### 國小社會領域雙語教學資源手冊

英語教學用語

Social Studies 3rd Grade



教育部師資培育及藝術教育司國立清華大學雙語教學研究中心



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## 1st Semester

#### Unit 1 My Family 我的家庭

#### Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

We live with our family members. A family is group of people related by blood, marriage, or adoption. A family is composed of family members. Family members change because of birth, death, marriage, divorce and other reasons.

Each ethnic group has its own way of calling relatives. We call our relatives based on the relationship. What to call your relatives shows your respect and politeness. Sometimes we call our neighbors just like we call our relatives. This helps build up a close relationship and shows our respect.

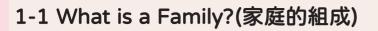
Different people use different ways to name their children. Each name has its meaning. We have to cherish our names and respect others names.

我們和家人住在一起。家庭成員的組成是血緣婚姻或領養。家庭 是由家人所組成。家庭成員的組成會因為家人的出生、死亡、結婚、 離婚等因素而產生變化。

和親人往來時,適當的稱呼及問候,能維持良好的關係。每個族群都有自己稱呼親人的方式。親人之間,會依據彼此的關係而有不同的稱呼。正確地稱呼親人是表達尊重與禮貌的方式。我們平時會借用對親人的稱呼,來稱呼鄰居或其他人。這些親切的稱呼和問候,不但能拉近彼此的關係,也能讓對方感受到我們對他的尊重。

不同族群的命名方式不同。每個名字都有它代表的意義。我們要 珍惜自己的姓名,也要尊重別人的姓名。







1-1-1 Family Members (家庭成員	€)
□ family 家庭/家人	$\square$ grandmother /
□ compose 組成	grandma 祖母,外婆
□ adopted 收養的	$\square$ grandfather / grandpa
□ orphanage 育幼院	祖父,外公
□ father 父親	□ brother 哥哥 / 弟弟
	□ sister 姊姊 / 妹妹
□ parents 雙親	□ younger brother 弟弟
□ son 兒子	□ younger sister 妹妹
□ daughter 女兒	□ aunt 阿姨 / 姑姑
□ grandparents 祖父母	□ uncle 叔叔 / 舅舅
□ adoption 收養的	□ sibling 兄弟姊妹
	□ cousin 堂(表)兄弟姊妹
1-1-2 The Change of Family Me	mbers (家庭成員的改變)
□ birth 出生	□ be born 出生
□ death 死亡	□ pass away 過世
□ marriage 結婚	□ increase 增加
□ divorce 離婚	□ decrease 減少
1-1-3 Ways of Naming (What's	in a name?) (命名的方式)
□ name 命名	□ indigenous people 原住民
□ give a name 取名字	□ virtue 美德; 禮貌
□ family name 姓	□ respect 尊重
<ul><li>☐ first name 或 given name 名字</li><li>☐ parents 父母親</li></ul>	□ make fun of 取笑

#### 1-2 Relatives (親人的往來)

1-2-1 What to Call Your Relatives (親人的稱呼)		
□ relatives 親人	□ brother 哥哥 / 弟弟	
□ call 稱呼	□ sister 姊姊 / 妹妹	
□ ethnic group 族群	□ younger brother 弟弟	
□ respect 尊敬	□ younger sister 妹妹	
□ courtesy 禮貌	□ aunt 阿姨 / 姑姑	
☐ get along with 相處	□ uncle 叔叔 / 舅舅	
☐ father 父親	□ sibling 兄弟姊妹	
□ mother 母親	□ cousin 堂(表)兄弟姊妹	
□ parents 雙親	□ nephew 姪子 / 外甥	
☐ son 兒子	□ niece 姪女 / 甥女	
□ daughter 女兒	□ grandson 孫子 / 外孫	
□ grandmother / grandma 祖母	□ granddaughter 孫女 / 外孫女	
□ grandfather / grandpa 祖父		
1-2-2 Getting along with Relativ	/es (親人間的相處)	
□ contact 往來	□ bless 祝福	
□ activity 活動	□ difficulty 困難	
□ meet 遇到	□ help 幫忙	
□ worth 値得	□ solve problems 解決問題	
□ celebrate 慶祝	□ keep in touch 保持聯絡	
	□ go on a trip 出遊	

#### 1-1 What is a Family?(家庭的組成)

#### 1-1-1 Family Members (家庭成員)

1. A family is group of people related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

家庭成員的組成是血緣、婚姻或領養。

A family is composed of family members.
 家庭是由家人所組成。

3. Some families are composed of parents and children. 有些家庭的成員是由父母和子女組成。

4. Some families are composed of parents, children, grandpa and grandma.

有些家庭的成員有父母、子女,還有爺爺、奶奶或外公、外婆。

5. Some people live with their fathers; some people live with their mothers.

有些人只和爸爸或媽媽居住。

6. Some people live with their grandpas and grandmas. Some people live with their elders (uncles and aunts).

有些人和爺爺、奶奶住在一起。有些人和其他長輩住在一起。

7. Some people are adopted by other families. Some people live in an orphanage because they lost their families.

有些人由其他家庭收養。有些人因為失去家人,住進育幼院。





#### 1-1-2 The Change of Family Members (家庭成員的改變)

1. Family members change because of birth, death, marriage, divorce and other reasons.

家庭成員的組成會因為家人的出生、死亡、結婚、離婚等因素而改變。

2. Increase or decrease of family members lead to the change of family structures.

家庭成員人數增加或減少,也會使家庭的組成產生變化。

3. When a baby is born, the family members increase. 新生兒出生,家中成員增加。

4. When a family member passes away, the family members decrease.

家人過世,家中成員減少。



#### 1-1-3 Ways of Naming (What's in a Name?) (命名的方式)

- 1. Different peoples use different ways to name their children. 不同族群的命名方式不同。
- 2. Each name has its meaning. 每個名字都有它代表的意義。
- 3. We have to cherish our names and respect others' names. 我們要珍惜自己的姓名,也要尊重別人的姓名。
- 4. When a new family member is born, parents or the elders will give him / her a name.

家中有新成員誕生時,父母或長輩會為他命名。

- 5. The family name is passed down from their parents. The first name is given by the parents or the elders. 通常「姓」會依據父親或母親的姓,而「名字」則是由父母或長輩決定。
- 6. The first name is called the given name. The given name has a meaning in it. It is the expectation and blessing of the family. 姓名具有家人的期待與祝福等意義。
- 7. The indigenous people do not always have a family name. 原住民族不一定都會有「姓」。
- 8. Some indigenous people name their children after the nature. Some indigenous people name their children, using their own names.
  - 有些原住民族會採用大自然的事物來命名,有些會在孩子的名字 後面,加上父親或母親的名字,來表示彼此的關係。
- 9. It is a virtue to respect people's names. Don't make fun of names. 尊重別人的姓名是一種禮貌,不可以取笑。

#### 1-2 Relatives (親人的往來)

#### 1-2-1 What to Call Your Relatives (親人的稱呼)

- 1. We call our relatives based on the relationship. 親人之間,會依據彼此的關係而有不同的稱呼。
- We call our father's parents grandma and grandpa. We call our mother's parents grandma and grandpa, too.
   爸爸和媽媽的父母稱為祖父和祖母。
- 3. Siblings are brothers and sisters. We call our father's siblings uncles and aunts.

爸爸的兄弟姐妹稱為伯伯、叔叔和姑姑。

- 4. We call our mother's siblings uncles and aunts. 媽媽的兄弟姐妹稱為舅舅和阿姨。
- 5. Each ethnic group has its own way of calling relatives. 每個族群都有自己稱呼親人的方式。
- 6. What to call your relatives shows your respect and courtesy. What to call your relatives can help you get along with each other better.

正確地稱呼親人是表達尊重與禮貌的方式,也可以讓彼此相處得更融洽。

#### 1-2-2 Getting along with Relatives (親人間的相處)

- 1. Contacts with relatives are important activities in our daily life. 親人間的往來,是日常生活中的重要活動。
- 2. When we celebrate on some occasions, we give our blessings. 遇到值得慶祝的事情,彼此祝福。
- 3. When we face difficulties, we help each other and solve the problems together.

遇到困難時,互相幫忙,一起解決問題。

4. Keeping in touch with relatives can help keep close relationship. 親人間時常保持聯絡可以讓感情更親密。



# Unit 2 Family and Ethnics 家庭與倫理



#### Lesson Overview(課程簡介)

We have care and protection from our family. We have to take care of our family. When we are happy, we share joy with. When we are sad, we encourage and comfort each other.

If someone hurts you or your family with violence. You can tell your teacher or call 113 Protection Hotline to ask for help.

In our family, we receive guidance from our parents and the elders. We learn with our siblings. Our society values family ethics. Showing respect for parents and the elders is a virtue in our society. Helping people is a caring expression in the society. Do you very best to help people in your daily life.

在家庭中,我們接受家人的照顧與保護。我們也要照顧家人。快樂時,我們和家人一起分享喜悅。悲傷時,我們和家人互相鼓勵與安慰。

如果有人用暴力傷害我們或其他家人時,你可以告訴老師。當你 受到暴力傷害,撥打「113 保護專線」尋求協助。

在家庭中,我們接受爸媽及長輩的教導。兄弟姐妹之間可以相互 學習。我們的社會一向重視家庭倫理。孝敬父母和尊敬長者是我們社 會的美德。幫助人是發揮愛心的表現。日常生活中,應該盡能力幫助 他人。





2-1 Function of the Family (家庭	的功能)
□ take care of 照顧	protect (v.) /
□ care 照顧 / 關懷	protection (n.) 保護
□ family 家人 / 家庭	□ hurt 傷害
□ share 分享	□ violence 暴力
□ joy 喜悅	□ tell 說、告訴
□ comfort 安慰	□ ask for help 尋求協助
□ encourage 鼓勵	☐ 113 Protection Hotline
	113 保護專線
2-2 Education from Family (家庭	的教育)
□ parents 父母	□ sweep the floor 掃地
brothers and sisters /	☐ fold clothes 摺衣服
siblings 兄弟姊妹	□ take out the garbage 倒垃圾
□ guidance 指導	□ do the dishes 洗碗
□ do housework 做家事	
2-3 Family Ethics (家庭的倫理)	
□ virtue 美德	□ family ethics 家庭倫理
□ value 重視	□ respect 尊重
□ love 友愛	□ take care of 照顧
□ siblings 兄弟姐妹	
2-4 Warm the Society with Love	(用愛溫暖我們的社會)
□ society 社會	□ daily life 日常生活
☐ caring 有愛心的	do your very best
□ action 行動	在你的能力範圍內





#### 2-1 Function of the Family (家庭的功能)

- 1. We receive care and protection from our family members. 在家庭中,我們接受家人的照顧與保護。
- 2. We have to take care of our family. 我們要照顧家人。
- 3. We have to care for our family. 我們要關懷我們的家人。
- 4. When we are happy, we share joy with our family. 快樂時,我們和家人一起分享喜悅。
- 5. When we are sad, we encourage and comfort our family. 悲傷時,我們和家人互相鼓勵與安慰。
- 6. If someone hurts you or your family members with violence, tell your teacher.

如果有人用暴力傷害我們或其他家人時,告訴老師。

7. When someone hurts you with violence, call "113 Protection Hotline" to ask for help.

當你受到暴力傷害,撥打「113 保護專線」尋求協助。

#### 2-2 Education from Family (家庭的教育)

- 1. We receive guidance from our parents and elders in our family. 我們接受爸媽及長輩的教導。
- We learn with our siblings (brothers and sisters).
   兄弟姐妹之間可以相互學習。
- 3. We should share housework at home. 在家,我們應該一起分擔家事。

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#### 2-3 Family Ethics (家庭的倫理)

- 1. Our society values family ethics. 我們的社會一向重視家庭倫理。
- Parents should love their children.
   父母要愛護子女。
- 3. Children should be good to their parents. 子女要孝敬父母。
- 4. Showing respect for parents and the elders is a virtue in our society.

孝敬父母和尊敬長輩是我們社會的美德。

- 5. Being a good son / daughter is a virtue. 孝道是美德。
- 6. Love your siblings and respect your family. 友愛兄弟姐妹與尊重家人。
- 7. We should love our brothers and sisters. 我們要友愛兄弟姐妹。
- 8. We should respect our family members. 我們要尊重家人。
- 9. Brothers and sisters should take care of each other. 兄弟姐妹要照顧彼此。
- 10.Family members should respect each other. 家人之間要互相尊重。

#### 2-4 Warm the Society with Love (用愛溫暖我們的社會)

- 1. Helping people is a caring expression. 幫助需要幫助的人是發揮愛心的表現。
- 2. Helping people is a good action for the society. 幫助他人是服務社會的好行動。
- 3. Do your very best to help people in your daily life. 日常生活中,應該盡能力幫助人。





#### Unit 3

# Class-governed Activities and School Regulations 班級自治與班級成員校園規範



#### Lesson Overview(課程簡介)

Classmates are in charge of self-ruled activities. Self-ruled activities include: calling a class meeting, voting for class leaders, and creating the classroom norms. Class leaders are in charge of class affairs. Class leaders can be elected during a class meeting. Class leaders should be responsible.

At school, students should obey school regulations and school safety rules. They should be aware of (watch out) common school safety rules so that they will not get hurt.

班級自治是由班上同學自己管理班級的事務。班級自治活動包括召開班級會議、選舉班級幹部、訂定班級公約。班級事務須由班級幹部負責與管理。班級幹部可藉由班會時選舉。班級幹部是需要負責任的。

在學校,學生應該遵守學校規範。注意學校中常見的校園安全規範,才不會受傷。





3-1 Class Self-ruled Activities (班級的自治活動)
□ class leaders 班級幹部
□ class meeting 班會
□ classroom norms 班級公約
□ have a show of hands 舉手表決
□ create 制訂
□ decide on 決定
□ elect 選舉
□ vote 投票
□ self-government / self-governance 自治
□ self-rule 自治

#### 3-2 School Regulations (校園規範)

	school regulations	/ school	rules 校園規範
--	--------------------	----------	------------

- $\square$  be aware of / watch out 注意
- ☐ get hurt 受傷
- know 認識
- □ common 常見的
- □ run 奔跑
- □ stairs 樓梯
- □ push others 推擠
- □ hallway 走廊





#### 3-1 Class Self-rule Activities (班級的自治活動)

- 1. Classmates are in charge of self-ruled activities. 班級自治是由班上同學自己管理班級的事務。
- 2. Self-ruled activities include: calling a class meeting, voting for class leaders, and creating the classroom norms.

班級自治活動包括召開班級會議、選舉班級幹部、訂定班級公約。

- 3. Class leaders are in charge of class affairs. 班級事務須由班級幹部負責與管理。
- 4. Class leaders can be elected during a class meeting. 班級幹部可藉由班會時選舉。
- 5. Class leaders should be responsible. 班級幹部是需要負責任的。



#### 3-2 School Regulations (校園規範)

- Students should / need to obey school regulations.
   學生應該遵守學校規範。
- 2. Be aware of (Watch out) common school safety rules. 注意學校中常見的校園安全規範。
- 3. Students should obey school safety rules. 學生應遵守校園安全規範。
- 4. Obey safety rules so that you will not (won't) get hurt. 遵守安全規範,才不會受傷。





## Unit 4 Learning and Growing Up 學習與成長



#### Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

Learning is our right and the main reason we come to school. We need to know ways of learning and use our time well. We need to develop good learning habits. We preview before class, pay attention during class, and review after class. Ask questions when you don't understand. When you want to learn more, after class, you can go to the library or use the Internet to search for information. We should organize our time well. According to your own interests and talents (expertise), you can choose your own learning activities.

學習是我們的權利,也是我們來學校的主要目的。我們要懂得學習的方法並善用時間。我們要養成課前預習、課中認眞學習和課後複習的習慣。有不懂的問題要勇於發問。下課後可利用圖書館或網路查詢相關資料。

我們要妥善安排自己的時間。依據自己的興趣、專長,選擇適合 自己的學習活動。



4-1	Learning Methods (學習的方	法)	
	rights 權利		review 複習
	learning area 學習領域		after class 下課後
	class 節數		participate 參與
	class schedule 功課表		join 參加
	gain 獲得		discussion 討論
	knowledge 知識		ask 問問題
	develop 培養		get information 查資料
	ability 能力		break time 下課時間
	learn 學習		share 分享
	how to behave		learning experience 學習心得
	做人做事的道理		interest 興趣
	preview 預習		expertise 專長
	before class 上課前		choose 選擇
	pay attention during class		
	上課認眞專心		
	in class 上課中		

# 4-2 Various Learning Activities (豐富的學習活動) arrange 安排 learn 學習 plan 規劃 club 社團 skill 技能 gain 獲得 knowledge 知識



#### 4-1 Learning Methods (學習的方法)

1. Through learning, we can gain knowledge, develop our abilities, and learn how to behave.

透過學習,我們可以獲得許多知識,培養各種能力,也可以學習做人做事的道理。

&"We can know about our learning areas and classes from our class schedule.

' "We need to develop good learning habits. We preview before class, pay attention during class, and review after class. 我們要養成課前預習、課中認眞學習和課後複習的習慣。

- 4. Pay attention during class and participate in discussions. 上課時要認眞學習、參與討論。
- 5. Ask questions when you don't understand. 有不懂的問題要勇於發問。
- 6. We should organize our time well. 我們要妥善安排自己的時間。
- 7. According to your own interests and talents (expertise), you can choose your own learning activities. 依據自己的興趣、專長,選擇適合自己的學習活動。

#### 4-2 Various Learning Activities (豐富的學習活動)

- 1. We can learn different skills from clubs. 社團可以讓我們學習不同的技能。
- 2. We gain knowledge from clubs. 透過參加這些社團,我們可以充實知識。
- 3. We should actively join learning activities. 我們應該踴躍參與學習活動。
- 4. We can gain knowledge, develop our abilities, and get the joy from learning by joining learning activities. 積極參與這些學習活動,不但可以充實知識,培養各種能力,更可以獲得學習的樂趣。



#### Unit 5

#### The Harmony in the Classroom 和諧相處



#### Lesson Overview(課程簡介)

At school, students interact with teachers and classmates most. Their relationships are very close. Students should learn to respect everyone and care for classmates.

Everyone has equal rights. When your classmate / someone is bullied, you should / need to ask for help, stop the bullying, or report to the teacher right away.

Everyone has his / her own privacy. We should learn to protect our own privacy and respect the privacy of others.

When someone tries to invade our privacy, we should refuse it. We can ask the teacher for help. We can ask our family for help.

在學校裡,老師和同學是學生們最常互動的人。因此,他們的關係很密切。學生應該學會尊重每個人並關心同學。

每個人都擁有平等的權利。當同學遭受欺負時,你應該尋求他人 幫助、出面阻止或立即報告老師。

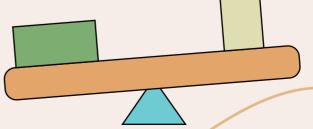
每個人都有自己的隱私。我們要學會保護自己的隱私,也要尊重 他人的隱私。

當有人試圖侵犯我們的隱私,我們應該拒絕。我們可以向師長或家人求助。





5-1 Relationships in a Class	ss (班級神的人際國经)
<u> </u>	
□ classmate 同學	□ encourage 鼓勵
	□ comfort 安慰
□ learn 學習	□ respect 尊重
	□ care 關心
5-2 Equality and Respect	平等與尊重
□ everyone 每個人	□ restrict 限制
□ equal 平等的	☐ gender 性別
□ rights 權利	☐ respect 尊重
5-3 What is Privacy? (隱私	是什麼?)
□ be seen 被看到	□ refuse 拒絕
□ be known 被知道	□ protect 保護
□ privacy 隱私	☐ respect 尊重
□ try 試圖	□ secret 秘密
□ invade 侵犯	
「 A Chair Dully in al /北京初頭)	·±\
5-4 Stop Bullying! (拒絕霸)	<b>愛)</b> ————————————————————————————————————
□ bully 霸凌	□ being teased 被取笑
□ feeling 感覺	□ being pushed 被推打
□ stop bullying 阻止霸凌	□ take action 採取行動
□ being bullied 被欺負	



#### 5-1 Relations in a Class (班級裡的人際關係)

- Teachers teach / help students to learn.
   老師幫助學生學習。
- 2. Teachers encourage and comfort students as well. 老師也會鼓勵、安慰學生。
- 3. We have to care for our classmates. 我們要關心同學。
- 4. When you are bullied, you need to express your feelings, ask for help, leave the place / scene, report to your teacher, or tell your parents.

當你遭受欺負時,應表達自己感受、大聲呼救、離開現場或是告訴師長與父母。

5. When your classmate / someone is bullied, you should / need to ask for help, stop the bullying, or report to the teacher right away.

當同學遭受欺負時,你應該尋求他人幫助、出面阻止或立即報告老師。

#### 5-2 Equality and Respect (平等與尊重)

- 1. Everyone has equal rights. 每個人都擁有平等的權利。
- Everyone has equal rights without the differences of gender.
   平等的權利不受到性別限制。
- 3. We should learn to respect everyone. 我們應該學習尊重每個人。





#### 5-3 What is Privacy? (隱私是什麼?)

- 1. Everyone has his / her own secrets. 每個人都有自己的秘密。
- 2. What we don't want to be seen or known is privacy. 不希望被人看到或知道的事,就是「隱私」。
- 3. Protect your privacy and respect privacy of others. 保護自己及尊重他人的隱私
- 4. When someone invades your privacy, you should stop. 當有人侵犯你的隱私,你要拒絕。

#### 5-4 Stop Bullying! (拒絕霸凌)

1. Teasing classmates or pushing classmates are actions of bullying.

取笑和推打同學都是霸凌的行為。

2. When a classmate is bullied, take action to help. 有同學被霸凌時,採取行動來幫助他。



#### Unit 6 School and I 學校與我



#### Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

A school is like a small society. It consists of teachers, students, and school staff. At school, we learn. We join school activities, learn to work with classmates. We cooperate and compete with others. We can gain valuable experience in the process.

學校就像個小型社會,由老師、學生和學校人員組成。在學校裡, 我們學習。我們參與活動、學習和別人一起工作。我們會與人合作。 我們會與人相互競爭。我們從過程中獲得經驗。



6-1 Cooperation and Co	ompetition (合作與	具競爭)
share the work	compete 競爭	□ brave 勇敢的
分工	should 應該	□ accept 接受
clean the classroom	use 使用	□ challenge 挑戰
打掃教室	competition 競爭	☐ success 成功
□ need 需要	bring pressure	□ confidence 信心
more efficient	帶來壓力	accomplishment
更有效率的	]improve 進步	成就感
□ fairly 公平地 □	learn 學習	☐ think about 思考
	show 展現	□ reason 原因
	through 透過	□ fail 失敗
		gain experience
		獲得經驗
		□ process 過程
6-2 A School is like a Sr	mall Society (學校)	就是個小社會)
□ service club 服務性團體	≝ school ı	regulations / rules 校園規範
□ school staff 學校人員	cherish	珍惜、愛護
□ school guard 學校警衛	☐ join 參與	Ę.
□ nurse 護士阿姨	basketb	pall school team
□ janitor 工友、清潔人員	籃球校隊	Ŕ
□ principal 校長	basebal	ll school team 棒球校隊
□ parent volunteer 愛心	馬媽 🗌 soccer s	school team 足球校隊
□ classmate 同學	dodgeb	all school team
	躲避球机	交隊
	_ rhythm	band 節奏樂隊
	track ar	nd field team 田徑隊
	swimmi	ng school team 游泳校隊



#### 6-1 Cooperation and Competition (合作與競爭)

- 1. At school, we cooperate with others. We compete with others. 在學校裡,我們會與人合作。我們會與人相互競爭。
- 2. We can complete a task more efficiently by sharing the work. 分工合作可以讓事情更有效率的完成。
- 3. We should compete with others fairly. 我們應該要用公平的方式競爭。
- 4. Competition brings pressure, but competition can help us progress and learn from others. 競爭會帶來壓力,但是競爭可以讓我們進步、學習別人的優點。
- 5. We can show our ability through competition. 我們可以透過競爭展現自己的能力。
- 6. Success brings us confidence and accomplishment. 成功可以帶給我們信心與成就感。
- 7. When we fail, we can think about the reason. We gain experience in the process. 我們可以思考失敗的原因,從過程中獲得經驗。

#### 6-2 A School is like a Small Society (學校就是個小社會)

- 1. School is like a small society. It consists of teachers, students, and school staff.
  - 學校就像個小型社會,學校由老師、學生和學校人員組成。
- 2. The school staff members include the security guard, the nurse, the janitor, the principal, parent volunteers, and counselors. 學校人員有警衛、護士阿姨、工友、替代役、校長、愛心媽媽、和輔導老師。
- 3. Students should join school activities, learn to work with their classmates, and say "thank you" to people at the right time.

  學生在學校應參與活動、學習與別人合作並適時向他人表達感謝。

# Unit 7 Healthy Childhood 健康活力的童年

#### Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

In this unit, students will get to learn about how to take care of their health. Family, hospitals, clinics, and schools all can provide support.

在這個單元,學生會學習如何維持身體健康。家庭、醫院、診所和學校皆可提供許多支援照顧我們。





7-1 The Family Takes Care of o	our Health.(家庭照顧我們的健康)
☐ hospital 醫院	care about 關心
☐ clinic 診所	□ body 身體
□ provide 提供	healthy 健康的
■ take care of 照顧	☐ food 食物
health 健康	☐ bring 帶
☐ way 方式	outdoor activity 戶外活動
7.2 Children's Madical Care (F	
7-2 Children's Medical Care (兒	里的智慧)
☐ health service 健康服務	eyes 眼睛
uaccination 接種疫苗	teeth 牙齒
<ul><li>examination 檢查</li></ul>	sick 生病
☐ if 如果	medical care 醫療照顧
7-3 School's Health Center (學	交裡的保健措施)
nurse 護士	■ bright 明亮的
☐ health center 健康中心	■ space 空間
■ help 幫忙	■ drinking water 飲用水
■ measure 測量	□ pay attention 注意
<ul><li>height 身高</li></ul>	clean 乾淨的
weight 體重	■ often 時常
☐ lunch 午餐	☐ remind 提醒
Thirting.	

#### 7-1 The Family Takes Care of our Health.(家庭照顧我們的健康)

1. Family, hospitals, clinics, and schools provide many ways to take care of our health.

家庭、醫院、診所和學校提供許多方式照顧我們的健康。

2. Our family cares about our health.

家人會關心我們的身體健康。

3. Our family provides healthy food. 家人會提供健康的食物。

4. Our family takes us on outdoor activities. 家人會帶我們到戶外活動。

#### 7-2 Children's Medical Care (兒童的醫療)

- 1. Hospitals and clinics provide health services. 醫院和診所提供健康服務。
- 2. Health service includes vaccinations, examinations for eyes and teeth.

健康服務包括接種疫苗、檢查眼睛和牙齒。

3. If we are sick, doctors can provide medical care. 如果我們生病,醫師會提供醫療照顧。

#### 7-3 School's Health Center (學校裡的保健措施)

1. The nurse at the health center can help students measure their height and weight.

健康中心的護士會幫學生測量身高和體重。

- 2. The school provides lunches and clean drinking water. 學校提供午餐和乾淨的飲用水。
- 3. Teachers often remind students to pay attention to the health of their eyes and teeth.

老師時常提醒同學要注意眼睛和牙齒的健康。





#### Unit 8

## An Inquiry into a Wonderful School 探究美好的校園



#### Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

Places on campus give students different feelings. Some places make students feel uncomfortable or scared. How can we make our school better?

校園地點給人不同的感受。有些校園地點令人感覺不舒服或是害怕。如何打造更美好的校園?



8-1 How Can we Make our School	l Better? (打造更美好的校園)
■ bathroom 廁所	☐ school gate 校門
☐ music classroom 音樂教室	□ side gate 側門
☐ science classroom 自然教室	─ scary 可怕的
☐ computer classroom 電腦教室	☐ dark 暗的
☐ library 圖書館	□ noisy 吵的
□ square / courtyard(中庭)	quiet 安靜的
□ classrooms 教室	☐ smelly 臭的
student activity center	■ dirty 髒的
學生活動中心	□ clean 乾淨的
☐ garden 花園	□ cockroach 蟑螂
■ sports field 操場	
8-2   Have a Good Idea! (我有一個	]好辦法!)
☐ flush 沖水	□ squat 蹲下
■ toilet 馬桶	□ clean 清理、乾淨
□ toilet paper 衛生紙	□ toilet brush 馬桶刷
■ squat toilet 蹲式馬桶	☐ fragrance 芳香劑
	_ •
□ trash 垃圾	─ wet 溼的
·	
□ trash 垃圾	□ wet 溼的
□ trash 垃圾 □ trash can 垃圾桶	<ul><li>□ wet 溼的</li><li>□ slogan 標語</li></ul>





8-3 Let's Take Action!(宣傳設計與觀念宣導)	
Who	When
□ by group …以小組方式進行	morning self-study time
by individuals	早自習
…以個人方式進行	□ lunch break 午休時間
Where	☐ morning assembly 朝會
□ classroom 教室	□ recess (break time) 下課時間
□ bathroom 廁所	
school bulletin board	
校園佈告欄	
□ hallway 走廊	
O 4 Nove Time a voc Com Do it Dottow (公野公内会計)	
8-4 Next Time we Can Do it Better!(行動後的檢討)	
great 很棒的	☐ damage 破壞
excited 興奮的	■ school website 學校網頁
☐ tired 疲累的	□ school broadcast 學校廣播
□ bored 無聊的	☐ drama 戲劇
□ bad 不好的	□ video 影片
□ pros and cons 利弊	□ share ideas 分享意見





#### 8-1 How Can we Make our School Better? (打造更美好的校園)

- 1. Introduce school places. 介紹校園地點。
- 2. School places give students different feelings. 校園地點給人不同的感受。
- 3. Some school places make students feel uncomfortable. 有些校園地點令人感覺不舒服。

#### 8-2 | Have a Good Idea! (我有一個好辦法!)

- How to make our campus better?
   如何讓校園變得更好?
- 2. Choose one school place as the discussion topic. 在校園地點中,選出一個作為討論主題。
- 3. Think about the reasons that make the school place uncomfortable.
  想想該校園地點令人感到不舒服的原因。
- 4. Find solutions to deal with the problems.找出解決問題的方法。

#### 8-3 Let's Take Action! (宣導設計與觀念宣導)

- 1. Let's take action! 展現行動力!
- 2. What action to take? 採取何種行動力?
- 3. What to include in an action activity? 討論行動方案要素。
- 4. Discuss on how to enact the activity. 討論如何執行方案。





#### 8-4 We Can Do it Better! (行動後的檢討)

Enact the activity.
 執行宣傳活動。

2. After the activity, students can share feelings with their classmates.

宣傳活動結束後,學生可以彼此分享感想。

- 3. After the activity, students can talk about the pros and cons of it. 宣傳活動結束後,學生可以討論該活動的利與弊。
- 4. Students can discuss solutions and find new ideas for future activities.

學生可以對未來的活動提出解決方法或是新作法。





# 2nd Semester

# Unit 1 The Place Where I live 我居住的地方



# Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

Your address tells where you live. You can see your address on the household certificate and on the identification card. In the address, you can see these administrative units: the county (or the city), the township (or the district), the village, and the neighborhood. In this unit, you will get to learn about the facilities in your community.

地址可以告訴大家你居住的地方。從戶口名簿及身分證上,你可以知道自己的住址。地址包含縣市、鄉鎮市區、村里、鄰等行政單位的名稱。在這個單元,你將學習到你所在社區的設施。



1-1 Your Home Address (你家的地址)				
□ address 地址	□ village 村里			
number 號	township 鄉鎭			
□ street 街	city 市			
□ road 路	district 區			
☐ district 區	■ introduce 介紹			
 □ live 住	☐ identification card 身分證			
□ neighborhood 鄰				
1-2 Life in our Neighborhood	(民住的地方)			
□ neighborhood 鄰	()			
│ households 住家				
□ administrative unit 行政單位				
□ neighbor 鄰居				
□ village chief 村長				
neighborhood chief 鄰長				
□ provide services 提供服務				
1-3 Be a Good Neighbor! (當個	固好鄰居)			
☐ neighbor 鄰居				
□ nearby 附近				
☐ greet 打招呼	Hi			
□ emergency 緊急情況				
□ community 社區				
☐ clean 整潔 / 乾淨				

# Key Concepts (課程焦點)

#### 1-1 Your Home Address (你家的地址)

- 1. Your address tells where you live. 地址可以告訴大家你居住的地方。
- 2. You can see your address on the household certificate and on the identification card.

從戶口名簿及身分證上,你可以知道自己的住址。

3. In an address, you can see these administrative units: the county (or the city), the township (or the district), the village, and the neighborhood.

地址包含縣市、鄉鎮市區、村里、鄰等行政單位的名稱。

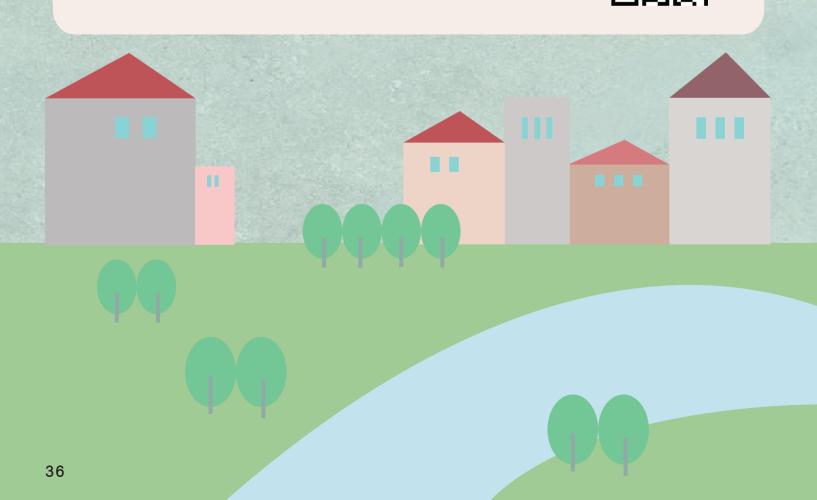
### 1-2 Life in our Neighborhood (居住地方的生活)

- A neighborhood is the smallest administrative unit.
   鄰是最小的行政單位。
- 3. A village office is set up to help the villagers. 村里設有辦公處為居民提供服務。
- 4. A village is made of many near-by neighborhoods. 村里是由許多鄰組成的行政單位。
- 5. There is a village chief in every village. 村里設有村里長。
- 6. The village chief provides resident services. 村里長為居民提供服務。
- 7. A township is made of many villages. 鄉鎮市區是由許多村里所組成的行政單位。

## 1-3 Be a Good Neighbor! (當個好鄰居)

- 1. People living nearby are our neighbors. 居住在住家附近的人都是我們的鄰居。
- Greet your neighbors and get to know each other.
   遇到鄰居要打招呼,認識彼此。
- 3. In case of emergency, neighbors can help each other. 遇到緊急事情時,鄰居可以互相幫忙。
- 4. We need to keep our community safe and clean. 社區安全與清潔需要大家一起維護。
- 5. Be a good neighbor. 當個好鄰居。

https://www.youtube.com/results?search\_query=these+are+the +people+in+your+neighborhood+sesame+street





# Unit 2 My Community 我的社區



# Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

Communities or tribes are the places where we are living, growing and learning. Indigenous peoples usually call their living place a tribe, and others call it community. Communities or tribes often hold activities (or events) to promote community relations, improve the quality of life, or maintain physical health and mental health.

社區或部落是我們居住與生活的地方,也是我們成長和學習的場所。在原住民族區域一般稱為部落,在其他區域稱為社區。為了凝聚居民情感,社區或部落經常舉辦活動,以促進居民互動、提升生活品質,維護身心健康。





2-1 社區活動 (CommunityActivities)			
□ community 社區	□ culture 文化		
□ tribe 部落	□ respect 尊重		
□ place 場所	□ care 照護		
□ indigenous people 原住民	□ interaction 互動		
□ hold an event 舉辦活動			
physical health and mental healt	h		
身心健康			
□ recycling 資源回收			
□ community cleaning 社區打掃			
□ senior service 老人關懷			
□ ethnic group 族群			
2-2 Diverse Cultures (多元文化)			
□ diverse 多元的	□ foreign 外國的		
□ lifestyle 生活方式	□ resident 居民		
□ move 移動	□ region 地區		
□ education 教育	□ country 國家		
□ work 工作	□ life styles 生活方式		
□ marriage 婚姻	□ integrate 融合;結合		
□ study 念書	□ cultural integration 文化融合		
2-3 Respecting Different Cultures (尊重多元文化)			
□ respect 尊重	□ activity 活動		
□ culture 文化	□ government 政府		
□ cultural 文化的	□ resident 居民		
□ value 觀念	□ cherish 重視珍惜		
□ habit 習慣	□ new immigrants 新住民		
■ misunderstandings 誤解			

# Key Concepts (課程焦點)

### 2-1 Community Activities (社區居民的活動)

- 1. Communities are the places where we are living, growing and learning.
  - 社區是我們居住與生活的地方,也是我們成長和學習的地方。
- 2. Communities or tribe hold activities to promote residents' interaction and improve the quality of life.
  社區或部落會舉辦活動以促進居民互動及提升生活品質。
- 3. The community or tribe also holds some service activities to clean the community, care for the elderly, and recycle resources. 社區或部落也會辦理打掃社區、關懷老人與資源回收的服務性活動。
- 4. Some communities set up community patrols to keep the community safe (to keep the residents' safety).
  有的社區會成立巡守隊,維護居民居住安全。
- 5. Keeping the community clean is everyone's responsibility. 維護社區環境清潔是我們的責任。



#### 2-2 Diverse Cultures (多元文化)

- 1. Many foreigners come to Taiwan to study or to work. 很多外國人來台灣求學或工作。
- 2. Some people come to Taiwan after they get married. 有些人因為結婚來到台灣。
- 3. Residents from different regions or countries will bring different cultures and lifestyles.

  來自不同地區或國家的居民會帶來不同的文化與生活方式。
- 4. Cultural integration then happens. 文化融合就產生了。
- 5. We should respect differnet cultures and lifestyles. 我們應該尊重不同的文化與生活方式。

# 2-3 Respecting Different Cultures (尊重多元文化)

- Due to different values and habits, there may be misunderstanding.
   由於觀念和習慣的不同,可能會有誤會。
- 2. Our government can hold cultural activities. 政府會舉辦關於文化的活動。
- 3. From cultural activities, we can learn more about people from different cultures. 诱過文化活動,讓我們更了解不同文化的人們。
- 4. Through different cultural activities, we learn to respect other cultures. 透過不同的文化活動,讓我們學習尊重其他文化。
- 5. We learn about how to cherish different cultures. 我們學習如何珍惜不同文化。

# Unit 3

# Public Places and Facilities (in My Hometown) 家鄉的公共場所和設施

# Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

In our neighborhood, there are many public places and facilities. There are parks, community centers, temples, and churches. When taking part in community events, we have to follow the regulations, appreciate public facilities, and keep the environment clean.

在我們居住的地方有許多公共場所與設施。鄰里有公園、活動中心、 寺廟或教會。我們要遵守相關規範、愛惜公共設施,並保持環境整潔。



3-1 Public Places and Facilities (公共場所與設施)		
☐ Taiwan Water Corporation	☐ library 圖書館	
臺灣自來水股份有限公司	■ knowledge 知識	
☐ Taiwan Power Company	□ park 公園	
臺灣電力公司	□ stadium 體育館	
□ hometown 家鄉	□ sport 運動	
□ Telecom company 電信公司	■ hospital 醫院	
□ provide 提供	□ clinic 診所	
□ telephone 電話	□ doctor 醫生	
□ internet 網路	□ post office 郵局	
□ service 服務	□ send 寄送	
□ train station 火車站	□ mail 信件	
☐ MRT station 捷運站	□ parcel 包裹	
□ high-speed rail station 高鐵站	□ church 教堂	
□ airport 機場	□ temple 廟宇	
□ transportation 運輸		
3-2 Making Good Use of the Places and Facilities (善用場所和設施)		
□ public facilities 公共設施		
□ make good use of 善用		
□ must 必須		
□ cherish 珍惜		
□ regulation 規範		

# Key Concepts (課程焦點)

# 3-1 Public Places and Facilities (公共場所與設施)

- 1. Taiwan Water Corporation provides drinking water for residents. 自來水公司提供居民飲用水。
- 2. Taiwan Power Company provides electricity service for residents.

臺灣電力公司提供居民用電服務。

3. Telecom companies provide our telephone and internet services.

電信公司提供我們電話、網路的服務。

4. Train stations, MRT stations, High-speed rail stations, and airports provide transportation services.

火車站、捷運站、高鐵站和機場提供運輸的服務。

5. Schools and libraries are places where we can gain knowledge and learn new things.

學校和圖書館是讓我們學習新知的地方。

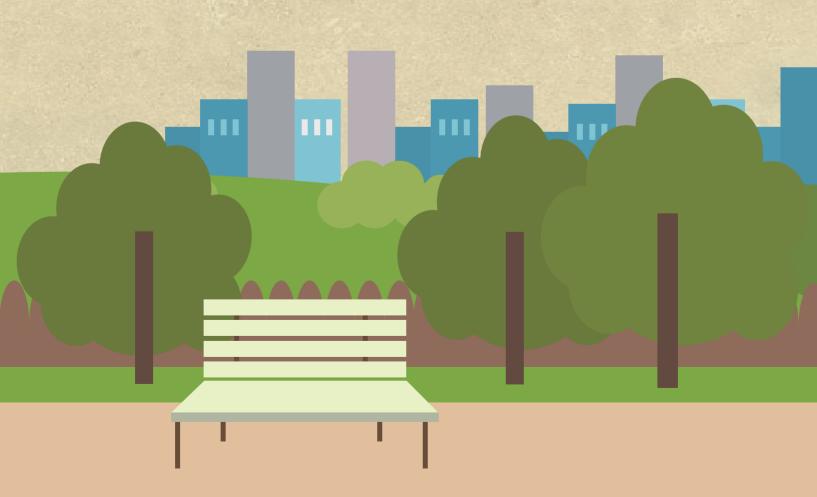
6. Parks and stadiums are places where we can exercise and play sports.

公園和體育場是我們可以運動的地方。

- 7. Hospitals and clinics are places where we can see a doctor. 醫院和診所是讓我們看醫生的地方。
- 8. The post office provides services for sending mail and parcels. 郵局提供寄送郵件及包裹的服務。

# 3-2 Making Good Use of the Places and Facilities (善用場所和設施)

- 1. We can make good use of the places and their facilities. 我們可以善用場所和設施。
- 2. We must follow the regulations and keep the environment clean. 我們要遵守相關規範並保持環境整潔。
- 3. We must cherish public facilities. 我們要愛惜公共設施。



# Unit 4 Consumption and Life 消費與生活

# Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

We buy goods in stores to fulfill our needs. There are different methods for shopping, including the physical stores, TV shopping channels, and online stores. To pay for goods, in addition to bills and coins, we can also use gift coupons (vouchers), credit cards, value-added cards, and mobile payment.

我們可以在商店購買物品來滿足我們的生活需求。生活中有各式各樣的消費管道,例如:實體商店、電視購物臺及網路商店等。付款時,除了使用紙鈔和硬幣之外,也可以使用禮券、信用卡、儲值卡及行動支付等進行交易。

When you buy goods, check the product label. The product label shows the expiry date (expiration date), the origin of place, the ingredients, and the manufacturer. When you pay for the goods, remember to take the receipt.

Choosing a product with an "energy label" or "green label" is good for our environment. When we shop, we can bring our own shopping bags. Don't buy over-packaged products.

We should have the habit of saving money. We should save money for emergencies. We can also donate our savings to charities. To meet savings goals, we can set up saving plans.

購買東西時,要檢查商品的標示。商品會標示有效日期、產地、 成分、製造廠商。付錢時,要記得拿取發票(或收據)。

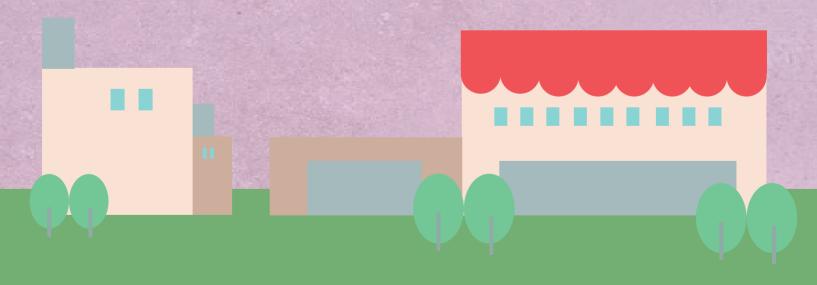
選擇有「節能標章」、「環保標章」的商品,對環境有益。購買東西時,我們可以自備購物袋。不要買過度包裝的商品。

我們要養成儲蓄的習慣。我們應該要存錢以備緊急時可以用。我們也可以把儲蓄的錢捐助慈善團體。為了達成儲蓄目標,我們可以擬定儲蓄計畫。



Ways of Consumption (消費方  consumption 消費  buy 買 cash 現金 coins and bills 硬幣和紙鈔 vouchers 禮券  Shopping Wisely (聰明的消費)	□ credit card 信用卡 □ Easy Card 悠遊卡 □ mobile payment / E-payment
4-2-1 What you need versus wl     needs and wants 需要與想要     buy 購買     goods 物品	hat you want (需要與需求)  shop 購物 waste money 浪費錢 savings 存款
4-2-2 While Shopping (購物需知	D)  place 地點 origin 起源 ingredient 成分 manufacturer 製造廠商 pay 支付 money 錢 ask for 索取 receipt 統一發票

I-3 Shopping and Environmental Protection (購物與環保)		
□ choose 選擇	environmental protection	
■ energy-saving label 節能標章	環境保護	
☐ green mark 環保標章	■ shopping bag 購物袋	
☐ environment 環境	□ reusable bag 可再使用的袋子	
■ bring 攜帶	over-packaged 過度包裝的	
	onsumer 消費者	
I-4 Saving and Consumption (儲蓄與消費生活)		
□ store 商店	□ post office 郵局	
■ pocket money 零用錢	■ savings 儲蓄	
<ul><li>□ pocket money 零用錢</li><li>□ scholarship 獎學金</li></ul>	<ul><li>■ savings 儲蓄</li><li>■ make a habit of 養成習慣</li></ul>	
·		
□ scholarship 獎學金	■ make a habit of 養成習慣	
□ scholarship 獎學金 □ lucky money 壓歲錢	<ul><li>■ make a habit of 養成習慣</li><li>■ emergent 緊急</li></ul>	
□ scholarship 獎學金 □ lucky money 壓歲錢 □ piggy bank 撲滿	□ make a habit of 養成習慣 □ emergent 緊急 □ charity 慈善團體	



# Key Concepts (課程焦點)

# 4-1 Ways of Consumption (消費方式)

1. To pay for goods, in addition to bills and coins, we can also use gift coupons (vouchers), credit cards, value-added cards, and mobile payment.

付款時,除了使用紙鈔和硬幣之外,也可以使用禮券、信用卡、儲值卡及行動支付。

2. There are different methods for shopping, including physical stores, TV shopping channels, and online stores.

生活中有各式各樣的消費管道,例如:實體商店、電視購物臺及網路商店等。



# 4-2 Shopping Wisely (聰明的消費)

### 4-2-1 What you Need versus What you Want (需要與需求)

- Make a wise choice about how to spend your money.
   花錢要有聰明的選擇。
- 2. Needs and wants are different for everyone. 「想要」「需要」對人來說涵義不同。
- 3. Before you shop, think about your needs (what you need). 購物前,先想想「需要」的物品。
- Shop for what you need instead of for what you want. In this way, you won't waste money.
   購買你需要的而不是你想要的物品。這樣才不會浪費錢。
- 5. When you have some savings (extra money), you can buy what you want. 當你有多餘的錢時,可以購買「想要」的物品。

### 4-2-2 While Shopping (購物需知)

- 1. When you buy goods, check the product label. 購買東西時,要檢查商品的標示。
- 2. The product label shows the expiry date (expiration date), the origin of place, the ingredients, and the manufacturer. 商品的標示包括有效日期、產地、成分、製造廠商。
- 3. When you pay for goods (item), remember to take the receipt. 付錢時,記得拿發票。
- 4. When there is a problem with the item, usually you can return or exchange it.

購買的商品有問題時,通常你可以退貨或更換。





### 4-3 Shopping and Environmental Protection (購物與環保)

- 1. Green products are good for our environment. 節能產品對環境有益。
- 2. Choose a product with an "energy label" or "green label." 選擇有「節能標章」、「環保標章」的商品。
- 3. When we shop, we can bring our own shopping bags. 購買東西時,我們可以自備購物袋。
- 4. Don't buy over-packaged products. 不要買過度包裝的商品。
- 5. Buy green products. Be a green consumer. 當個綠色消費者。

# 4-4 Saving and Consumption (儲蓄與消費生活)

- We can deposit our pocket money, scholarships, or lucky money in a piggy bank, the bank, or the post office.
   我們可以把零用錢、獎學金或壓歲錢存放在撲滿、銀行或郵局。
- We should make a habit of saving money.
   我們要養成儲蓄的習慣。
- 3. We should save money for emergencies. 我們應該要存錢以備緊急時可以用。
- 4. We can also donate some of our savings to charities. 我們也可以把儲蓄的錢捐助慈善團體。
- 5. To meet our savings goals, we can set up savings plans. 為了達成儲蓄目標,我們可以擬訂儲蓄計劃。

# Unit 5 The Name of My Hometown 家鄉的地名

# Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

Most often the names of our hometowns are related to their landscape or social activities. The study of place names, their origins and meaning can help us learn about their environment and their development. By doing so, we then find the features of our hometown.

家鄉地名的由來,常和自然景觀或居民活動有關。我們可以從探 索家鄉的地名由來,了解家鄉的環境與發展,發現家鄉的特色。



5-1 The Name of my Hometown (家鄉地名的由來)			
□ place names 地名			
□ natural environment 自然環境			
□ landscape 景觀			
□ geographical features 地形樣貌			
social activities / residents' activities			
居民活動			
□ landmark 地標			
□ climate 氣候			
□ plant 植物			
□ production activities 生產活動			
☐ farming activities 開墾活動			
5-2 An Inquiry into the Name of your Hometown (探索家鄉地名)			
□ inquiry 探索、詢問			
■ search for information 查詢資料			
search the internet 上網查資料			
□ interview the elderly 訪問耆老			
□ ask 詢問			
□ go to the library 去圖書館			





# Key Concepts (課程焦點)

### 5-1 The Name of my Hometown (家鄉地名的由來)

- 1. Some names of hometowns are related to their landscape. 有些地名和自然景觀有關。
- 2. Some names of hometowns are related to social activities. 有些地名和居民活動有關。
- 3. Landscape might include geographical features, climate or plants. 自然景觀包含地理特徵、氣候或植物。
- 4. Social activities might include residents' farming activities or production activities.

居民活動包含居民的開墾活動或生產活動。

5. Some places are named after landmarks. 有些地方是依地標特徵命名。

## 5-2 An Inquiry into the Name of your Hometown (探索家鄉地名)

1. An inquiry into the name of your hometown helps you better understand your hometown.

透過探索家鄉地名的活動,能更了解我們的家鄉。

2. Surf on the Internet.

上網查資料。

3. Search for information in the library. 圖書館查資料。

4. Interview the elderly in your hometown. 訪問家鄉的長輩。

5. Ask different people to get information. 多方詢問。

6. Record the data. 整理資料。

7. Share your results. 成果分享。





# Unit 6 Occupations 職業



### Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

People work in different fields. People choose their jobs based on to their interests, abilities, or specialties. Different jobs have different responsibilities. Different jobs need specialized knowledge and skills. There are many outstanding people in different fields. They inspire and encourage many people. We should respect people from all walks of life. People from all walks of life cooperate in our society. They make our life convenient.

各行各業的工作不盡相同。人根據自己的興趣、能力或專長從事不同職業。不同職業有不同的工作內容或方式。不同職業需要專業知識和技能。不同職業中表現傑出的人會啟發並鼓勵很多人。我們應該尊重各行各業的工作者。社會上各行各業間分工合作讓我們享更便利的生活。



society interest ability f	ty專長 zed knowledge	fe (雅         	skill 技能 outstanding 傑出的 inspire 鼓舞、啟示 respect 尊重 job/occupation 職業 all walks of life 各行各業
6-2 Social	Division (社會分工)		
☐ farm pr☐ food 糧☐ fruit 水☐ vegetal☐ fishing☐ seafood☐ livestod☐ meat 体☐	服務 ture 農業 toduce 農產品 te		construction industry 營造工程業 house 房屋 road 道路 bridge 橋 manufacturing 製造業 daily necessity 日常生活用品 clothing 衣服 appliance 家電 furniture 家具 service industry 服務業 technology industry 科技業 cellphone 手機 computer 電腦



# Key Concepts 課程焦點

## 6-1 People from All Walks of Life (職業大搜查)

1. People choose their jobs based on to their interests, abilities, or specialities.

人根據自己的興趣、能力或專長從事不同職業。

2. Different jobs have different responsibilities. 不同職業有不同的工作內容或方式。

3. Different jobs need specialized knowledge and skills. 不同職業需要專業知識和技能。

4. Outstanding people in different jobs inspire us. 不同職業中傑出人會鼓勵我們。

5. We should respect people from all walks of life. 我們應該尊重各行各業的工作者。



#### 6-2 Social Division (社會分工)

- People work in specialized fields.
   各行各業的工作不盡相同。
- In our daily life, we have all kinds of needs.
   日常生活中有各項需求。
- 3. We need labor divisions and cooperation. 我們需要很多人分工合作。
- 4. We need products and services. 我們需要很多人提供商品或服務。
- 5. Farmers produce agricultural products. 農民生產各項農產品。
- 6. Fishermen provide seafood. 漁民提供各種水產食物。
- 7. People working in livestock farming provide meat and dairy products.

從事畜牧業的人則生產肉品及乳品。

- 8. Engineers help build houses, bridges, and roads. 從事營造工程的人興建房屋、造橋鋪路等。
- 9. Manufactures provide services for daily products. 製造業者提供日常生活用品。
- 10. People working in the service industry provide specialized services. 從事服務業的人提供專業的服務。
- 11. Technicians develop new technological products. 科技業者開發科技產品。
- 12. People from all walks of life cooperate in our society. 各行各業間的分工合作。
- 13. People from all walks of life make our life easier, safer and more convenient.
  - 各行各業的人讓我們享有更輕鬆更安全及更便利的生活。

# NOTE







國小社會領域雙語教學資源手冊:英語授課用語 [三年級]

A Reference Handbook for Elementary School Bilingual Teachers in Social Studies: Instructional Language in English [3<sup>rd</sup> grade]

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