

Unit 1 第1課 Good table manners

A. Vocabulary 重點字詞

1. Tableware 餐具

There is a teapot on the table. (桌上有一個茶壺。)



a cup and saucer set (茶杯和茶碟)



a fork (叉)



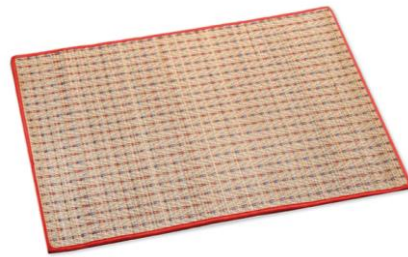
a glass (玻璃杯)



a jug (水罐)



a knife (刀)



a place mat (餐墊)



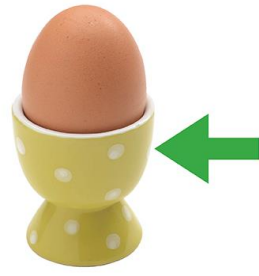
a plate (碟)



a teapot (茶壺)



a teaspoon (茶匙)



an egg cup (蛋杯)

Extended vocabulary 延伸生字



a bowl (碗)



chopsticks (筷子)

B. Grammar 文法重點

1. Use 'have to' or 'has to' to ask and talk about things you must do.

(學習用 'have to' 或 'has to' 來詢問或談及必須做的事情。)

Example 1

What do we <u>have to</u> do?	(我們需要做甚麼?)
We <u>have to</u> do the washing-up after dinner.	(我們需要在晚餐後洗碗碟。)

The verb form after 'have to' does not change.

(注意 'have to' 之後的動詞詞形不變。)

Example 2

What does Joe <u>have to</u> do?	(阿祖需要做甚麼?)
He <u>has to</u> pack his school bag every night.	(他需要每晚收拾書包。)

'Have to' needs to change to 'has to' after a third person singular noun or pronoun.

(在第三身單數名詞或代名詞後，'have to' 要變為 'has to'。)

2. Use 'before' and 'after' to describe the order of events.

(學習用 'before' 和 'after' 來談及事件的次序。)

Example 3

Event 1 happens earlier
(事件一在事件二之前發生)

Event 2
(事件二)



(你離開前應關掉電燈。)

'Before' means 'earlier than something'.

('Before' 的意思是 '在(某件事)之前'。)

Example 4

Event 1 happens later
(事件一在事件二之後發生)

Event 2
(事件二)



(你打噴嚏後應洗手。)

'After' means 'later than something'.

('After' 的意思是 '在(某件事)之後'。)

