

Book 8 Lesson 5

Name: _____

Score: _____

• Dialogue 每格 2 分

(在教室裡)

(In the classroom)

Penny : Kevin , 好久不見。你今年夏天有出國嗎 ?

Kevin, I haven't ^{1.} _____ you ^{2.} _____ a long time. Did you go ^{3.} _____ this summer?

Kevin : 沒有, 但我才剛從澎湖回來。我買了一些明信片給你們。在這兒, 挑一張吧。

No, but I just came back from Penghu. I ^{4.} _____ some ^{5.} _____ for you guys. Here, pick one.

Penny : 我喜歡有明亮藍天和奇特岩石的那一張。

I like the one ^{6.} _____ ^{7.} _____ the bright blue ^{8.} _____ and the ^{9.} _____ rocks.

Sarah : 嘿, 那棟上面鋪滿奇怪四方形玻璃的建築物是什麼?

Hey, what's that building ^{10.} _____ all the strange ^{11.} _____ glass on it?

Kevin : 那是一棟以綠設計聞名的建築物。

It's the building that ^{12.} _____ ^{13.} _____ ^{14.} _____ its green design.

Sarah : 綠設計? 但是它的外牆不是漆成綠色的。

Green design? But its walls aren't painted green.

Penny : 拜託。綠指的是環保。

Come on. Green means eco-friendly.

Sarah : 好吧。綠建築能對地球有什麼貢獻呢?

OK. What can green buildings do for the Earth?

Kevin：嗯～可以幫人們省錢，以及節省地球的自然能源。

Well, they ^{15.} _____ people money and the Earth's ^{16.} _____
^{17.} _____.

Sarah：你能給我一個例子嗎？

Can you give me an example?

Kevin：有了環保玻璃，更多的陽光被透進來並讓室內的一切更加明亮。因此住在這些建築物裡的人可以使用較少的能源照亮房子，仍過得很舒適。

With eco-friendly glass, more sunlight is let through and makes everything inside
^{18.} _____. So people ^{19.} _____ ^{20.} _____
^{21.} _____ these buildings can use ^{22.} _____ ^{23.} _____ to
^{24.} _____ ^{25.} _____ their homes and still live comfortably.

Penny：環保真是個雙贏的方式。

Being eco-friendly is a win-win way to go.

● Reading 每格 2 分

斯德哥爾摩—環保城市

Stockholm – A Green City

現在是斯德哥爾摩早上八點。大部分的人正騎著他們的腳踏車去上班。其他人則是走路或搭公車。

It's now 8:00 a.m. in Stockholm. Most people are riding their bikes to work. Others are going ^{1.} _____ ^{2.} _____ or ^{3.} _____ buses.

所有的交通號誌都是 LED 燈泡，一切都現代化而且環保。

All the traffic ^{4.} _____ are LEDs, and everything is ^{5.} _____ and eco-friendly.

在歐洲所有城市中，斯德哥爾摩於 2010 年被命名為最環保的城市。

Of all the cities in Europe, Stockholm was the one ^{6.} _____ ^{7.} _____
^{8.} _____ the ^{9.} _____ in 2010.

當地人早已經以多種方式從事環保。綠建築收集雨水灌溉花園，而他們的電力來自於廢棄物。

People there have ^{10.} _____ green in many ways. Green houses collect rainwater for their gardens, and their electricity comes from garbage.

斯德哥爾摩超過四分之三的汽車與公車皆使用沼氣。

Over three-^{11.} _____ of Stockholm's cars and buses run on biogas.

這種氣體用廢棄水製造，而使用沼氣的駕駛能優先在市區內停車。

The kind of gas ^{12.} _____ ^{13.} _____ ^{14.} _____
^{15.} _____ water, and ^{16.} _____ ^{17.} _____
^{18.} _____ biogas can park their cars first in the city.

如果環保對我們的地球是正確的事，斯德哥爾摩必定是一個很好的範例。

If going green is the right thing to do for our planet, then Stockholm is surely a good example.

此外，所有的汽車及火車都將於地下行駛。

^{19.} _____ ^{20.} _____, all of its cars and trains will run
^{21.} _____ ground.

這將留給地面上的人們及大自然更多空間。

That will ^{22.} _____ more space for people and nature ^{23.} _____
^{24.} _____.

如此一來，人們與大自然將互相依存。

That way, they will not be far away from each other anymore.

也許世界上其他所有的城市都應該遵循斯德哥爾摩的典範，並讓環保也成為一種習慣。

Maybe all the other cities in the world should ^{25.} _____ Stockholm's example and make a habit of going green, too.

Answer

• Dialogue

(在教室裡)

(In the classroom)

Penny：Kevin，好久不見。你今年夏天有出國嗎？

Kevin, I haven't ^{1.} seen you ^{2.} for a long time. Did you go ^{3.} abroad this summer?

Kevin：沒有，但我才剛從澎湖回來。我買了一些明信片給你們。在這兒，挑一張吧。

No, but I just came back from Penghu. I ^{4.} bought some ^{5.} postcards for you guys. Here, pick one.

Penny：我喜歡有明亮藍天和奇特岩石的那一張。

I like the one ^{6.} that ^{7.} has the bright blue ^{8.} sky and the ^{9.} unusual rocks.

Sarah：嘿，那棟上面鋪滿奇怪四方形玻璃的建築物是什麼？

Hey, what's that building ^{10.} with all the strange ^{11.} square glass on it?

Kevin：那是一棟以綠設計聞名的建築物。

It's the building that ^{12.} is ^{13.} known ^{14.} for its green design.

Sarah：綠設計？但是它的外牆不是漆成綠色的。

Green design? But its walls aren't painted green.

Penny：拜託。綠指的是環保。

Come on. Green means eco-friendly.

Sarah：好吧。綠建築能對地球有什麼貢獻呢？

OK. What can green buildings do for the Earth?

Kevin：嗯～可以幫人們省錢，以及節省地球的自然能源。

Well, they ^{15.} save people money and the Earth's ^{16.} natural ^{17.} resources.

Sarah：你能給我一個例子嗎？

Can you give me an example?

Kevin：有了環保玻璃，更多的陽光被透進來並讓室內的一切更加明亮。因此住在這些建築物裡的人可以使用較少的能源照亮房子，仍過得很舒適。

With eco-friendly glass, more sunlight is let through and makes everything inside ^{18.} brighter. So people ^{19.} who ^{20.} live ^{21.} in these buildings can use ^{22.} less ^{23.} energy to ^{24.} light ^{25.} up their homes and still live comfortably.

Penny：環保真是個雙贏的方式。

Being eco-friendly is a win-win way to go.

• Reading

斯德哥爾摩—環保城市

Stockholm – A Green City

現在是斯德哥爾摩早上八點。大部分的人正騎著他們的腳踏車去上班。其他人則是走路或搭公車。

It's now 8:00 a.m. in Stockholm. Most people are riding their bikes to work. Others are going ^{1.} on ^{2.} foot or ^{3.} taking buses.

所有的交通號誌都是 LED 燈泡，一切都現代化而且環保。

All the traffic ^{4.} lights are LEDs, and everything is ^{5.} modern and eco-friendly.

在歐洲所有城市中，斯德哥爾摩於 2010 年被命名為最環保的城市。

Of all the cities in Europe, Stockholm was the one ^{6.} that ^{7.} was ^{8.} named the ^{9.} greenest in 2010.

當地人早已經以多種方式從事環保。綠建築收集雨水灌溉花園，而他們的電力來自於廢棄物。

People there have ^{10.} gone green in many ways. Green houses collect rainwater for their gardens, and their electricity comes from garbage.

斯德哥爾摩超過四分之三的汽車與公車皆使用沼氣。 Over three-¹¹. quarters of Stockholm's cars and buses run on biogas.

這種氣體用廢棄水製造，而使用沼氣的駕駛能優先在市區內停車。 The kind of gas ¹². is ¹³. made ¹⁴. from ¹⁵. waste water, and ¹⁶. drivers ¹⁷. that ¹⁸. use biogas can park their cars first in the city.

如果環保對我們的地球是正確的事，斯德哥爾摩必定是一個很好的範例。 If going green is the right thing to do for our planet, then Stockholm is surely a good example.

此外，所有的汽車及火車都將於地下行駛。 ¹⁹. What's ²⁰. more, all of its cars and trains will run ²¹. below ground.

這將留給地面上的人們及大自然更多空間。 That will ²². leave more space for people and nature ²³. above ²⁴. ground.

如此一來，人們與大自然將互相依存。 That way, they will not be far away from each other anymore.

也許世界上其他所有的城市都應該遵循斯德哥爾摩的典範，並讓環保也成為一種習慣。 Maybe all the other cities in the world should ²⁵. follow Stockholm's example and make a habit of going green, too.

Study Kids