

**Hon Wah College**  
**F.1 – 3 Language Across Curriculum**  
**Booklet**  
**(Fifth Edition)**

## Language Across Curriculum

### Language Functions

★ Memorise and use the following structures in answering questions. ★

Focus	Language items & structures	Signal words	Question words	Examples
Defining and giving examples	...is defined/called/known as... Examples include... ...such as...	defined, know, called, example, instance, in other words	What does ... mean? Define, Describe	Fertilization is a process by which the egg and sperm join together. (Science)
Describing processes	The first/second step is... ...begins with... When this happens, ... While...	First, second, next, then, lastly, at the same time	Outline, Propose Suggest, Describe Trace, Illustrate	The political development of Hong Kong after the Second World War can be divided into three phases: 1945-1967, 1968-1982 and 1982-1997. (History)
Classification	There are... types/kinds of... ...consists/comprises of... types ...can be classified/ divided into	refer to, described as, means, called	Which group ... Classify, Identify	Metabolism consists of catabolism and anabolism. (Biology)
Comparison and contrast	...is like/ similar to... is unlike/different from ...as well as...	On the other hand, but, unless, instead, however, although,	Contrast... Compare...	Catabolism refers to all the breaking-down reactions within an organism, while anabolism refers to all the building-up reactions within an organism. (Biology)
Cause and Effect	Owing to/Because of ...may cause/lead to/result in... ...is caused by/resulting from...	as, since, because, due to, therefore, as a result,	Explain, Evaluate State the reasons How	There is a decrease in the number of fish because they are excessively hunted to serve as food for humans. (Science)
Problem and Solution	The problem is... The solutions/ measures are... To solve the problem, ... It is suggested...	In order to, so that, so as to	Describe and explain Suggest, Assess	The solution is to discourage the public from eating fish so as to reduce the customers' demand. (Science)
Graph presentation	As ... increase, the ... increase/decrease. The ... increase/decrease as ... increase.	Increase Decrease No change Remain constant Highly / slightly	Describe ...	As temperature rises, the enzyme activities rise. (Biology)
Discussion skills	What do you think about...? In my opinion, ... I agree with you that... I'm not sure what you mean	in other words, in addition, furthermore, for example, for instance, as a result	Discuss Comment on Justify	Besides the resumption of sovereignty, the political modernization of Hong Kong was also caused by government policies. (History)
Giving opinions	I think/ believe that... In my opinion...	think, because, although	In your opinion... Discuss, Evaluate Comment	I believe integrity should be an important criterion of a great leader. (History)

## Classroom Language

### **A list of student language in different situations**

#### **1. Asking for repetition**

I'm sorry. I don't understand. I'm sorry. I can't follow.

Could you say it again, please? Could you explain again, please? Could you repeat the last part, please?

Would you please explain this part again? Would you mind saying it once more?

I beg your pardon. Could you repeat your point, please?

#### **2. Asking for clarification**

Could you please tell me the meaning of this word /sentence / part? Could you repeat the instructions / steps, please?

Can you help me, please?

I don't quite understand what that means. Could you explain it again, please? Sorry. Did you say we have to prepare Chapter X?

What do we do next?

When will we have the test / dictation? When will we hand in our homework? Which chapter should we prepare?

#### **3. Making requests**

Can we have the test / dictation later? Sorry. Can you speak louder, please?

Sorry. I can't hear very clearly. Would you please turn up the cassette? I'm sorry. How do you say it in English?

Excuse me, can you tell me the English for x? Excuse me, how do you spell X?

Excuse me, how do we pronounce this word?

#### **4. Asking for feedback**

Excuse me, is this correct / right? Excuse me, why is this wrong? Excuse me, have I done this right? Excuse me, is this the way to do it?

#### **5. Asking for permission**

May I go to the toilet? May I be excused?

Can I turn / switch on / off the fan/air-conditioner?

Can I change my seat? I can't see the blackboard clearly.

#### **6. Apologising**

I'm sorry. I don't understand.

I'm sorry. I don't know the answer. Sorry. I've no idea.

I'm sorry. I've forgotten to bring my book/do my homework. Sorry. I've left my book / homework at home.

I'm sorry I'm late. It's because I got up late / missed the bus. I'm sorry I'm late. It's because there was a traffic jam.

### **7. *Group work / pair work***

Shall we start? Shall I start first?

What's your answer to question 1? Let's go on to ...

Shall we change over now? It's your turn.

My answer is different.

What's next?

Do you mean that ...? Yes, that's right.

No, what I'm saying is ...

Sorry. I can't follow. Could you repeat that, please? Have we finished?

## Text Structures

<b>Narrative</b> Fiction (or Non-Fiction)	<b>Expository</b> Non-Fiction	<b>Technical</b> Non-Fiction	<b>Persuasive</b> Fiction or Non-Fiction
<b>To Entertain</b>	<b>To Inform or Explain</b>	<b>To Tell How</b>	<b>To Convince or Persuade</b>
<b>Text Structure</b> Sequence Compare/Contrast Cause/Effect Description	<b>Text Structure</b> Compare/Contrast Cause/Effect Description Sequence Definitions	<b>Text Structure</b> Sequence Compare/Contrast Cause/Effect	<b>Text Structure</b> Compare/Contrast Cause/Effect Description Sequence
	<b>Text Organizers</b> Headings/Subheadings Topic Sentences Summary Sentence Graphic Features such as graphs, maps, etc.	<b>Text Organizers</b> Headings Short/fragmented sentences Numbered/Bulleted Lists Graphic features such as graphs, maps, diagrams, etc.	<b>Text Organizers</b> Headings Topic Sentences Summary Sentence- usually call for change
<b>Vocabulary</b> Use of Context Clues to determine meaning: definition, restatement, example Use of dictionary or glossary to determine meaning Synonyms Antonyms Homographs Homophones Figurative Language such as: smiles, metaphors, and idioms.	<b>Vocabulary</b> Use of Context Clues to determine meaning: definition, restatement, example Use of dictionary or glossary to determine meaning	<b>Vocabulary</b> Use of Context Clues to determine meaning: definition, restatement, example Use of dictionary or glossary to determine meaning	<b>Vocabulary</b> Use of Context Clues to determine meaning: definition, restatement, example Use of dictionary or glossary to determine meaning Synonyms Antonyms Homographs Homophones Figurative Language such as: smiles, metaphors, and idioms.
<b>Elements of Narrative</b> Characters (and their relationship to each other) Setting – where & when Plot – initiating event, problem & resolution Theme/Author's purpose/Morale Point of View – Omniscient, 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , or 3 <sup>rd</sup> person narrator	<b>Elements of Expository</b> Topic Sentence Body Summary Sentence Illustrations Graphics Headings & Subheadings Facts/Opinions Subject oriented	<b>Elements of Technical</b> Sequential Bulleted/numbered list Diagrams	<b>Elements of Persuasive</b> Informed Stand Problem/Solution Bias/propaganda Fact/Opinion Bandwagon, Glittering generalities, testimonials, citing authority, statistics  <b>Proposition/Support</b> Grades 5 & 8 – only one side of the argument 11 <sup>th</sup> both sides  Intro to Problem Background Proposed solution Argument for solution Refutation of opposition Call to action
<b>Draw Conclusions</b>	<b>Draw Conclusions</b>	<b>Draw Conclusions</b>	<b>Draw Conclusions</b>
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Main Idea/Supporting Details</b>	<b>Supporting Details</b>	<b>Evoke Change</b>

## Vocabulary and expression

### A. Mathematics

Directed Numbers and the Number Line	
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>中文解釋</b>
Directed number	有向數
Opposite number	相反數
Number line	數線
Origin	原點
Integer	整數
Introduction to Algebra	
Algebra	代數
Algebraic	代數式
Index notation	指數記數法
Expanded form	連乘式
Base	底
Index	指數
Exponent	指數
Method of substitution	代入法
Formula	公式
Variable	變數
Constant	常數
Sequence	數列
Term	項
Pattern	規律
Square number	正方形數
Sequence of square numbers	正方形數數列
Triangular number	三角形數
Sequence of triangular numbers	三角形數數列
Sequence of polygonal numbers	多邊形數數列
Arithmetic sequence	等差數列
Geometric sequence	等比數列
Fibonacci sequence	斐波那契數列
General term	通項
Function	函數
Algebraic Equations in One Unknown	
Algebraic equation	代數方程
Unknown	未知數
Algebraic equation in one unknown	一元代數方程
Solution	解
Root	根
Transposition of terms	移項
Percentages(I)	
Increase	增值
Percentage increase	百分增加
Decrease	減值
Percentage decrease	百分減少

Cost price	成本
Selling price	售價
Profit	盈利
Profit percent	盈利百分率
Loss	虧蝕
Loss percent	虧蝕百分率
Marked price	標價
Discount	折扣
Discount percent	折扣百分率
Estimation in Numbers and Measurement	
Approximate value	近似值
Estimation	估算
Estimate	估計值
Estimation strategy	估算策略
Reformulation strategy	重整策略
Clustered value	集中數字
Compatible numbers	相容數字
Compensation strategy	補償策略
Translation strategy	轉移策略
Mental calculation	心算
Measured value	量度值
Actual value	真確值
Degree of accuracy	準確度
Error	誤差
Benchmark	基準
Benchmark strategy	基準策略
Decomposition-recomposition strategy	分拆重組策略
Introduction to Geometry	
Geometry	幾何學
Point	點
Straight line	直線
Curved line	曲線
End point	端點
Line segment	線段
Plane	平面
Curved surface	曲面
Angle	角
Arm	邊
Vertex	頂點
Round angle	周角
Straight angle	平角
Right angle	直角
Acute angle	銳角
Obtuse angle	鈍角
Reflex angle	優角
Protractor	量角器
Parallel lines	平行線

Perpendicular lines	垂直線
Plane figure	平面圖形
Triangle	三角形
Side	邊
Interior angle	內角
Equilateral triangle	等邊三角形
Isosceles triangle	等腰三角形
Scalene triangle	不等邊三角形
Acute-angled triangle	銳角三角形
Right-angled triangle	直角三角形
Obtuse-angled triangle	鈍角三角形
Polygon	多邊形
Diagonal	對角線
Convex polygon	凸多邊形
Concave polygon	凹多邊形
Regular polygon	正多邊形
Circle	圓
Centre of circle	圓心
Circumference	圓周
Radius	半徑
Diameter	直徑
Arc	弧
Compasses	圓規
Set square	三角尺
Three-dimensional figure	立體圖形
Solid	立體
Polyhedron	多面體
Cube	正方體
Cuboid	長方體
Triangular prism	三棱柱
Quadrilateral pyramid	四棱錐
Non-polyhedron	非多面體
Cylinder	圓柱
Cone	圓錐
Sphere	球體
Face	面
Edge	邊
Regular polyhedron	正多面體
Cross-section	橫切面
Uniform cross-section	均勻橫切面
2-D representation	平面圖像
Isometric grid	等距方格
Oblique grid	斜網格
Symmetry and Transformation	
Reflectional symmetry	反射對稱
Axis of symmetry	對稱軸



Rotational symmetry	旋轉對稱
Centre of rotation	旋轉中心
n-fold rotational symmetry	N 重旋轉對稱
Image	影像
Transformation	變換
Translation	平移
Reflection	反射
Axis of reflection	反射軸
Rotation	旋轉
Angle of rotation	旋轉角
Enlargement	放大
Reduction	縮小
Scale factor	放大率
Areas and Volumes (I)	
Polygon	多邊形
Uniform cross-section	均勻橫切面
Prism	棱柱
Base	底
Height	高
Lateral face	側面
Slant edge	側棱
Triangular prism	三棱柱
Pentagonal prism	五棱柱
Hexagonal prism	六棱柱
Total surface area	總表面面積
Total area of all lateral faces	所有側面面積
Congruence and Similarity	
Congruent figures	全等圖形
Congruent triangles	全等三角形
Corresponding vertices	對應頂點
Corresponding angles	對應角
Corresponding sides	對應邊
Hypotenuse	斜邊
Similar figures	相似圖形
Similar triangles	相似三角形
Introduction to Coordinates	
Order pair	序偶
Rectangular coordinate system	直角坐標系統
Rectangular coordinate plane	直角坐標平面
Coordinate axis	坐標軸
x-axis	X 軸
y-axis	Y 軸
Origin	原點
Coordinates	坐標
Quadrant	象限
Polar coordinate system	極坐標系統
Pole	極點

Polar axis	極軸
Radius vector	極徑
Polar angle	極角
Polar coordinates	極坐標
Polar coordinate plane	極坐標平面
Angles related to lines	
Adjacent angle	鄰角
Adjacent angle on a straight line	直線上的鄰角
Angles at a point	同頂角
Vertically opposite angles	對頂角
Transversal	截線
Corresponding angles	同位角
Alternate angles	錯角
Interior angles on the same side	同旁內角
Supplementary	互補
Manipulation of Simple Polynomials	
Laws of indices	指數定律
Monomial	單項式
Coefficient	係數
Degree	次數
Polynomial	多項式
Term	項
Constant term	常數項
Like terms	同類項
Unlike terms	異類項
Polynomial in one variable	一元多項式
Descending powers	降幕
Ascending powers	升幕
Distributive law of multiplication	乘法分配律
Expansion	展開式
Introduction to Various Stages of Statistics	
Data	數據
Statistics	統計學
Observation	觀察
Interview	訪問
Questionnaire	問卷
Experiment	實驗
Numerical	數值
Non-numerical	非值值
Discrete	離散
Continuous	連續
Frequency distribution table	頻數分佈表
Frequency	頻數
Simple Statistical Diagrams and Graphs (I)	
Statistical diagram	統計圖表
Bar chart	棒形圖
Compound bar chart	複合棒形圖

Broken-line graph	折線圖
Pie chart	圓形圖
Stem-and-leaf diagram	幹葉圖
Back-to-back stem-and-leaf diagram	背靠背幹葉圖
Class interval	組區間
Class limit	組限
Class boundary	組界
Class mark	組中點
Class width	組距
Histogram	組織圖
Scatter diagram	散點圖

## B. Citizenship and Social Development

Keywords	中文解釋
Quality of life	生活素質
economic development	經濟發展
Social development	社會發展
Political development	政治發展
Cultural and environmental conservation	文化及環境保育
economic restructuring	經濟轉型
Types of production	生產級別
The four pillar industries	四大支柱產業
knowledge-based economy	知識型經濟
Employment situation	就業狀況
Poverty	貧窮
Intergenerational poverty	跨代貧窮
Working poor	在職貧窮
Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA)	綜合社會保障援助
Disparity between the rich and the poor	貧富差距
Gini coefficient	堅尼系數
Human resources	人力資源
Ageing population	人口老化
Healthcare	醫療衛生
Equal opportunity	平等機會
The Equal Opportunities Commission	平等機會委員會
discrimination	歧視
Government's performance	政府表現
Human rights	人權
rule of law	法治
Freedom of the press	新聞自由
self-censorship	自我審查
Society with pluralistic culture	多元文化社會
Chinese and Western cultures	東西文化
Cultural conservation	文化及文物保育
Collective memories	集體回憶
Environmental conservation	環境保育
Hong Kong's return to China	香港回歸祖國
Basic Law	《基本法》
One Country, Two Systems	一國兩制
socialism	社會主義
capitalism	資本主義
High degree of autonomy	高度自治
Legislative Council	立法會
Judiciary	司法機關
District Council	區議會

election	選舉
Energy	能源
Primary energy and secondary energy	一次能源和二次能源
Renewable energy and non-renewable energy	可再生能源和不可再生能源
energy shortage	能源供應緊張
Air pollution & Water pollution	空氣污染及水污染
Soil Erosion	水土流失
ecology	生態
Acid rain	酸雨
Global warming	全球暖化
Alternative energy	替代能源
Nuclear power	核能
radiation leakage	輻射洩漏
Unconventional natural gas	非常規天然氣
shale gas	頁岩氣
fire ice	可燃冰
emission reduction technology	減排技術
energy efficiency	能源效益
Sustainable development	可持續發展
Three dimensions of sustainable development	可持續發展的三個向度
5R principles	5R 環保原則
sustainable consumption	可持續消費習慣
Roles and responsibilities	角色與責任
NGO	非政府組織
International collaboration	國際合作
mass transit system	集體運輸
Solid waste disposal	固體廢物處理
Uses of land	土地使用
Urban Renewal	市區重建
Reclamation	填海
brownfield	棕地

## Part 2

1. Students can define key terms, ideas or concepts by means of sentence box.

Example:

Word being defined		General description		Specific characteristics
Earthquake	is	a sudden shaking of the ground	which	may cause great damage.

Tsunami	is	a large sea wave	caused by	earthquake under the sea.
---------	----	------------------	-----------	---------------------------

2. Students can see relationship between ideas

Example:

Sentence pattern	Examples
... X <b>that</b> ...	The quake triggered a tsunami <b>that</b> hit the shore with 2-metre-tall waves.
	The shaking of ground caused landslides <b>that</b> blocked road.
	The quake started fires <b>that</b> destroyed several businesses.

## C. History

### S.1

Keywords	中文解釋
Before Christ (B.C.)	公元前
Anno Domini (A.D.)	公元後
prehistoric times	史前時期
historic times	信史時期
primary source	一手史料/原始史料
secondary source	二手史料
civilization	文明
pharaoh	法魯王
priest	祭司
pyramid	金字塔
the Mediterranean Sea	地中海
Greco-Roman civilization	希(臘)羅(馬)文明
city-state	城邦
Olympic Games	奧林匹克運動會
democracy	民主
Athens	雅典
Sparta	斯巴達
Senate	元老院
Assembly	眾議院
patricians	貴族
plebeians	平民
Christianity	基督教

#### Sentences/Definitions:

##### S.1

**B.C. (Before Christ) means the years before the birth of Jesus Christ.**

公元前指耶穌出生前的年份。

**A.D. (Anno Domini) means the years after the birth of Jesus Christ.**

公元(後)指耶穌出生後的年份。

**Prehistoric times is the period before people can write.**

人類懂得書寫文字之前的時期稱為史前時期。

**Historic times is the period after people can write.**

人類懂得書寫文字之後的時期稱為信史時期。

**Pyramid is the tomb of a pharaoh.**

金字塔是法魯王的陵墓。

**Greco-Roman Civilization is the source of Western Civilization.**

希(臘)羅(馬)文明是西方文明的源頭。

**Greek city-states were like small countries. Each city-state was independent. It had its own government and followed its own way of life.**

希臘城邦就像一些小國，每個城邦均獨立，有自己的政府及獨特的生活方式。

**Athens and Sparta were two famous city-states in ancient Greece.**

雅典及斯巴達是古希臘兩個著名的城邦。

**Olympic Games were held in ancient Greece to worship the god Zeus.**

古希臘舉辦奧林匹克運動會是為了拜祭天神宙斯。

**The members of the Senate in the Roman Republic were patricians.**

羅馬共和國的元老院成員均為貴族。

The members of the Assembly in the Roman Republic were elected by the plebeians.

羅馬共和國的眾議院成員均由平民選出。

Christianity was the official religion in the Roman Empire.

基督教是羅馬帝國的法定宗教。

## S.2

Keywords	中文解釋
Renaissance	文藝復興
humanism	人文主義
Leonardo da Vinci	達文西
round domes	圓頂
arches	拱門
divine right of kings	君權神授說
French Revolution	法國大革命
bourgeoisie	資產階級
Reign of Terror	恐怖時代
Napoleon	拿破崙
Industrial Revolution	工業革命
spinning Jenny	珍妮紡紗機
steamship	蒸汽船
Agricultural Revolution	農業革命
urbanization	都市化
Voyages of Discovery	地理大發現
missionaries	傳教士
navigator	航海者
Christopher Columbus	哥倫布
Meiji Modernization	明治維新

## Sentences/Definitions:

### S.2

The Renaissance refers to the period from the 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries in Europe. It was a period of transition from the medieval to modern times.

文藝復興是公元十四至十七世紀發生於歐洲的文化革新運動，是中古時代過渡到現代的重要標誌。

Renaissance people strongly believed in humanism, which says that human beings are important.

文藝復興提倡人文主義，以人為中心，強調人的價值。

Renaissance art is realistic, colourful and rich in details. It focused on both religious and human topics.

文藝復興的美術作品細緻寫實，色彩豐富，人物具真實感;題材不局限於宗教，也有世俗的人和事物。

Renaissance architects took ideas from ancient Greek and Roman buildings. They used tall columns and large, round domes.

文藝復興的建築模仿古希臘、羅馬的建築特色，有高大圓柱和圓拱頂。

The Renaissance changed people's attitude towards the Christian Church. They questioned its unreasonable teachings, and this helped start the Reformation in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

文藝復興造成思想解放，改變了人們對教會的態度。他們開始對教會不合理的教誨存疑，這促成了十六世紀展開的宗教改革。

Under the influence of humanism, Renaissance people wanted to know more about the world. They made a number of voyages from the century.

受人文主義影響，文藝復興時期人們希望對世界了解更多，不少人遂投身航海冒險。

The Renaissance helped start a cultural movement in Europe called the Enlightenment. The Enlightenment helped bring about two important revolutions in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.



文藝復興導致啟蒙運動，此運動促成了十八世紀的兩個重要革命。

A revolution is a struggle for a complete change in the existing political, economic, social and even cultural systems. A political revolution is one that overthrows the old government and sets up a new one, and resulting often in violence and bloodshed.

所謂革命，是指在政治、經濟、社會、文化等方面對舊體制實行變革或予以徹底的改變。就政治而言，革命就是推翻舊政權、建立新政府，它通常都以暴力手段和流血方式進行。

Since machines were big and driven by steam power, they had to be put in factories. The factory system began and replaced the domestic system.

工廠制度形成，廠房設置由蒸汽法動的大型機器，取代舊有的家庭手工業。

The Industrial Revolution created two opposing classes: the industrial-capitalist class and the working class.

工業社會分為兩個對立的階級：工業資產階級和工人階級。

Workers led a difficult life in towns, got low salary, worked for long hours and lived in poor conditions and they were not protected by laws. As a result, working class movements broke out. The suffering of the working class also gave rise to socialism.

工人生活困苦，工資低微，勞動時間長，居住環境惡劣，欠缺安全保障。因此工人運動遂起，而社會主義也成為新思潮。

Socialists such as Marx and Engels, spread a kind of socialism called communism. They suggested that the working class should start a revolution to overthrow the industrial-capitalist class.

馬克思和恩格斯宣揚共產主義。他們主張工人以武力進行革命，推翻資本主義制度。

### S.3

Keywords	中文解釋
armament race	軍備競賽
alliance system	同盟制度
Sarajevo Incident	塞拉耶佛事件
Paris Peace Conference	巴黎和會
Treaty of Versailles	凡爾賽條約
Great Depression	經濟大衰退
totalitarianism	極權主義
Adolf Hitler	希特拉
appeasement policy	綏靖政策
concentration camps	集中營
Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact	德蘇互不侵犯條約
capitalist bloc	資本主義陣營
communist bloc	社會主義陣營
Berlin Blockade	柏林封鎖
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	北大西洋公約組織
Warsaw Pact	華沙公約組織
Iron Curtain	鐵幕
Japanese Occupation	日治時期
food rationing	糧食配給
forced repatriation	強迫遣返
military notes	軍票
entrepot	轉口港
international financial centre	國際金融中心

Sentences/Definitions:

### S.3

When the relations of the European powers grew tense, they started to arm themselves. They increased their

military expenditure, enlarged their army and navy, and invented new weapons. An armaments race began to develop in Europe, but it only increased the fear and suspicion among the powers.

由於歐洲列強之間的關係日趨緊張，故它們不斷增加軍備開支，擴大軍隊和海軍，提升武器質素。一場軍備競賽在歐洲展開，但這只增加列強間的恐懼和疑心。

After the Franco-Prussian War, Germany started the alliance system. By 1907, Europe was divided into two rival camps: the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) and the Triple Entente (France, Russia and Britain). The alliance system could turn a local war into a world war.

普法戰爭後，德國開始同盟制度。1907年，歐洲已分為兩大敵對軍事集團：「三國同盟」（德、奧、意）和「三國協約」（法、俄、英）。兩大對立軍事集團的出現，使局部地區衝突容易擴散成世界大戰。

On 28 June 1914, Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his wife were shot and killed in Sarajevo. This incident set off the First World War.

1914年6月28日，奧匈皇儲斐迪南大公和他的妻子在塞拉耶佛被刺殺，成為第一次世界大戰的導火線。

In 1929, the stock market in the United States crashed. The Great Depression started and it spread across the world. Worldwide economic depression helped the rise and growth of totalitarianism in certain countries.

1929年美國股市暴跌，造成全球經濟大衰退，為一些國家的極權主義提供了崛起的機會。

Features of totalitarianism: A dictator or a political party rules the state with absolute power; The state has total control over most aspects of people's lives; The state suppresses all opposition; The state follows an expansionist foreign policy.

極權主義的特徵：一個獨裁者或一個政黨以絕對權力統治一個地方；國家控制人民生活上絕大部分的範疇，抑止所有反對勢力，並對外侵略擴張。

The Cold War refers to the confrontation between the capitalist bloc and the communist bloc during the period of 1946-1991.

冷戰是指1946至1991年間資本主義和社會主義陣營之間的長期對抗。

On 8 December 1941, Japanese troops invaded Hong Kong. The British surrendered on Christmas Day 1941. This started the 3 years and 8 months of Japanese rule in Hong Kong.

1941年12月8日，日軍進攻香港。12月25日，香港英軍投降，香港從此踏入三年零八個月的日治時期。

Japanese surrendered on 15 August 1945. British rule was then restored.

1945年8月15日，日本宣布無條件投降，英國恢復對香港管治。

From the 1950s to 1970s, Hong Kong developed gradually from an entrepot into an industrial centre.

二十世紀五十至七十年代，香港逐漸由轉口貿易港，發展為工業城市。

In the 1980s, Hong Kong grew from an industrial centre into an international financial centre.

二十世紀八十年代，香港由工業城市發展為國際金融中心。

## D. Science

### S.1

Keywords	中文解釋
Conclusion	總結
Discovery	發現
Experiment	實驗
Fair test	公平測試
Hazard Warning Label	危險警報標籤
Hypothesis	假說
Invention	發明
Laboratory rules	實驗室規則
Laboratory	實驗室
Measurement	量度
Observation	觀察
Science	科學
Scientific investigation	科學探究
Scientist	科學家
Characteristic	特徵
Classification	分類
Conservation	守恆
Endangered species	瀕於滅絕的物種
Extinction	絕種
Flowering plant	有花植物
Habitat	棲息地
Interdependence	互相依賴
Invertebrate	無脊椎動物
Key	圖例
Non-flowering plant	無花植物
Pollution	污染
Variation	變化
Vertebrate	有脊椎動物
Abortion	墮胎
Asexual reproduction	無性生殖
Birth control	節育
Cell	細胞
Cell division	細胞分裂
Embryo	胚胎
Family planning	家庭計劃
Fertilization	受精
Heredity	遺傳
Implantation	植入
In Vitro Fertilization	體外受精
Menstrual cycle	經期循環
Microscope	顯微鏡
Nocturnal emission	夢遺
Pregnancy	懷孕
Puberty	青春期

Reproductive system	生殖系統
Secondary Sexual characteristics	第二性徵
Sexual intercourse	性交
Sexual reproduction	有性生殖
Sexually transmitted disease	性病
twins	雙胞胎
Air pollutant	空氣污染
Cell	細胞
Coal	煤
Crude oil	原油
Diesel	柴油
Energy conversion	能量轉換
Energy converter	能量轉換器
Fossil fuel	礦物燃料
Fuel	燃料
Generator	發電機
Kerosene	煤油
Liquefied petroleum gas	液態石油氣
Motor	電動機
Natural gas	天然氣
Non-renewable energy source	不可再生的能源
Petrol	汽油
Renewable energy source	可再生的能源
Town gas	煤氣
Turbine	渦輪
Uncontrolled energy conversion	不受控的能量轉換
Chlorination	氯化
Condensation	凝結
Convection current	對流線
Crystal	晶體
Distillate	蒸餾液
Distillation	蒸餾
Evaporation	蒸發
Filtrate	過濾水
Filtration	過濾
Fluoridation	氟化
Insoluble	不能溶解的
Pollutant	污染物
Residue	殘餘物
Saturated solution	飽和液體
Sediment	沉澱物
Sedimentation	沉澱
Soluble	可溶解的
Solute	溶質
Solution	溶液
Solvent	溶劑

Water cycle	水循環
Water treatment works	淨水工作
Atmospheric pressure	大氣壓強
Atom	原子
Bimetallic strip	雙金屬片
Boiling	沸騰
Boiling point	沸點
Bourdon gauge	布爾登氣壓計
Brownian motion	布朗運動
Condensation	凝結
Density	密度
Freezing	凝固
Freezing point	凝固點
Gas pressure	氣壓
Gas	氣體
Liquid	液體
Matter	物質
Melting	熔解
Melting point	熔點
Particle model	粒子模型
Particle theory	粒子理論
Pascal	帕斯卡
Solid	固體
States of matter	物態
Thermal expansion and contraction	熱脹冷縮
Thermostat	恆溫計

## S.2

<b>Keywords</b>	<b>中文解釋</b>
Air pollutant	空氣污染物
Air pollution index	空氣污染指數
Air sac	氣泡
Asthma	哮喘
Atmosphere	大氣
Bell jar model	鐘形罩模型
Breathed air	吸入空氣
Breathing	呼吸
Bronchiole	細支氣管
Bronchitis	支氣管炎
Bronchus	支氣管
Burning	燃燒
Burning splint	燃燒中的木條
By-product	副產品
Carbon dioxide	二氧化碳
Carbon monoxide	一氧化碳
Chemical reaction	化學反應
Chlorophyll	葉氯素

Consumer	消費者
Control experiment	對照實驗
Destarching	脫澱粉
Diaphragm	橫隔膜
Dry cobalt chloride paper	無水氯化鈷試紙
Fire triangle	火三角
Food chain	食物鏈
Gaseous exchange	氣體交換
Global warming	全球暖化
Glowing splint	無燼的木條
Greenhouse effect	溫室效應
Hydrogen cyanide	氰化氫
Hydrogencarbonate indicator	碳酸氫鹽指示劑
Intercostal muscle	肋間肌
Kilocalorie	千卡路里
Kilojoule	千焦
Lime water	石灰水
Lung	肺
Nasal cavity	鼻腔
Nicotine	尼古丁
Nitrogen	氮
Nitrogen oxides	氮氧
Noble gas	貴氣體
Oxygen	氧
Ozone	臭氧
Passive smoking	二手煙
Photosynthesis	光合作用
Producer	產生者
Respiration	呼吸作用
Respiratory system	呼吸系統
Rib	肋骨
Rib cage	胸腔
Rib cage model	胸腔模型
Soda lime	鹼石
Sodium hydrogencarbonate	碳酸氫鈉
Sulphur dioxide	二氧化硫
Suspended particulate	懸浮物
Tar	焦油
Trachea	氣管
Unbreathed air	未經呼吸的空氣
Water vapour	水氣
Word equation	文字方程
Ammeter	安培計
Ampere	安培
Battery	電池
Circuit breaker	漏電斷路掣

Circuit diagram	電路圖
Circuit symbol	電路符號
Closed circuit	閉路
Current	電流
Earth wire	地線
Earthing	接地
Electric circuit	電路
Electric conductor	傳導體
Electrical insulator	電絕緣體
Electrical power	電功率
Electromagnet	電磁鐵
Electron	電子
Free electron	自由電子
Fuse	保險絲
Fuse rating	額定保險絲
Kilowatt	千瓦
Kilowatt-hour	千瓦小時
Kilowatt-hour meter	千瓦時計
Live wire	活線
Milliampere	毫安培
Neutral wire	中線
Nucleus	核
Ohm	歐姆
Open circuit	斷路
Overloading	超負荷
Parallel circuit	並聯電路
Short circuit	短路
Sliding rheostat	滑動變阻器
Socket	插頭
Switch	開關
Three-pin plug	三腳插頭
Volt	伏
Voltage	伏特
Voltmeter	伏特計
Watt	瓦特
Action	作用力
Artificial satellite	人造衛星
Astronaut	太空人
Conduction	傳導
Contact force	接觸力
Force of gravity	地心吸力
Friction	摩擦力
Heat shield	隔熱屏
Lubricant	潤滑劑
Mass	質量
Motion	動向

Newton	牛頓
Newton balance	牛頓秤
Non-contact force	非接觸力
Parachute	降落傘
Radiation	輻射
Reaction	反作用力
Rocket	火箭
Space debris	太空垃圾
Space shuttle	太空穿梭機
Space spin-off	太空副產品
Spacecraft	太空船
Spacesuit	太空衣
Streamlined	流線形
Vacuum	真空
Weight	重量
Weightless	無重
Acid rain	酸雨
Acid	酸
Alkali	鹼
Ammonia solution	氨溶液
Calcium carbonate	碳酸鈣
Corrosion	腐蝕
Corrosive	腐蝕性
Hydrochloric acid	氫氯酸
Indicator	指示劑
Lime water	石灰水
Limestone	石灰岩
Litmus paper	石蕊試紙
Marble	大理石
Neutral	中性
Neutralization	中和作用
Nitric acid	硝酸
pH paper	pH 試紙
pH scale	pH 標度
Preservative	防腐劑
Sandstone	砂岩
Sodium hydroxide	氫氧化鈉
Sulphuric acid	硫酸
Universal indicator	通用試劑
Astigmatism	散光
Audible frequency range	聽聞頻率
Auditory nerve	聽覺神經
Bitter	苦
Blind spot	盲點
Brain	腦
Breathalyzer	體內酒量測定器



Cataract	白內障
Cerebellum	小腦
Cerebrum	大腦
Cochlea	耳蝸
Colour blindness	色盲
Concave lens	凹透鏡
Cone cell	錐狀細胞
Convex lens	凸透鏡
Coordination	調節
Cornea	角膜
Decibel	分貝
Decibel meter	分貝計
Detect	偵測
Drug abuse	濫用藥物
Ear bone	耳骨
Ear canal	聽道
Eardrum	鼓膜
Eyebrow	眉毛
Eyelash	睫毛
Eyelid	眼皮
Frequency	頻率
Glaucoma	青光眼
Hearing	聽覺
Hertz	赫茲
Illusion	幻覺
Inner ear	內耳
Iris	虹膜
Lens	透鏡
Limitation	限制
Long sight	遠視
Loudness	聲強
Magnify	放大
Medium	介質
Medulla Oblongata	延髓
Middle ear	中耳
Nerve	神經
Noise	噪音
Noise barrier	隔音
Noise pollution	噪音污染
Nose	鼻子
Optic nerve	視覺神經
Outer ear	外耳
Pinna	耳廓
Pupil	瞳孔
Reaction time	反應時間
Receptor	接收器

Respond	反應
Retina	視網膜
Rod cell	視棒細胞
Sclera	鞏膜
Sense	感覺
Sense organ	感覺器官
Short sight	近視
Sight	看好
Skin	皮膚
Smell	嗅覺
Smell receptor	嗅覺接收器
Sound level	聲強級數
Sour	酸
Stimulus	刺激
Sweet	甜味
Taste	味覺
Taste bud	味蕾
Taste receptor	味覺接收器
Tongue	舌頭
Touch	觸覺

#### Common instructions sentences

	Instructions sentences
1	Fill in the blanks. 把正確的答案填在橫線上／空格內。
2	Fill in the blanks with the words given. 把下列名稱填在適當的橫線／空格內。
3	Complete the following sentences. 完成以下句子。
4	Read the article below and answer the questions. 細閱下文，然後回答問題。
5	Fill in the table below. 完成下表。
6	Complete the flow chart below. 完成以下流程圖。
7	Write 'T' for a true statement and 'F' for a false statement in the boxes provided. 細閱以下句子，正確的在空格內加上「T」，不正確的加上「F」。
8	Match apparatus A to D with their uses by writing i to iv in the spaces given below. 配對以下儀器 A 至 D 和用途，把 i 至 iv 寫在橫線上。
9	Draw a labelled diagram of an onion cell in the space provided. 在空位內繪畫洋蔥細胞的標註圖。
10	Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions. Write A to D in the boxes provided. 把代表正確答案的英文字母填在空格內。

#### Common question verb

	Question verb
--	---------------

1	Name / Label (寫出.....的名稱)
2	Using the letters in the diagram (利用圖中的英文字母)
3	State (指出)
4	Describe (描述)
5	Suggest (建議)
6	Explain (解釋)
7	Compare (比較)
8	Calculate (計算)

### **1 Common laboratory facilities**

- |                    |                        |                            |                      |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>A</b> water tap | <b>B</b> first aid box | <b>C</b> fire extinguisher | <b>D</b> sand bucket |
| <b>E</b> sink      | <b>F</b> bench         | <b>G</b> gas tap           |                      |

### **2 Common laboratory apparatus**

- |                           |                      |                         |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>A</b> boiling tube     | <b>B</b> test tube   | <b>C</b> beaker         | <b>D</b> glass rod        | <b>E</b> conical Pa         |
| <b>F</b> evaporating dish | <b>G</b> watch glass | <b>H</b> test tube rack | <b>I</b> test tube brush  | <b>J</b> measuring cylinder |
| <b>K</b> dropping bottle  | <b>L</b> dropper     | <b>M</b> reagent bottle | <b>N</b> test tube holder | <b>O</b> tongs              |
| <b>P</b> spatula          | <b>Q</b> wire gauze  | <b>R</b> tripod         | <b>S</b> Bunsen burner    | <b>T</b> insulating mat     |
| <b>U</b> stand and clamp  |                      |                         |                           |                             |

## E. Geography

### S.1

Keywords	中文解釋
describe	形容 / 描述
complete	完成
calculate	計算
identify	辨認 / 辨別
explain	解釋 / 說明
measure	量度
compare (similarity / difference)	比較 (相似 / 相異)
name	寫出.....的名稱
list	列舉
give examples of .....	舉例
respectively	分別
following	以下 / 下列
appropriate	適當
item	項目
advantage	好處 / 優點
disadvantage	壞處 / 弱點
cause / factor / reason	成因 / 因素 / 原因
Effect / impact	影響
consequence / result	結果 / 後果
difficulty	困難
problem	問題
method / way / solution	方法 / 解決方法
policy / measure	政策 / 措施
feature / characteristic	特色 / 特徵
aim / purpose	目的
direction	方向
actual direct distance / straight line distance	實際直線距離
increase	增加
decrease	減少
raise	增加 / 提高
reduce	減少 / 降低
Improve / relieve	改善
lead to / result in	導致 / 引致
Longitude	經度
Latitude	緯度
Grid system	格網系統
Prime Meridian	本初子午線
North Pole	北極
South Pole	南極
Eastern hemisphere	東半球
Western hemisphere	西半球
Arctic Circle	北極圈
Tropic of Cancer	北回歸線
Equator	赤道

Tropic of Capricorn	南回歸線
Antarctic Circle	南極圈
Northern hemisphere	北半球
Southern hemisphere	南半球
Index	索引
Atlas	地圖集
Grid square	格網方格
Letter-number coordinate	字母數字座標
Compass point	羅盤方位
Cardinal point	方位基點
Whole circle bearing	方位角
Reduced bearing	象限角
Scale	比例尺
Representative fraction	分數比例尺
Linear scale	直線比例尺
Statement scale	說明式比例尺
Large-scale map	大比例地圖
Small-scale map	小比例地圖
Conventional sign	慣用符號
Topographic map	地形圖
Legend	圖例
Survey map	測量圖
Urban area	市區
Rural area	郊區
New town	新市鎮
Population density	人口密度
Building	樓宇
Outlying islands	離島
Facilities	設施
Central Business District (CBD)	商業中心區
Hi-tech industry	高科技工業
Industrial estate	工業邨
Accessibility	可達度 / 交通容易到達的程度
Convenient	方便 / 便利
Living environment	居住環境
Rent	租金
Income	收入
Land use conflict	土地利用衝突
Green area / green belt	綠化區 / 綠化帶
Peak hours / rush hours	繁忙時間
Sewage	污水
Overcrowded / overcrowding	過度擠迫
Source of pollution	污染來源
Sustainable development	可持續發展
Polluter-pays principle	污染者自付原則
Favelas	貧民窟

Government	政府
Environment	環境

## 2. Key expressions

Terms	Example
Inner city area (內城區) Urban decay (城市衰落)	In the inner city areas of both Hong Kong and Guangzhou, urban decay is common.
Worn-out (破舊的)	Old, worn-out buildings that are poorly maintained.
A lack of (缺乏) Open space (休憩用地) Community facilities (社區設施)	A lack of open spaces, recreational and community facilities in inner city.
Land use conflicts (土地利用衝突)	Mixed land use leading to land use conflicts
Narrow (狹窄) Traffic congestion (交通擠塞)	Narrow roads causing traffic congestion
Hygienic conditions (衛生環境)	Hygienic conditions are often also poor.
High rent (昂貴的租金)	Many families have to pay a high rent for a flat.
Overcrowded (過度擠迫)	The living environment is overcrowded.
Harmful (有害的) Toxic (有毒的) Substance (物質)	Pollution occurs when the environment is affected by harmful and toxic substances.
Properly (恰當地) Treated (處理)	About 25% of the domestic sewage is not properly treated.
Pollute (污染) Threaten (威脅)	Some rivers become polluted and threaten the safety of drinking water supplies.

### Elective Module 3 vocabulary list

Keywords	中文解釋
Population density	人口密度
Population structure	人口結構
Population distribution	人口分佈
Unevenly distributed	不平均分佈
Densely populated	人口稠密 / 人口密度高
Sparsely populated	人口稀疏 / 人口密度低
Birth rate	出生率
Death rate	死亡率
Rate of natural increase	自然增長率
Immigration	國外移入
Emigration	移民海外
Working population	工作人口 / 勞動人口
Dependent population	依賴人口
Dependency ratio	依賴人口比率
Sex ratio	性別比率

Population pyramid	人口金字塔
Over-population	人口過多
Under-population	人口過少
Eastern coastal regions	東部沿海地區
Western inland regions	西部內陸地區
Relief and soil	地勢 及 土壤
Climate	氣候
Rainfall	降雨
Economic development	經濟發展
Government policy	政府政策
Income	收入
Education level	教育程度
Transport networks	運輸網絡
Demographic transition model	人口結構轉型模型
Population ageing	人口老化

## S.2

### Core Topic Unit 2 Living with Natural Hazards

<b>Keywords</b>	<b>中文解釋</b>
Radiation	輻射
Tsunami	海嘯
Natural hazard	自然災害
Landslide	山泥傾瀉
Gravity	地心吸力
Relief	地勢
Weathering	風化作用
Retaining wall	擋土牆
Soil nail	泥釘
Weepholes	排水孔
Annual range of temperature	年溫差
Climatic graph	氣候圖
Weather chart	天氣圖
Temperature	溫度
Degree Celsius (°C)	攝氏度
Showers	驟雨
Pressure	氣壓
Thunderstorm	雷暴
Monsoon system	季風系統
Eye	雷暴

<b>2. Key expressions</b>	
Expression	Example
<b>Found in (找到)</b>	Natural hazards are found in different parts of the world.
<b>Due to (由於)</b>	A landslide is the downslope movement of a large amount of soil and rocks at a fast speed due to the pull of gravity.
<b>Risk of (危險/風險)</b>	This greatly increases the risk of landslide
<b>Slide downslope (滑)</b>	This top layer will slide downslope easily during heavy rainfall.

下斜坡)	
<b>Economic loss (經濟損失)</b>	Soil and debris bury and damage nearby buildings, causing economic loss.
<b>Downpour (傾盆大雨)</b>	This heavy downpour caused more than 400 landslides.
<b>Temporary shelters (臨時庇護所)</b>	Set up temporary shelters for residents in Tai O.
<b>A short period of time (短期)</b>	Weather is the condition of the atmosphere over a particular location over a short period of time
<b>Draws in (吸引)</b>	Continuous rising of warm air draws in more moisture and creates stronger winds.
<b>Leave behind (留下)</b>	It left behind many serious impacts upon the country and its people.

Core Topic Unit 4 The Trouble of Water

Keywords	中文解釋
Water resource	水資源
Surface water	地表水
Ground water	地下水
Climate change	氣候變化
Chang Jiang	長江
Huang He	黃河
Flooding	氾濫
Drought	旱災
Soil erosion	土壤侵蝕
Desertification	荒漠化
Sandstorm	沙塵暴
Navigation	航運
Hydro-electric power (HEP)	水力發電
Evaporation	蒸發
Condensation	凝結
Precipitation	降水
Water cycle	水循環
Transpiration	蒸騰作用
Deforestation	濫伐林木
Silting	淤積

2. Key expressions	
Expression	Example
<b>accounts for (說明)</b>	Fresh water accounts for only 2.5% and most of it is frozen or stored underground.
<b>determined by (由...決定/影響)</b>	The distribution of wet and dry regions in China is mainly <b>determined by</b> the following three factors:
<b>block...from reaching (妨礙...到達)</b>	The mountains <b>block</b> the wet winds <b>from reaching</b> the Tarim Basin in Xinjiang.



<b>driven by</b> (由...驅動)	The movement of water is <b>driven by</b> the energy from the Sun.
<b>puts great pressure upon</b> (為...帶來巨大的壓力)	This <b>puts great pressure upon</b> the water resources.
<b>cope with</b> (對付/處理)	In order to <b>cope with</b> population growth and economic development.
<b>reclaimed</b> (填海/填湖)	However, in recent years, many lakes have been <b>reclaimed</b> to get more land for farming and settlement.
<b>lack of maintenance</b> (欠缺維修)	However, dykes in some areas, especially those in rural villages, are <b>lack of maintenance</b> and unable to hold back floodwaters.
<b>abundant</b> (大量)	Therefore, areas with <b>abundant</b> water resources may face the problem of water shortages if there is serious water pollution.
<b>boost</b> (提高)	Farmers use large amounts of chemical fertilisers and pesticides to <b>boost</b> productivity.

### S.3

#### Elective Module 2 – Changing Climate, Changing Environment

Keywords	中文解釋
Climatic graph	氣候圖
Annual range of temperature	年溫差
Annual rainfall	年降雨量
Weather	天氣
Climate	氣候
Subtropical climate	亞熱帶氣候
Tropic of Cancer	北回歸線
atmosphere	大氣
Coast	海岸
Monsoon wind	季候風
Fog	霧
Relative humidity	相對濕度
Typhoon	颱風
Black rainstorm warning	黑色暴雨警告
Visibility	能見度
Air pollutant	空氣污染物
Very Hot weather warning	酷熱天氣警告
Air flow	空氣流動
Solar radiation	太陽輻射
Greenhouse effect	溫室效應
Greenhouse gases (GHGs)	溫室氣體
Carbon dioxide	二氧化碳
Sulphur dioxide	二氧化硫
Nitrous oxides	氮氧化物
Global warming	全球增溫
Urbanization	城市化

Carbon emission	碳排放
Living standard	生活水平
Industrialization	工業化
Cross border pollution	跨境污染
High-rise buildings	高樓大廈
Urban heat island effect	城市熱島效應
Concrete	水泥
Rural area	郊區
Equator	赤道
Poles	兩極
Climatic zone	氣候帶
Extreme weather events	極端天氣事件
Glacier	冰川
Extinct	絕種
Species	物種
Sea level	海平面
Cold spell	寒流
Blizzard	暴風雪
Biodiversity	生物多樣性
Ecosystem	生態系統
Amazon	亞馬遜
Coral bleaching	珊瑚白化
Adapt	適應
Tourism	旅遊業
Dengue fever	登革熱
Heat stroke	中暑
Climatic refugee	氣候難民
Mitigation	緩減
Alternative energy	替代能源
Renewable energy	再生能源
Non-renewable energy	非再生能源
Natural gas	天然氣
Hydropower	水力發電
Solar energy	太陽能
Geothermal energy	地熱能
Nuclear power	核能
Incinerate	焚化
Kyoto Protocol	京都議定書
Copenhagen Accord	哥本哈根協定
Development level	發展程度
Research and Development (R&D)	研究及發展
Carbon footprint	碳足印
Non-governmental organization (NGO)	非政府組織

<b>2. Key expressions</b>	
<b>Expression</b>	<b>Example</b>

<b>Has increased/decreased</b> (有所增加/減少) <b>Has shown an increasing/ a decreasing trend</b> (顯示出上升/下降趨勢)	The number of hot nights <b>has increased</b> . The annual rainfall <b>has shown an increasing trend</b> over past 100 years.
<b>Positively/negatively related</b> (呈正/負關係)	Visibility is <b>negatively related</b> to the level of urbanization.
<b>...decreases with increasing ...</b> (...隨著...下降而上升)	Temperature <b>decreases with increasing</b> latitude.
<b>Not evenly distributed</b> (不平均分佈)	Rainfall is not <b>evenly distributed</b> globally.
<b>divided into</b> (劃分)	Energy resources can be <b>divided into</b> two major types.
<b>in terms of</b> (在...方面) <b>per capita</b> (人均的)	The difference between energy consumption of MDCs and LDCs is more obvious <b>in terms of</b> energy consumption <b>per capita</b> .
<b>Concentration of ...</b> (濃度)	The <b>concentration of</b> greenhouse gases is increasing.
<b>As..., ... occurs.</b> (因..., ... 出現/發生)	<b>As</b> temperature rises, melting of ice <b>occurs</b> .

### Core Topic Unit 3 Food Problems

Keywords	中文解釋
Farming/Agriculture	農業
Arable farming	耕作農業
Pastoral farming	畜牧業
Subsistence farming	自給性農業
Commercial farming	商業性農業
Intensive farming	集約式農業
Extensive farming	粗放式農業
Market gardening	園藝農業
Mechanisation	機械化
Agrochemicals	農業化學品
Combine harvester	聯合收割機
Drip irrigation	滴灌
Soil erosion	土壤侵蝕
Deforestation	過度伐林
Over-cultivation	過度耕作
Genetic engineering	基因工程
Grain-to-green	退耕還林
Terracing	梯田
Crop rotation	輪耕
Specialisation	專門化

2. Key expressions	
Expression	Example
<b>import from</b> (進口)	Most of our food is <b>imported from</b> overseas.
<b>according to</b> (根據；按照)	They can be grouped <b>according to</b> the types of outputs, uses of outputs and amount of inputs per unit of area.
<b>suffer from</b> (遭受...的影響)	Nearly 40% of the country <b>suffered from</b> serious soil erosion in 2010.
<b>open up</b> (開闢)	Agricultural technologies can help <b>open up</b> more farmland and raise productivity.
<b>rely on</b> (依賴)	Many poor farmers <b>rely on</b> loans to continue their farming activities.
<b>in order to</b> (為了)	<b>In order to</b> solve the food problem in China, we should manage our use of farming technologies carefully.
<b>lies on</b> (位於)	The Sahel <b>lies on</b> the southern edge of the Sahara Desert across Western and Central Africa.
<b>threatened by</b> (受...威脅)	Many people are <b>threatened by</b> malnutrition or even die.
<b>unfavourable for</b> (不利)	The conditions in the Sahel are <b>unfavourable for</b> crops to grow and crop yields in the region are low.
<b>hinders</b> (阻礙)	This <b>hinders</b> the agricultural development in the region.
<b>excessive use of</b> (過量使用...)	Lake Chad in the Sahel has shrunk by as much as 95% since 1963 due to <b>excessive use of</b> water resources.
<b>are intensified</b> (加劇)	This makes soil drier and worsens desertification. Food shortage problems <b>are intensified</b> .
<b>in the long term</b> (長遠來說 / 長期)	To get money for food, some farmers even sell their farmlands, which reduces food supplies <b>in the long term</b> and further contributes to famine.
<b>allocate</b> (分配)	Sometimes, the governments <b>allocate</b> resources to military activities instead of agricultural development.
<b>adopt</b> (採取) <b>overcome</b> (克服) <b>constraints</b> (限制)	Farmers in the Sahel can <b>adopt</b> the following scientific farming methods to <b>overcome</b> environmental <b>constraints</b> and improve farming productivity.
<b>frequent occurrence</b> (頻密發生)	On the other hand, the Sahelian countries are poor due to the <b>frequent occurrence</b> of natural disasters and wars.

## F. Physics

Keywords	中文解釋
Absolute zero	絕對零度
Absorber	吸收體
Boiling	沸騰
Celsius	攝氏
Coolant	冷卻劑
Conduction	傳導
Convection	對流
Evaporation	蒸發
Freezing	凝結
Fusion	熔解
Heat capacity	熱容量
Insulator	絕緣體
Joule	焦耳
Kilowatt-hour meter	千瓦時計
Kinetic theory	份子運動論
Latent heat	潛熱
Mixture	混合物
Solidification	凝固
Specific heat capacity	比熱容量
Radiator	散熱器
Radiation	輻射
Vacuum	真空
Vaporization	汽化
Work	作功
Watt	瓦特

### Sentences/ Definition

**Ice point:** the temperature of pure melting ice at normal atmospheric pressure.

冰點：在標準大氣壓強下，純冰熔解時的溫度。

**Steam point:** the temperature of steam over pure boiling water at normal atmospheric pressure

汽點：在標準大氣壓強下，純水沸騰時，上升蒸汽的溫度。

The temperature of an object is a measure of the average kinetic energy due to the motion of the particles in the object.

粒子運動，因而具有動能，物體的溫度顯示粒子平均動能的大小。

Heat is the energy transferred from one body to another as a result of a temperature difference.

熱由溫差導致，是從一個物體轉移至另一個物體的能量。

The heat capacity of a body is the energy transferred by heating needed to raise the temperature of that body through  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

加熱物體，令它的溫度升高  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  所轉移的能量，稱為該物體的熱容量。

The specific heat capacity of a substance is the energy transferred by heating needed to raise the temperature of 1kg of the substance through  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

加熱 1kg 的物體，令它的溫度升高  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  所轉移的能量，稱為該物體的比熱容量。

The specific latent heat of a substance is the energy transferred by heating to change the state of 1kg of the substance without a change in temperature.

在溫度不變的情況下，加熱質量為 1kg 的物質，令物態改變，過程中所轉移的能量就是該物質的比潛熱。

Evaporation occurs on the surface of a liquid.

蒸發在液體的表面發生。

Particles on the liquid surface may gain enough KE to escape into the space above the liquid. They will become particles of vapour. The remaining particles have a lower average KE and therefore the liquid will have lower temperature.

部分在液體表面的粒子得到足夠的動能，可以逃逸到液體上面的空間，成為蒸氣粒子。餘下的粒子的平均動能較低，因此液體的温度也變得較低。

Conduction is the transfer of heat from the hot part to the cold part of an object. Energy is transferred in the process.

傳導是指熱由物體較高温的部分傳遞至較低温的部分，整個過程只傳遞能量，而不傳物質。

Convection is the process of heat transfer through a fluid by the movement of the fluid itself.

對流是熱在流體中通過流體本身的運動而傳遞的過程。

Radiation is a process of heat transfer which does not require any medium or particles. It takes place in all directions.

輻射是一種不需介質或粒子的傳遞方式，會沿所有方向出現。

Heat lost to surroundings.

能量散失至四周環境。

Keywords	中文解釋
Visible Spectrum	可見光譜
Prism	稜鏡
Electromagnetic wave	電磁波
Luminous object	發光體
Non-luminous object	不發光體
Light beam	光束
Light rays	光線
Parallel rays	平行光線
Divergent rays	發散光線
Convergent rays	會聚光線
Cone of rays	光錐
Object	物體
Laws of reflection	反射定律
Reflected angle	反射角
Incidence angle	入射角
Incident ray	入射線
Normal	法線
Reflected ray	反射線
Plane mirror	平面鏡
Image distance	像距
object distance	物距
Regular reflection	單向反射
Diffuse reflection	漫反射
Virtual image	虛像
Screen	屏幕
Refraction	折射
Angle of refraction	折射角
Bend towards normal	偏向法線
Bend away from normal	偏離法線
Optically less dense medium	光疏介質

Optically denser medium	光密介質
Refractive index	折射率
Vacuum	真空
Real depth	實深
Apparent depth	視深
Total internal reflection	全內反射
Critical angle	臨界角
Mirage	海市蜃樓
Optical fibre	光纖

Sentences/ Definitions

Law of reflection

Reflected angle (r) equals to incidence angle (i)

Incident ray, normal and reflected ray are on the same plane

反射定律

反射角 r 等於入射角 i

入射線、反射線與法線都在同一平面上

Parallel light rays are reflected in the same direction on flat and smooth surface. This is called regular reflection

平行光線照射到平滑表面時，全都向相同的方向反射，這種反射稱為單向反射。

Parallel light rays are reflected towards different directions on rough surface. This is called diffuse reflection

平行光線照射到粗糙的表面時，會向不同的方向反射，這種反射稱為漫反射。

Properties of images formed by a plane mirror

The image distance is equal to the object distance

The image and the object are of the same size

The image is laterally inverted

A plane mirror forms virtual images only

平面鏡成像的特性

物距 = 像距

與物大小相等

正立但橫向倒置

是虛像

Refraction:

When a light ray enters a medium from another at an angle, it bends. The bending of light is called refraction.

折射:

光線從一種介質斜斜地射進另一種介質時會偏折，這種偏折現象稱為折射

Laws of refraction

The ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction is a constant, that is,

$$\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \text{Refractive index } n$$

The incident ray, the refracted ray and the normal all lie in the same plane.

折射定律

入射角與折射角的正弦之比是常數，即

$$\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \text{折射率 } n$$

入射線、折射線與法線都在同一平面上。

Snell's law

The relationship  $\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \text{Refractive index}$ , is called Snell's law.

斯涅耳定律

「 $\frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$  = 折射率」 這個關係稱為斯涅耳定律

Total internal reflection takes place only when  
Light passes from optically dense medium to optically less dense medium, and  
angle of incidence is larger than critical angle.

全內反射只發生於  
光從光密介質進入光疏介質，和  
入射角大於臨界角。



## G. Chemistry

Keywords	中文解釋
Element	元素
Oxygen	氧
Carbon dioxide	二氧化碳
Hydrogen	氫
Nitrogen	氮
Atom	原子
Proton	質子
Electron	電子
Neutron	中子
Nucleus	原子核
Electron shell	電子殼
Atomic number	原子序
Mass number	質量數
Isotope	同位素
Periodic table	周期表
Relative atomic mass	相對原子質量
Relative isotopic mass	相對同位素質量
Electronic arrangement	電子排佈
Electron diagram	電子圖
Metal	金屬
Metalloid / semi-metal	類金屬 / 半金屬
Non-metal	非金屬
Sublimation	昇華
Mixture	混合物
Compound	化合物

### Sentences/ Definitions

An element is a pure substance that cannot be broken down into anything simpler by chemical methods.  
元素是不能用化學方法分解為更簡單物質的純淨物質。

A compound is a pure substance made up of two or more elements chemically combined together.  
化合物是由兩種或以上元素經化學反應結合而成的純淨物質。

A mixture consists of two or more pure substances (elements or compounds) which have not chemically combined together.

混合物是由兩種或以上的純淨物質(元素或化合物)組成，組成過程中沒有任何化學變化。

Physical properties of a substance are those properties that can be determined without the substance changing into another substance.

物質的物理性質是指在該物質在沒有轉化為另一種物質的情況下，物質的各種特徵。

Chemical properties of a substance are the chemical reactions of the substance, and the respective conditions under which each reaction takes place.

物質的化學性質是指該物質的化學反應及所需條件。

A physical change is a change in which no new substances are formed.

物理變化是一種不涉及新物質生成的變化。

A chemical change is a change in which one or more new substances are formed.

化學變化是一種涉及新物質生成的變化。

An atom is the smallest part of an element which has the chemical properties of that element.

原子是能夠保持元素化學性質的最小微粒。

The atomic number of an atom is the number of protons in the atom.

某原子的原子序是該原子的質子數目。

The mass number of an atom is the sum of the number of protons and neutrons in the atom.

某原子的質量數是該原子的中子數目和質子數目的總和。

Isotopes are different atoms of the same element, with the same number of protons (and electrons) but different number of neutrons.

同素位是相同元素的不同原子，它們有相同的質子數目(及電子數目)，卻有不同的中子數目。

## H. Biology

Keywords	中文解釋
Biology	生物學
Organism	生物
Genetics	遺傳學
Ecology	生態學
Nutrition	營養
Respiration	呼吸作用
Movement	運動
Growth	生長
Irritability	感應性
Reproduction	生殖
Excretion	排泄
Scientific methods	科學方法
Observation	觀察
Hypothesis	假說
Prediction	預測
Experiment	實驗
Control	對照
Theory	理論
Hooke	胡克
Evolution	進化論
Darwin	達爾文
Pasteurization	巴斯德消毒法
Pasteur	巴斯德
Watson and Crick	華生與克拉克
Chemical constituents	化學成分
Inorganic	無機
Organic	有機
Ions	離子
Solvent	溶劑
Reactant	反應物
Nitrate	硝酸鹽
Nitrogen	氮
Magnesium	鎂
Chlorophyll	葉綠素
Calcium	鈣
Iron	鐵
Haemoglobin	血紅蛋白
Carbohydrates	碳水化合物
Lipids	脂質
Proteins	蛋白質
Metabolism	新陳代謝
Catabolism	分解代謝
Anabolism	合成代謝
Enzyme	酶

Catalyst	催化劑
Energy barrier	能障
Kinetic energy	動能
Enzyme-substrate complex	酶受質複合物
Optimum temperature	最適溫度
Denature	變性
Pepsin	蛋白酶
Salivary amylase	唾液澱粉酶
Pancreatic lipase	胰脂肪酶
Protease	蛋白酶
Papain	木瓜酶
Papaya	木瓜
Heterotrophic Nutrition	異養營養
Heterotroph	異養生物
Carbohydrate	碳水化合物
Lipids	脂質
Proteins	蛋白質
Vitamin	維生素
Mineral	礦物質
Dietary fibre	食用纖維
Monosaccharides	單糖
Disaccharides	雙糖
Polysaccharides	多糖
Reducing sugar	還原糖
Condensation	縮合
Hydrolysis	水解
Starch	澱粉
Glycogen	糖原
Cellulose	纖維素
Triglyceride	三酰甘油
Fatty acid	脂肪酸
Glycerol	甘油
Adipose tissue	脂肪組織
Subcutaneous fat	皮下脂肪
Amino acid	氨基酸
Amino group	氨基
Carboxyl group	羧基
Dipeptide	二肽
Polypeptide	多肽
Deamination	脫氨作用
Urea	尿素
Urine	尿液
Kwashiorkor	蛋白缺乏症
Night blindness	夜盲症
Scurvy	壞血病
Ricket	佝僂病

Anaemia	貧血
Faeces	糞便
Peristalsis	蠕動
Constipation	便秘
Clinistix paper	尿糖試紙
Benedict's test	本立德試驗
Albustix paper	尿蛋白試紙
Balanced diet	均衡膳食
Malnutrition	營養不良
Anorexia nervosa	神經性厭食
Preservatives	防腐劑
Flavourings	調味劑
Sweeteners	甜味劑
Emulsifiers	乳化劑
Stabilizers	穩定劑
Nutrition	營養
Ingestion	攝食
Digestion	消化
Absorption	吸收
Assimilation	同化
Egestion	排遺
Alimentary canal	消化道
Glands	腺
Salivary gland	唾腺
Pharynx	咽
Oesophagus	食道
Stomach	胃
Liver	肝
Gall bladder	膽囊
Pancreas	胰
Small intestine	小腸
Duodenum	十二指腸
Ileum	迴腸
Large intestine	大腸
Colon	結腸
Caecum	盲腸
Appendix	闌尾
Rectum	直腸
Anus	肛門
Incisor	門齒
Canine	犬齒
Premolar	前臼齒
Molar	臼齒
Mastication	咀嚼
Enamel	琺瑯質
Dentine	象牙質

Pulp cavity	髓腔
Periodontal membrane	牙周膜
Cement	牙骨質
Dental formula	齒式
Epiglottis	會厭
Trachea	氣管
Bolus	氣團
Longitudinal muscle	縱肌
Circular muscle	環肌
Peristalsis	蠕動
Emulsification	乳化
Carbohydrases	碳水化合物酶
Protease	蛋白酶
Lipase	脂肪酶
Salivary amylase	唾液澱粉酶
Chyme	食糜
Gastric juice	胃液
Hydrochloric acid	鹽酸
Bile	膽汁
Sodium hydrogencarbonate	碳酸氫鈉
Villus / villi	絨毛
Lacteal	乳糜管
Epithelium	表皮

### Instructional words

Instructional word	Meaning / requirement
Explain / Account for (解釋)	Give reasons for
Name / Label (寫出...的名稱)	Give the name(s) of (no need to explain or describe but spelling must be correct)
Using the letters in the diagram (利用圖中的英文字母)	Just give the letters in the diagram instead of writing the name of the structure
Calculate 計算	Find out the answer by working with numbers (remember to give a unit to the answer; study the question carefully to see whether you are required to show the steps)
Suggest 提供 / 舉出	Put forward ideas, hypotheses, thoughts
Describe 描述	Give an account of (no need to mention the cause or the reason)
State 提出 / 寫出	Answer briefly and to the point in the form of statements or a list
Compare 比較	Give the similarities and differences (sometimes it is more appropriate to use comparative words like greater, thicker, larger, etc.)
Briefly 簡單 / 扼要地	Give a short statement of the main points only e.g. briefly describe, briefly explain)

## I. Physical Education

Individual Sports 個人項目	
Fundamental Movements 基本動作	
Keywords	中文解釋
Balance	平衡
Bending	彎曲
Body awareness	身體意識
Bounce	彈跳
Combination	結合/組合
Continuity	連貫
Copying partner	模仿同伴
Direction	方向
Even	均勻
Flight	騰空
Level	水平
Matching	互相配合
Mirror-like	照鏡式
Off-balance	失平衡
Pathway	路線

Athletics 田徑	
Keywords	中文解釋
Athlete	運動員
Driving leg	蹬腿/蹬地腿
Easy running	輕鬆跑
Electric timekeeping device	電動計時器
Failure	失誤
Finals	決賽
Indoor meet	室內運動會
Indoor track	室內跑道
Judge	裁判員
Knee lift	抬膝/ 提膝
Leading leg	前腿/ 前導腿
Position	位置/ 姿勢
Preliminary round	預賽
Reaction time	反應時間
Rear foot	後腳

Gymnastics: Basic Gymnastics 體操：基本體操	
Keywords	中文解釋

Approach run	助跑
Assurance	穩定
Astride vault	分腿騰越
Back arch (bridge)	拱橋
Back leaning rest	仰臥撐
Back over (back walkover)	後軟翻
Back rest	後撐
Backward roll	後滾翻
Balance beam	平衡木
Bar	槓

Swimming 游泳	
Keywords	中文解釋
Aquatic meet	水運會
Arm pull	划臂
Arm stroke	手臂划水動作
Back stroke / back crawl	仰泳 / 背泳 / 背式
Breast stroke	蛙泳 / 胸泳 / 蛙式
Breath holding	忍氣 / 閉氣
Bunch	屈膝團身
Buoyancy	浮力
Buoying device	浮具
Butterfly	蝶泳 / 蝶式
Catch	抓水
Centre line of the body	身體中綫
Change breath	換氣

Badminton 羽毛球	
Keywords	中文解釋
Anchor fingers	握拍手指
Backcourt	後場
Backhand grip	反手握法
Backhand stroke	反手擊球
Backhand underarm clear	反手挑高球
Base	基本位置
Base line	端綫 / 底綫
Basic stroke	基本技術 / 基本擊球法
Bat (racket)	球拍
Bird	羽毛球的英文別稱



Block	攔擊 / 攔截
Carrying	持球
Change of ends	雙方轉場
Clear	高遠球
Cross-court	斜綫球
Cross-net drop shot	吊對角綫網前球
Cut	切球
Dab	撲球
Deception	假動作
Deep high service	發高遠球
Deuce	局末平分
Diagonal	對角綫的 / 斜綫的
Double hit	連擊
Doubles	雙打
Drive	平抽球

Basketball 籃球	
Keywords	中文解釋
Arch of throw	投籃拋物線
Back-flip pass	背後傳球
Back-in	用臂或背部撞人
Backboard (bank board)	籃板
Backboard recovery	搶籃板球
Bank shot	擦板投籃
Baseball pass	單手肩上傳球
Blocking (block out)	定位掩護 / 阻擋
Bounce pass	彈地傳球
Bowling pass	單手低手傳球
Break through	突破
Centre	中鋒
Centre-jump	中圈跳球
Charging	撞人犯規
Charity area	罰球區
Chest pass	胸前傳球
Clean shot	空心球 / 穿針
Close man to man	緊逼人盯人防守
Combination defence	混合防守
Cover	補位
Cut in	突破切入 / 切入

Cut shot	切入投籃
Dead ball	死球

Football 足球	
Keywords	中文解釋
Back	後衛
Ball control	控球
Boot	球鞋
Bounce shot	彈射
Carry	守門員持球行步
Catching	接球
Central circle	中圈
Centre forward	中鋒
Centre half	中衛 / 中堅
Centre line	中綫
Charge	碰撞 / 衝撞
Clearance kick	解圍
Close pass	短傳
Close-range shot	近射
Corner-kick	角球
Covering position	補位
Cushion	墊球
Defender	防守球員

Volleyball 排球	
Keywords	中文解釋
Back court players	後排球員
Back swing	向後擺臂
Backward set	背托 / 背傳 / 後托
Block	攔網
Blocker	攔網球員
Close set	傳近網球
Cover	補位
Cross-court	斜線扣球
Dig (under-arm pass)	救球 / 下手傳球 / 低手墊球
Dink	輕扣 / 虛攻
Double hit	連擊
Drop service	發下墜球 / 曲墜球
End line	端綫 / 底綫
Face pass (volley pass)	上手傳球

First pass	一傳
Forearm pass	下手傳球 /前臂墊球

Table-tennis 乒乓球	
Keywords	中文解釋
Backhand	反手
Backhand chop	反手削球
Backhand drive	反手抽球
Backhand drive over the table	反手短檯抽球
Backhand flick	反手彈球
Backhand quick service	發反手上急球 /發反手快速球
Backspin	下旋
Balloon defence	放高球防守
Balloon shot	放高球
Best of five games	五局三勝制
Block	推擋
Body hit	追身球
Bomb	猛攻
Catch a net	打觸網球
Change direction of block shot	推擋換綫
Chisel	對搓
Chop	削球
Clockwise spin	順旋
Close drive	近抽
Counterattack	反攻
Counterclockwise spin	逆旋

## J. Music

Keywords	中文解釋
a tempo	回復原速
accent	強音
accompaniment	伴奏
adagio	慢板
al fine	唱至完(Fine)這個字
allegro	快板
andante	行板
andantino	小行板
bar	小節
bar line	小節線
cantabile	如歌的
choir	合唱團；詩班
chorus	(1)合唱，(2)副歌
church music	教會音樂
coda	尾聲；結束樂段
compound time	複拍子
concert	音樂會；演奏會
conductor	指揮者
crescendo	漸強
cymbal	銅鈸；鑊
dance music	舞蹈音樂
decrescendo	漸弱
dolce	輕柔的；甜美的
dotted note	附點音符
double bar line	雙小節線
drum	鼓奏
duet / duo	二重唱；二重奏
dynamics	力度
eighth note / quaver	八分音符
electronic music	電子音樂
encore	再唱；再奏
female voice	女聲
fermata	延長記號
finale	終曲；結尾樂章
fine	結束
fingering	指法
folk song	民歌
forte / <i>f</i>	強(音)

fortissimo / <i>ff</i>	極強(音)
forzando / <i>fz</i>	用力地；使勁地
glissando	滑奏法；滑音
gong	鑼
grand piano	三角鋼琴
grave	嚴肅沉重地
guitar	結他
half note / minim	二分音符
harmonica	口琴
harmony	和聲
harp	豎琴
heavy rock	重搖滾樂
hip-hop	嘻哈
human voice	人聲
hymn	聖詩
instrument	樂器
instrumental music	器樂
instrumental playing	樂器彈奏
interlude	間奏；插曲
interval	音程
intonation	(1)音準，(2)語調法，(3)起音
introduction	前奏；引子
jazz	爵士音樂
key	調
key signature	調號
keyboard	鍵盤
klavier	鋼琴 [德國十九世紀]
largo	慢板；廣板
legato	連奏；連唱
lento	緩板
listening	聆聽
lullaby	搖籃曲
lyric	抒情的；如歌的
maestoso	莊嚴高貴地
major scale	大調音階
male voice	男聲
marcato	加強的；顯著的
march	進行曲
marching band	步操管樂團
mass	彌撒(曲)

mazurka	馬厝卡舞(曲)；馬祖卡舞(曲)
measure	小節
melodic line	旋律線條
melody	旋律
menuet / minuet	小步舞曲
meter / metre	拍子
metronome	拍子機
middle C	中央 C
minim / half note	二分音符
mixed voice choir	混聲合唱團
mixed voices	混聲
moderato	中板
mood	情緒
motif / motive	動機；樂想
movement	(1)樂章，(2)律動
music appreciation	音樂欣賞
music break	間奏
music literacy	音樂讀和寫的能力
music reading	讀譜
music stand	譜架
music therapy	音樂治療
musical form	(1)曲式，(2)曲體
mute	弱音器
meter / metre	拍子
national anthem	國歌
nationalism	民族樂派；民族主義
natural	還原記號
nocturne	夜曲
notation	記譜法
note	音符
note value	音符時值
nursery rhyme	童謠
octave	八度
opera	歌劇
operetta	輕歌劇；小歌劇
orchestra	管弦樂團
orchestral score	總譜
organ	風琴
original key	原調
ornament / embellishment	裝飾音

ornamentation	加裝飾音；加花
overture	序曲
opera	歌劇
operetta	輕歌劇；小歌劇
parody	舊曲新詞
pause	停頓
pedal	踏瓣
pentatonic melody	五聲音階的旋律
pentatonic scale	五聲音階
percussion band	節奏樂隊
percussion instrument	敲擊樂器
perfect pitch / absolute pitch	絕對音高
performance direction	演奏指示
period	(1)樂段，(2)樂期
phrase	分句
phrasing	分句法
pianissimo / <i>pp</i>	極弱
piano / <i>p</i>	弱
piano / pianoforte	鋼琴
pitch	音高
pitch names	音名
playing technique	演奏技法
plucked string instrument	撥弦樂器
poco	小；少；稍；略
poco a poco	漸漸地
pop rock	流行搖滾
popular music	流行音樂
prelude	(1)前奏曲，(2)序樂
prestissimo	更急
presto	急板
quarter note / crotchet	四分音符
quartet	四重唱；四重奏
quaver / eighth note	八分音符
quintet	五重唱；五重奏
rallentando	漸慢
range	音域
rap	饒舌音樂
recital	獨奏會；獨唱會
recorder	牧童笛；直笛
reed	簧片

repeat	重複
repeated note	重複音
repertoire	曲目
repetition	重現
resonance	共鳴
rest	休止符
rhythm	節奏
rhythm and blues	節奏怨曲
rhythm guitar	節奏結他
rhythm instrument	節奏樂器
rinforzando	加強
ritardando / rit.	漸慢
rock and roll	樂與怒
rock music	搖滾音樂
romance	浪漫曲
Romantic period	浪漫樂期
romanticism	浪漫主義
rondo	迴旋曲；輪旋曲
root	根音
saxophone	薩克管；色士風
scale	音階
scherzando	詼諧的
scherzo	諧謔曲；詼諧曲
school band	銀樂隊
score	樂譜
section	樂段
semibreve / whole note	全音符
semiquaver / sixteenth note	十六分音符
semitone / half tone	半音(音程)；半級音
sempre	經常
sentence	樂句
sequence	模進句
serenade	小夜曲
sforzando / sforzato / <i>sf</i> / <i>sfz</i>	突強
sharp	升號；升半音
side drum / snare drum	小鼓
sol-fa name	唱名
solo	獨唱；獨奏
staccato	斷音
strong beat	強拍



structure	結構
style	風格
symphony	交響曲；交響樂
tambourine	搖鼓；鈴鼓
temple block	木魚
tempo	速度
tempo primo	用最初的速度
texture	層次組合；織體
theme	主題
theory of music	音樂理論
thirty-second note / demisemiquaver	三十二分音符
tie	連結線
timbre	音色
time	(1)拍子，(2)時間
time signature	拍子記號
timpani / kettle drum	定音鼓
tonality	調性
tone	(1)音，(2)全音(音程)，(3)音質
tone colour	音色
treble voice	童聲
triangle	三角
trill	震音
unaccented beat	輕拍
unison	(1)同聲齊奏；同聲齊唱，(2)同度(音程)
upbeat	弱拍
upright piano	直立式鋼琴
viola	中提琴
violin	小提琴
violoncello / cello	大提琴
vocal music	聲樂
vocalisation	發聲法
volume	音量
whole note / semibreve	全音符
wind band	管樂隊
wind instrument	管樂器
woodblock	響木；梆子
woodwind instrument	木管樂器
xylophone	木琴

## K. Visual Arts

### Line 線條

Keywords	中文解釋
straight	直的
curved	曲的
horizontal	水平線的
vertical / upright	垂直的
wave-like / wavy	波浪似的
diagonal	斜的 / 對角的
zigzag	之字形的 / 曲曲折折的
jagged	有缺口的 / 鋸齒狀的
continued / continuous	連續的
discontinued / discontinuous	不連續的
fluent	流暢的
hatching and cross-hatching	排線的 / 交叉排線的
contour	輪廓的 / 輪廓線
implied	示意的 / 假設性的
thick / bold	粗的
thin / light	幼的
strong	強的
wide	闊的
light	輕的
long	長的
soft	柔和的
elegant	優雅的
natural	自然的
orderly	有秩序的
chaotic / clutter	欠秩序的 / 散亂的
gestural	示意動作的
expressive	富表現性的
weak	弱的
narrow	窄的
hard	硬的
short	短的
sharp	硬朗的
unrestrained / free	無拘束的 / 自由的
unstable	不穩的

### Value 明暗度

Keywords	中文解釋
bright / vibrant	明亮的 / 鮮明的
subdued / diffused	柔和的 / 散佈的
strong / bold	強烈的 / 顯著的
subtle / pale	隱約的 / 淡的
light	亮的
dark	深的
harsh	刺目的

diffused	散佈的
----------	-----

## Colour 顏色

Keywords	中文解釋
primary colour	原色
secondary colour	二次間色
tertiary colour	三間色
complementary colour	互補色
neutral	中性的
intermediate	間色的
saturated	飽和的
achromatic	非彩色的
harmonious	和諧的
dissonant	不和諧的
analogous	近似 / 類似的
contrasting	對比的
dominant	主要的 / 主宰的
diffused	散佈的
pure	純色的
blended	融合混色的
warm	暖的
cool	冷的
strong / bold	強烈的 / 顯著的
subtle / pale	隱約的 / 淡的
light	亮的
dark	深的
dull	濁色的
subdued	柔和的
bright	鮮艷的 / 明亮的
gloomy / dim	昏暗的 / 陰沈的
simple	簡約的
colourful	色彩斑斕的
vivid / vibrant	活潑的 / 鮮明的 / 顫動的
fresh	清新的
transparent	透明的
opaque	不透明的
fluorescent	螢光的
muted	啞的 / 柔和的
white	白色
ivory	象牙色 / 乳白色
pale	粉色的 / 白的 / 灰白的
grey	中灰
light grey	淺灰色
dark grey	暗灰色
black	黑色
gold / golden	金色 / 金色的

silver	銀色
red	紅色
magenta	紫紅色
autumn red	深紅色 / 棗紅色
rose red	玫瑰紅色
pale red	桃紅色
pink	粉紅色
orange	橙色
peach	桃色
beige	棕灰色 / 灰黃色
bright yellow orange	明黃橙色
vivid / moon / canary yellow	鮮黃色
yellowish	帶黃色的
lemon yellow	檸檬黃色
cream	奶油色 / 淡黃色
ochre yellow	土黃色
gold mustard	芥末色
olive	橄欖色
tan (yellowish brown)	棕黃色
bronze	青銅色 / 古銅色
brown	棕色 / 褐色
greyish brown	灰褐色
camel	駱駝色
coffee	咖啡色
green	綠色
vivid green	鮮綠色
deep green	深綠色
light green	淺綠色
pale green	粉綠色
emerald green	翡翠綠色
dark green	暗綠色
grass green	青草綠色
yellow green	黃綠色
mint green	薄荷綠色
cyan blue	原色藍
bluish	帶藍色的
sky blue	天藍色
deep blue	深藍色
pale blue	粉藍色
cobalt blue	鈷藍色
marine blue	水手藍色
indigo	靛藍色
turquoise blue	藍綠色
royal blue	皇室藍色
navy blue	海軍藍色
purple / violet	紫色

purplish	帶紫色的
vivid purple / mauve	鮮紫色
deep purple	深紫色
light purple	淺紫色
pale purple	粉紫色
greyish purple	灰紫色

### Surface / Texture 表面 / 肌理

Keywords	中文解釋
smooth / glossy	平滑的 / 光面
rough / coarse	粗礪的 / 粗糙的
soft	柔軟的
hard	堅固的
thick	厚的
thin	薄的
wet	濕的
dry	乾的
rigid / stiff	堅硬的 / 堅固的
crisp / brittle	鋒利的 / 脆的 / 易碎的
sharp / acute	尖的 / 銳的
dull / blunt	純的 / 不鋒利的
fine	圓滑的
furry	毛皮的
spongy	海綿狀的 / 輕軟的
elastic	有彈性的
slippery	光滑的 / 濕滑的
flowing	流動的
uniform / consistent	一律化的 / 一致的
faceted / broken	零碎的 / 破碎的

### Shape / Form / Structure 形狀 / 造型 / 結構

Keywords	中文解釋
two-dimensional	二維的 / 平面的
three-dimensional	三維的 / 立體的
positive	實的
negative	虛的
geometric	幾何的
organic	有機的
concave	凹的
convex	凸的
mechanical	機械性的
free form	隨意形狀的
realistic	實在的
abstract	抽象的
natural	自然的
distorted	扭曲的 / 變形的
overlapped / overlapping	重疊的

silhouetted	顯出輪廓的
rounded / bulbous	圓形的 / 球莖的
flat	平面的 / 平坦的
cuboid	立方體的
cylindrical	圓柱形的
open	開放的
closed	封閉的
spatially extended	空間延伸的
self-contained / compact	獨立性的 / 緊湊的
weighty	沈重的
light	輕的 / 柔和的
heavy / bulky	重 / 龐大的
slight / delicate	輕微的 / 精美的
solid	堅實的
ethereal	飄渺的
massive	巨型的
modest / slender	適度的 / 細長的
volumetric	體積的
wispy	纖細的
angular	有角的 / 有尖角的
curvilinear	曲線的
rigid	精確的 / 嚴格的
plastic / pliable	有韌勁的
brittle	尖利的
elastic	有彈性

### Space / Architectural 空間 / 建築性的

Keywords	中文解釋
two-dimensional	二維的 / 平面的
three-dimensional	三維的 / 立體的
symmetrical	對稱的
asymmetrical	不對稱的
positive	實的
negative	虛的
open	開放的
closed	封閉的
empty	空的
dense	密集的
crowded	擁擠的
oppressive	壓迫性的
uplifting	超越的
earthbound	局限於土地的
vertical	垂直的 / 豎的
horizontal	水平的 / 橫的
contained / compact	內含的 / 緊湊的
expansive / sprawling	膨脹的 / 不規則地伸展的

harmonised with surroundings	與四周環境協調的
placed in contrast	與環境產生對比的
externally oriented	外在地安置的
internally oriented	內部安置的
axially aligned	軸向地排列的
clustered	群組的
airy	通風的
suffocating / oppressive	窒息的 / 壓迫性的

### Composition 構圖

Keywords	中文解釋
linear	線性的
painterly	塊面的
multiplistic (multiple unity)	多項連結性的
unified	統一性的
planimetric (close to picture-plane)	扁平的 (圖畫接近平面的)
recessional (distant)	後退的 (遙遠的)
simple	簡單的
complex	複雜的
symmetrical	對稱的
asymmetrical	不對稱的
balanced	均衡的 / 平衡的
askew	歪斜的
centrally focused	中心聚焦的
off-center	遠離中心的
organised	有系統的
chaotic	混亂的
static	靜態的
kinetic / dynamic	動態的
restful	寧靜的
agitated	鼓動的
flowing	流動的
choppy	突變的
minimal	簡約的
detailed	詳細的

## L. Computer Studies

Keywords	中文解釋
Font	字型
Typeface	字體
Serif	有襯線
San Serif	無襯線
Font Style	字型樣式
Alignment	對齊
Boldface	粗體
Italics	斜體
Underline	底線
Strikethrough	刪除線
Shadow	陰影
Outline	輪廓
Pixels	像素
Fixed grid	網格
Zigzags	鋸齒狀
Wrapping	繞回
Waveforms	波形
Loudness	響度
Pitch	音高
Amplitude	振幅
Frequency	頻率
Microphone	麥克風
MIDI keyboard	MIDI 鍵盤
Mono	單聲道
Stereo	立體聲
Reproduce	播放
Musical Instrument Digital Interface	MIDI 樂器數位界面
Clips	片段
Transition effect	切換效果
Visual effects	視覺效果
File format	檔案格式
Compress	壓縮
Ribbon	功能區
Storyboard	腳本
Project	專案
Paths	路徑
Back up	備份
Capture	擷取
Snapshot	快照
Mute	靜音
Trim	修剪
Interactions	互動
Layers	圖層
Timeline	時間軸
Keyframes	關鍵影格



Tween frames	補間影格
Tweened animation	補間動畫
Frame Rate	影格速率；幀速率