

## Appendix B

Lesson One Vocabulary

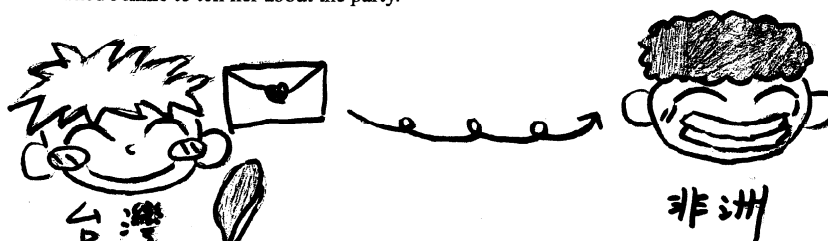
Class: 110

No.: 21

1. **E-mail or e-mail** ['i, meɪ] *n.* [U] shortened form for *electronic mail* 電子郵件  
e-mail *vt.*

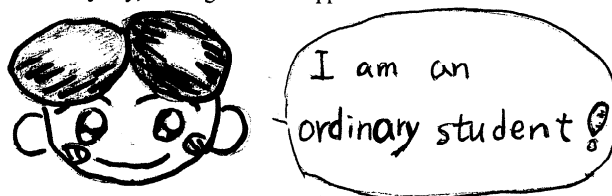
Today, many people send e-mail to their friends.

I e-mailed Jennie to tell her about the party.



2. **ordinary** ['ɔ:dn, eri] *adj.* common; usual 平凡的;普通的

It was an ordinary day; nothing unusual happened.



3. **empty** ['emptɪ] *adj.* with nothing inside 空的 **emptiness** *n.* [U] 空虚

The glass is empty; please fill it up with water.

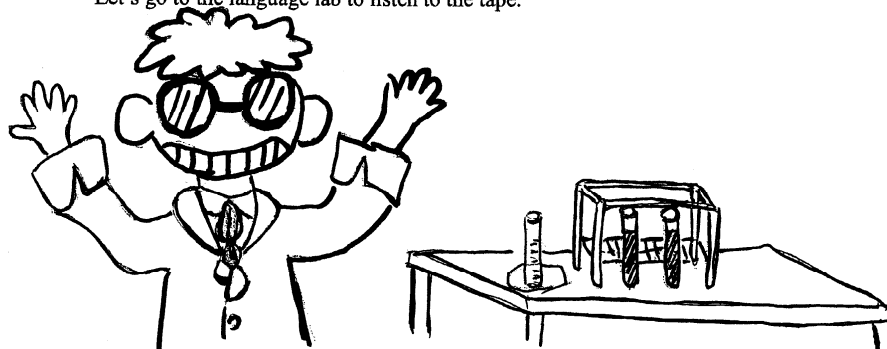
After losing his dog, John felt a strong sense of emptiness inside his heart.



4. **lab** [læb] *n.* [C] shortened form for *laboratory* 試驗所; 實驗室

The new building over there is a lab for the scientists.

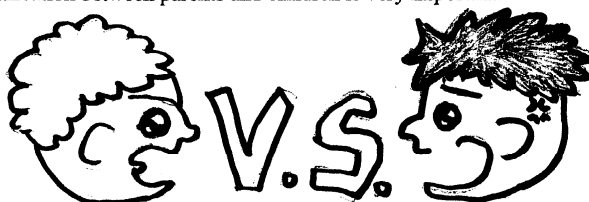
Let's go to the language lab to listen to the tape.



5. **communicate** [kə'mjuːnəkeɪ] *vi.* to share ideas or feelings 溝通 **communication** *n.* [U]

It is convenient for us to communicate with our friends by telephone.

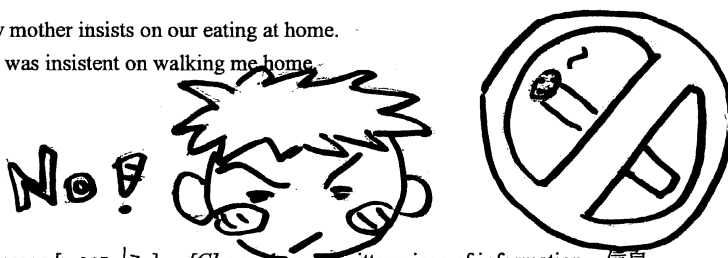
Communication between parents and children is very important.



6. **insist** [ɪn'sɪst] *vi.* to demand that something should happen 堅持 **insistent** *adj.* 堅持的

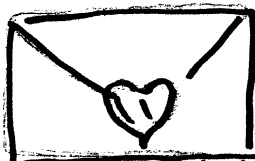
My mother insists on our eating at home.

He was insistent on walking me home.



7. **message** [mesɪdʒ] *n. [C]* a spoken or written piece of information 信息

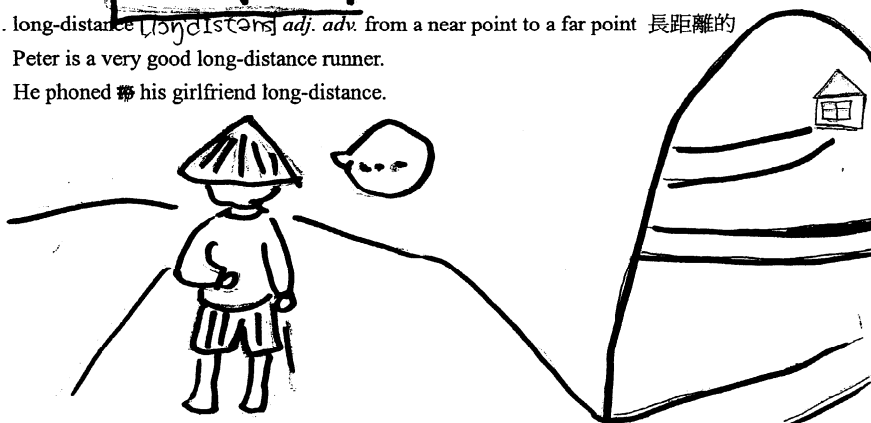
Your friend left a message asking you to meet her at the bus station.



8. **long-distance** [lɒŋdɪstəns] *adj. adv.* from a near point to a far point 長距離的

Peter is a very good long-distance runner.

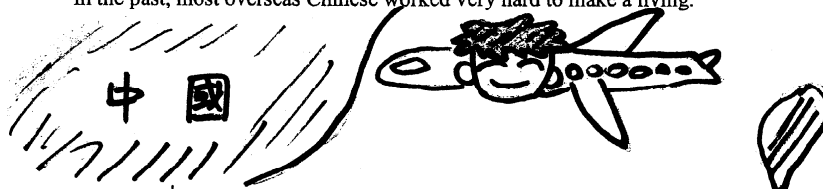
He phoned his girlfriend long-distance.



9. overseas [ˈoʊəˈsiːz] *adv.* abroad; not in one's country 國外的; 海外的 overseas *adj.*

This summer his family traveled overseas.

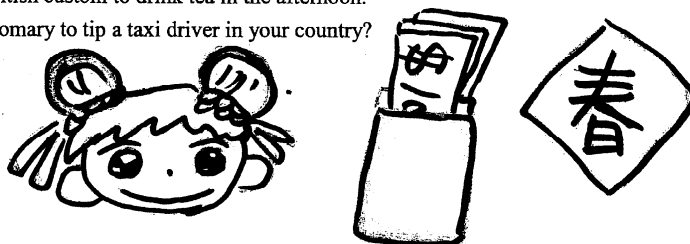
In the past, most overseas Chinese worked very hard to make a living.



10. custom [ˈkʌstəm] *n.* [C,U] habit; a way of doing something that is special to a nation 風俗習慣 *customary adj.*

It is a British custom to drink tea in the afternoon.

Is it customary to tip a taxi driver in your country?



11. contact [ˈkæntækt] *n.* [U] communication with someone 聯繫; 接觸 *contact vt.*

Jenny made contact with her father by e-mail.

Have you been in contact with Michael lately?

I failed to contact you during the storm yesterday.



12. benefit [ˈbenəfɪt] *n.* [C,U] good effect; profit 好處 *benefit vi. vt.*

The invention of computers has brought a lot of benefits.

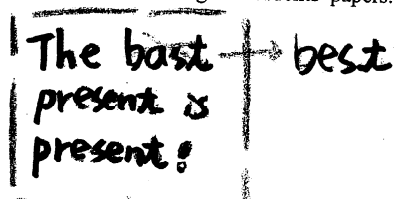
What can we do to benefit our country?



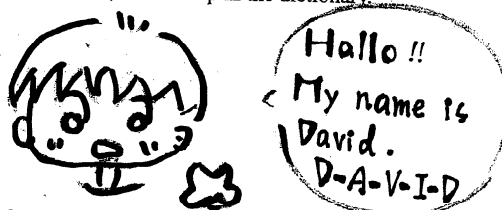
13. corrected [kə'rektɪd] *adj.* made correct 改正過的 *correct vt.* 改正

The teacher gave us the corrected papers last week.

Ms. Li spent a lot of time correcting her students' papers.

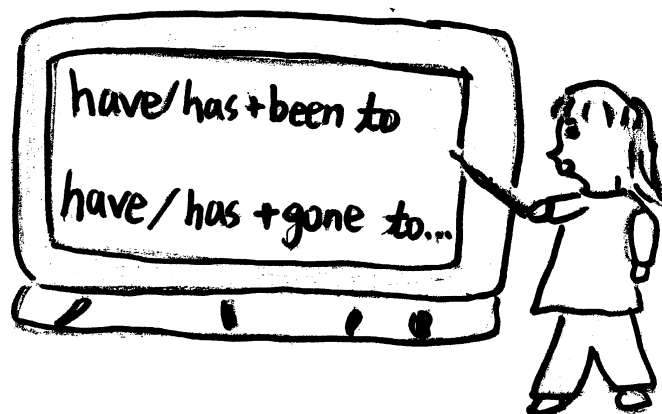


14. spelling ['speliŋ] *n.* [U] the arrangement of the letters of a word 拼字 *spell vt.*  
The spelling of English words causes many students a lot of trouble.  
If I don't know how to spell a word, I look it up in the dictionary.



15. grammar ['græmə] *n.* [U] rules of the forms of words and their relationship in a language 文法; 語法

For many Chinese students, English grammar is not difficult to learn.



## Lesson Two Vocabulary

Class: /0 No.: /0 Name: 張則蝶

1. single ['sɪŋɡl] adj. only one 單一的

Father left the living room without saying a single word.

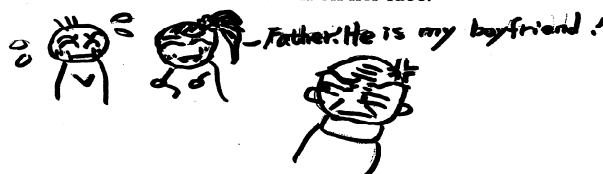
I cannot finish the job in a single day.



2. frown ['fraʊn] vi. To bring eyebrows together to show anger or worry 皺著眉頭  
frown n. [C]

The teacher frowned on Jenny's being late to class again and again.

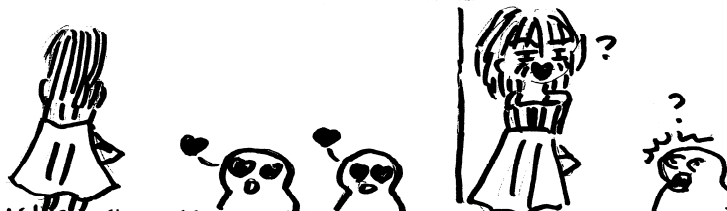
Mother read the letter with a worried frown on her face.



3. actually [ˈæktʃuəli] adv. really; as a matter of fact 真正地 actual adj.

The story is actually not very interesting.

She looks younger than I, but in actual fact she is much older.



4. speechless ['spi:tʃləs] adj. not able to speak because of strong feeling 說不出話來  
speech n. [C,U]

On seeing the sunset, she was speechless because of the great beauty.

It's not easy for him to make a speech to high school students.



5. nod [**nɒd**] vi. vt. to move one's head up and down 點頭 nod n. [C]

He nodded his head up and down to show that he agreed.

Jane gave me a nod as she entered the room.



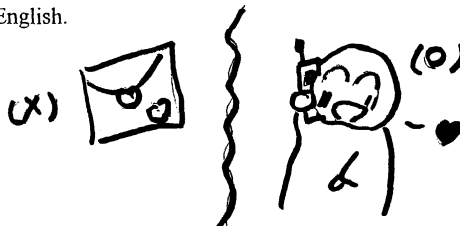
6. comment [**'kæmənt**] vi. vt. to give opinions about something 評論 comment n. [C,U]

He commented that it was the most beautiful picture he had ever seen.



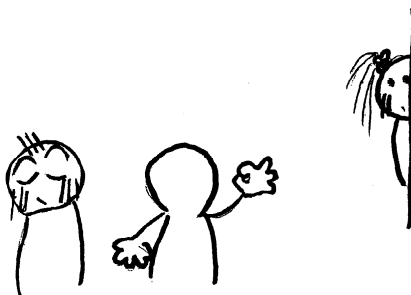
7. spoken [**'spokən**] adj. not been written 口語的 speak vi. vt.

"Wanna" is okay only in spoken English; it should not be used in written English.



8. gesture [**'dʒestʃə**] n. [C] using the hand to say something 手勢

The driver made a gesture to show that he was about to turn left.

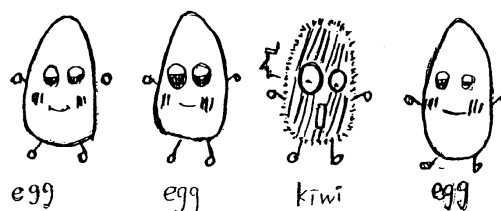


9. differ [ˈdɪfər] vi. to be not the same 不同於 difference n. [C,U] different adj.

Cindy differs from her twin sister in the kind of music she likes.

The biggest difference between those two notebooks is the price.

I enjoy trying different types of food when I travel.

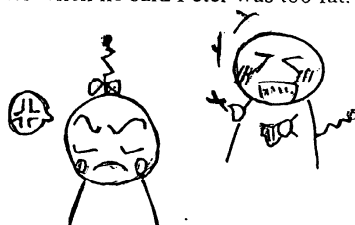


10. offensive [əˈfensɪv] adj. unpleasant 冒犯的; 令人不快的 offend vt.

Don't do anything offensive to your parents.

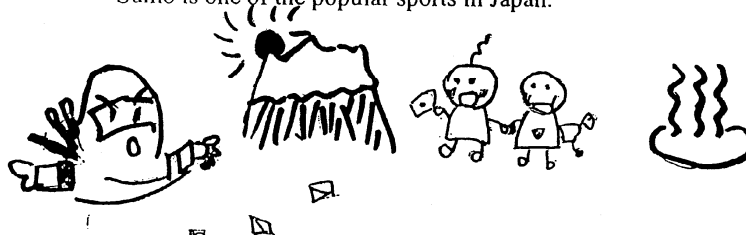
All of his friends were angry with his offensive words.

Larry offended Peter when he said Peter was too fat.



11. Japan [dʒəˈpæn] n. a country in northeast Asia 日本

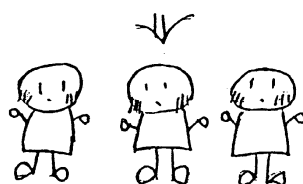
Sumo is one of the popular sports in Japan.



12. middle [ˈmɪdl] adj. being in the center 中間的; 中等的 middle n. [C,U]

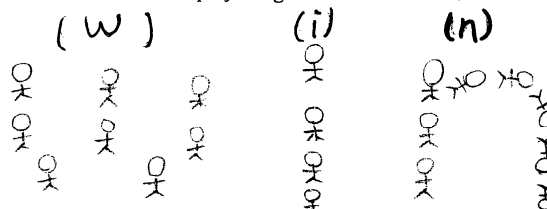
Pointing with one's middle finger is offensive to people.

I'm looking for an apartment of middle size.



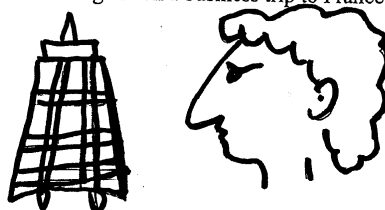
13. form [fɔrm] vt. to make or do something in a certain way 形成

The students formed a circle to play the game.



14. France [fræns] n. a country in western Europe 法國

Mr. Walker has gone on a business trip to France.



15. worth [wɜθ] adj. having a value 值得的

The stamp is worth at least \$100.

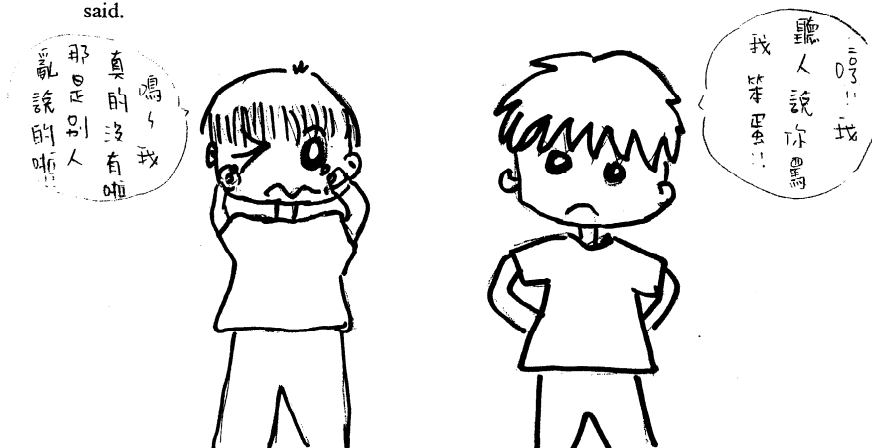
Anything worth doing is worth doing well.



16. misunderstanding [mɪsʌndə'steɪndɪŋ] n. [C,U] the act of mistaking the meaning 誤會 misunderstand vt.

They don't talk to each other because of some misunderstanding.

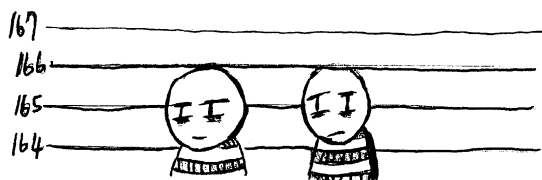
He did not do well on the assignment because he misunderstood what the teacher had said.



17. equally *ʔikwəɪz* ] adv. as much 相等地 equal adj.

Timothy and his brother are equally tall but not equally heavy.

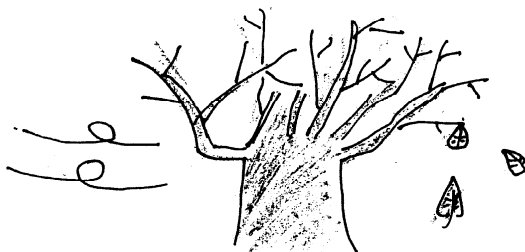
The president believes that everyone should have equal chance for schooling.



## Lesson Three Vocabulary

1. autumn [**st**am] n. [C] fall; the season between summer and winter 秋天

In autumn, it is wonderful to see so many brightening colors in nature.



2. leaf [**li**f] n. [C] (pl. leaves) the flat, green part of trees or plants 葉子

In spring, new leaves grow on the trees.



3. bloom [**bl**um] vi. to produce flowers 盛開 bloom n. [U] 開花

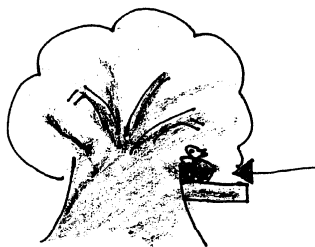
Look! The roses in my garden are blooming now.

The garden looks lovely when the roses are in full bloom.



4. nest [**nest**] n. [C] a place where birds lay their eggs 鳥巢

Bird parents work hard to build nests for their young.



5. crop [**krap**] n. [U] plants such as grain, fruit, or vegetables grown in a large quantity 農作物

Rice is one of the major crops in Taiwan.

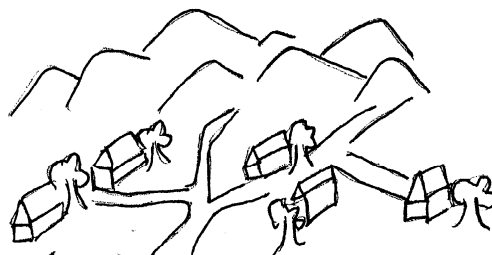


6. field [**fi:ld**] n. [C] a piece of land used to grow crops 田地  
Farmers work hard in the fields.

After it rained for a few days, grass grew wild in the fields.



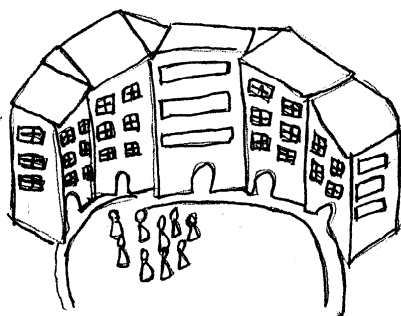
7. countryside [**kʌntrɪsaɪd**] n. [U] the land outside a city or town 鄉村  
The English countryside looks beautiful in May.



8. community [**kəmjuːnəti**] n. [C] a group of people having a similar background, belief, or interest 社區; 團體

They live in a small farming community far away from the big city.

Our teachers suggest that we do some kind of community service.

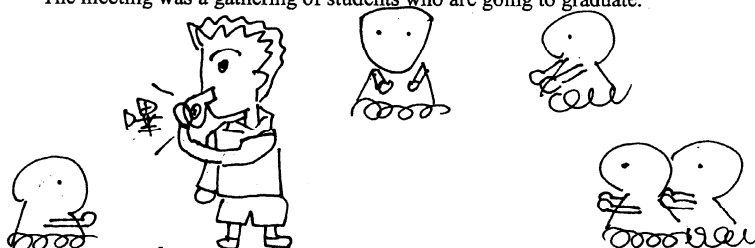


9. gather [ˈɡæθə] vi. vt. to come or bring together 集合

gathering n. [C]

The people who lost their homes in the typhoon gathered together in local high school.

The meeting was a gathering of students who are going to graduate.

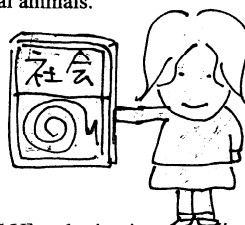


10. society [səˈsaɪəti] n. [C,U]; a group of people with the same background or inter

社會; 協會 social adj. 社會的; 社交性的; 群居的

There is a special society in the U.S. to take care of homeless animals.

Human beings are social animals.



11. harvest [ˈhɑːvɪst] n. [C,U] gathering in crops 收成 harvest vi. vt.

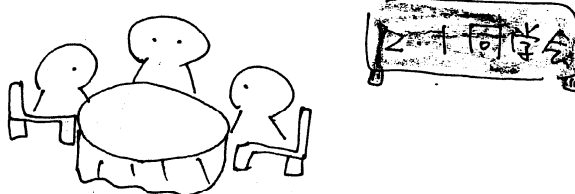
They hired some workers to help with the harvest last fall.

Farmers in Taiwan use machines to harvest rice.



12. reunite [riˈjuːnɪt] n. to join together again 重逢; 相聚 reunion n. [U]

After the war, the soldiers reunited with their families.



13. icy [**ai**si] adj. very cold 冰冷 ice n. [U] 冰

It is dangerous to walk on the icy sidewalks.

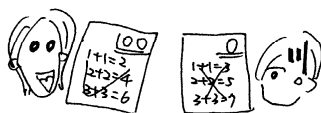
Sometimes I put ice in hot drinks to cool them down faster.



14. contrast [**kən**træst] n. [C,U] sharp difference 對比; 對照 contrast [**kən**træst] vi. vt.

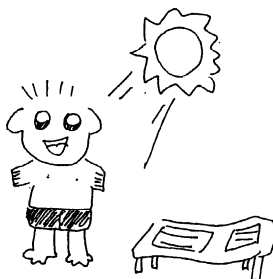
In contrast with her sister, Jenny is confident.

He made a report to contrast life in Taipei with that in Kaohsiung.



15. warmth [**wɔː**mθ] n. [U] friendliness; the state of being warm 溫馨; 溫暖

Teresa welcomed the visitors with warmth.



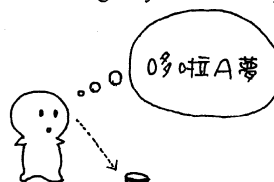
## Lesson Four Vocabulary

1. imagine [ɪˈmædʒɪn] vi. vt. to form an idea or picture in the mind 想像 imagination  
n. [C,U] imagery adj.

Can you imagine how far away the stars really are?

His lively imagination caused him to believe the ghost story.

Some people believe that ghosts are imaginary. How about you?



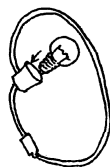
2. shadow [ˈʃeɪdɒ] n. [C,U] a reflected image 影子; 陰影  
The burning candle cast a shadow on the wall.



3. stick [stɪk] n. [C] a long, thin piece of wood 枝條; 木棒  
The old man walked with a stick in his hand.

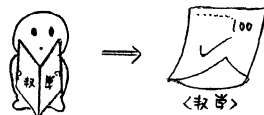


4. device [dɪˈvaɪs] n. [C] a small machine 裝置  
The watch is a device for telling time.



5. therefore [**ðər, fɔː**] adv. for this reason 因此

The movie was very boring. Therefore, I fell asleep.



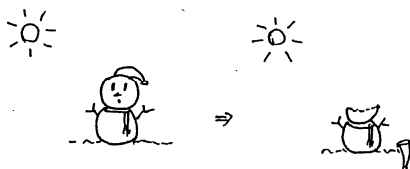
6. candle [**kændl**] n. [C] a round stick of wax 蠟燭

When electricity went out on typhoon nights, we used candles instead.



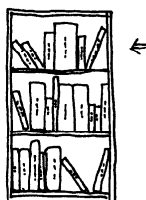
7. melt [**mel**t] vi. to become liquid 溶化

After the sun rises, the snow will melt.



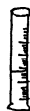
8. upper [**ʌpə**] adj. above something else; higher in place 上層的; 較高的

He pulled a book from the upper shelf and put it in his backpack.



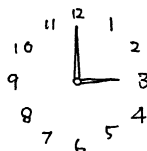
9. level [**lɛvəl**] n. [C,U] a position of height 高度; 水平

The level of the lake continues to fall since it hasn't rained for a long time.



10. hand [**hænd**] n. [C] a pointer on the face of a clock 指針

There are usually two hands on a clock, the hour hand and the minute hand.



11. servant [**sɜ:vənt**] n. [C] a worker in a house 僕人; 佣人

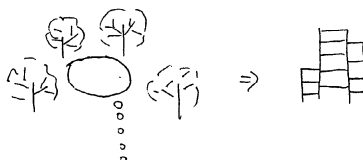
They used to have two servants, a cook and a maid, in their house.



12. development [**de'vɛləpmənt**] n. [C,U] the growth of something 發展 develop vi. vt.

The invention of the telephone is an important development in human history.

Joining a club is a good way to develop a new interest.



13. tower [**taʊə**] n. [C] a kind of high structure standing alone or on the top of another building 塔

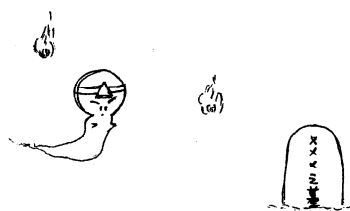
We visited the Tower of London when we were in England last summer.



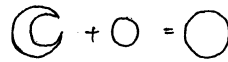
14. exist [**ɪg'zɪst**] vi. to be real; to live 存在 existence n. [C,U]

Do you believe ghosts exist in old houses?

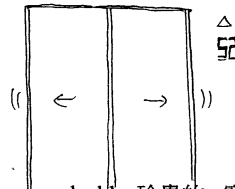
Nobody knows exactly when the earth came into existence.



15. combine [**kəmbaɪn**] vt. to join together 結合; 合併  
They plan to combine these two small stores into a big one.



16. automatically [**ɔːtəmətɪkəlɪ**] adv. working by itself 自動地 automatic adj. 自動的  
Watch out! The door will open and close automatically.  
Many people think it easier to drive a car that is automatic.



17. precious [**preʃəs**] adj. very valuable 珍貴的; 寶貴的  
To those who are very sick, nothing is more precious than good health.



18. increase [**ɪnkrɪz**] vi. vt. to become bigger or larger 增加; 增大  
The number of students in our school increases every year.

