

1 □ 單字 & 片語

join

/dʒɔɪn/

vt./vi. 加入；參加；和.....一起

join the team 加入團隊

join us 加入我們

join someone for lunch
和某人一起吃午餐

Do you want to join us for lunch?

你想跟我們一起吃午餐嗎？

用法 join 很適合談加入團隊、組織、活動或某人正在做的事。常見口語是 join the team、join us 和 join someone for lunch。**joint**

/dʒɔɪnt/

adj. 共同的；聯合的

a joint project 共同專案

a joint effort 共同努力

a joint venture 合資企業；合資案

This is a joint project with another team.

這是和另一個團隊一起做的共同專案。

用法 joint 常用在工作與新聞中，表示兩個人、團隊或組織一起做某件事。初階先學 joint project、joint effort 和 joint venture。**journey**

/ˈdʒɜːni/

n. 旅程；過程

a long journey 長途旅程

a train journey 火車旅程

a learning journey 學習歷程

The train journey took about three hours.

這趟火車旅程大約花了三小時。

用法 journey 通常指一段有過程感的旅行，也可以比喻學習或成長過程。日常短程旅行更常說 trip。**journal**

/ˈdʒɜːrnl/

n. 日記；期刊

keep a journal 寫日記

write in a journal 在日記中寫東西

a medical journal 醫學期刊

I keep a short journal when I travel.

我旅行時會寫簡短的日記。

用法 journal 有兩個常見意思：個人的日記，以及學術期刊。日常學習可以先用 keep a journal；看到研究新聞時則常指學術期刊。**judge**

/dʒʌdʒ/

n./v. 法官；判斷；評價

judge too quickly 太快下判斷

judge by results 根據結果判斷

a federal judge 聯邦法官

Do not judge the idea too quickly.

不要太快對這個想法下判斷。

用法 作動詞時，judge 可以表示根據資訊做判斷，也常出現在 Don't judge too quickly. 作名詞時是法官。**judgment**

/ˈdʒʌdʒmənt/

n. 判斷；判斷力

use good judgment 運用良好判斷力

use your judgment 依你的判斷

a judgment call 需要靠判斷的決定

Use your judgment if the situation changes.

如果情況有變，就依你的判斷處理。

用法 日常工作中很常用 good judgment 表示判斷力好，也可以說 use your judgment，表示依自己的判斷做決定。**judging by**

/ˈdʒʌdʒɪŋ baɪ/

phr. 根據.....來看

judging by the data 根據數據來看

judging by the weather 根據天氣來看

judging by the results 根據結果來看

Judging by the data, the plan is working.

根據數據來看，這個計畫有效。

用法 judging by 常放句首，用已知線索做合理推測。口語中很自然，例如 Judging by the weather, we should leave early.**jealous**

/ˈdʒeələs/

adj. 嫉妒的；吃醋的

be jealous of someone 嫉妒某人

feel a little jealous 有點嫉妒

make someone jealous 讓某人嫉妒

I was a little jealous of their new office.

我有點羨慕 / 嫉妒他們的新辦公室。

用法 jealous 常用於人際關係，最常見句型是 be jealous of + 人 / 事。語氣可能很直接，日常可用 a little jealous 讓語氣比較柔和。**jeopardize**

/ˈdʒepədaɪz/

vt. 危及；讓.....陷入風險

jeopardize the project 危及專案

jeopardize safety 危及安全

jeopardize a career 危及職涯

Skipping the safety check could jeopardize the project.

跳過安全檢查可能會危及這個專案。

用法 jeopardize 後面直接接受詞，常用於 safety、project、career、relationship 或 interests。日常也可改說 put something at risk。

延伸詞彙 jail 監獄；把某人關進監獄 jerk 猛拉；突然拉動 joint venture 合資企業；合資案 make a judgment about 對.....做出判斷 in one's judgment 依某人的判斷 put someone in jail 把某人關進監獄 judge a book by its cover 以貌取人；只看表面下判斷 join someone in V-ing 加入某人一起做某事

A Weekend Innovation Challenge

Bearry and Lexi joined a student innovation team for a joint project. They took a train journey to a weekend tech challenge. Bearry kept a journal of the ideas they tested. Another team got a lot of attention, and Bearry felt a little jealous. Lexi told him not to judge their own work too quickly.

Judging by the first test, their idea was working well. Lexi used good judgment and stopped Bearry from skipping a safety check. That shortcut could jeopardize the project. At the final review, their team explained what they learned and thanked everyone who helped.

Bearry 和 Lexi 加入了一個學生創新團隊，一起進行共同專案。他們搭火車前往一場週末科技挑戰。Bearry 把測試過的想法記在日記裡。另一個團隊得到很多關注，Bearry 有點嫉妒。Lexi 告訴他不要太快評價自己的作品。從第一次測試結果來看，他們的想法其實運作得不錯。Lexi 運用良好的判斷力，阻止 Bearry 跳過安全檢查。那個捷徑可能危及整個專案。最後成果發表時，團隊分享了學到的東西，也向幫助他們的人致謝。



1 Bearry and Lexi join a friendly student innovation team around a shared project table.



2 They take a train journey to a weekend technology challenge with small backpacks.



3 Bearry keeps a journal while the team tests ideas and builds a simple prototype.



4 Another team receives attention, Bearry looks a little jealous, and Lexi reassures him.



5 Lexi and Bearry study the first test results and judge the project more calmly.



6 Lexi stops Bearry from skipping a safety check, and the team completes the final review successfully.

3 新聞裡的單字

每一句都用到本章的一個單字，依據近期報導改寫成學習用句，不是原文引用。想讀原文，點「原文」。

join

Poland joined a missile-defense coalition with Ukraine in September 2026.

2026 年 9 月，波蘭加入了與烏克蘭合作的飛彈防禦聯盟。

Reuters · 2026-09-18

原文 [Poland joins anti-ballistic missile coalition with Ukraine](#)

joint

Nokia and Icteye announced a joint satellite project for defense and security.

Nokia 與 Icteye 宣布了一項用於國防與安全的聯合衛星計畫。

Reuters · 2026-10-01

原文 [Nokia and Icteye to make low-orbit satellite systems for defence, security](#)

journey

Many travelers planned a longer journey during China's Golden Week in 2026.

2026 年中國黃金週期間，許多旅客規劃了更長的旅程。

Reuters · 2026-09-29

原文 [China's Golden Week travel surge masks cautious consumer spending](#)

journal

A 2026 study in the journal JAMA Pediatrics linked high screen time with poorer outcomes for children.

2026 年刊登於 JAMA Pediatrics 期刊的一項研究，將高螢幕使用時間與兒童較差的發展結果連結起來。

The Guardian · 2026-09-28

原文 [High screen time can hurt children's learning and language skills, study suggests](#)

judge

A federal judge warned lawyers to check AI-generated work carefully.

一名聯邦法官警告律師，要仔細檢查 AI 產生的工作內容。

Reuters · 2026-10-02

原文 [Judge warns AI could stunt lawyers' training and harm their clients](#)

judgment

A federal judge worried that AI could weaken the judgment young lawyers build through training.

一名聯邦法官擔心，AI 可能削弱年輕律師透過訓練培養出的判斷力。

Reuters · 2026-10-02

原文 [Judge warns AI could stunt lawyers' training and harm their clients](#)

judging by

Judging by September 2026 job data, the Federal Reserve had more reason to wait before another rate move.

根據 2026 年 9 月就業數據來看，美國聯準會有更多理由在下次利率行動前先等待。

Reuters · 2026-10-02

原文 [Fed may skip October but pull rate hike trigger in December](#)

jealous

A 2026 study linked watching ex-partners on social media with more jealous feelings.

2026 年一項研究發現，在社群媒體上關注前任，與更強的嫉妒感有關。

Computers in Human Behavior / Elsevier · 2026-03

原文 [Social media observation of ex-partners is associated with greater breakup distress, negative affect, and jealousy](#)

jeopardize

A federal judge warned that careless AI use could jeopardize clients' interests.

一名聯邦法官警告，粗心使用 AI 可能危及客戶的利益。

Reuters · 2026-10-02

原文 [Judge warns AI could stunt lawyers' training and harm their clients](#)

4 ✎ 小測驗

1. You want to invite a coworker to eat with your group. What sounds natural?

- A. Judge us for lunch. B. Join us for lunch. C. Journal us for lunch.
D. Jeopardize us for lunch.

2. Which sentence correctly gives a person and a thing?

- A. I gave Lexi a ticket. B. I gave to Lexi a ticket. C. I gave a ticket Lexi.
D. I gave Lexi to a ticket.

3. Which phrase means 'based on the available evidence'?

- A. In a hurry B. Joint with C. Judging by D. Jealous of

4. Which sentence naturally describes buying something for another person?

- A. I bought for Lexi a snack. B. I bought Lexi to a snack.
C. I bought a snack to Lexi. D. I bought a snack for Lexi.

答案 ✎

- 1. B — join us for lunch 是非常自然的邀請方式，表示「跟我們一起吃午餐」。
- 2. A — give 可以使用 S + V + 人 + 東西：I gave Lexi a ticket.
- 3. C — judging by 表示「根據……來看」，常用來根據線索做合理推測。
- 4. D — buy 的東西放前面時，通常使用 for：buy something for someone。

5 雙受詞：give someone something

A. 先放人，再放東西：最直接的雙受詞句型

S + V + 人 + 東西

I gave Lexi a ticket.

我給了 Lexi 一張票。

B. give / send / tell / bring：東西放前面時常用 to

V + 東西 + to + 人

I sent the file to Lexi.

我把檔案傳給 Lexi。

C. buy / make：替某人準備東西時常用 for

V + 東西 + for + 人

I bought a snack for Bearry.

我替 Bearry 買了一份點心。

D. ask someone a question 最自然

ask + 人 + a question

I asked Lexi a question.

我問 Lexi 一個問題。

E. 東西是 it 時，通常說 give it to me

V + it + to + 人

Please give it to me.

請把它給我。(比 give me it 自然)

F. 五大句型中的第四型：授與動詞帶兩個受詞

S + V + IO + DO

She told me the news.

她告訴我這個消息。

有些動詞會同時牽涉「給誰」和「給什麼」。最自然的基本句型是 S + V + 人 + 東西，例如 I gave Lexi a ticket. 也可以把東西放前面：give / send / tell / bring 常接 to；buy / make 常接 for。ask someone a question 最自然，ask a question of someone 比較正式。

人 + 東西 ↔ 東西 + to / for + 人

句型 S + V + 人 + 東西 ↔ S + V + 東西 + to / for + 人 = 先記兩組：give / send / tell / bring → to；buy / make → for。口語中「人 + 東西」也非常常見。

雙受詞：人放前面

I gave Lexi a book.

(Lexi 是收到東西的人；book 是被給出去的東西)



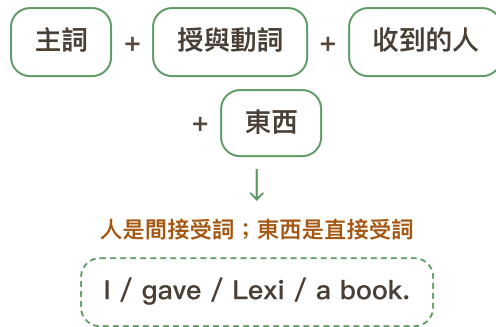
改寫：東西放前面

I gave a book to Lexi.

(book 放前面後，用 to 連接到的人)

我給了 Lexi 一本書。 / 我把一本書給了 Lexi。

雙受詞句型判斷圖



更多例子

Bearry sent me the file. ↓ Bearry sent the file
to me.

Bearry 傳給我那個檔案。 / Bearry 把那個檔案傳給我。

Lexi bought Bearry a ticket. ↓ Lexi bought a ticket
for Bearry.

Lexi 幫 Bearry 買了一張票。 / Lexi 買了一張票給 Bearry。

小提醒

兩種語序通常都可以。give、send、tell、bring 常用 to；buy、make 常用 for。先把這幾個高頻動詞分成兩組，會比死背「間接受詞、直接受詞」更容易。



小劇場：Bearry 又搞錯了

I gave a ticket Lexi.



✗ Bearry

Put the person first: I gave Lexi a ticket.



Lexi

Can I put the ticket first?



Bearry

Yes. Say: I gave a ticket to Lexi.



Lexi

I bought a snack for Lexi.



✓ Bearry

Perfect. Give uses to; buy often uses for.



Lexi

✎ 文法小練習

Identify the two objects or rewrite each sentence with the natural to / for pattern.

1. Find the person receiving something: I gave Lexi a ticket.

2. Find the thing being given (include a): I gave Lexi a ticket.

3. Rewrite with to: I gave Lexi a book.

4. Rewrite with to: Bearry sent me the file.

5. Rewrite with for: Lexi bought Bearry a ticket.

6. Correct the sentence: Please give me it.

7. Complete with told: She ___ me the news.

練習答案 ♂

- 1. Lexi
- 2. a ticket
- 3. I gave a book to Lexi.
- 4. Bearry sent the file to me.
- 5. Lexi bought a ticket for Bearry.
- 6. Please give it to me.
- 7. She told me the news.