung is as large as this one.

人們可以從九曲橋上看到不同的景色。



- People can see different views from them.
- It's possible to see different views from them.
- People can look out from them and see different views.

認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

- connect to sth [kəˈnekt] 連通到...
- view [vju] *n.* 景色；風景



Magic Box
找亮點

★ 形容詞最高級的用法

形容詞最高級規則及不規則變化如下：

一般形容詞	adj. -est	tall → tallest
形容詞字尾為 e *本課用法	adj. -st	large → largest
形容詞字尾為 y	adj. 去 y + iest	busy → busiest
形容詞字尾為「短母音 + 子音」	adj. 重覆子音字尾 + est	thin → thinnest
形容詞三個音節以上	most + adj.	delicious → most delicious
不規則變化		good → best bad → worst far → farthest/furthest little → least many/much → most

* S + beV + the + 形容詞最高級 + (N) + 比較範圍

• Olivia is **the tallest** girl in my class.

Olivia 是我們班上最高的女孩。

• My mom cooks **the most delicious** food in the world.

我媽煮的菜是全世界最好吃的。

★ **fresh water** *n.* 淡水

*這裡的 **fresh water** 指的是來自湖泊或河流等含鹽量低的淡水，海水之類的鹹水則稱為 **saltwater** [ˈsɒltˌwɔːtə]。

A lot of the world's **fresh water** comes from snow in the mountains.

世界上的淡水很多是來自高山融雪。

★ **go** 的字義辨異

去；出發 *本課用法	I need to go so I can catch the last bus home. 我必須要離開了，這樣我才可以趕上末班公車回家。
go + V-ing *表要去從事某種休閒活動，常見的有： go hiking/fishing/ swimming/ camping/ shopping...	Harper goes shopping with her friends every weekend. Harper 每個週末都會跟她的朋友們去逛街。
變得；變成 go + adj. *go 為連綴動詞，意近 become *常指不好的變化	When Ethan was 30, his hair started to go gray . Ethan 30 歲的時候頭髮開始變白。



讀之前
想想看

What's special about your town or city?

Monica: Now let's go to the Zhong Xing Pagoda (中興塔).

Tanya: How many **levels**¹ does it have?

Monica: It has seven levels and eight sides. The Chinese pagoda is **marvelous**².

Tanya: Let's **take photos** of the views from every level!



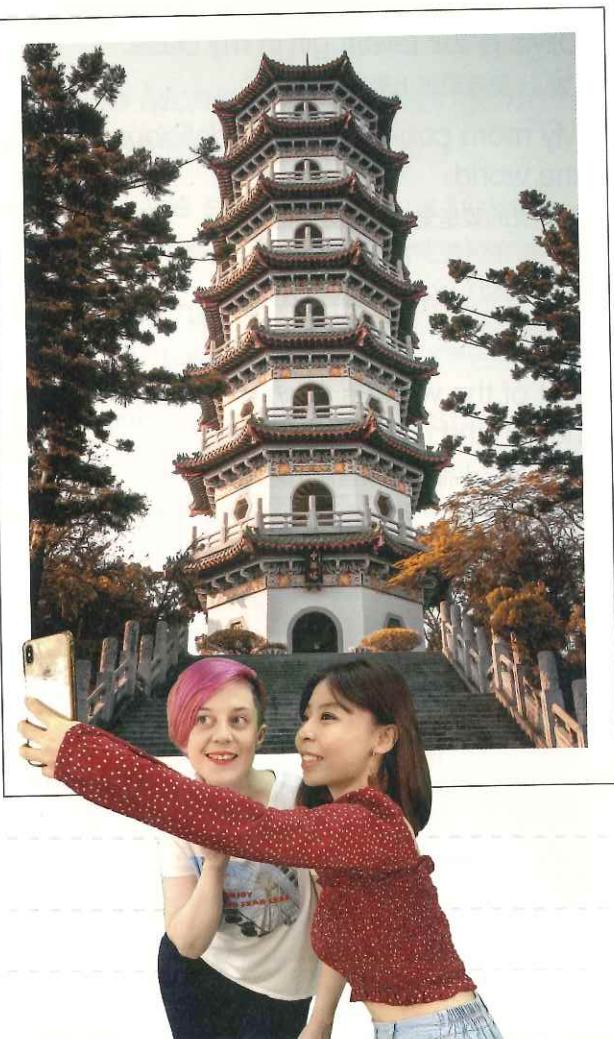
(They walk up the pagoda's **stairs**³.)

Monica: Next, let's visit Fuguo Island (富國島). It has **the same** name **as** a Vietnamese (越南的) island. Taiwan **built** it for General Huang Chieh (黃杰將軍).

Tanya: Oh, right! He **led** **soldiers**⁴ from China to Vietnam (越南) in 1949. Then they **retreated** to Taiwan.

Monica: We can walk on this bridge to get there.

Tanya: It's fun at Chengcing Lake! **A+**



認識字彙 (文章中畫底線字詞)

• pagoda [pə'gɒdə] n. 寶塔式建築

• retreat [rɪ'tri:t] v. 撤退

拍攝場地: h.z.c.tw、Flickr / 泥人、Jun Rue Ko

Word Power *表示國中小最基本之1200字

*1. **level** ['lɛv] n. (建築物的) 層

Women's shoes are on the third *level* of the department store. They're not on this floor.

女鞋區位在該百貨公司的3樓，它們不在這層樓。

2. **marvelous** ['mɑ:vʌs] adj. 令人驚嘆的；非常好的

Dennis had a *marvelous* party for his birthday this year. The music and food were great.

Dennis 今年生日舉辦了一個非常棒的派對，音樂和食物都很棒。

*3. **stairs** [stɜ:z] n. pl. 樓梯

Go up these *stairs* to get to Mr. Wang's classroom on the second floor.

走上樓梯就會到達王老師在2樓的教室。

*4. **soldier** ['sɒldʒə] n. 軍人；士兵

The *soldiers* returned home after the war. 那群士兵在戰爭結束後歸鄉。

怎麼說都不錯



我們幫每一層樓的景色都拍幾張照片吧。

- 1 Let's take photos of the views from every level!
- 2 We can take photos from each level!
- 3 Let's take pictures of the views from all levels!

這座島的名字跟越南的一座島同名。



- 1 It has the same name as a Vietnamese island.
- 2 It shares its name with a Vietnamese island.
- 3 There is a Vietnamese island with the same name.



★ **take photos/a photo of sth/sb phr.** 拍某物或某人的照片

The flowers were very pretty, so Layla *took* some *photos* of them.

這些花很美，所以 Layla 拍了些它們的照片。

★ **A + V/beV + the same + N + as + B + (aux./beV)...** A (有) 和 B 一樣的...

Louis has *the same* kind of car *as* Bethany (does).

Louis 擁有跟 Bethany 一樣的車種。

★ **一般動詞過去式不規則變化**

*英文中會在動詞改變形態來表示始於過去且結束於過去的事，這類動詞稱為過去式動詞。過去式動詞又分規則變化(字尾加上 ed)和不規則變化。以下為一些常見的不規則變化：

現在式	過去式	現在式	過去式
build	built	lead	led
	*本課用法		*本課用法
come	came	go	went
drink	drank	teach	taught
forget	forgot	draw	drew
read [rɪd]	read [rɛd]	hurt	hurt

• Zoey *read* her new book to a group of children this morning.

Zoey 今天早上對著一群孩子朗讀她的新書。

• You *forgot* your wallet? Don't worry. I'll pay for lunch.

你忘記帶你的錢包了？別擔心，我來付午餐錢。