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語言技巧教學之課室用語

For English teachers



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- Part 1 -

教授閱讀的用語

① 敘述主題及主旨

請掃描 QR-CODE
聽取音檔

編號	例句	中譯
1	I would like to know how much you already know about the topic today.	我想知道你們對今天的主題已經了解多少了。
2	The title of the lesson is the main topic.	本課的標題就是整篇的主題。
3	This word can describe the theme.	這個字就可以描述主題了。
4	(1) The main idea of the whole lesson is in the dialogue.	整課的重點就在對話中。
	(2) The main idea of the whole lesson is introduced in the dialogue.	
	(3) The key idea of the whole lesson is in the dialogue.	
	(4) The key idea of the whole lesson is introduced in the dialogue.	
5	(1) Read the instructions and see if you can identify the main idea.	先閱讀說明，看看你們是否能找出重點。
	(2) Read the instructions and see if you can find the main idea.	
6	Find the definition of the keywords, and you will figure out the theme.	找出關鍵字的定義，那你們就可以理解主題是什麼了。
7	What is the main idea of this chapter?	這一章的主旨是什麼？
8	Can you find the connection between the paragraphs?	你們可以找出這些段落之間的連結嗎？

9	(1) Can you tell me what the topic of this article is?	可以告訴我這篇文章的主題是什麼嗎？
	(2) Can you tell me what the topic of this reading is?	
10	Let's get started. The topic of today's class is cellphones.	我們開始吧。今日課程的主題是手機。
11	Today, we'll talk about a movie.	今天我們將討論一部電影。

② 複習內容

請掃描 QR-CODE 聽取音檔

編號	例句	中譯
1	(1) Now that you have finished the reading, tell me the main point.	既然你們已經讀完了這個部分，請告訴我重點是什麼。
	(2) Now that you have finished the reading, tell me what the main point is.	
2	Which paragraph has the most information?	哪一段提供最多的訊息？
3	(1) What are the people saying?	這些人所說的是什麼？
	(2) What are the people doing?	這些人所做的是什麼？
	(3) What are the people thinking?	這些人所想的是什麼？
4	The supporting point supports the main idea.	這個支持論點支持了這個主旨。
5	Give an example to back up this idea.	提供例子來支持這個想法。
6	Make a poster of … based on the reading passage.	根據這篇文章製作一張~的海報。
7	What's the difference between the structures of these two articles?	這兩篇文章的架構有何不同？
8	(1) First, we are going to play a	首先，我們要先來玩一個遊戲，會

	game that will use what you learned in the last period.	運用到上節課你們所學到的內容。
	(2) First, we are going to play a game that will use what you learned in the last class.	
9	Draw a mind map based on what you read.	根據你們所讀的內容，畫一張心智圖。
10	Does anyone remember what we learned in the previous classes?	有人記得前面幾節課我們學了些什麼嗎？
11	Where did we finish last time?	我們上次講到哪裡?
12	Let's do a quick review of what we learned in the last class!	我們很快地來複習一下上節課所學的東西！

③ 做練習

♫ 請掃描 QR-CODE 聽取音檔

編號	例句	中譯
1	Please come to the front and take a handout.	請到前面來拿一張講義。
2	I'm going to give you the text to read on your own.	我要會給你們一篇文章，請你們自己閱讀。
3	I'm going to give you three minutes to read the text, and then one minute to write a title. Your three minutes starts now.	我會給你們三分鐘閱讀文章、一分鐘寫出文章標題。現在三分鐘計時開始。
4	Are you going to read every word or just skim the text?	你們要讀每個字嗎？還是略讀了解文章大意就可以了呢？
5	Use complete sentences when you answer these questions.	用完整的句子回答這些問題。
6	You'll have three minutes to complete the unfinished sentences on the worksheet.	你們會有三分鐘的時間，把學習單上這些未完成的句子接著寫完。

7	These true and false exercises review the main points.	這些是非題能幫你們複習重點。
8	(1) This activity checks your reading comprehension of the key ideas. (2) This activity checks your reading understanding of the key ideas.	這個活動可以檢視你們是否理解到重點了。
9	(1) Paraphrase the main idea in the first paragraph in one sentence. (2) In your own words, use one sentence to state the main idea in the first paragraph.	請將第一段的主旨用一句話來重述。
10	Rewrite this long sentence and say it in a shorter and clearer way.	請將這句長句子改寫成簡短且清楚的句子。
11	In your sentences, use the vocabulary words in the reading.	將閱讀文章中的單字應用到你們的句子裡。
12	Use this idea in a new composition.	將這個想法用到新的作文裡。
13	Use your own words. Don't copy sentences from the textbook.	用自己的話來表達。不要抄課本裡面的句子。
14	You'll have three minutes to talk about these questions with your partner.	你們會有三分鐘和夥伴討論這些問題。
15	The time starts now.	現在計時開始。
16	What did your group talk about?	你們這一組討論了什麼呢？
17	I heard some really good answers. Let's check some of these good answers.	我聽到一些不錯的答案。我們來看看其中一些不錯的答案。
18	Later, I'll tell you the parts that you need to finish before the break.	我稍後會告訴你們下課前要完成的部分。
19	You are welcome to ask me for help if you have difficulty answering the questions.	當你們答題有困難時，歡迎問我問題。
20	Please turn to page 36. Let's have	請翻到第 36 頁，讓我們來做點練

	some practice.	習。
21	This practice can help you share your ideas about this article with one another.	這個練習可以幫助你們彼此分享對文章的看法。
22	(1) Check with your partner and see if they have the same answer as you.	和你們的夥伴對答案，看看彼此的答案是不是一樣的。
	(2) Check with your partner and see if their answer is the same as yours.	
	(3) Compare the answers with your partner.	和你們的夥伴對答案。
23	(1) In your mind, create a picture of the characters, settings, and events in the text.	在你們的腦海中，將文本中的角色、場景，和事件構成一幅圖片。
	(2) In your mind, create a picture of the roles, backgrounds, and events in the text.	
24	(1) Determine what you think will happen in the text. Use the title and illustration to help you.	利用文章標題和插畫，猜猜看文本中會發生什麼事。
	(2) Guess what will happen in the text by reading the title and looking at the pictures.	
	(3) Guess what will happen next.	猜猜看接下來會發生什麼事。
25	Underline the noun phrases in each sentence.	把每個句子的名詞片語畫底線。
26	It seems that these two groups have very different ideas about this article.	看來這兩組對這篇文章有很不一樣的看法。
27	Each group has to pick a paragraph and talk about its main idea with	每一組需要選一段，跟你們的組員討論主旨。記得，每一組都要選

	your group members. Remember, each group has to choose a different paragraph.	不同的段落。
28	Please tell me the main idea of this article.	請告訴我文章的主旨是什麼。
29	Time's up. Let's check the answers together.	時間到。我們一起來對答案吧。

④ 閱讀技巧

請掃描 QR-CODE
聽取音檔

編號	例句	中譯
1	(1) When you have time, review and preview more.	有時間的話，就多複習和預習。
	(2) When you have time, review backwards and preview forwards more.	
	(3) When you have time, do more review and preview.	
	(4) When you have time, do more looking backward and looking ahead.	
2	(1) Connect the content with what we have learned.	把文章內容和曾經學過的東西做連結。
	(2) Make a connection between the content and what we have learned.	
3	(1) Read on and see what will happen next.	往後讀，看接下來會發生什麼事情。
	(2) Read ahead and see what will happen next.	
4	(1) Consider the big idea of the	要思考整篇文章的全貌。

	article. (2) Consider the whole idea of the article.	
5	(1) Skimming means to go over the article quickly to get the basic idea. (2) Skimming means to look over the article quickly to get the basic idea.	略讀就是迅速瀏覽文章一遍，找出主旨是什麼。
6	Scanning means to look for certain information while reading through the text quickly.	瀏覽是快速讀過文本尋找特定的資訊。
7	(1) Searching means looking for one thing and skipping the rest. (2) Searching means looking for one thing and ignoring the rest. (3) Searching means looking for one thing and not paying attention to the rest.	訊息搜尋是尋找文本中的其中一個部分，省略其他的部分。
8	If you use reading skills correctly, you'll be able to read faster.	如果你們用對了閱讀技巧，你們就可以讀得更快。
9	You should read articles and books every day.	你們應該要每天讀文章及書籍。
10	Pay attention to the words in bold.	注意粗體字的部分。
11	Read the article several times.	這篇文章多讀幾次。
12	Read carefully and thoughtfully.	仔細且認真地閱讀。
13	(1) You should think of reading as a useful process because reading helps broaden your horizons. (2) You should think of reading as a useful process because reading helps open your eyes.	因為閱讀能夠幫助你們擴展視野，所以應該要將閱讀視為有用的歷程。

14	Practice makes perfect. As you read more, you will develop better reading skills.	熟能生巧。隨著你們閱讀量越來越多，你們的閱讀技巧也會提升。
15	Before you read the article, try to guess what this article is about based on its title.	在你們讀這文章前，先試著根據標題，猜猜看這是篇關於什麼的文章。
16	After reading the title, you have to come up with three questions you think the article will answer.	讀完標題後，必須想出三個你們認為文章內容能夠協助回答的問題。
17	Circle the words you don't know so that you can look them up in the dictionary later.	把不會的字圈起來，待會可以查字典。
18	(1) Please guess word meanings from the context. (2) Please make inferences from the context.	請由上下文線索猜字義/進行推論。
19	Highlight the parts that you think are important.	請把文章中你們覺得重要的地方標示出來。
20	(1) For the article you just read, try to tell the main idea in just one or two sentences. (2) For the article you just read, try to describe the main idea in just one or two sentences.	試著用一兩句話，說出/描述你們剛讀文章的主旨。
21	What is the conclusion of this passage?	這段文章的結論為何?
22	(1) What's the author's purpose in writing this text?	作者寫作的目的為何？
	(2) What is the author's tone? How do you know?	作者的語氣為何？你們從何得知？
	(3) What is the author's tone? What makes you think so?	

☐	(4) What is the author's attitude? How do you know?	作者的態度為何？你們從何得知？
☐	(5) What is the author's attitude? What makes you think so?	
☐	(6) What is the author's opinion? How do you know?	作者的意見為何？你們從何得知？
☐	(7) What is the author's opinion? What makes you think so?	

- Part 2 -

教授單字的用語

請掃描 QR-CODE
聽取音檔

① 教授單字用語

編號	例句	中譯
1	(1) This lesson has 15 vocabulary words.	這一課有 15 個單字。
	(2) This lesson has 15 items.	這一課有 15 個術語。
	(3) This lesson has 15 terms.	
2	(1) This word is really useful in daily life.	這個單字在我們日常生活中很實用。
	(2) This word is really useful in everyday life.	
3	What is the difference in meaning between the word “cow” and the word “ox”?	“cow”與“ox”，這兩個字的的差別在哪裡？
4	A cow is female, but an ox is male.	“cow”是母的，”ox”則是公的。
5	These words are all about animals.	這些單字都跟動物有關。
6	(1) Please take a look at the first word in the last line, “temperature.” This word means the amount of heat in a place or in the body.	請看到最後一行的第一個字“temperature”。這個字代表在一個地方或身體上所測得的熱度。
	(2) Please take a look at the first word in the last line, “temperature.” This word means the measured amount of heat in a place or in the body.	
7	Let’s learn some new words!	我們來學一些新單字吧！

8	(1) I'm going to teach you some more words about jobs.	我會多教一些關於工作的單字。
	(2) I'm going to teach you a few more words about jobs.	
9	We will learn how to say the names of these animals in English.	我們要學怎麼用英語稱呼這些動物。
10	How many syllables does this word have?	這個單字有多少音節？
11	(1) Let's go over the new vocabulary.	我們來溫習新單字。我們把這些單字唸一遍。
	(2) Let's review the new vocabulary.	我們來複習新單字。
	(3) Let's talk about the new vocabulary.	我們來討論新單字。
12	(1) The verb looks like this.	動詞是長得這樣子的。
	(2) The noun looks like this.	名詞是長得這樣子的。
	(3) The adjective looks like this.	形容詞是長得這樣子的。
	(4) The adverb looks like this.	副詞是長得這樣子的。
13	There are many more words in this chapter than there are in the previous chapter.	這一章的單字比前一章還要多很多。
14	Some nouns are countable, and some nouns are uncountable.	有些名詞是可數的，而有些名詞是不可數的。
15	Let's read the words one by one.	我們一個一個將單字唸出來。
16	Look at the words on the blackboard.	看黑板上的單字。
17	(1) There is a vocabulary box at the beginning of this lesson.	單字表在這一課開頭的地方。
	(2) There is a vocabulary box at the end of this lesson.	單字表在這一課結尾的地方。
18	(1) The vocabulary words are	這些單字是在閱讀內容中。

	contained in the reading.	
	(2) The vocabulary words are put in the reading.	
	(3) The vocabulary words are placed in the reading.	
19	I'll show you the differences between "this" and "that."	我要呈現"this"和"that"這兩個字的差別。
20	These are the words that I want you to look for in the text and find the meaning for.	這些是我要請你們在文本中尋找的單字，而且你們還要找出這些單字的意義。
21	This is a business term.	這是一個商業術語。
22	We usually use this word to talk about old people.	我們通常用這個字來形容老人。
23	Write down this word in your textbook.	在你們課本上寫下這個單字。
24	You have to tell the differences between similar words.	你們要分辨相似字的差別。
25	Don't put stress on the wrong syllable.	不要在錯誤的音節上發出重音。
26	(1) What is the synonym of …?	…的同義字是什麼？
	(2) What is the antonym of …?	…的反義字是什麼？
27	Over 60 percent of all English words have Greek or Latin roots.	超過百分之六十的英文字彙擁有希臘文或拉丁文字根。
28	Reading helps make your vocabulary bank larger.	閱讀能幫助增加你們的字彙量。
	(1) Draw a word map in your notebook.	
29	(2) Draw a word web in your notebook.	在筆記本當中畫出一個單字網絡圖。
	(3) Draw a word tree in your notebook.	
30	This word usually appears in the	這個字通常以複數的形式出現。

	plural form.	
31	Let's browse through all the vocabulary first, and then I will introduce them one by one.	我們先瀏覽過全部的單字，我稍後會一一介紹。
32	(1) We're going to play a memory matching game. What you have to do is match the pictures and their spellings.	我們要來玩一個記憶配對的遊戲。你們要做的就是，將圖片和對應單字的拼字配對在一起。
	(2) We're going to play a memory matching game. What you have to do is <u>to</u> match the pictures and their spellings.	
33	Let's see how we can use these words in sentences.	讓我們看看我們該如何把這些單字運用在句子中。
34	Remember to fill in the blanks on your vocabulary worksheet.	記得在你們的單字學習單空格中填入答案。
35	Let's play Quizlet to check how much vocabulary we remember.	我們玩 Quizlet 來測試我們還記得多少單字。

② 字首、字根、和字尾

♫ 請掃描 QR-CODE 聽取音檔

編號	例句	中譯
1	(1) One way to understand new words is to consider <u>the "word formation</u>."	一個認識新單字的方式就是「<u>構詞法</u>」。
	(2) One way to understand new words is to consider <u>how words are made up</u>.	
2	(1) Prefixes are the parts of words that go at the front.	字首是字開頭的部分。
	(2) The "root" is the main meaning	字根是單字最主要的意義，通常

	and is usually in the middle.	是放在中間。
	(3) A suffix is the part of a word that goes at the end.	字尾是放在單字末端的部分。
3	Here is a list of prefixes and suffixes.	這是字首和字尾的表格。
4	Here is a way of breaking down words with more than one syllable.	這是拆解多音節字的方法。
5	(1) Take a look at the words “telephone, television, and telemedicine.” Do you find anything in common?	看一下“telephone、television、telemedicine”這些單字。有發現這些單字有哪些相同之處嗎？
	(2) Take a look at the words “telephone, television, and telemedicine.” Do you see anything in common?	

③ 做單字筆記

請掃描 QR-CODE
聽取音檔

編號	例句	中譯
1	Copy down these words before I erase them.	在我擦掉這些單字之前，先抄下來。
2	Write down these words and meanings in your notebook.	把這些單字和定義寫在筆記本上。
3	(1) For your homework, please write sentences with these vocabulary words.	你們的回家作業就是用這些字彙造句。
	(2) For your homework, please write sentences using these vocabulary words.	
4	(1) Find the collocations for these words.	找出這些單字的搭配詞。
	(2) What words are often used	那些字常常跟這些字搭配呢？

	together with these words?	
5	(1) Find out the derivations for these words.	找出這些單字的衍生字。
	(2) What are some words that come from these words?	那些字是源於這些字呢？

④ 字彙練習

請掃描 QR-CODE
聽取音檔

編號	例句	中譯
1	You'll see some questions on the back of the paper.	在紙的背面，你們會看到有一些問題。
2	Here are 10 sentences. Fill in the correct words.	總共有十個句子，請把正確的單字填進去。
3	(1) Choose the appropriate words.	請選適合的單字。
	(2) Choose the correct words.	請選正確的單字。
4	(1) Check the verb forms for tense.	請檢查動詞的時態。
	(2) Check the verb forms for number.	請檢查動詞的單複數型。
	(3) Check the verb forms for voice.	請檢查動詞的語態(主動或被動)。
5	(1) Make sure your nouns are in the singular form.	確定你們的名詞用的是單數型態。
	(2) Make sure your nouns are in the plural form.	確定你們的名詞用的是複數型態。
6	Please do question No. 1.	請做第一題。
7	Look for the vocabulary words in the dialogue.	尋找對話中的單字。
8	Who wants to join the spelling bee	誰想參加下週的拼字比賽？

	competition next week?	
9	Everyone needs to tell me one kind of flower before you sit down.	在坐下前，每個人都得告訴我一種花的名稱。
10	Now you'll see some animals having a dialogue with one another. Please use the words you just learned to help them complete the dialogue.	接下來會看到動物們跟彼此對話。請用你們剛學到的單字，幫助它們完成對話中的空格。
11	(1) Each group has to come up with as many sentences as they can, using the words we just learned. (2) Each group has to think of as many sentences as they can, using the words we just learned.	每一組要盡可能地用剛剛學到的單字來造句，造越多越好。
12	Please come up to the stage and read your sentences to the class.	請到台前，把你們的句子唸給全班聽。
13	The volunteer has to act out the word on the sheet for your classmates to guess.	自願的人需用比手畫腳的方式演出表上的單字，讓同學們猜猜看是什麼單字。

- Part 3 -

教授文法的用語

請掃描 QR-CODE
聽取音檔

① 解釋文法重點

編號	例句	中譯
1	(1) Let's start with the parts of speech.	我們就從詞類開始吧。
	(2) Let's start with sentence patterns.	我們就從句型開始吧。
	(3) Let's start with the first point.	我們就從第一點開始吧。
2	This grammar point is a basic rule.	這個文法重點是基本規則。
3	This is just one use [of…]	這只是一個…的用法。
4	Look at these sentences. In what situation do we use the given sentence pattern?	看一下這些例句。在什麼情況/語境下會用到這個句型呢？
5	There are two sentence patterns in this part.	這一部分有兩個句型。
6	(1) Pattern A starts with the subject.	這個句型是用主詞開頭。
	(2) Pattern A starts with the verb.	這個句型是用動詞開頭。
7	There are three main verb tenses in English: present, past and future.	英文動詞有三個主要的動詞時態：現在式、過去式，及未來式。
8	There is an "s" at the end of these words, which means they are plural nouns.	這些字彙的結尾都有"s"，意味著它們是複數名詞。
9	The grammar point of this lesson is in the sentences here.	這課的文法重點就在這幾個句子之中。

② 文法與用法例句

請掃描 QR-CODE
聽取音檔

編號	例句	中譯
1	There is one example of each variation in the book.	書中每種變化都有一個範例。
2	Let's read the example sentences aloud.	我們一起把例句大聲唸出來。
3	(1) The verb changes when used in this way.	這樣用的時候，動詞會變化。
3	(2) The noun changes when used in this way.	這樣用的時候，名詞會變化。
3	(3) The part of speech changes when used in this way.	這樣用的時候，詞性會變化。
4	You cannot use that form in this context.	依照上下文，你們不能使用那樣的形態。
5	(1) The word changes like this.	單字要這樣變化。
5	(2) The phrase changes like this.	片語要這樣變化。
6	(1) See the arrow which shows how the word changes.	依照箭頭看單字會如何變化。
6	(2) Notice the arrow which shows how the word changes.	
7	Let's check the word from the chart.	我們來看表格中的單字。
8	Let's look at the example over here.	我們來看這個例子。
9	Let's put the situation into a sentence.	我們把這個情境放到句子裡來看。
10	Let's use this structure. Then your sentence will read like this.	我們來用這個結構，句子讀起來就會變成這樣。
11	Let's combine the two sentences with this conjunction.	我們用連接詞將這兩個句子串聯起來。

12	Let's substitute this sentence with …	我們用…來取代這個句子。
13	What do you notice about the verb tenses in blue?	從被註記成藍色的動詞時態中，你們注意到了什麼？
14	Take a look at the words "cats, dogs, rabbits, and birds." Can you see anything different from the words we learned before?	看一下「貓、狗、兔子、鳥」(複數形式)這些單字。你們有發現這些單字跟我們上次所學的單字，有哪些不一樣的地方嗎？

③ 文法練習

請掃描 QR-CODE
聽取音檔

編號	例句	中譯
1	(1) Here we will fill in each blank according to the context of the sentence. (2) Here we will complete each blank according to the context of the sentence.	在這裡，我們要依照整句話的上下文來做填空。
2	(1) Now you have to rewrite the sentences by changing the order. (2) Now you have to reorganize the sentences by changing the order.	你們現在要調換順序來重組句子。
	(3) Unscramble these sentences. Rearrange the words to create correct sentences.	請重組句子。重新排列單字來造正確的句子。
3	Everybody has to fill in each blank with the appropriate form.	在空格中填寫適當的型式。
4	(1) Work with your partner and compare the different types of declarative sentences.	和夥伴一起討論，比較不同種類的直述句。

	(2) Work with your partner and compare the different types of interrogative sentences.	和夥伴一起討論，比較不同種類的疑問句。
	(3) Work with your partner and compare the different types of imperative sentences.	和夥伴一起討論，比較不同種類的祈使句。
	(4) Work with your partner and compare the different types of exclamatory sentences.	和夥伴一起討論，比較不同種類的感嘆句。
5	You used the wrong tense.	你時態用錯了。
6	The pattern for the present progressive tense is add –ing to the verb “to be.”	現在進行式的句型是 be 動詞加 ing。
7	(1) The article is missing.	你漏掉冠詞了。
	(2) You left out the article.	
8	You forgot the prepositions.	你忘了介系詞。
9	(1) The relative pronoun in the sentence works as the subject, so you can’t take it away.	關係代名詞在這句話中的功能是主詞，所以不能省略。
	(2) The relative pronoun in the sentence serves as the subject, so you can’t leave it out.	
	(3) The relative pronoun in the sentence functions as the subject, so you can’t take it away.	
10	Let’s take a look at more examples.	我們來看看更多例子吧。
11	When do we use this sentence pattern?	我們什麼時候使用這個句型？
12	How do we make a yes-no question?	我們要怎麼造 Yes/ No (疑)問句？
13	What form of the verb is that?	這個動詞是用什麼形式？

④ 練習活動

請掃描 QR-CODE
聽取音檔

編號	例句	中譯
1	(1) Let's practice finding compound-complex structures.	我們來練習找出複合句。
	(2) Let's practice identifying compound-complex structures.	
	(3) Let's practice finding complements.	我們來練習找出補語。
	(4) Let's practice identifying complements.	
	(5) Let's practice finding compound sentences.	我們來練習找出合句。
	(6) Let's practice identifying compound sentences.	
	(7) Let's practice finding complex sentences.	我們來練習找出複句。
	(8) Let's practice identifying complex sentences.	
2	We are going to tell the difference between transitive and intransitive verb forms.	我們要分辨及物動詞和不及物動詞的差別。
3	It's time to practice recognizing prepositional phrases and their objects.	現在來練習找出介系詞片語和受詞。
4	(1) Now we will practice using linking verbs.	現在我們要練習使用連綴動詞。
	(2) Now we will practice using action verbs.	現在我們要練習使用一般動詞。
	(3) Now we will practice using auxiliary verbs.	現在我們要練習使用助動詞。

☐	(4) Now we will practice using irregular verbs.	現在我們要練習使用不規則動詞。
5 ☐	(1) This activity focuses on forming plurals.	這個活動著重在複數的構成。
☐	(2) This activity focuses on forming possessives.	這項活動著重在所有格的構成。
☐	(3) This activity focuses on forming relative pronouns.	這項活動著重在關係代名詞的構成。
☐	(4) This activity focuses on forming reflexive pronouns.	這項活動著重在反身代名詞的構成。

- Part 4 -

口說練習/會話的用語

請掃描 QR-CODE
聽取音檔

① 口說練習/會話用語

編號	例句	中譯
1	Repeat after me.	跟著我唸。
2	Great job on finishing reading the text! You all spoke very well!	文本唸得很好！你們都講得很棒！
3	Listen and then repeat.	先聽，再跟著唸。
4	(1) Speak louder.	大聲一點。
	(2) Speak a little more quickly.	說快一點。
	(3) Speak a little more slowly.	說慢一點。
5	If you don't understand some of the words here, don't worry. The focus for today's class is on your pronunciation.	如果這裡有些字你們不認識，別擔心，今日課程的重點是發音。
6	Together with your partner, please fill in the information gap.	請和你們的夥伴一起完成資訊互補活動的內容。
7	You are required to give an oral presentation about …	你需要做一次關於…的口頭報告。
8	Here is the rubric for the oral presentation.	這是口頭報告的評量指標。
9	When you're learning the pronunciation of these words, it's very important to listen carefully and repeat after the teacher.	當你們在學這些字的發音時，仔細聽及重複老師所講的話是非常重要的。
10	(1) All vowels are voiced. All diphthongs are voiced.	所有的母音都是有聲的。所有的雙母音/雙元音都是有聲的。子音包括

	Consonants can be voiced or unvoiced.	有聲子音及無聲子音。
□	(2) All vowels are voiced. All diphthongs are voiced. Consonants can be <u>either</u> voiced or unvoiced.	
11□	To make this sound, the jaw drops, and the tongue moves back. The tip of the tongue doesn't touch anything.	為了發出這個音，下巴需要往下，舌頭得往後。舌尖不要得碰到任何東西。
12□	When this vowel is followed by the consonant "r," its pronunciation changes.	當這個母音接在子音"r"後面的時候，發音就會改變。
13□	We're going to learn how to pronounce "aw" as in "law. "	我們要來學如何發"law"這個字中"aw"部分的發音。
14□	When you finish introducing yourself to your partners, you can sit down.	當你們向夥伴介紹完自己後，就可以坐下了。
15□	Find your seats based on the seating plan. Let's start with an icebreaker.	根據座位表，找到你們的座位。我們來玩破冰遊戲吧。
16□	All of the staff and students in our school will attend the rehearsal for our English drama contest. So, please try to do your best.	全校師生都會參與這場英語話劇比賽彩排，所以請試著拿出你們最好的表現。
□ 17	(1) Please note that the rehearsal for our English drama contest scheduled for Wednesday, May 27 will now be held on Thursday, May 28 due to a scheduling conflict.	請注意，由於學校行程撞期，本來訂於 5/27 星期三的英語話劇比賽彩排將改期至 5/28 星期四。
□	(2) Please note that the rehearsal for our English drama contest scheduled for Wednesday, May	

	27 will now be held on Thursday, May 28 due to a scheduling conflict of the school.	
18	Our English drama contest this year has been canceled.	我們今年的英語話劇比賽取消了。
19	Can you read the question out loud?	大家可以大聲唸這個問題嗎？
20	Don't be afraid of making mistakes when you speak English. Practice makes perfect!	講英語時，別害怕犯錯。熟能生巧嘛！
21	Speak English more often so that you can speak English more fluently.	多講英語，你們的英語口說才會變得更流暢。
22	(1) Read the word twice.	把這個字唸兩次。
	(2) Read the words clearly.	清楚把字唸出來。
	(3) Try to say this word.	試著把這個字唸出來。
	(4) Try to pronounce this word.	試著把這個字的發音唸出來。
23	Use this word in a sentence.	用這個字造句。
24	Work with your partner. One of you will play role A, and one of you will play role B.	和你們的夥伴合作練習。一個人扮演 A 角色，一個人扮演 B 角色。
25	After two minutes, you are going to change roles.	兩分鐘之後，要交換角色。
26	Sorry, I didn't catch that. Could you repeat a little louder, please?	抱歉，我沒聽清楚你說什麼。你可以大聲點，再說一次嗎？
27	(1) Your English speaking has <u>become a lot better</u> this year.	你們的英語口說能力在這一年中進步了非常多。
	(2) Your English speaking <u>ability</u> has <u>improved a lot</u> this year.	
28	Each one of you has to read a sentence in this paragraph.	每個人都要唸出這個段落裡的一句話。
29	Each correct answer scores one point.	每個正確的解答可以贏得一分。
30	Interview your classmates.	採訪你們的同學。

31	Discuss the following questions with your team members.	跟你們的組員討論以下的問題。
32	Work in small groups. Share your experiences as second language learners.	現在進行小組活動。分享你們作為第二外語學習者的經驗。
33	(1) What kinds of topics are you all interested in talking about with your partners?	你們和夥伴會對討論什麼樣的話題感興趣呢？
	(2) What kinds of topics are you all interested in discussing with your partners?	
34	How much time do you need to talk with your partners?	你們跟夥伴討論需要多久的時間？
35	If anyone knows the English word for this object, please raise your hand and tell me what it is.	如果有任何人知道這個東西的英文，請舉手，告訴我是什麼。
36	I'll randomly pick some people to answer my questions.	我要隨機選一些人來回答我的問題。
37	I am going to show you some pictures, give you a scenario, and have you answer my questions.	我要讓你們看一些圖片，給你們一個情境，然後你們要回答我的問題。
38	This is the end of our activity today. Please stop sharing!	我們今天的活動到此結束。分享活動請結束！
39	Talk in your group for three minutes, and then I'll ask one group to share their answers with us. Your three minutes starts now.	小組討論三分鐘。我等下會要一組跟我們分享他們的答案。三分鐘，現在開始計時。
40	What do you see in the picture?	你們在圖片中看到了什麼？
41	From your discussion earlier, what did you learn from your partner?	從稍早的討論中，你們從夥伴那邊學到了什麼呢？
42	Each group has to offer me two pieces of advice.	每一組要給我兩個建議。
43	Form 6 lines of 5-6 in the middle of	大家在教室中央排出六個直排，每

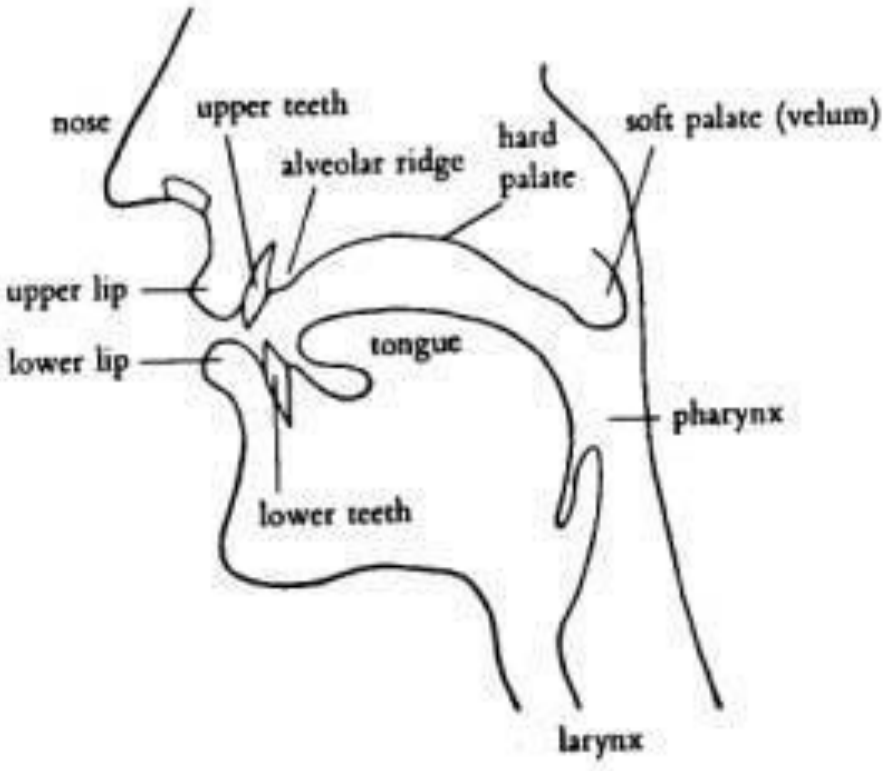
	the classroom. When you finish forming the lines, turn and face the person in the line next to you. Share your favorite animal with that person. You have two minutes to do this. When the two minutes are up, one line moves back one spot, so that everyone gets a new partner.	一排有五到六個人。當你們排好後，轉身面對你們身旁另一直排的人。接著，跟你們面對面的夥伴分享你們最喜歡的動物。每一組有兩分鐘的時間分享。兩分鐘一到，某一排的人必須向後移一個位置。這樣一來，你們會有新的夥伴繼續跟你們分享。
44	Group 1, you will play role A. Groups 2 and 3, you will play role B. Group 4, you are role C. Is everyone clear on which part they will be reading aloud?	第一組，你們扮演 A 角色。第二組和第三組，你們扮演 B 角色。第四組，你們扮演 C 角色。大家都清楚自己要唸哪個部分了嗎？
45	Tell your partner about what you saw.	告訴你們的夥伴看到了什麼。

② 教發音時，常提及之器官構造名稱

請掃描 QR-CODE
聽取音檔

編號	英文名稱	中譯
1	nose	鼻子
2	(1) upper lip	上唇
	(2) lower lip	下唇
3	(1) upper teeth	上排牙齒
	(2) lower teeth	下排牙齒
4	alveolar ridge	齒齦
5	tongue	舌頭
6	hard palate	硬顎
7	(1) soft palate	軟顎
	(2) velum	
8	pharynx	咽
9	larynx	喉頭

(器官構造之對應部位，可參考下圖)



References: http://www.personal.rdg.ac.uk/~llsroach/phon2/artic-basics.htm

- Part 5 -

聽力活動的用語

請掃描 QR-CODE
聽取音檔

編號	例句	中譯
1	Listen and draw.	根據聽到的音檔內容畫圖。
2	(1) Listen and check the correct answer.	聽音檔，然後勾選正確的答案。
	(2) Listen and find the correct picture.	聽音檔，然後選出正確的圖片。
	(3) Listen again and fill in the gaps.	再聽一次，然後將答案填入空格。
3	Listen to the song and fill in the blanks.	聽這首歌，然後將答案填入填空格。
4	(1) Listen to the sound.	聽這個聲音。
	(2) Listen to the stress.	聽這個重音。
	(3) Listen to the pronunciation.	聽這個發音。
5	(1) Let's listen for the gist.	聽音檔，找出主旨。
	(2) Let's listen for the specific information.	聽音檔，找出特定的資訊。
	(3) Let's listen for the details.	聽音檔，找出細節。
6	Listen to these two words. (Play the audio file) Can you tell the difference between them?	聽聽這兩個字。(播放語音檔)你們可以分辨它們的不同處嗎？
7	(1) We are going to listen to the tape.	我們要來聽錄音帶。
	(2) We are going to listen to the CD.	我們要來聽 CD。
	(3) We are going to listen to the DVD.	我們要來聽 DVD。
	(4) We are going to watch the video.	我們要來看影片。

8	(1) This is a listening comprehension activity.	這是聽力練習的活動。
	(2) This is an activity for listening practice.	
9	(1) What is the short talk mainly about?	這段簡短談話主要是關於什麼？
	(2) What is the passage about?	這段短文是關於什麼？
	(3) What is the dialogue about?	這段對話是關於什麼？
10	(1) Can you hear that stress?	你們能聽到這個重音嗎？
	(2) Can you hear each syllable?	你們能聽到每個音節嗎？
11	Do you want me to play it again?	大家希望我再播一次嗎？
12	(1) The emphasis is on the first syllable of the word.	重音在單字的第一個音節。
	(2) The stress is on the beginning of the word.	重音在單字開始的音節。
	(3) The stress is at the beginning of the word.	
	(4) The emphasis is on the beginning of the word.	
	(5) The emphasis is at the beginning of the word.	
13	(1) This is a falling tone.	音調下降。
	(2) This is a rising tone.	音調上升。
14	The comedy you just watched is called “Friends.” It is a story about six friends living in Manhattan, a part of New York City.	你們剛剛看的喜劇叫做六人行。內容是關於六個好朋友之間的故事，他們都是住在紐約曼哈頓。
15	Turn up the volume just enough so that you can listen comfortably.	調大到適當的音量，這樣你們聽起來會比較舒服。
16	American pronunciation is different from British pronunciation.	美式發音和英式發音不一樣。

☐	(1) Drawing mind maps when you listen to speeches will help you organize your thoughts.	聽演講時畫心智圖能夠協助你們組織想法。
17☐	(2) Drawing mind maps when you listen to speeches will give you clear ideas.	聽演講時畫心智圖能夠讓你們的想法更清楚。
☐	(3) Drawing mind maps when you listen to speeches will make your thoughts clear.	
☐	(1) Listening to English podcasts can help improve your English listening skills.	聽英文播客可以提升你們的英語聽力。
18		
☐	(2) Listening to English podcasts can help you sharpen your English listening ability.	
19☐	Put on your earphones.	帶上你們的耳機。
20☐	If you don't follow what I say within three seconds, you're out!	三秒鐘內，如果你們沒跟著我的指令，你們就出局了。
21☐	Now we're going to listen to a short part of the song.	現在我們要聽這首歌的一小段。
22☐	I will be reading the dialogue to you first, so listen carefully.	我要先唸一段對話，仔細聽。
23☐	I'll play the conversation. Please listen to it.	我將播一段對話，請聽。

- Part 6 -

寫作活動的用語

請掃描 QR-CODE
聽取音檔

① 教授寫作用語

編號	例句	中譯
1	(1) You will need to complete one writing task.	你們需要完成一項寫作的任務。
	(2) You will need to finish one writing task.	
2	You will be given a task based on some graphical or pictorial information.	你們需要根據一些圖表或圖片的資訊來完成這個任務。
3	(1) You are expected to write a descriptive report of at least 120 words using the information provided.	請根據所提供的資訊，寫一篇至少 120 字的描述報告。
	(2) You are expected to write a descriptive report of at least 120 words based on the information provided.	
4	(1) You are expected to produce an argument essay.	請寫出一篇議論文。
	(2) You are expected to produce an expository essay.	請寫出一篇說明文。
	(3) You are expected to produce a narrative essay.	請寫出一篇敘事文。
	(4) You are expected to produce a descriptive essay.	請寫出一篇描述文。
5	Where are your examples to support your points?	你們用來支持論點的例子在哪裡?

6	(1) Please use graphic organizers to organize your ideas.	請用圖像組織圖來組織你們的想法。
	(2) Please use graphic organizers to organize your information.	請用圖像組織圖來組織你們的資訊。
	(3) Please use outlines to organize your ideas.	請用大綱來組織你們的想法。
	(4) Please use outlines to organize your information.	請用大綱來組織你們的資訊。
7	(1) You need to support the thesis statement you express by providing examples.	你們需要提供例子來支持提出的段落主題。
	(2) You need to support the opinion you express by providing examples.	你們需要提供例子來支持提出的想法。
	(3) You need to support the main idea you express by providing examples.	你們需要提供例子來支持提出的段落主旨。
	(4) You need to support the topic sentence you express by providing examples.	你們需要提供例子來支持提出的主題句。
8	(1) Make up a new sentence by using the words we just learned.	用剛學的單字來造個新句子。
	(2) Make up a new sentence by using the words we are learning.	
	(3) Make up a new sentence by using the grammar we just learned.	用剛學的文法來造個新句子。
	(4) Make up a new sentence by using the grammar we are learning.	
	(5) Make up a new sentence by using the ideas we just learned.	用剛學的想法來造個新句子。

▭	(6) Make up a new sentence by using the ideas we are learning.	
9▭	This sentence is grammatically correct, but it does not make sense.	這個句子文法正確，但沒有任何的意義。
10 ▭	(1) This word cannot be used in this way.	這個字不能這樣用。
▭	(2) This phrase cannot be used in this way.	這個片語不能這樣用。
11 ▭	(1) You need to rephrase it in order to say it correctly.	你要改寫句子才會對。
▭	(2) You need to rewrite this sentence to make it correct.	
12 ▭	(1) This reflection is so nicely written and structured.	這份心得做的很棒，也統整的很好。
▭	(2) This reflection is well-written.	
13 ▭	(1) There is a problem with the verb conjugation.	你們動詞變化的用法有問題。
▭	(2) There is a problem with the verb forms.	你們動詞型態的用法有問題。
14 ▭	(1) We will discuss the use of verb forms.	我們要討論一下動詞型態的用法。
▭	(2) We will talk about the use of verb forms.	
15 ▭	(1) Start by outlining what you want to say.	一開始先提出綱要，列出你們想說的內容。
▭	(2) Start by giving the main points of what you want to say.	一開始先提供你們想說的內容重點。
16 ▭	(1) Try to write down each section separately.	分別寫下每一個部分。
▭	(2) Try to write down each part separately.	
17▭	Look for the connections as you edit	編排段落時，要找出每段的連結。

	your paragraphs.	
18	(1) Emphasize the connections between ideas with transitional signals.	用轉折詞強調每個想法之間的連接。
	(2) Emphasize the connections between ideas with transitional words.	
	(3) Point out the connections between ideas with transitional signals.	
	(4) Point out the connections between ideas with transitional words.	
	(5) Highlight the connections between ideas with transitional signals.	
	(6) Highlight the connections between ideas with transitional words.	
19	(1) Check all your work for spelling, grammar, and punctuation errors.	校對整篇作品，找出拼字、文法、和標點符號的錯誤。
	(2) Check all your work for spelling, grammar, and punctuation mistakes.	
20	(1) Begin by creating a thesis statement, which should tell your reader the purpose of your essay.	用主旨句作為文章的開端，在主旨句中，你要告訴讀者你這篇文章的目的。
	(2) Begin by creating a topic sentence. In it, you should tell readers the purpose of this reading. In other words, tell	用主題句作為文章的開端，在主題句中，你要告訴讀者你這篇文章的目的。也就是說，要告訴讀

	your readers what this reading is for.	者這篇文章的寫作目的是為了什麼。
21	Here's a sample outline.	這裡有一個大綱的範本。
22	Begin by brainstorming. Relax your mind and write down what you are thinking.	先腦力激盪，冷靜下來，想到什麼就寫什麼。
23	Before you begin writing, create an outline of your composition.	在你們開始寫作前，先把作文大綱列出來。
24	This is a nice piece of writing.	這是一篇很不錯的文章。
25	Can you give specific details to show what you mean here?	你們可以提供細節來表達這裡的意思嗎？
26	Can you rewrite this sentence?	你們可以重寫這個句子嗎？
27	Replace each underlined word by using a word with the same meaning from the word box.	把畫底線的字用單字表中的同義字來取代。
28	(1) Write down a summary of the article in about 200 words. (2) Write down a summary of the reading in about 200 words.	用大約 200 字來寫出這篇文章的摘要。
29	Write a summary of this news report.	寫這則新聞的摘要。
30	Combine these two sentences into one sentence.	將兩個句子結合成一句。
31	(1) Talk about the meaning of this word.	討論一下這個字的意思。
	(2) Discuss briefly the meaning of this word.	簡單討論一下這個字的意思。
32	Describe this picture by using the words in the list.	使用表格中的動詞來描述這張圖片。
33	Choose an object and write a short paragraph about it.	選一個物品，並寫一篇關於這個物品的短文。
34	When you finish your paragraph,	當你們寫完短文後，與一個同學

	exchange it with a classmate. Correct each other's mistakes before giving it to your teacher.	交換看。在交給老師之前，先修正彼此的錯誤。
35	Try to write 100 words in 10 minutes.	試著在 10 分鐘內寫 100 個單字。
36	Write whatever comes into your mind. Write as quickly as possible.	寫下任何你們想到的事物。寫越快越好。
37	Write a paragraph on one of the given topics.	根據一個指定主題，寫一篇短文。
38	Make sure that you hand in the report before the due date.	確保你們在截止日期前把報告交上來。
39	Each work should include a word count.	每份交上來的作業須註記字數。
40	(1) The minimum and maximum word limits for the assignment appear at the end of the assignment. (2) The minimum and maximum word limits for the homework appear at the end of the homework.	這份作業的最少字數和最多字數，要註記在這份作業單的底部。
41	(1) Everyone needs to find a partner to proofread their essay. (2) Everyone needs to find a partner to proofread their writing.	每個人都需要找一個夥伴來校對你們的文章。
42	Try to paraphrase this sentence.	試著將這句話換句話說。
43	Write a short story by using the words you just learned in this lesson.	用我們這節課剛學到的單字來寫一篇短篇故事。
44	We call this kind of sentence an imperative sentence.	我們稱這類的句子叫做「祈使句」。

45	(1) Now that you have finished writing the card, place it with the date side up.	現在你們已經完成寫卡片的活動了，請把卡片拿出來，有日期的那一面朝上。
	(2) Please place your card with the date side showing.	
46	After watching this film, you should write down your reflection on the worksheet.	看完電影後，你們要在學習單上寫下心得。
47	Did everyone finish writing down their answers?	每個人都寫好答案了嗎？

② 詞類變化的用法

請掃描 QR-CODE
聽取音檔

編號	詞類變化	中譯
1	agreement of subject and verb	主詞和動詞一致性
2	agreement of pronoun and antecedent	代名詞與先行詞的一致性
3	pronoun reference	代名詞指涉
4	case	格（名詞、代名詞的字型變化）
5	dangling modifier	虛懸修飾語
6	misplaced modifier	錯置修飾語
7	split infinitive	分裂不定詞
8	faulty comparison	錯誤比較
9	sentence fragment	不完整的句子
10	(1) comma fault	逗點誤用
	(2) comma splice	逗號拼接
11	collocation	搭配詞
12	run-on sentence	不間斷句/連寫句

③ 標點符號

請掃描 QR-CODE
聽取音檔

編號	例句	中譯
1	Let's review the meaning of punctuation.	我們來複習標點符號的意義。
2	(1) I will highlight beginning and ending punctuation.	我會強調在開頭和結尾使用的標點符號。
	(2) I'll highlight the punctuation used at the beginning and at the end.	
3	(1) I will point out the punctuation errors in sentence fragments.	我會在不完整的句子指出標點符號的錯誤。
	(2) I will point out the punctuation mistakes in sentence fragments.	
4	Let's talk about using quotation marks and apostrophes.	我們來討論如何使用引號和撇號。
5	Pay attention to the period in this sentence.	注意這個句子中的句號。

④ 常用標點符號

請掃描 QR-CODE
聽取音檔

編號	英文名稱	中文名稱	編號	英文名稱	中文名稱
1	capital letter	大寫字母	11	question mark	問號
2	(1) exclamation point (2) exclamation mark	驚嘆號	12	comma	逗號
3	semicolon	分號	13	colon	冒號
4	period	句號	14	quotation mark	引號
5	apostrophe	撇號	15	dash	破折號
6	hyphen	連字號	16	parenthesis	圓括號
7	bracket	方括號	17	curly bracket	大括號
8	(forward) slash	斜線	18	backslash	反斜線
9	italics	斜體	19	bold	粗體
10	at sign	@符號	20	ellipsis points	省略符號

⑤ 常見字體

請掃描 QR-CODE
聽取音檔

英文名稱	中譯	英文名稱	中譯
Normal	普通字體	Bold	粗體
Italics	斜體	Times New Roman	(泰晤士)新羅馬體

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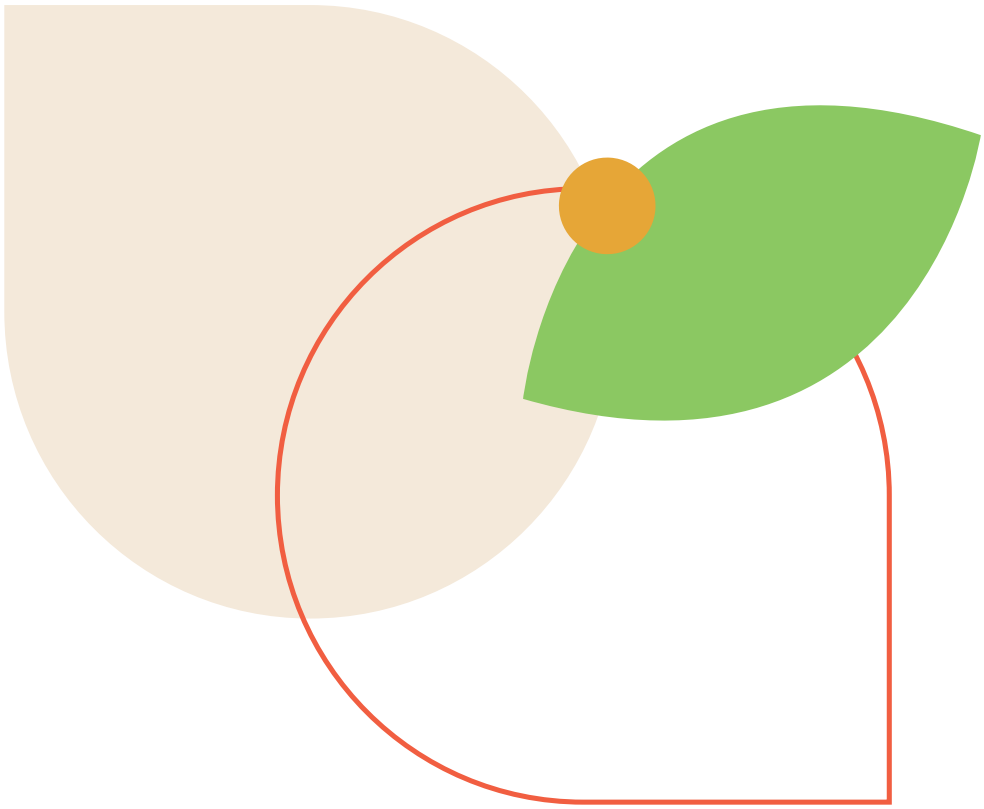
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