

字彙 複習

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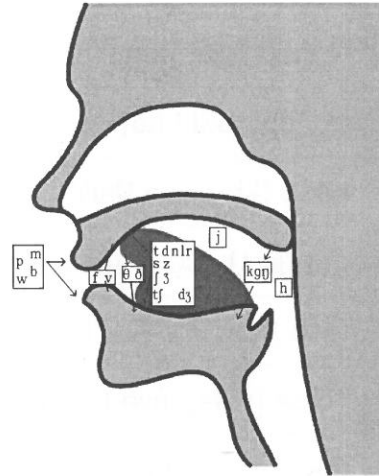
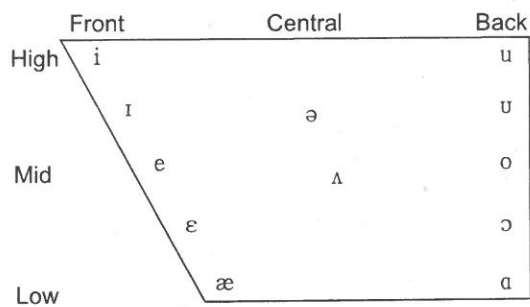
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表否定及其他常見字首

Ch 1 K.K. 音標

1-1 發音位置圖

母音舌位圖



K.K. 音標符號表

母音	範例
[i]	eat [it]; sea [si]
[ɪ]	big [bɪg]; sit [sɪt]
[e]	pay [peɪ]; lake [leɪk]
[ɛ]	bed [bed]; said [seɪd]
[æ]	had [hæd]; sad [sæd]
[ɑ]	box [bɑks]; lot [lɑt]
[ɔ]	walk [wɔk]; tall [tɔl]
[o]	no [no]; over [ˈovə]
[u]	book [buk]; cook [kuk]

母音	範例
[u]	who [hu]; zoo [zu]
[ɜ]	bird [bɜd]; hurt [hɜt]
[ə]	water [ˈwɔtə]; writer [ˈraɪtə]
[ə]	a [ə]; ago [əˈgo]
[ʌ]	but [bʌt]; cut [kʌt]
[aɪ]	lie [laɪ]; side [saɪd]
[aʊ]	mouse [maʊs]; about [əˈbaʊt]
[ɔɪ]	toy [tɔɪ]; joy [dʒɔɪ]

子音	範例
[p]	pie [paɪ]; lip [lɪp]
[b]	buy [baɪ]; baby [ˈbeɪ]
[t]	to [tu]; light [laɪt]
[d]	do [du]; did [dɪd]
[k]	keep [ki:p]; like [laɪk]
[g]	get [get]; pig [pɪg]
[f]	face [fes]; life [laɪf]
[v]	voice [vɔɪs]; five [faɪv]
[θ]	thin [θɪn]; tooth [tuθ]
[ð]	that [ðæt]; breathe [brið]
[s]	sit [sɪt]; miss [mɪs]
[z]	zoo [zu]; goes [goz]
[ʃ]	shy [ʃaɪ]; wish [wɪʃ]

子音	範例
[ʒ]	vision [ˈvɪʒən]; garage [gəˈrɑːʒ]
[h]	house [haʊs]; hair [heə]
[tʃ]	chair [tʃeə]; teach [ti:tʃ]
[dʒ]	job [dʒɒb]; page [peɪʒ]
[m]	more [mɔː]; team [ti:m]
[n]	night [naɪt]; mine [maɪn]
[ŋ]	lesson [ˈlesn̩]; listen [ˈlɪsn̩]
[ŋ]	sing [sɪŋ]; ring [rɪŋ]
[l]	light [laɪt]; cool [ku:l]
[l̩]	bottle [ˈbɒtl̩]; little [ˈlɪtl̩]
[w]	wait [weɪt]; win [wɪn]
[j]	young [jʌŋ]; yet [jet]
[r]	right [raɪt]; chair [tʃeə]



1-2 發音練習

- 請分辨以下的母音是[i]或ɪ。
 - fet
 - hit
- 請分辨以下的母音是ɪ或[e]。
 - pick
 - bell
- 請分辨以下的母音是[e]或[e]。
 - wait
 - set
- 請分辨以下的母音是[ɛ]或[æ]。
 - bad
 - ten
- 請分辨以下的母音是[ɔ]或[o]。
 - law
 - open
- 請分辨以下的母音是[u]或[u]。
 - moon
 - book

7. 請分辨以下的子音是[ʃ]或[ʒ]。

____ (1) usual

____ (2) ship

8. 請分辨以下的子音是[tʃ]或[dʒ]。

____ (1) chease

____ (2) job

9. 請分辨以下的子音是[θ]或[ð]。

____ (1) thank

____ (2) that

10. 請分辨以下的子音是[s]或[z]。

____ (1) season

____ (2) ziss

Ch 2 名詞的種類與複數



2-1 名詞的種類

<p>專有名詞</p>	<p>指某特定人、事、物、地專用的名稱，常見的有：</p> <p>(1)人名 (Tom Smith, William Shakespeare...)。</p> <p>(2)地名 (Taiwan, New York...)。</p> <p>(3)節日／月份名／星期 (Mother's Day / September / Friday...)。</p> <p>(4)報刊雜誌名 (TIME, Taiwan News...) 等。</p> <p>◎特色：(1)起首字母大寫。(2)通常不需要冠詞。(3)沒有複數形式。</p>
<p>普通名詞</p>	<p>指具有固定形式的人或事物所共同使用的名稱，如：book, student, animal, farm, flower 等。</p> <p>◎特色：有單、複數之分。</p>
<p>不可數</p>	<p>(1)指存在人類四周可感覺得到，但沒有具體形狀，無法觸摸的性質、概念或狀態的名稱，如：love, honesty, health 等。</p> <p>(2)表示東西的材質，如：butter, water, meat, iron 等。</p>



2-2 名詞的複數

普通可數名詞都有單、複數之分。原則上，名詞的複數是在單數名詞字尾加 **s**。因為發音或拼字的緣故，複數詞尾會有以下幾種不同形式：

- (1)單數名詞字尾為 **s, x, z, ch, sh** 則加 **es**，如：buses, foxes, quizzes, churches, dishes。
- (2)單數名詞字尾為 **y**，且前面為子音時，將 **y** 改 **i**，再加 **es**，如：babies, cities, parties。
- (3)單數名詞字尾為 **y**，且前面為母音時，只加 **s**，如：boys, days, keys。
- (4)單數名詞字尾為「子音 + **o**」，加 **es**，如：heroes, tomatoes, potatoes。
- (5)單數名詞字尾為「母音 + **o**」，只加 **s**，如：kangaroos, radios, zoos。
- (6)另有名詞複數不規則變化，如：foot → feet / child → children / mouse → mice 等。



小試身手

- () 1. There are many _____ around here.
(A) child (B) mouse (C) garbage (D) stores
- () 2. Look! There are _____ in the kitchen.
(A) one kid (B) three mice (C) a lot of yogurt (D) the only knife
- () 3. I like _____ in the countryside.
(A) fresh air (B) clean river
(C) friendly person (D) wide road

3 -ment : 加於動詞之後，形成抽象名詞。

- ① agree [ə'gri] → agreement [ə'grɪmənt] 同意
- ② develop [dr'veləp] → development [dr'veləpmənt] 發展
- ③ enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] → enjoyment [ɪn'dʒɔɪmənt] 享受
- ④ move [mu:v] → movement [ˈmʊvmənt] 動作
- ⑤ pay [peɪ] → payment [ˈpeɪmənt] 支付



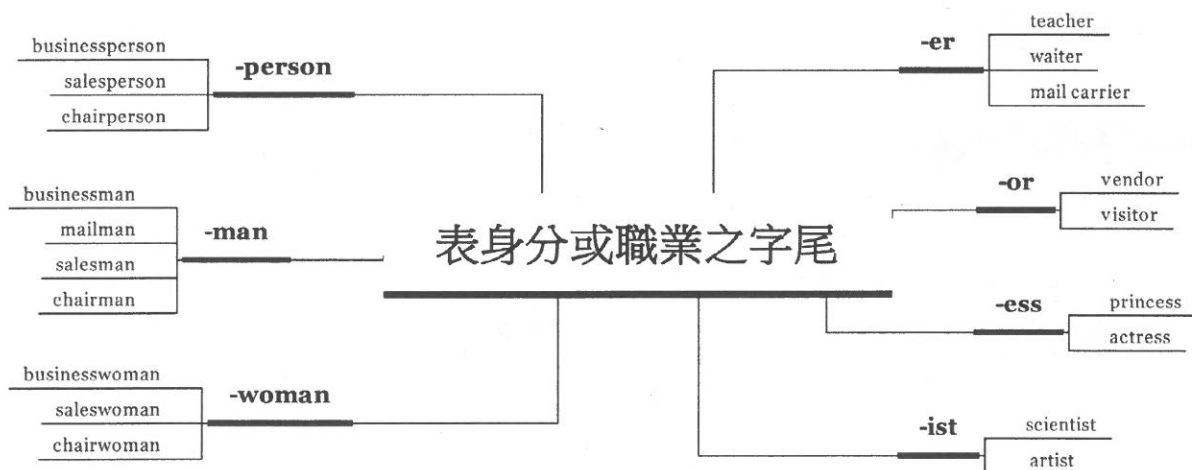
小試身手

請填入適當的字詞變化

1. With the _____ (develop) in medicine, people can live longer.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are going to hold a birthday _____ (celebrate) for their son.
3. Money cannot buy _____ (happy). It lies in contentment (知足).
4. I got an _____ (invite) to my best friend's wedding. I felt so happy for her.
5. Because of his _____ (careless), he didn't pass the exam.



3-2 常見表身分或職業之字尾：-er; -or; -ess; -ist; -man; -woman; -person



1 **-er 或 -or**：附加於動詞之後，表身分或職業。

- ① teach [titʃ] → **teacher** [ˈti:tʃə] 教師
- ② wait [wet] → **waiter** [ˈwetə] 男服務生
- ③ vend [vend] → **vendor** [ˈvendə] 小販；自動販賣機
- ④ visit [ˈvɪzɪt] → **visitor** [ˈvɪzɪtə] 訪客；參觀者

2 **-ess**：常表女性身分或職業。

- ① prince [prɪns] → **princess** [ˈprɪnsɪs] 公主
- ② act [ækt] → **actress** [ˈæktɪs] 女演員

3 **-ist**：表示具特殊技能或思想的人。

- ① science [ˈsaɪəns] → **scientist** [ˈsaɪəntɪst] 科學家
- ② art [ɑ:t] → **artist** [ˈɑ:tɪst] 藝術家

4 **-man、-woman、-person**：字尾加 man 或 woman 表身分或職業，現代英文為了避免性別爭議，常使用中性字尾 -person。

- ① business [ˈbɪznɪs] → **businessman** [ˈbɪznɪs,mæn]；
businesswoman [ˈbɪznɪs,wʊmən]；**businessperson** [ˈbɪznɪs,pɜːsn] 商人
- ② mail [meɪl] → **mailman** [ˈmeɪl,mæn]；**mail carrier** [meɪl ˈkæriə] 郵差
- ③ sale [seɪl] → **salesman** [ˈseɪlzmən]；**saleswoman** [ˈseɪl,wʊmən]；**salesperson** [ˈseɪl,pɜːsn] 推銷員
- ④ chair [tʃeə] → **chairman** [ˈtʃeə,mæn]；**chairwoman** [ˈtʃeə,wʊmən]；**chairperson** [ˈtʃeə,pɜːsn] 主席



小試身手

請填入適當的字詞變化

1. Bill Gates is a very successful _____ (business).
2. When the police come near, the street _____ (vend) begin to run away.
3. I dreamed of becoming a _____ (teach). However, now I am a _____ (science).
4. The famous _____ (act) plays the role of the _____ (prince) very well.
5. The service in that restaurant is excellent. All the _____ (wait) are very polite.

3 **-able**: 加於名詞或動詞之後, 形成形容詞, 表示「具有……的性質」、「能夠……的」、「可以……的」。

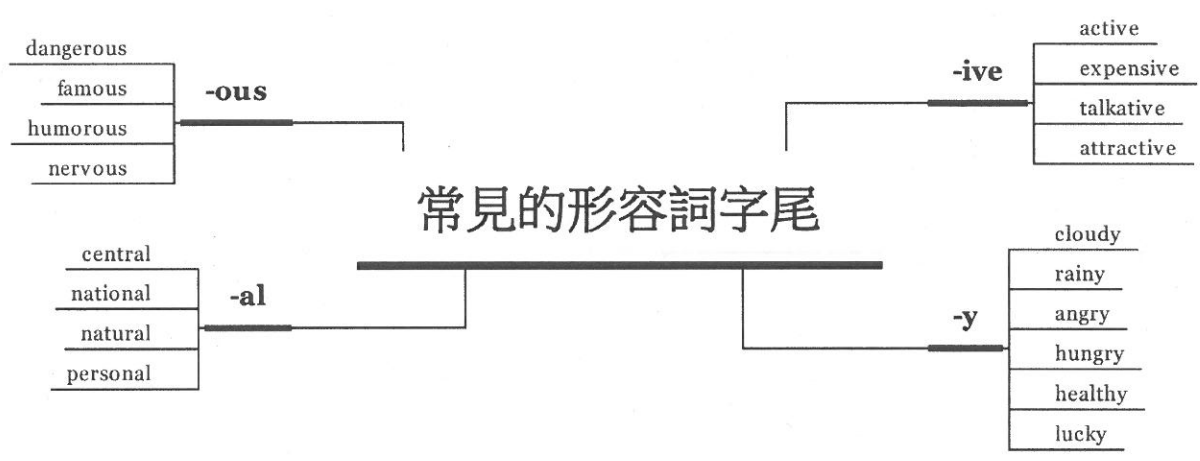
- ① comfort ['kʌmfət] → **comfortable** ['kʌmfətəbl] 舒適的
- ② fashion ['fæʃən] → **fashionable** ['fæʃənəbl] 時尚的
- ③ value ['vælju] → **valuable** ['væljəbl] 有價值的
- ④ believe [bə'liv] → **believable** [bə'livəbl] 可信任的
- ⑤ change [tʃeɪndʒ] → **changeable** ['tʃeɪndʒəbl] 多變的

 **小試身手**

請填入適當的字詞變化

1. The weather in Taipei is _____ (change). It's changing all the time.
2. He didn't know what to do and felt _____ (help).
3. The dictionary is very _____ (use) to me. It helps me learn English better.
4. He is a very _____ (care) student. There are a lot of mistakes in his writing.
5. May is a _____ (success) businesswoman. She makes a lot of money every year.

 **4-2 常見的形容詞字尾：-ous; -al; -ive; -y**



1 **-ous** : 表示「……的」、「具有……的」。

- ① danger [ˈdendʒə] → **dangerous** [ˈdendʒərəs] 危險的
- ② fame [feɪm] → **famous** [ˈfeɪməs] 有名的
- ③ humor [ˈhju:mə] → **humorous** [ˈhju:mərəs] 有幽默感的
- ④ nerve [nɜ:v] → **nervous** [ˈnɜ:vəs] 神經的；緊張的

2 **-al** : 表示「……的」。

- ① center [ˈsentə] → **central** [ˈsentrəl] 中心的
- ② nation [ˈneɪʃən] → **national** [ˈnæʃənəl] 國家的
- ③ nature [ˈneɪtʃə] → **natural** [ˈnætʃərəl] 自然的；天生的
- ④ person [ˈpɜ:sn] → **personal** [ˈpɜ:snəl] 私人的

3 **-ive** : 表示「……的」、「具有……的性質」。

- ① act [ækt] → **active** [ˈæktɪv] 活潑的；主動的
- ② expense [ɪkˈspens] → **expensive** [ɪkˈspensɪv] 昂貴的
- ③ talk [tɔ:k] → **talkative** [ˈtɔ:kətɪv] 健談的
- ④ attract [əˈtrækt] → **attractive** [əˈtræktɪv] 吸引人的

4 **-y** : 表示「……的」、「多……的」。

- ① cloud [klaʊd] → **cloudy** [ˈklaʊdɪ] 多雲的
- ② rain [reɪn] → **rainy** [ˈreɪnɪ] 多雨的
- ③ anger [ˈæŋgə] → **angry** [ˈæŋɡrɪ] 生氣的
- ④ hunger [ˈhʌŋɡə] → **hungry** [ˈhʌŋɡrɪ] 飢餓的
- ⑤ health [helθ] → **healthy** [ˈhelθɪ] 健康的
- ⑥ luck [lʌk] → **lucky** [ˈlʌkɪ] 幸運的



小試身手

請填入適當的字詞變化

1. I didn't sleep well last night because it was too _____ (noise) outside.
2. Kelly is good at music; she has a _____ (nature) talent for music.
3. After working all day, Jack felt very _____ (hunger). He could eat a horse.

4. Even though he became _____ (fame) at an early age, he cares very little for fame.
5. I like this skirt very much but it is too _____ (expense). I really need to cut my expense.



4-3 常見的形容詞字尾：-ing; -ed



許多「情緒」動詞在字尾加上-ing 或-ed 就變形成容詞。一般而言，-ing 表示「令人……的」；-ed 表示「感到……的」。

- ① **boring** *adj.* [ˈbɔɪɪŋ] 令人無聊的；**bored** *adj.* [bɔɪd] 感到無聊的

 - ◆ The writing practice is **boring**. (寫作練習令人覺得無聊。)
 - ◆ I felt **bored** with this writing practice. (我對這寫作練習感到無聊。)
- ② **confusing** *adj.* [kənˈfjuːzɪŋ] 令人困惑的；**confused** *adj.* [kənˈfjuːzd] 感到困惑的

 - ◆ The questions were **confusing**. (這些問題令人困惑。)
 - ◆ The students were **confused** by the questions. (學生們對這些問題感到困惑。)
- ③ **exciting** *adj.* [ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ] 令人興奮的；**excited** *adj.* [ɪkˈsaɪtɪd] 感到興奮的

 - ◆ There was an **exciting** baseball game yesterday. (昨天有場令人興奮的棒球賽。)
 - ◆ Jack felt **excited** about the coming baseball game.
(Jack 對即將來臨的棒球賽感到興奮。)

4 **embarrassing** *adj.* [ɪmˈbærəsɪŋ] 令人尷尬的；**embarrassed** *adj.* [ɪmˈbærəst] 感到尷尬的

- ◆ Taking off the clothes in front of the doctor was **embarrassing**.
(在醫生面前寬衣這件事令人尷尬。)
- ◆ Donna felt **embarrassed** about taking off the clothes in front of the doctor.
(Donna 對在醫生面前寬衣這件事感到尷尬。)

5 **interesting** *adj.* [ˈɪntərɪstɪŋ] 有趣的；**interested** *adj.* [ˈɪntərɪstɪd] 感興趣的

- ◆ The story sounds very **interesting** to me. (這故事我聽起來很有趣。)
- ◆ I am **interested** in the story. (我對這故事感興趣。)



小試身手

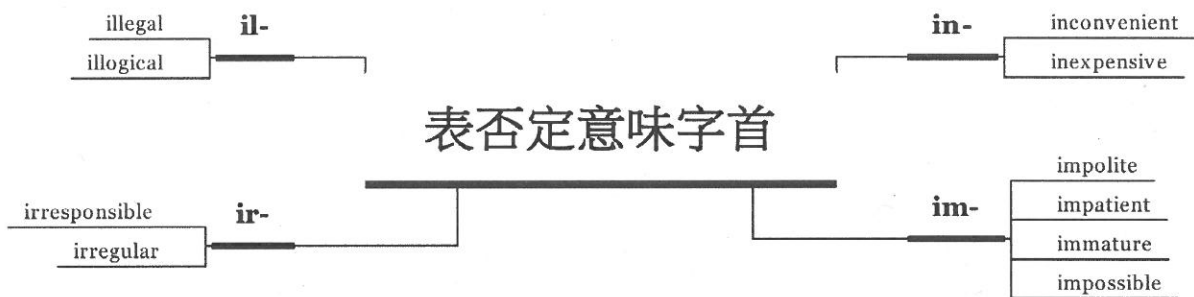
請填入適當的字詞變化

1. Our boss was _____ (satisfy) with our report. He said we did a good job.
2. May came home very late recently; her parents were _____ (worry) about her.
3. I can't answer your questions now. I just feel so _____ (confuse).
4. Jim likes to tell those _____ (bore) jokes. You'd better stay away from him.
5. That's really an _____ (embarrass) question. You shouldn't ask a girl about her weight.

Ch 5 表否定及其他常見字首



5-1 常見表否定意味之字首：in-; im-; il-; ir-



1 in-：附加於單字之前，表否定意味。

- ① convenient [kən'veinjənt] → **inconvenient** [ˌɪnkən'veinjənt] 不方便的
- ② expensive [ɪk'spensɪv] → **inexpensive** [ˌɪnɪk'spensɪv] 價格低廉的

2 im-：附加於字首為 m、p 或 b 的單字之前，表否定意味。

- ① polite [pə'laɪt] → **impolite** [ˌɪmpə'laɪt] 無禮的
- ② patient [ˈpeɪjənt] → **impatient** [ɪm'peɪjənt] 沒耐心的
- ③ mature [mə'tʊr] → **immature** [ˌɪmə'tʊr] 不成熟的
- ④ possible ['pɒsəbəl] → **impossible** [ɪm'pɒsəbəl] 不可能的

3 il-：附加於字首為 l 的單字前，表否定意味。

- ① legal ['li:gəl] → **illegal** [r'li:gəl] 非法的
- ② logical ['lɒdʒɪkəl] → **illogical** [r'lɒdʒɪkəl] 不合邏輯的

4 ir-：附加於字首為 r 的單字前，表否定意味。

- ① responsible [rɪ'spɒnsəbəl] → **irresponsible** [ˌɪrɪ'spɒnsəbəl] 無責任感的
- ② regular ['regjələ] → **irregular** [r'regjələ] 不規則的



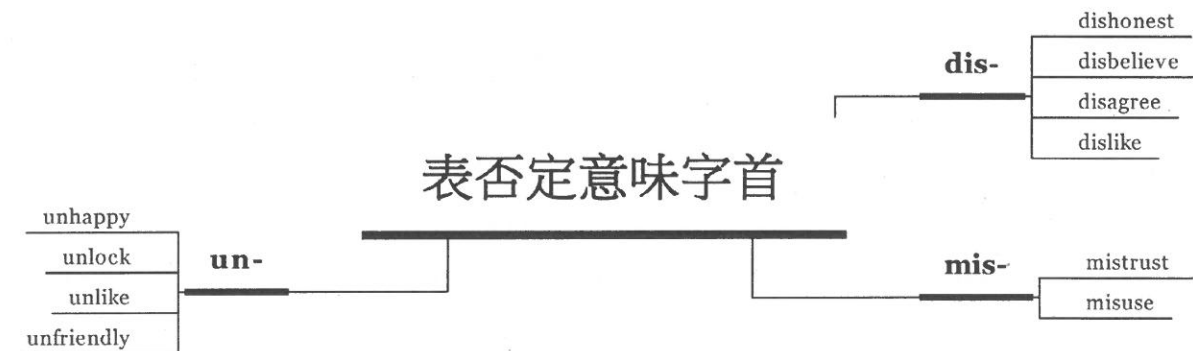
小試身手

請填入適當的字詞變化

- Life in America is very _____ (convenient) if you don't have a car.
- Smoking in public places is _____ (legal) in Taiwan.
- You are too _____ (patient) to take care of a baby.
- I don't have much money so I can only buy these _____ (expensive) shoes.
- Bill is a very _____ (responsible) boy. You can't trust him.



5-2 常見表否定意味之字首：un-; dis-; mis-



1 un- :

- happy [ˈhæpi] → **unhappy** [ʌnˈhæpi] 不快樂的
- lock [lɒk] → **unlock** [ʌnˈlɒk] 開鎖
- like [laɪk] → **unlike** [ʌnˈlaɪk] 不像
- friendly [ˈfrendli] → **unfriendly** [ʌnˈfrendli] 不友善的

2 dis- :

- honest [ˈɒnɪst] → **dishonest** [dɪsˈɒnɪst] 不誠實的
- believe [bɪˈli:v] → **disbelieve** [ˌdɪsbəˈli:v] 不信
- agree [əˈɡri:] → **disagree** [ˌdɪsəˈɡri:] 不同意
- like [laɪk] → **dislike** [dɪsˈlaɪk] 不喜歡

Reminder

注意 **like** 的詞性與意思，作為介系詞時，**like** 意為「像……」，其反義字為 **unlike**；作為動詞時，意為「喜歡」，其反義字為 **dislike**。

3 **mis-**：表否定或錯誤。

- ① **trust** [trʌst] 信任 → **mistrust** [mis'trʌst] 不相信
 ② **use** [ju:z] 使用 → **misuse** [mis'ju:z] 誤用

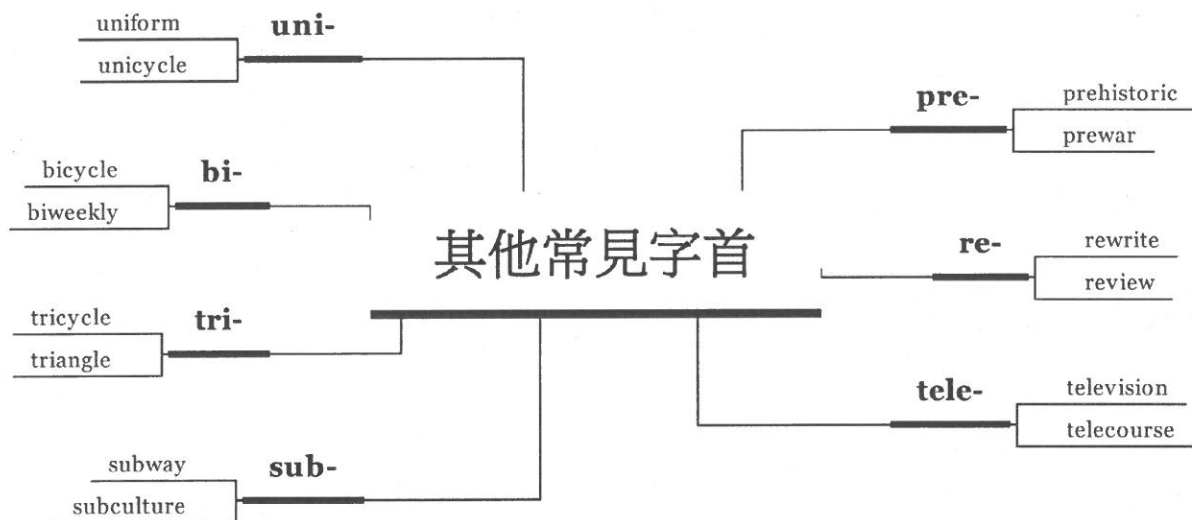


小試身手

請填入適當的字詞變化

- Peter likes ice cream. _____ (like) him, I _____ (like) ice cream.
- Our neighbors are very _____ (friendly) to us. They never greet us.
- She is a(n) _____ (honest) girl. She likes to tell lies.
- This door is locked. Do you have the key? Can you _____ (lock) it for me?
- I _____ (agree) with my father on this. I think he is wrong.

5-3 其他常見字首：uni-; bi-; tri-; sub-; tele-; re-; pre-



1 uni-：表「唯一；單一」之意。

- ① form [fɔrm] → **uniform** [ˈjunəˈfɔrm] 制服
 ② cycle [ˈsaɪkl] → **unicycle** [ˈjunəˌsaɪkl] 單輪車

2 bi-：表「二；雙」之意。

- ① cycle [ˈsaɪkl] → **bicycle** [ˈbaɪˌsaɪkl] 二輪腳踏車
 ② weekly [ˈwɪkli] → **biweekly** [baɪˈwɪkli] 雙週的

3 tri-：表「三」之意。

- ① cycle [ˈsaɪkl] → **tricycle** [ˈtraɪˌsaɪkl] 三輪車
 ② angle [ˈæŋɡl] 角 → **triangle** [ˈtraɪˌæŋɡl] 三角形

4 sub-：表「在……之下；次一等」之意。

- ① way [weɪ] → **subway** [ˈsʌbˌweɪ] 地下鐵
 ② culture [ˈkʌltʃə] → **subculture** [sʌbˈkʌltʃə] 次文化

5 tele-：表「遠的；電傳」之意。

- ① vision [ˈvɪʒən] → **television** [ˈteləˌvɪʒən] 電視
 ② course [kɔrs] → **telecourse** [ˈteləkɔrs] 電視廣播課程

6 re- : 表「再」之意。

- ① write [raɪt] → **rewrite** [ri'raɪt] 重寫
 ② view [vju] → **review** [ri'vju] 複習

7 pre- : 表「在……之前」之意。

- ① historic [hɪs'tɔːrɪk] → **prehistoric** [ˌpriːhɪs'tɔːrɪk] 史前的
 ② war [wɔː] → **prewar** [pri'wɔː] 戰前的



小試身手

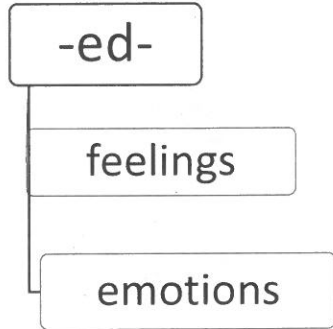
請填入適當的字詞變化

1. Our school has a _____ (weekly) newspaper. It comes out every other week.
2. A good student always _____ (view) the lessons after teachers teach them.
3. I have to _____ (write) my homework because the teacher thought I didn't do my best.
4. London is the first city that has a _____ (way) system.
5. Junior high school students have to wear _____ (form) to school.

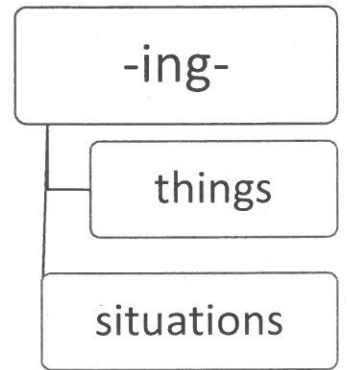
Grade _____ Class _____ No. _____ Name _____ Score _____

What's the Difference? -ed vs. -ing 結尾的形容詞

Used to describe how people feel
-ed 結尾的形容詞表示「人的內心感受或情緒反應」，所以主詞是人，意思為「人感到……的」







Used to describe something that causes an emotion
-ing 結尾的形容詞表示「帶給別人怎麼樣的感受」，所以主詞可以是人或事物，意思為「令人……的」



課本單字		延伸單字	
-ed	-ing	-ed	-ing
embarrassed 感到尷尬的	embarrassing 令人尷尬的	bored 感到厭倦的	boring 令人感到厭倦的
depressed 感到沮喪的	depressing 令人沮喪的	interested 有趣的	interesting 令人感到有趣的
disgusted 感到噁心的	disgusting 令人噁心的	excited 感到興奮的	exciting 令人興奮的
		confused 感到困惑的	confusing 令人困惑的

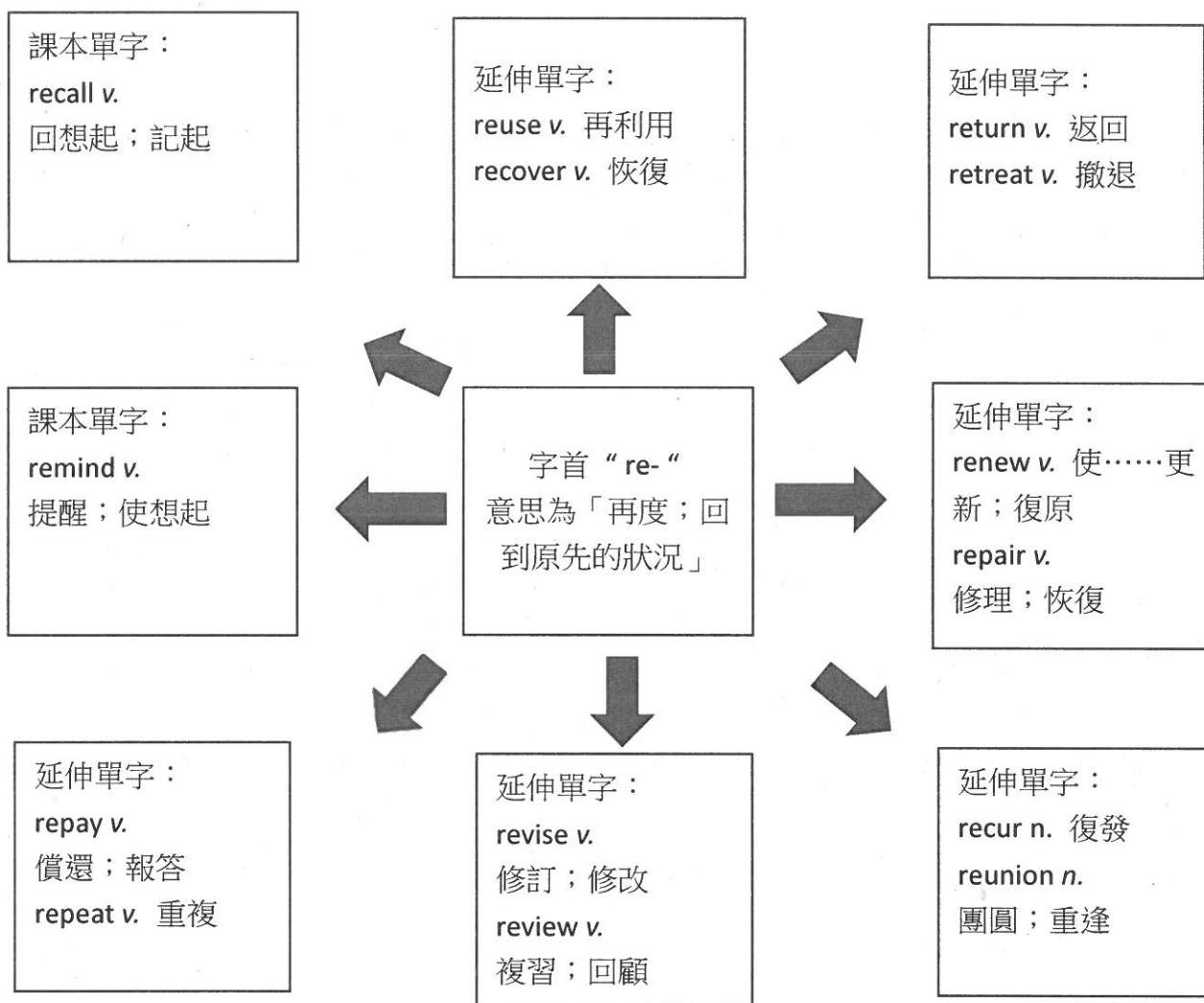
Practice:

Add -ed or -ing to the words above the pictures to fill in the blanks in the sentences.

interest		confuse	
			

1. Lisa thinks that this book about history is very _____.
2. My sister and I are _____ in learning how to play chess.
3. The little boy was a bit _____ so he didn't know what to do.
4. The instructions were _____ and she didn't know how to finish the project.

Prefix “Re” Mandala



Practice:

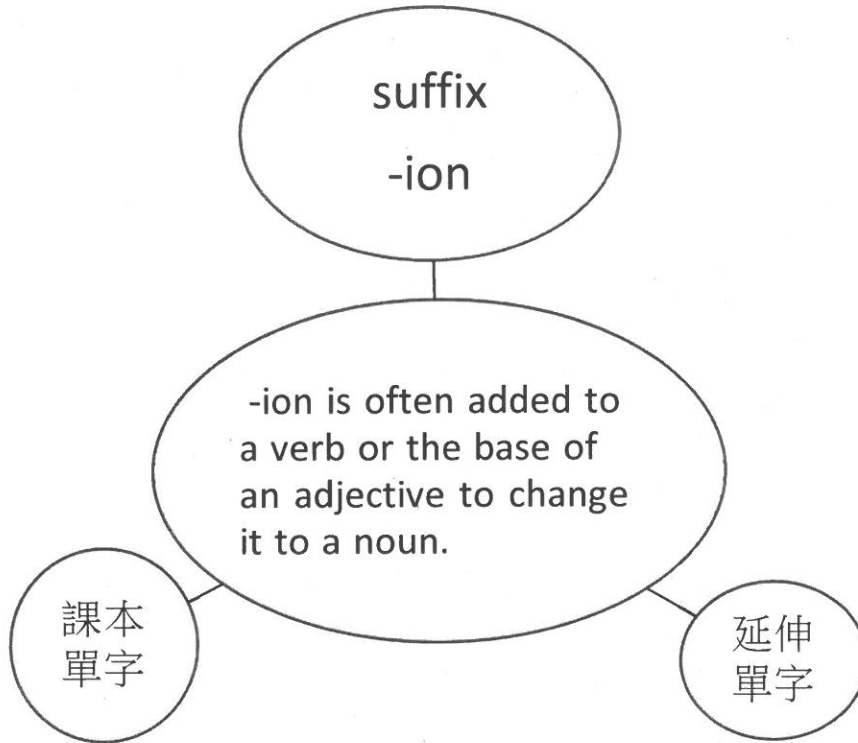
Complete the sentences below using the prefix “re” with the words in the box. Adjust the verb’s tense as needed.

pay cover turn treat new union view use

- Members find it easy to _____ their membership in the app.
- Don’t throw away that plastic bag. Keep it and _____ it.
- The little girl could _____ the poem after hearing the teacher read it twice.
- Andrew is now fully _____ from his knee injury.
- Every five years we had an elementary school class _____.
- If you are unhappy with your book, you can _____ or exchange it within sixty days of purchasing it.
- The students beat a hasty _____ when their teacher appeared.
- _____ the past and look forward to the future.

龍騰高中英文 Book 1 Lesson 2 單字學習單

Grade _____ Class _____ No. _____ Name _____ Score _____



1. relation 關係	1. appreciation 欣賞；感謝
2. satisfaction 滿意	2. circulation 流通；循環
3. inspiration 靈感	3. collection 收集
4. connection 關聯	4. evaluation 評估
5. communication 溝通	5. decoration 裝飾
6. introduction 介紹	6. association 關係；聯繫

Practice:

1. Now list three other words that end with the suffix -ion.

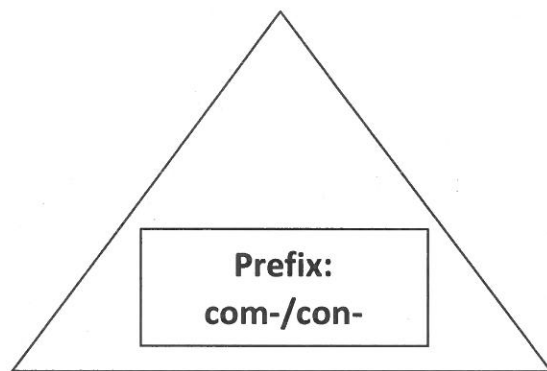
1.
2.
3.

2: Draw a symbol that will help you remember the function of the suffix -ion.

3. Write two sentences using words from your list.

1.
2.

Meaning: together



Meaning: with

Meaning: jointly

課本單字	延伸單字
1. communicate <i>v.</i> 溝通	1. company <i>n.</i> 陪伴
2. connect <i>v.</i> 連接	2. compare <i>v.</i> 比較
	3. compose <i>v.</i> 組成;構成
	4. conclude <i>v.</i> 做結論;以……做結束
	5. contract <i>n.</i> 合約
	6. conference <i>n.</i> 會議

Practice:

Choose the best answer for each question.

- () 1. A prefix is a word part attached to _____.
- (A) the beginning of a base word
 - (B) the middle of a base word
 - (C) the end of a base word
- () 2. What is the meaning of the word “conclude”?
- (A) To cause something to end.
 - (B) To cause something to start.
 - (C) To cause something to be rewritten.
- () 3. What is the meaning of the word “compose”?
- (A) To divide something into several groups.
 - (B) To cause something to separate.
 - (C) To form or make up something.

龍騰高中英文 Book 1 Lesson 3 單字學習單

Grade _____ Class _____ No. _____ Name _____ Score _____

Adding a suffix to a verb is one way of forming a noun. As shown in the graph below, the suffixes -ment and -ion change verbs to nouns. When you see a word ending in -ment or -ion, it is likely to be a noun.

Verbs → Nouns

<p style="text-align: center;">-ment 課本單字</p> <p>amaze v. 使人驚奇</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>amazement n. 驚奇</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-ion 課本單字</p> <p>impress v. 使人留下深刻印象</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>impression n. 印象</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">-ment 延伸單字</p> <p>achieve v. 實現 achievement n. 成就</p> <p>employ v. 雇用 employment n. 受雇；雇用</p> <p>replace v. 取代 replacement n. 代替</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-ion 延伸單字</p> <p>suggest v. 建議 suggestion n. 建議</p> <p>regulate v. 規定；調整 regulation n. 規則</p> <p>locate v. 定位 location n. 位置</p>

Practice:

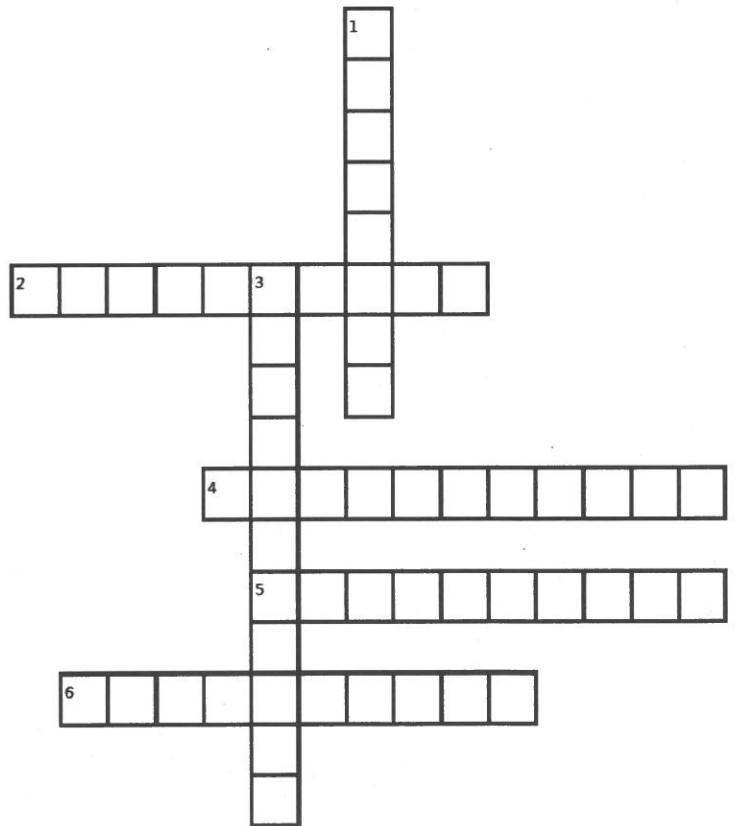
Complete the crossword puzzle below.

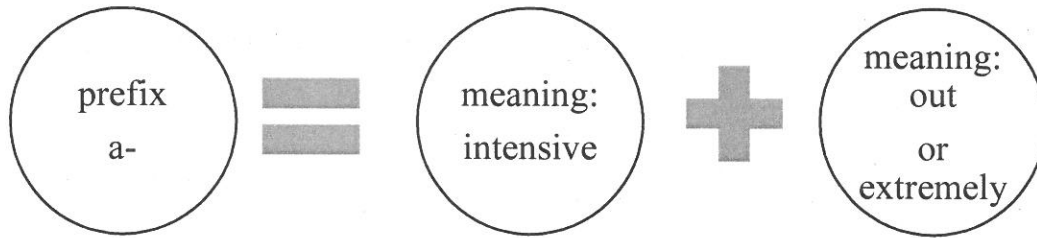
Down:

1. a particular place or position
3. a thing done successfully with effort, skill, or courage

Across:

2. an official rule or the act of controlling something
4. the action or process of taking the place of someone or something
5. the state of having paid work
6. an idea or plan put forward for consideration





課本單字	延伸單字
1. avoid v. 避免	1. abash v. 使臉紅
2. awake v. 醒來	2. amend v. 修正
	3. aloud v. 高聲地
	4. alike v. 相同的
	5. ashamed v. 羞恥的
	6. arise v. 發生

Practice:

Choose the correct meaning for each underlined word.

- () 1. The two children were much alike; both looked athletic and full of energy.
 (A) Similar to each other.
 (B) Different from each other.
- () 2. Some unexpected difficulties arose in their experiment.
 (A) Appeared.
 (B) Disappeared.
- () 3. Eddie is proud of his abilities and feels ashamed to need anyone else's help.
 (A) Feeling embarrassed about something.
 (B) Feeling no shame about something.
- () 4. Henry read the story aloud without making any mistake.
 (A) Without making any sound.
 (B) Not silently.