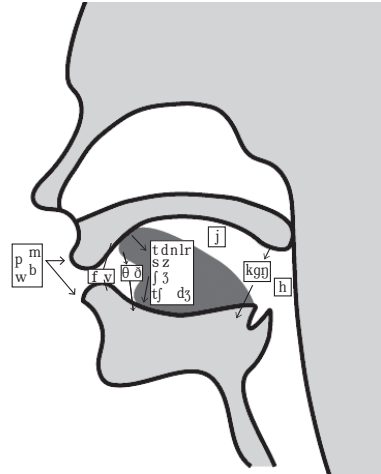
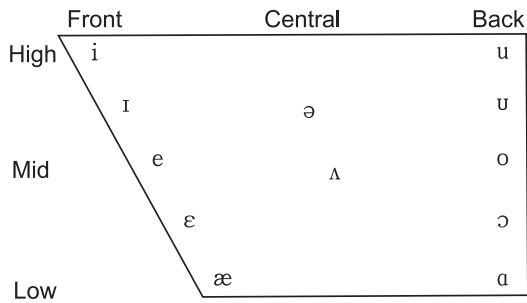


Ch 1 K.K. 音標

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 [sed]
[æ]	had [hæd]; sad [sæd]
[ɑ]	box [bɑks]; lot [lɑt]
[ɔ]	walk [wɔk]; tall [tɔl]
[o]	no [no]; over [ˈovə]
[ʊ]	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 [hɛr]
[tʃ]	chair [tʃɛr]; teach [ti:tʃ]
[dʒ]	job [dʒɒb]; page [peɪʒ]
[m]	more [mɔːr]; team [ti:m]
[n]	night [naɪt]; mine [maɪn]
[ŋ]	lesson [ˈlesn̩]; listen [ˈlɪsn̩]
[ŋ]	sing [sɪŋ]; ring [rɪŋ]
[l]	light [laɪt]; cool [ku:l]
[l]	bottle [ˈbɒtl̩]; little [ˈlɪtl̩]
[w]	wait [weɪt]; win [wɪn]
[j]	young [jʌŋ]; yet [jet]
[r]	right [raɪt]; chair [tʃɛr]



1-2 發音練習

- 請分辨以下的母音是[i]或[ɪ]。
 - _____ (1) fet
 - _____ (2) hit
- 請分辨以下的母音是[ɪ]或[ɛ]。
 - _____ (1) pick
 - _____ (2) bell
- 請分辨以下的母音是[ɛ]或[e]。
 - _____ (1) wait
 - _____ (2) set
- 請分辨以下的母音是[ɛ]或[æ]。
 - _____ (1) bad
 - _____ (2) ten
- 請分辨以下的母音是[ɔ]或[o]。
 - _____ (1) law
 - _____ (2) open
- 請分辨以下的母音是[u]或[ʊ]。
 - _____ (1) moon
 - _____ (2) 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) reason

____ (2) ziss

Ch 2 名詞的種類與複數



2-1 名詞的種類

專有名詞		指某特定人、事、物、地專用的名稱，常見的有： (1)人名 (Tom Smith, William Shakespeare...)。 (2)地名 (Taiwan, New York...)。 (3)節日／月份名／星期 (Mother's Day／September／Friday...)。 (4)報刊雜誌名 (TIME, Taiwan News...) 等。 ◎特色：(1)起首字母大寫。(2)通常不需要冠詞。(3)沒有複數形式。
	普通名詞	
	可數	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。 ◎特色：有單、複數之分。
	不可數	(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。 (2)表示東西的材質，如：butter, water, meat, iron 等。



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。

Ch 3 名詞字尾



3-1 常見的名詞字尾：-ness; -tion; -ment



1 -ness：加於形容詞之後，形成抽象名詞。

- ① careless [ˈkerlɪs] → carelessness [ˈkerlɪsnɪs] 粗心
- ② happy [ˈhæpɪ] → happiness [ˈhæpɪnɪs] 快樂
- ③ kind [kaɪnd] → kindness [ˈkaɪndnɪs] 仁慈
- ④ lazy [ˈleɪzɪ] → laziness [ˈleɪznɪs] 懶惰
- ⑤ sad [sæd] → sadness [ˈsædnɪs] 悲傷
- ⑥ useful [ˈjuːsfəl] → usefulness [ˈjuːsfəlɪnɪs] 有用

2 -tion：加於動詞之後，形成抽象名詞。

- ① act [ækt] → action [ˈækjən] 動作
- ② invite [ɪnˈvɑːt] → invitation [ˌɪnvəˈteɪʃən] 邀請
- ③ collect [kəˈlekt] → collection [kəˈlekjən] 蒐集
- ④ pollute [pəˈluːt] → pollution [pəˈluːʃən] 汙染
- ⑤ converse [kənˈvɜːs] → conversation [ˈkɒnvəˈseɪʃən] 會話
- ⑥ celebrate [ˈseləˌbreɪt] → celebration [ˌseləˈbreɪʃən] 慶祝活動

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 [dɪ'veləp] → **development** [dɪ'veləpmənt] 發展
- ③ enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] → **enjoyment** [ɪn'dʒɔɪmənt] 享受
- ④ move [mu:v] → **movement** ['mʊvmənt] 動作
- ⑤ pay [peɪ] → **payment** ['peɪmənt] 支付



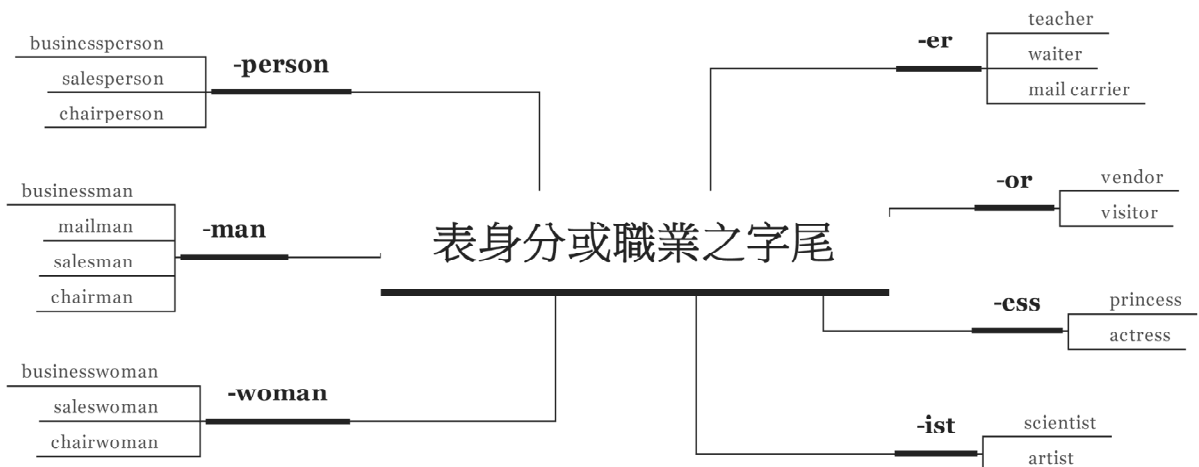
小試身手

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 [tit] → **teacher** ['titjə] 教師
- ② wait [wet] → **waiter** ['wetə] 男服務生
- ③ vend [vend] → **vendor** ['vendə] 小販；自動販賣機
- ④ visit ['vɪzɪt] → **visitor** ['vɪzɪtə] 訪客；參觀者

2 **-ess**：常表女性身分或職業。

- ① prince [prɪns] → **princess** ['prɪnsɪs] 公主
- ② act [ækt] → **actress** ['æktɪs] 女演員

3 **-ist**：表示具特殊技能或思想的人。

- ① science ['saɪəns] → **scientist** ['saɪəntɪst] 科學家
- ② art [ɑ:t] → **artist** ['ɑ: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** ['bɪznɪs] → **businessman** ['bɪznɪsmæn]；
businesswoman ['bɪznɪswʊmən]；**businessperson** ['bɪznɪspɜːsn̩] 商人
- ② **mail** [meɪl] → **mailman** ['meɪlmæn]；**mail carrier** [meɪl 'kæriə] 郵差
- ③ **sale** [seɪl] → **salesman** ['seɪlzmən]；**saleswoman** ['seɪlswʊmən]；**salesperson** ['seɪlspɜːsn̩] 推銷員
- ④ **chair** [tʃeə] → **chairman** ['tʃeəmən]；**chairwoman** ['tʃeəwʊmən]；**chairperson** ['tʃeəpɜːsn̩] 主席



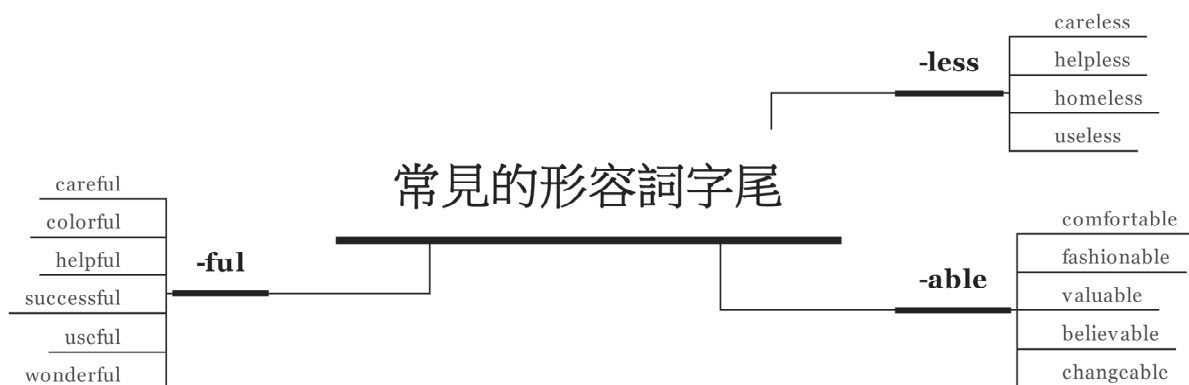
小試身手

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.

Ch 4 形容詞字尾

4-1 常見的形容詞字尾：-ful; -less; -able



① **-ful**：加於名詞之後，形成形容詞，表示「充滿……的」。

- ① care [ker] → **careful** [ˈkerfəl] 小心的
- ② color [ˈkʌlə] → **colorful** [ˈkʌləfəl] 色彩繽紛的
- ③ help [help] → **helpful** [ˈhelpfəl] 有幫助的
- ④ success [səkˈses] → **successful** [səkˈsesfəl] 成功的
- ⑤ use [jus] → **useful** [ˈjuːsfəl] 有用的
- ⑥ wonder [ˈwʌndə] → **wonderful** [ˈwʌndəfəl] 神奇的

② **-less**：加於名詞之後，形成形容詞，表示「無……的」。

- ① care [ker] → **careless** [ˈkerlɪs] 粗心的
- ② child [tʃaɪld] → **childless** [ˈtʃaɪldlɪs] 無小孩的
- ③ color [ˈkʌlə] → **colorless** [ˈkʌləlɪs] 無色的
- ④ help [help] → **helpless** [ˈhelplɪs] 無助的
- ⑤ home [hom] → **homeless** [ˈhɒmlɪs] 無家的
- ⑥ use [jus] → **useless** [ˈjuːslɪs] 無用的

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** ['kʌmfətəbl̩] 舒適的
- ② **fashion** ['fæʃən] → **fashionable** ['fæʃənəbl̩] 時尚的
- ③ **value** ['væljuː] → **valuable** ['væljəbl̩] 有價值的
- ④ **believe** [bə'li:v] → **believable** [bə'li:vəbl̩] 可信任的
- ⑤ **change** [tʃeɪndʒ] → **changeable** ['tʃeɪndʒəbl̩] 多變的



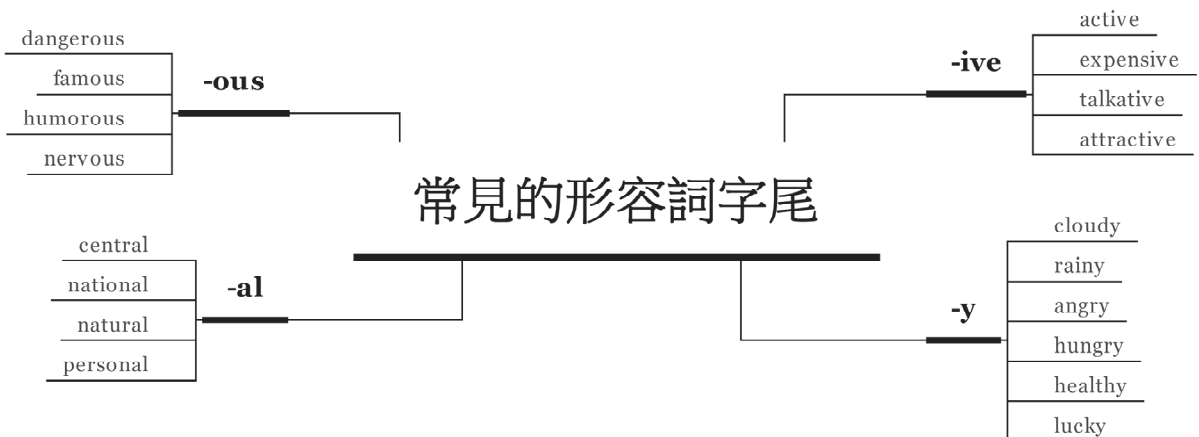
小試身手

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** [ˈfeməs] 有名的
- ③ humor [ˈhjumə] → **humorous** [ˈhjumərəs] 有幽默感的
- ④ nerve [nɜːv] → **nervous** [ˈnɜːvəs] 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 [ˈpɜːsn] → **personal** [ˈpɜːsnl] 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 [tɔːk] → **talkative** [ˈtɔːkətɪv] 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 [ˈæŋɡə] → **angry** [ˈæŋɡrɪ] 生氣的
- ④ hunger [ˈkʌŋɡə] → **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 就變成形容詞。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。)



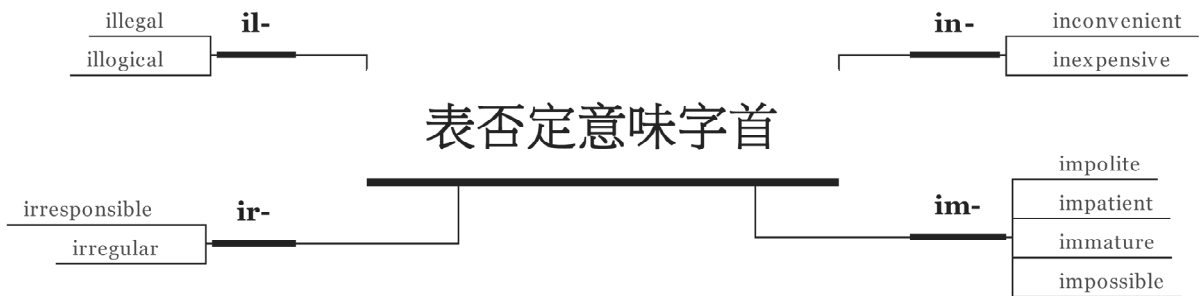
小試身手

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 ['peɪjənt] → **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** [ɪ'li:gəl] 非法的
- ② logical ['lɒdʒɪkəl] → **illogical** [ɪ'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** [ɪrɪ'spɒnsəbəl] 無責任感的
- ② regular ['regjələ] → **irregular** [ɪ'regjələ] 不規則的



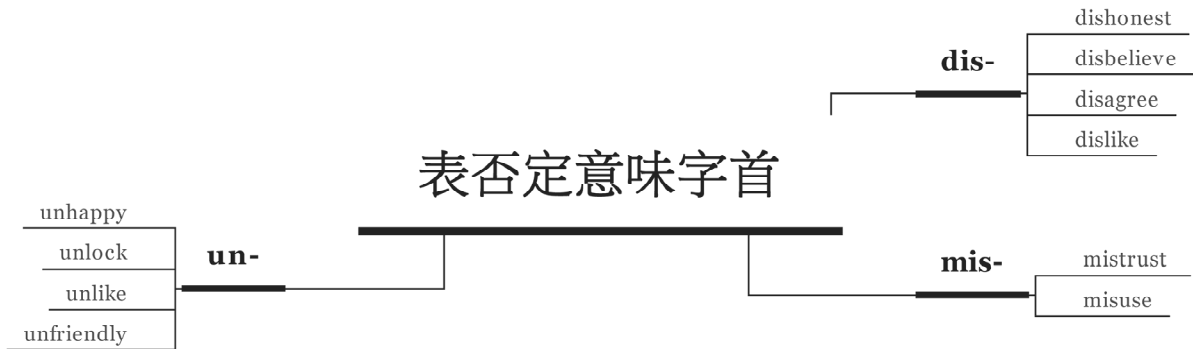
小試身手

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 [bəˈli: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** [mɪs'trʌst] 不相信
② use [juːz] 使用 → **misuse** [mɪs'juːz] 誤用



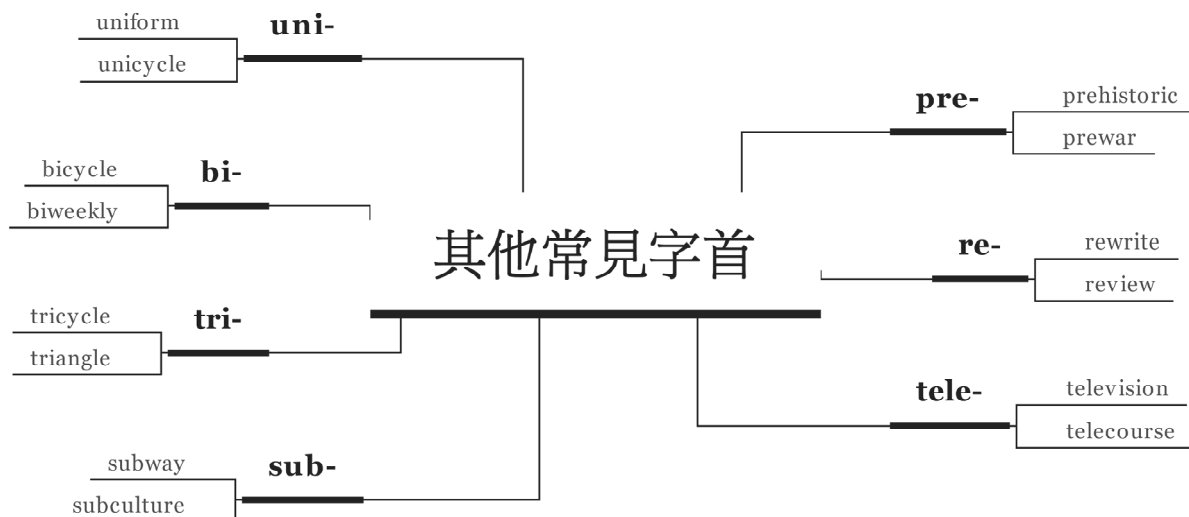
小試身手

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 [fɔ:m] → **uniform** [ˈju:nəˈfɔ:m] 制服
- ② cycle [ˈsaɪkl] → **unicycle** [ˈju:nəˈsaɪkl] 單輪車

2 bi-：表「二；雙」之意。

- ① cycle [ˈsaɪkl] → **bicycle** [ˈbaɪˌsaɪkl] 二輪腳踏車
- ② weekly [ˈwi:kli] → **biweekly** [baɪˈwi:kli] 雙週的

3 tri-：表「三」之意。

- ① cycle [ˈsaɪkl] → **tricycle** [ˈtraɪsaɪkl] 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 [kɔ:rs] → **telecourse** [ˈteləkɔ:rs] 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** [ˌprihɪs'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.