

## Unit 3 Shopping

| No. | Word               | Part of Speech | Meaning (English)  | Meaning (中文) |
|-----|--------------------|----------------|--|--------------|
| 1   | <b>afford</b>      | <i>v.</i>      | to have enough money to be able to buy something   | 負擔得起         |
| 2   | <b>barcode</b>     | <i>n.</i>      | a series of lines of varying width, printed, as on a container or product, that can be read by an optical scanner to determine charges for purchases | 條碼           |
| 3   | <b>brand</b>       | <i>n.</i>      | a product made by one particular company   | 商標；品牌        |
| 4   | <b>cashier</b>     | <i>n.</i>      | an employee, as in a market or department store, who collects payments for customer purchases  | 收銀員          |
| 5   | <b>cheap</b>       | <i>adj.</i>    | not expensive; costing little money  | 便宜的          |
| 6   | <b>cost</b>        | <i>v.</i>      | to have a certain price  | 花費；成本        |
| 7   | <b>credit card</b> | <i>n.</i>      | a card that identifies a person as entitled to have food, merchandise, services etc.   | 信用卡          |
| 8   | <b>customer</b>    | <i>n.</i>      | a person who purchases goods or services from another  | 顧客           |
| 9   | <b>discount</b>    | <i>n.</i>      | a reduction in the usual price of something  | 折扣           |
| 10  | <b>display</b>     | <i>n.</i>      | an arrangement of things that have been put in a particular place, so that people can see them easily  | 展示           |
| 11  | <b>employee</b>    | <i>n.</i>      | a person who works for a company   | 員工           |
| 12  | <b>fee</b>         | <i>n.</i>      | an amount of money that must be paid   | 費用           |
| 13  | <b>furniture</b>   | <i>n.</i>      | the movable articles, as tables, chairs, desks or cabinets   | 家具           |
| 14  | <b>head office</b> | <i>n.</i>      | the main office of an organization or company  | 總公司          |
| 15  | <b>kitchenware</b> | <i>n.</i>      | cooking equipment or utensils.   | 廚具           |

|    |                       |                      |   |        |
|----|-----------------------|----------------------|---|--------|
| 16 | <b>label</b>          | <i>n.</i>            | a slip of paper, cloth, or other material, marked or inscribed  | 標籤     |
| 17 | <b>luxury</b>         | <i>adj.<br/>(n.)</i> | expensive and high quality  | 奢侈，奢華  |
| 18 | <b>mall</b>           | <i>n.</i>            | a large retail complex containing a variety of shops and often restaurants and other businesses in one large building | 購物中心   |
| 19 | <b>popular</b>        | <i>adj.</i>          | liked by many people  | 受歡迎的   |
| 20 | <b>price</b>          | <i>n.</i>            | the sum or amount of money or its equivalent for which anything is bought, sold, or offered for sale                  | 價格     |
| 21 | <b>product</b>        | <i>n.</i>            | something that is made to be sold   | 產品     |
| 22 | <b>purchase</b>       | <i>v.</i>            | to buy  | 購買     |
| 23 | <b>rack</b>           | <i>n.</i>            | a fixture containing several tiered shelves, often affixed to a wall  | 架子；掛物架 |
| 24 | <b>receipt</b>        | <i>n.</i>            | a written acknowledgment of having received, or taken into one's possession, a specified amount of money, goods, etc. | 收據     |
| 25 | <b>reliable</b>       | <i>adj.</i>          | trusted to do what is expected  | 可信賴的   |
| 26 | <b>representative</b> | <i>n.</i>            | someone who acts or speaks for another person or group  | 代理人；代表 |
| 27 | <b>retail</b>         | <i>adj.</i>          | relating to the sale of goods directly to customers for their own use   | 零售的    |
| 28 | <b>reusable bag</b>   | <i>n.</i>            | a bag can be used more than once  | 環保袋    |
| 29 | <b>shipping</b>       | <i>n.</i>            | the act or business of sending goods to people or places  | 運輸     |
| 30 | <b>shopping cart</b>  | <i>n.</i>            | a four-wheeled cart provided by a supermarket for a customer's use in collecting purchases                            | 購物車    |
| 31 | <b>wallet</b>         | <i>n.</i>            | a flat, folding pocketbook, especially one large enough to hold paper money, credit cards, driver's license, etc.     | 錢包；皮夾  |

## Grammar Focus- Articles 冠詞

(參考 Building Skills for TOEIC 第44頁)

### 1. Articles 冠詞： A/An and The

A/An 和 The 這幾個字放在名詞前面。A 後面接一般或是沒有特定的名詞。An後面接第一個字母為母音的一般名詞。The 後面接特定或是明確的名詞。

### 2. Singular or Plural 單數或複數

A/An 後面接單數名詞。The 後面可以接單數或是複數名詞。

### 3. Proper Nouns and Common Nouns I 專有名詞與普通名詞

專有名詞是唯一人物的名字、地點、或事物。普通名詞是指一般或是非特定地點、人物、或事物。專有名詞通常不用冠詞。普通名詞常會用冠詞。

### 4. Proper Nouns and common Nouns II專有名詞與普通名詞 II

當該專有名詞是群體的其中之一時，就可能會加上冠詞。集合專有名詞也會加上冠詞。若是指一般的人事物，普通名詞會使用複數，且不加冠詞。

## Listening Strategy – Negative Words 否定詞

(參考 Building Skills for TOEIC 第46頁)

否定詞用來陳述當某件事是不正確或是不真實。它們讓事情比看起來的更少。否定詞也可以表達說話者的感覺。

### 1. Listening for Negative Verbs 辨聽否定動詞

最常見的否定詞之一就是 not。它會與助動詞搭配使用，例如 be, do, can 或 have。與助動詞連用的時候通常會縮寫。

如果你聽到 not，代表說話者要告訴你某件事不是真的或沒有沒發生。

要特別注意包含 not 的問句以及說話者的回應。

### 2. Negative Pronouns 否定代名詞

當你聽的時候，檢查是否有否定代名詞。否定代名詞包含 no, no one, nobody, nothing, 及 neither。

### 3. Negative Adverbs 否定副詞

句子中是否有 barely (幾乎沒有)、never (從不)、或 hardly (幾乎不) 嗎？雖然動詞可能是肯定的，但是這些詞代表說話者不能做或是有困難做到某事。

## Reading Strategy : Skimming and Scanning 略讀與尋讀

(參考 Building Skills for TOEIC 第48頁)

略讀與尋讀是能快速在文章內尋找重要資訊的方法。

### 1. Skimming 略讀

當你略讀的時候，你的眼睛快速瀏覽一篇文章，尋找關鍵字。這與閱讀理解或是為了樂趣而讀是不一樣的。當你讀一本書，你應該仔細考慮所有的字詞。當你略讀，你用最快的速度瀏覽所有的文字。尋找重要的資訊，例如名字、日期，或是事件。將這些關鍵字列出來放在腦海中，之後可以幫助你確認文章大意。你不需要讀每一個字，而且也不用擔心你不知道的字。

### 2. Scanning 尋讀

當你尋讀的時候，你要迅速地在文章內尋找特定的資訊。你要找特定的細節。在多益的閱讀理解大題，你會常常需要藉由尋讀來找特定細節。當你找到一些你正在尋找的細節時，停下來並讀多一點。多益用這些類型的問題來測試你尋找細節的能力。

Who 問句：尋讀找名字

When 問句：尋讀找日期和時間

What 問句：尋讀找事件、事物或是行動

Where 問句：尋讀找地方或是地址

How many 問句：尋讀數字。