龍騰2014 *Book3L5 Handout 1* (請於上課前完成70%，每題目只有1-2分鐘，為小組討論與練習念的時間，其他為全班開放式討論、各組互評或蝸牛區搶答時間)。最後3分鐘為教師歸納統整時間。

*總得分(互評區另計)*

專注:

討論:

提問:

解惑:

自己的名字: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 組別(1~11)是 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(自己統計) (老師統計)

**自學**分數: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **蝸牛搶分區**分數: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***自學、共學區(根據課本與提供的資料，思考出最合理的答案~)***

\*\*\* (待會兒報告互評時間)被抽到報告的組別，只要成功上台報告，直接拿1分到3分，老師追問的問題，若是其他組可以補答，在蝸牛區每次得1分。

關於美濃地名的由來，說法有數種：

(1)民國72年，鄉賢鍾鐵民先生撰寫的《月光下的小鎮─美濃》，謂美濃開墓碑文最後二句為：「墾上蒼此土可大亦可久，將弈世而瀰濃」因此定名為「瀰濃」。

(2)民國72年，洪敏麟先生編的《臺灣地名沿革》則謂「瀰濃地名起源不詳，讚賞所拓墾之地為「美壤膏腴」之地，取「美壤」諧音為「瀰濃」。

(3)民國83年，劉昭民先生撰寫《美濃鎮的開在史》，認為「乾隆初年，美濃之所以取名瀰濃，乃因該地以水為源，汲用不絕，而取瀰，居民以農為生，而取濃，直到民國九年，日人才引用日本地名美濃，將瀰濃改名美濃，「瀰濃」客語音與日本美濃國信賣mino（在今岐埠縣）同音所致，以至於今。」 (4)民國84年，姜莉文老師提供之資料謂：「瀰濃……民國九年之前美濃的舊名。出自於原住民平埔族薩羅亞族的稱謂『MALANG社』。」

蝸牛(搶答)題 ??? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***互評題 1. 單字區，把所有單字1-16按照音節區分。討論時間3分鐘，要唸出每個英文單字。***

1個音節one syllable(6個)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2個音節one syllables(7個)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3個音節one syllables(9個)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4個音節one syllables(2個)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5個音節one syllables(1個)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***互評題 2. 單字區，完成例句填空。討論時間3分鐘，要唸出圈出關鍵字並說出中文答案。***

1. **southern (3個關鍵字)** ● Kenting National Park is located in the **southern** part of Taiwan. 墾丁國家公園\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_南臺灣。

**south (4個關鍵字)** ● The weather in the **south** of Taiwan is much warmer than that in the north of Taiwan. 南臺灣的天氣比北臺灣\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

**2. chat** ● (4) Lisa spent hours **chatting** on the phone with her friend. Lisa和朋友\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_數小時。

**3. central (3)** ● The typhoon hit the **central** and southern parts of the island and killed at least seven people. 颱風重創島上的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_造成至少七人死亡。

● (3)The shopping **center** is located in the western part of the city.這間購物中心\_\_\_\_\_\_\_這城市的西部。

● (5) Draw a line through the **center** of the circle to divide it into two equal halves.

從\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_劃一直線把它分為兩個相等大小的兩半。

**4. settle** ● (2) Linda **settled** down in England after she got married. Linda結婚後\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_於英國。

蝸牛(搶答)題

***互評題 3. 單字區，完成例句填空。討論時間3分鐘，要唸出圈出關鍵字並說出中文答案。***

**5. constantly** ● (2) Fashions are **constantly** changing. This year’s design may be different from last year’s design. 時尚\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。今年的設計或許會與去年的不同。

**constant** ●(3) A baby requires **constant** care. That’s why parents need to be near it 24 hours a day.

嬰兒需要\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_。這就是為什麼父母親需要一天24小時待在嬰兒身旁。

**6. essential** ● (3)Early childhood education is **essential** for children’s development.

早期幼兒教育是兒童\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_是不可或缺的。蝸牛(搶答)題

**7. trademark** ●(3) Johnny never goes anywhere without his **trademark**—a cowboy hat.

Johnny無論去到哪裡都戴著他的標記—一頂\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

**8. appropriate** ● (4)Jeans are not **appropriate** for a formal party. 牛仔褲不適合穿到\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_上。蝸牛(搶答)題

**appropriately** ● (3)The government has been blamed for not responding **appropriately** to the problem of stray animals. 政府被\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_沒有適當地\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_流浪動物的問題。

***互評題 4. 單字區，完成例句填空。討論時間3分鐘，要唸出圈出關鍵字並說出中文答案。***

**9. symbol** ●(4) A gold wedding ring is a **symbol** of love between husband and wife.結婚金戒是夫妻之間\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

**symbolize** ● (3)During Lunar New Year, the Chinese give red envelopes, which **symbolize** good luck. 農曆年時，中國人發紅包\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

**symbolic** ●(3) That old building should be protected because it is **symbolic** of our traditional values.

那棟舊建築物需要保護，因為它象徵我們的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_。蝸牛(搶答)題

**10. completeness** ●(2) When you check for sentence **completeness**, you can start by identifying the verb.

當你檢查\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_的完整性時，你可以從\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_開始。

**11. staff** ● (2)The company provides training programs for the new **staff** to help them fit in and learn their jobs. 這間公司提供訓練計畫給\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_，幫助他們適應並學習新工作。

**12. memorable** ● (3)Tony records many **memorable** events in his diary; he doesn’t want to forget any of the special times in his life. Tony在日記中\_\_\_\_\_\_了許多\_\_\_\_\_\_\_的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_；他不想忘記人生中任何一個特別的時刻。

**memory** ●(3) Some people have poor **memories**. They forget things quickly. 有些人\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_。他們很快就忘記事情了。

● (4)Every time I look at the pictures, those sweet **memories** always come to mind.

每次我看這些照片，那些美好的\_\_\_\_\_\_就\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。蝸牛(搶答)題

**memorize** ●(3) One way to **memorize** new words is to write them down as many times as possible. 記憶新生字的方法之一就是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

***互評題 5. 單字區，完成例句填空。討論時間3分鐘，要唸出圈出關鍵字並說出中文答案。***

**13. field** ● (3)In the 18th century, many colored people worked in cotton **fields** owned by white people.

十八世紀時，許多黑人\_\_\_\_\_白人擁有的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_工作。

**14. starve** ●(2) I’ve decided to save my money to help those African children who are **starving**. 我決定存錢來幫助\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_兒童。

**15. definitely** ● (4)Susan is warm, friendly, and **definitely** well-liked by people who know her.

Susan既熱情又友善，並\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_受到認識她的人的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

**definite** ● (3)More discussion is needed before a **definite** conclusion can be reached.

在\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_前，我們需要更多討論。

**16. recall** ● (2)The man looks familiar, but I cannot **recall** where I met him before.

這男人看起來\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，但我\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_在哪裡見過他。