

國民中學選修科目

英語教師手冊

上冊

國立編譯館主編

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編輯大意

- 一、本手冊係根據民國七十二年七月教育部公布之國民中學英語科課程標準及國立編譯館主編之國民中學選修英語教科書上册編寫而成。
- 二、本手冊共分兩冊，供教師在第三學年使用。每冊提供一學期之教學活動。
- 三、本手冊共分十二課，每課皆為一週之教材。
- 四、本手冊所設計之活動，以一般學生為對象。學習能力較佳之學生，可給予額外較具創造性之練習活動，但不宜補充課外之單字、片語及句型；學習能力較不理想之學生，可給予較多之基本練習活動。
- 五、教科書上所介紹之單字、片語及句型，均為最基本且常用者，教學時應盡量少講解，而將大部分教學時間給學生做練習活動，才能達到國民中學英語科課程標準所訂之教學目標。

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第一課

Activities That Are Healthy

A. 本課教學目標:

1. 會使用形容詞子句 (adjective clauses) 的結構, 拓寬英語造句的層面。
2. 能了解有益身心的活動, 使學生會利用空閒的時間。

B. 教法提示:

1. 本課首次介紹形容詞子句的用法。由於此觀念較為複雜, 故開始時, 可告訴學生, 有關英語句構的「伸縮性」, 與中文類似, 其方法乃插入形容詞子句。目前「英化的中文句子」亦頗多此結構。
2. 開始時, 由最簡單的句子著手。
3. 盡量利用本課句型, 做口述練習, 以建立起此種句構之觀念。
4. 本課適合利用教具。

第一小時

1.1 (A) Reading



People who use their free time well are usually healthy and happy. They love doing any activity which can develop a strong mind and a healthy body.

Many people enjoy reading when they have free time. They like going to the library. There they can read books or magazines which interest them. They also like to read the newspaper every day. They love to know about everything which is happening in the world. They especially like watching the news, weather, and sports on television.

Many people who like watching or reading about sports also enjoy playing them. They especially like to play sports which can develop a healthier body. They like playing sports when they have free time, even after a tiring day at school or work.

Using your free time well is important. Doing healthy activities when you have free time is more important. Everyone needs activities which help to develop a strong mind and a healthy body.

activity 活動
activities (activity 的複數)
that (關係代名詞)
free time 空閒時間
free 自由的; 閒的
develop 發展; 培養
library 圖書館
magazine 雜誌
which (關係代名詞)
newspaper 報紙
world 世界
news 新聞
sport(s) 運動; 體育活動
who (關係代名詞)
healthier (healthy 的比較級)
even 甚至; 即使

(A) 本節教學目標：

1. 了解形容詞子句的用法。
2. 能藉學習英語的機會，建立起使用 library，閱讀 newspaper，及關心 news, the world 的共識（這些都是本課生字的一部分）。

(B) 教學方法：

1. 介紹課文和生字：（使用教具）

T: Look at the picture. This is Mr. Lin. And this is Mr. Wang.

Mr. Lin has a strong body. He is *healthy*. (“strong” 已在第四冊學過)

Mr. Wang does not have a strong body.

He is not *healthy*.

Mr. Lin is *healthy* and *happy*.

S: (Repeat the sentence.)

T: Many people are not too busy. They use their *free time* well.

S: They use their free time well.

T: Many people use their free time well. They are usually healthy and happy.

S: (Repeat)

T: People who use their free time well are usually healthy and happy.

(教師簡單說明此種句構，亦即利用形容詞子句來合併兩個獨立的句子。)

T: Many people enjoy reading when they have free time.

S: (Repeat)

(下面這一張由雜誌上取下的圖片，可以用來練習本課的許多句子、生字、句型等。如：

Many people enjoy reading newspapers when they have free time.

Some people enjoy writing.

類似的方法，可以用來教 magazine, library, news, sports, reading about 等。)



(圖片來源：REPUBLIC 航空旅遊雜誌，一九八四年十一月)

(餘類推)

2. 教師帶讀課文。
3. 學生聽錄音帶。
4. 學生練習讀課文。

1.1 (B) Questions

- (1) What kind of people are usually healthy and happy?
- (2) What kind of activity do they love doing?
- (3) What do many people enjoy doing when they have free time?
- (4) Where do they like going?
- (5) What can they do in the library?
- (6) What do they like to read every day?
- (7) What do they love to know about?
- (8) What do they especially like watching on television?
- (9) What do many people who like watching or reading about sports also enjoy?
- (10) What kinds of sports do they especially like to play?
- (11) When do they like playing sports?
- (12) Do they even like to play them after a tiring day at school or work?
- (13) What is important?
- (14) What is more important?
- (15) What kinds of activities does everyone need?

答案見習作解答

(A) 本節教學目標：能根據課文及本課句型，回答問題。

(B) 教學方法：

1. 教師問，學生答。
2. 教師問，集體或個別作答。
3. 學生問，學生答。（即學生互相做問答練習）

第二小時

1.2 Dialogue

It's Friday evening and Joe is at Tim's home. The two boys are sitting in the living room. They're talking about their plans for Saturday afternoon.

Joe: Tim, we're free all afternoon tomorrow. What are we going to do?

Tim: Do you want to play the new computer game (that) I just bought?

It's really exciting.



Joe: All (that) we do every day is sit inside and study. Why don't we see that new American movie about football players?

Tim: Do you want to sit for two hours in a movie theater? We both love to play sports. We can do something outside tomorrow.

football (American football 的簡稱) 美式橄欖球 player 球員; 運動員 soccer 足球 call 叫; 稱做; 打電話 telephone 電話

Joe: Why don't we play football?

Tim: You mean soccer. Many people call it football, but Americans call it soccer. Many Chinese often confuse these two sports. The movie (that) you want to see is about football.

Joe: I'm not interested in seeing a movie about a sport (that) I don't understand. Where is the telephone?

Tim: It's over there. Why?

Joe: We have to call our classmates. A soccer game that only has two players isn't any fun.

(A) 本節教學目標:

1. 能了解形容詞子句的用法。
2. 能以簡易的英語句子談論(體育)球類活動。
3. 學會利用 football, player 等生字。

(B) 教學方法:

1. 利用一張足球或美式足球的大圖片做為教具, 引發學生學此對話之興趣; 另備一張有 computers 的圖。

2. T: Look at the pictures.

Tim and Joe are free all afternoon.

They are talking about computer games, football games, and soccer.

Do you want to play the new computer games (that) I just bought?

S: (Repeat)

T: It's really exciting.

S: (Repeat)

(餘類推)

3. 教師帶讀。
4. 學生聽錄音帶。
5. 學生練習讀課文。
6. 學生在教室裏示範這段對話。(依此對話，在教室裏表演這段對話。)

第三小時

1.3 Sentence Patterns

(1)

The person	who	came	was	excited.
The man	that	called	was	bored.
The girl	that	spoke		happy.

(2) a.

Here is	a thing	(which)	he	likes.
	a magazine	(that)	she	hates.
	a book		Miss Li	forgot to buy.

b.

Here is	a thing	which	is very interesting.
	a magazine	that	can help you.
	a book		develops your mind.

(A) 本節教學目標：會使用形容詞子句於口說練習、書寫或造句之中。

(B) 教學方法：

1. 教師簡單說明句構。
2. 若前置詞為形容詞子句的動詞之受詞時〔如句型 2(a)〕，則此關係代名詞 *which* 或 *that* 均可省略。
3. 利用圖片、教具進行教學。

4. T: { The person came.
He was excited.
The person who came was excited.
- S: (Repeat the complex sentence.)
- T: The person called.
He was bored.
- S: The person who called was bored.
- T: Very good.
- ...
- Here is a magazine.
You/He/...like(s) the magazine.
- S: Here is a magazine (that/which) you like.
(餘類推)

5. 教師可盡量使用學過的詞彙，配合教具，以口說練習的方式，練習此種句構。

第四小時

1.4 Oral Practice

(A) 根據提示，依例改說下列各句。

Examples:

(a) The jacket is old. (*is on the desk*)

The jacket which is on the desk is old.

(b) The green shirt is expensive. (*you like*)

The green shirt which you like is expensive.

(1) The supermarket is very large. (*is in this building*)

(2) The boys are tired. (*are standing over there*)

(3) The computer game is really interesting. (*I just bought*)

(4) The man is John's father. (*is reading the newspaper*)

(5) The clothes cost a lot of money. (*you bought*)

(6) He is talking about the sport. (*I enjoy very much*)

(7) Do you want to see the movie? (*is about football*)

(8) We all like to play sports. (*can develop a healthier body*)

(9) The movie is very exciting. (*you want to see*)

(10) Everyone needs activities. (*help to develop a strong mind and a healthy body*)

(A) 本節教學目標：會熟練地使用形容詞子句，並用口語造出含有此種句構的英文句子。

(B) 教學方法：

1. 盡量利用實物或其他教具。

2. 可舉一反三。例如同一句中，可依實際情況，予以置換句中的名詞、動詞，並反復練習，以便全班每一位同學均有練習之機會。

3. T: The jacket is old / new / nice. (...is on the desk.)

(指著桌上的夾克或其他東西)

S: The jacket which is on the desk is old / new / nice.

(以上的例句，可依 old / new / nice，或顏色等，分別讓每一位同學練習。)

T: The green shirt is expensive. (you like)

S: The green shirt (which/that) you like is expensive.

(餘類推)

本節練習之答案：

A. (1) The supermarket which is in the building is very large.

(2) The boys who are standing over there are tired.

(3) The computer game (which) I just bought is really interesting.

(4) The man who is reading the newspaper is John's father.

(5) The clothes (which) you bought cost a lot of money.

(6) He is talking about the sport (which) I enjoy very much.

- (7) Do you want to see the movie which is about football?
(8) We all like to play sports which can develop a healthier body.
(9) The movie (which) you want to see is very exciting.
(10) Everyone needs activities which help to develop a strong mind and a healthy body.

(B) 依照例句，把兩句合併為一句。

Examples:

(a) The boy enjoys playing soccer.

The boy is speaking to Helen.

The boy who is speaking to Helen enjoys playing soccer.

(b) The magazine is very interesting.

The magazine is on the desk.

The magazine which is on the desk is very interesting.

(1) Here is a magazine.

I enjoy the magazine very much.

(2) These are the activities.

These activities help to develop a healthy body.

(3) I like to watch TV programs.

The programs are about sports.

(4) The computer game is exciting.

I am playing the computer game.

(5) I am reading the book.

You bought the book yesterday.

(6) The new student was excited.

The new student came here yesterday.

(7) Do you want to use the typewriter?

The typewriter is in my room.

(8) Here is the magazine.

The magazine has many color pictures.

(A) 本節教學目標：藉形容詞子句的應用，會合併兩個獨立的句子。

(B) 教學方法：

1. 簡單說明兩個子句中，對等名詞片語 (EQUI-NP, Equivalent Noun Phrase) 可去其一，而代之以關係代名詞 *who*, *that*, *which*。
2. 說明 *who*, *which*, *that* 可以省略之時機。
3. 盡量以口語練習之方式來練習此種新句型。
4. T: The boy enjoys playing soccer.

(指著一張有男孩拿足球的圖片)

The boy/He is speaking to Helen.

The boy *who is speaking to Helen* enjoys playing soccer.

S: The boy *who is speaking to Helen* enjoys playing soccer.

T: The magazine is very interesting.

The magazine is on the desk.

S: The magazine *which is on the desk* is very interesting.

T: Very good.

[教師可指定其他同學重複說一遍，以便大家充分練習。同時，盡量將學過的生字、片語用於取代句中的詞彙。]

(餘類推)

本節練習之答案：

- B. (1) Here is a magazine (which) I enjoy very much.
(2) These are the activities which help to develop a healthy body.
(3) I like to watch TV programs which are about sports.
(4) The computer game (which) I am playing is exciting.
(5) I am reading the book (which) you bought yesterday.
(6) The new student who came here yesterday was excited.

(7) Do you want to use the typewriter which is in my room?

(8) Here is the magazine which has many color pictures.

(C) 根據圖意和提示，完成下列各句：

Examples:

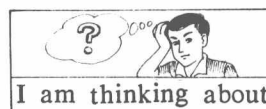
(a) This is the city *(which) I like*.



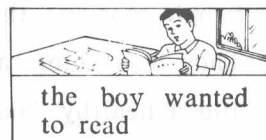
(b) This is the boy *who was excited*.



(1) That is the question



(2) This is the book



(3) I enjoy watching TV programs



(4) That is the woman



(5) This is the supermarket



(A) 本節教學目標：能利用形容詞子句，依圖及提示，說出正確的英文句子來。

(B) 教學方法：

1. 看圖，並利用提示的字說出英文句子來。
2. 除了本節的圖示外，教師可利用上節的 (A) 及 (B) 部分，讓學生反復練習。

3. 除了口說之外，可讓學生把說出的句子，寫在本書或另一張紙上，以資考核及評鑑。
4. 若仍有時間，可藉此復習課本 1.1 (A) 及對話 1.2，必要時可給予測驗。

本節練習之答案：

- C. (1) That is the question (which) I am thinking about.
(2) This is the book (which) the boy wanted to read.
(3) I enjoy watching TV programs which are about sports.
(4) That is the woman who sells expensive sweaters.
(5) This is the supermarket which is having a sale.

第一課習作解答

- I. (1) People who use their free time well are usually healthy and happy.
(2) They love doing any (kind of) activity which can develop a strong mind and a healthy body.
(3) Many people enjoy reading when they have free time.
(4) They like going to the library.
(5) There they can read books or magazines which interest them.
(6) They like to read the newspaper every day.
(7) They love to know about everything which is happening in the world.
(8) They especially like watching the news, weather, and sports on television.
(9) Many people who like watching or reading about sports also enjoy playing them.
(10) They especially like to play sports which can develop a healthier body.
(11) They like playing sports when they have free time.
(12) Yes, they do. They even like to play them after a tiring day at school or work.
(13) Using your free time well is important.
(14) Doing healthy activities when you have free time is more important.
(15) Everyone needs activities which help to develop a strong mind and a healthy body.
- II. (1) The supermarket which is in this building is very large.
(2) The computer game which I bought yesterday is really interesting.