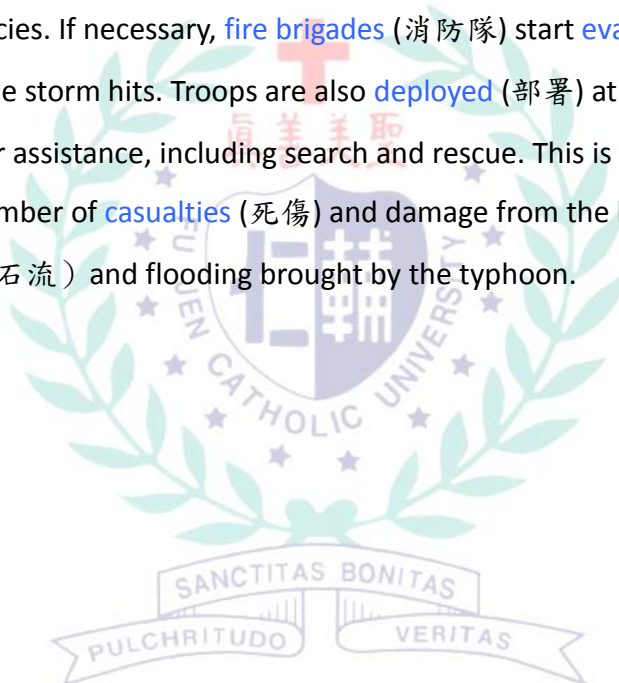


Lesson 8

1. 短文聽讀

Taiwanese people are familiar with typhoons. Typhoons hit Taiwan almost every year, especially during summer. When a typhoon approaches, everyone prepares. People go to supermarkets to **stock up** (貯存) on food and other **necessities**. They also buy more fresh food, as the price of fruits and vegetables tends to go up after a typhoon. Students listen to **news announcements** (新聞報導) to find out if there's school the following day. The government is **on alert** (警戒) for emergencies. If necessary, **fire brigades** (消防隊) start **evacuating** (撤離) people before the storm hits. Troops are also **deployed** (部署) at different locations to offer assistance, including search and rescue. This is done to minimize the number of **casualties** (死傷) and damage from the heavy rains, **landslides** (土石流) and flooding brought by the typhoon.



2. 圖解詞語

1. power

	power	
		power is/goes out

- 1) Power is energy, usually referring to electricity, that is usually obtained in large quantities from a fuel source and used to operate lights, heating, and machinery.

例句：Windmills can generate power.

- 2) When the power is out, there is no electricity.

例句：The power went out last night during the storm.

2. record (n.)

	record (n.)	to break a record

- 1) A record is the best result that has ever been achieved in a particular sport or activity; for example, the fastest time, the furthest distance, or the greatest number of victories.

例句：It is hard to surpass a record set by a professional athlete.

- 2) To break a record is to destroy a previously set high record by setting a new one.

例句：The swimmer broke all previous records and won the gold medal.

3. incredibly (adv.)

	incredibly (adv.)	incredible (adj.)

- 1) You use incredible to emphasize the degree, amount, or intensity of something.

例句：It was incredibly hard work to fix the computer.

- 2) If you describe something or someone as incredible, you like them very much or are impressed by them, because they are extremely or unusually good.

例句：I had an incredible time at the party.

4. once (conj.)

	once (conj.)	

- 1) If something happens once another thing has happened, it happens immediately afterwards.

例句：Don't worry. I will call you once I get home.

5. landslide (n.)

	landslide (n.)	

- 1) A landslide is a large amount of earth and rocks falling down a cliff or the side of a mountain.

例句：The storm caused landslides and flooding in the region. Many people had to be evacuated for their safety.

6. threaten (v.)

threatened (adj.)	threaten (v.)	threat (n.)

- 1) If something or someone threatens a person or thing, they are likely to harm that person or thing.

例句：Water pollution threatens the lives of all living organisms.

- 2) A threat is a warning of possible trouble or harm.

例句：The threat of the oncoming typhoon caused residents in low-lying areas to evacuate.



3. 文化解析

- A: I have never encountered a typhoon before. I feel nervous and scared.
- B: Don't worry. As long as we are prepared, there is no need to fear.
- A: How should we prepare ourselves?
- B: First, we should watch the news or listen to the radio for **the latest typhoon updates** (最新颱風動態). Then, we make sure that we have flashlights and batteries **in case** (萬一；以防萬一) there's no electricity.
- A: Oh! I have a couple flashlights with **working batteries** (有電的電池).
- B: Great. Also, remember to check if all the windows and doors are shut tight.
- A: Ok. I've already done that.
- B: Now, we just have to stay indoors and wait for the storm to pass.
- A: Wait, what if we get hungry? Can we go out to buy food?
- B: No, we can't. It's dangerous to walk outside when there are strong winds and heavy rain. Signs and objects may fall down at any time. But don't worry. I've already **stocked up** (貯存) enough food and water for a whole week.
- A: Oh, that's **a relief** (令人放心). I don't feel so anxious anymore.
- B: After this experience, I'm sure you won't feel scared of any future typhoons because you will know how to prepare yourself the next time a typhoon hits.



4. 文法

1. be getting adj-er and adj-er

This is an example of the present progressive form. It is used to indicate actions that are taking place at this very moment.

The present progressive is formed as follows: am/is/are + present participle

例句：It's getting windier and raining harder outside. This sentence means that at this moment, both the wind and rain have become stronger.

2. have got: used to show possession and is only used in the present simple form

例句：I've got a huge box of instant noodles.

例句：We've also got candles, flashlights, and batteries.

“Have got” should be differentiated from “have got to.” “Have got to” is used to express necessity or obligation.

例句：I've got to study hard for the exam. (necessity)

例句：I've got to run some errands for my parents. (obligation)