

1 □ 單字 & 片語

fabulous

/'fæbjələs/

adj. 極好的；棒極了

a fabulous facility 很棒的設施

a fabulous idea 很棒的想法

have a fabulous time 玩得非常開心

The new sports facility looks fabulous.
這座新的運動設施看起來棒極了。

用法 fabulous 表示非常好、棒極了，常用來表達正面感受。美式口語中也常說 great、awesome 或 wonderful，但 fabulous 的稱讚語氣更強。

facilitate

/fə'sɪləteɪ/

vt. 促進；使事情更容易

facilitate trade 促進貿易

facilitate teamwork 促進團隊合作

facilitate access to services
促進服務取得

A clear plan can facilitate teamwork.
清楚的計畫可以促進團隊合作。

用法 facilitate 表示使某事更容易或促進某事。初階先使用 facilitate + 名詞。不要寫成 facilitate to do something。

facility

/fə'sɪləti/

n. 設施；場所；服務機構

a sports facility 運動設施

a medical facility 醫療設施 / 醫療機構

an AI facility AI 設施 / AI 中心

The school has a new sports facility.
這所學校有一座新的運動設施。

用法 facility 是可數名詞，指提供某種功能的建築、場所或設備。常見複數是 facilities。談學校、醫療、資料中心或大型場所時，用 facility 強調「這個地方有特定功能」，語氣比 building 正式。

factor

/'fæktər/

n. 因素；要素

an important factor 重要因素

a factor in a decision
決定中的一項因素

a key factor in digital trade
數位貿易的關鍵因素

Cost is an important factor.
費用是一個重要因素。

用法 factor 是造成結果的其中一項條件，不一定是唯一原因。常見句型是 a factor in + 名詞、one factor in 和 an important factor。

fall

/fɔ:l/

vi. 落下；倒下；下降

leaves fall 葉子落下

prices fall 價格下降

fall during a storm 在暴風雨期間倒下

Prices fell last month.
價格上個月下降了。

用法 fall 可以表示落下、倒下或下降，在本組主要當作完全不及物動詞使用。它後面不能直接接受詞。三態是 fall、fell、fallen。

fall short of

/fɔ:l ʃɔ:t əv/

phr. v. 未達到；不如預期

fall short of a goal 未達到目標

fall short of expectations 未達到期待

fall short of meeting a standard
未達到符合標準的程度

The team fell short of its goal.
這支隊伍沒有達到目標。

用法 fall short of + 目標、標準或期待表示沒有達到。of 不可以省略，也不能寫成 fall short to。後面可以接名詞或 V-ing。

feel at home

/fi:l æt hoʊm/

phr. 感到自在；有賓至如歸的感覺

feel at home on a team
在團隊裡感到自在

make yourself at home 請不要拘束

help someone feel at home
幫助某人感到自在

I feel at home on this team.
我在這個團隊裡感到自在。

用法 feel at home 表示在新的地方、新團隊或新環境中感到自在。對客人說 Make yourself at home 很自然；對新同事可以說 I hope you feel at home here。美式英文說 on a team（在團隊裡）；地點才用 in，例如 feel at home in this city。

fend off

/fend ɔ:f/

phr. v. 抵禦；擋住；防止

fend off attacks 抵禦攻擊

fend off a threat 抵禦威脅

fend off health problems 抵禦健康問題

Strong passwords help fend off
attacks.
強密碼有助於抵禦攻擊。

用法 fend off + 攻擊、威脅或問題表示擋住、抵禦或避免不好的事情。它是及物片語動詞，後面需要被抵禦的對象。

fill in for someone

/fil ɪn fɔ: 'sʌmwʌn/

phr. v. 代替某人工作；暫代職務

fill in for a coworker 代替同事工作

fill in for me 代替我一下

fill in during a shift 在一個班次中代班

Can you fill in for me tomorrow?
你明天可以代我一下嗎？

用法 fill in for someone 表示暫時代替某人工作或值班。美式職場常說 Can you fill in for me?。不要和 fill in a form 混淆；cover for someone 也是常見替代表達。

延伸詞彙 fabric 布料；結構；社會或經濟的組成 facsimile 複本；傳真 fall for someone/something 愛上某人；上當 feel ill at ease 感到不自在 feel one's way 摸索前進；逐步摸索 rise 上升；升起 occur 發生 arrive 抵達 fabulous time 非常愉快的時光 a factor in 的因素之一

A New Place to Work

Bearry and Lexi visited a new science facility. The building looked fabulous, and workers arrived early. Lexi said that better roads could facilitate trade and make deliveries easier. Bearry asked what might affect the project. Lexi said that cost was an important factor. The first plan fell short of its goal, so the team made a new plan. At the same time, a cyber team worked to fend off online threats. One worker filled in for a teammate who was sick. After a few days, Bearry began to feel at home on the new team. “A new place can feel easy when people help each other,” Lexi said.

Bearry 和 Lexi 參觀一座新的科學設施。那棟建築看起來棒極了，工人們也很早就抵達。Lexi 說，更好的道路可以促進貿易，也讓送貨更容易。Bearry 問什麼可能會影響這個計畫。Lexi 說，費用是一項重要因素。第一個計畫沒有達到目標，所以團隊制定了新計畫。同時，一支資安團隊努力抵禦網路威脅。一名工人生病了，另一名工人暫代他的工作。幾天後，Bearry 開始在新團隊裡感到自在。Lexi 說：「當人們互相幫助時，新地方也能讓人感到輕鬆。」



1 Bearry and Lexi arrive at a new science facility.



2 Lexi points to roads and delivery routes that facilitate work.



3 Bearry and Lexi study a simple project plan and discuss cost as a factor.



4 The team sees that the first plan fell short of its goal and makes a new plan.



5 A cyber-safety team works to fend off abstract online threats.



6 A worker fills in for a sick teammate while Bearry begins to feel at home.

3 小測驗

1. Which sentence is correct?

- A. Something was happened at the facility. B. Something happened at the facility.
C. Something happened the facility. D. Something was happen at the facility.

2. Which sentence correctly says that the workers got to the site?

- A. The workers arrived the site. B. The workers arrived at the site.
C. The workers were arrived at the site. D. The workers arrived to the site.

3. Which sentence means the plan did not reach its goal?

- A. The plan fell short its goal. B. The plan fell short to its goal.
C. The plan fell short of its goal. D. The plan was fell short of its goal.

4. You are sick and can't work tomorrow. What can you ask your coworker?

- A. Can you fill in me tomorrow? B. Can you fill in for me tomorrow?
C. Can you fill at me tomorrow? D. Can you fill me for tomorrow?

答案

- 1. B — happen 在此是完全不及物動詞，使用 S + V；地點資訊用 at the facility。
- 2. B — 初階先記 arrive at + 小地點；arrive 後面不能直接接受詞。
- 3. C — 固定句型是 fall short of + 目標，of 不可以省略。
- 4. B — fill in for someone 表示暫代某人的工作；請別人代自己的班就說 fill in for me。

4 完全不及物動詞：主詞 + 動詞就可以完整表達

A. 主詞自己發生動作或變化

S + V

Prices fell.

價格下降了。

B. 主詞正在發生動作或變化（不是被動）

S + be + V-ing

Something is happening.

有事情正在發生。

C. 主詞已經發生動作或變化（不是被動）

S + have/has + p.p.

The workers have arrived.

工人已經抵達了。

D. 動作完成後，再補地點資訊

S + V + place phrase

The workers arrived at the site.

工人抵達現場。

E. 不能改成被動：不要說 was happened

S + V（不用 be + p.p.）

Something happened.

有事情發生了。（不是 Something was happened.）

F. 要說「誰讓它下降」，換一個及物動詞

Prices fell. ↔ S + lowered + prices

The company lowered prices.

公司調降了價格。（不是 The company fell prices.）

有些動詞在特定意思中不需要直接受詞，使用主詞 + 動詞就能完成句意。若要補充時間、地點或原因，可以再加副詞或介系詞片語。先問：動詞後面有沒有被動作直接影響的人或東西？如果拿掉地點或時間，句子是否仍然完整？這個動詞能不能自然地改成被動語態？

最值得直接背的 3 個完全不及物動詞模板

句型 先確認主詞和動詞，再決定是否補充時間、地點或原因 = 完全不及物動詞可以用主詞 + 動詞完成句意；需要時再加時間、地點或原因，不要硬塞直接受詞。

主詞 + 動詞

The workers arrived.

（主詞 + 動詞，句子已經完整）



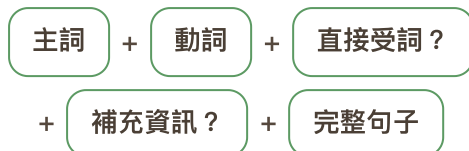
再補時間、地點或原因

The workers have arrived at the site.

（have arrived 是完成式，不是被動；at the site 是地點片語，不是受詞）

工人到了。 / 工人已經抵達現場。

完全不及物動詞判斷圖



↓
動詞後面可有地點片語，但不是直接受詞

The workers / arrived / — / at the site

更多例子

Something happened.

↓ Something is happening.

有事情發生了。 / 有事情正在發生。

Prices fell.

↓ Prices have fallen since the announcement.

價格下降了。 / 自公告以來，價格已經下降。

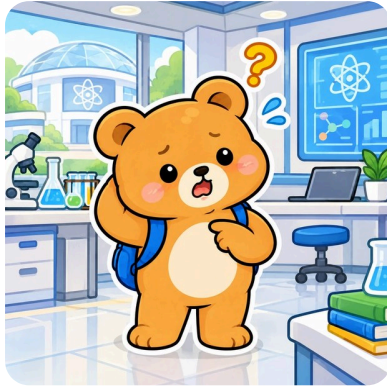
小提醒

與其先背大量術語，不如先熟悉三個能直接套用的短句模板。



🗨 小劇場：Bearry 又搞錯了

Something was happened at the new facility.



✗ Bearry

Say: Something happened at the new facility. We don't use happen in the passive.



Lexi

The workers arrived the site.



✗ Bearry

Say: The workers arrived at the site. Use at before the place.



Lexi

The workers arrived at the site!



✓ Bearry

The workers have arrived, and the project is moving forward!



✓ Bearry

✎ 文法小練習

Choose the correct pattern or rewrite each sentence so you could actually use it in conversation.

1. Rewrite naturally: Something was happened at the facility. 5. Complete the sentence: The workers ____ arrived at the site. (have)

2. Complete the sentence: The workers arrived ____ the site.

3. Complete the sentence: Prices ____ after the announcement. (fall)

4. Complete the sentence: Something ____ happening now. (be)

6. Complete the sentence: The plan fell short ____ its goal.

7. Compare the two patterns: Prices fell. / The company ____ prices. (lower)

練習答案 📝

- 1. Something happened at the facility.
- 2. The workers arrived at the site.
- 3. Prices fell after the announcement.
- 4. Something is happening now.
- 5. The workers have arrived at the site.
- 6. The plan fell short of its goal.
- 7. Prices fell. / The company lowered prices.