

1 □ 單字 & 片語

label

/'leɪbəl/

n./v. 標籤；貼標籤

read the label 閱讀標籤

label a box 替箱子貼標籤

a clear label 清楚的標籤

Bearry puts a label on the box.

Bearry 在箱子上貼上標籤。

用法 可當名詞 (read the label) 或動詞 (label a box)。美式過去式 labeled，現在分詞 labeling。

labor

/'leɪbər/

n. 勞動；勞力

labor costs 人力成本

the labor market 勞動市場

manual labor 體力勞動

The team checks the labor costs.

團隊查看人力成本。

用法 美式拼法 labor，英式 labour。labor costs 是人力成本；談自己的工作用 work 或 job。

lab

/læb/

n. 實驗室

work in a lab 在實驗室工作

visit a lab 參觀實驗室

a science lab 科學實驗室

Bearry visits a lab with Lexi.

Bearry 與 Lexi 參觀實驗室。

用法 lab 是 laboratory 的日常簡稱。用 in a lab 表示在實驗室工作；visit the lab 表示參觀實驗室。labor 與 lab 不是同義字。

lack

/læk/

v./n. 缺少；不足

lack time 缺乏時間

lack experience 缺乏經驗

a lack of tools 工具不足

We lack the tools for this job.

我們缺少做這項工作所需的工具。

用法 動詞 lack 直接接東西，不加 of：We lack tools.；名詞才說 a lack of tools。日常也常說 We don't have enough tools.

ladder

/'lædə/

n. 梯子

a folding ladder 折梯

climb a ladder 爬梯子

check the ladder 檢查梯子

Bearry checks the ladder before Lexi uses it.

Bearry 在 Lexi 使用梯子前先檢查。

用法 climb a ladder 是爬梯子；stepladder 是可以自己站立的折梯。

last but not least

/læst bət nɒt liːst/

phr. 最後但同樣重要的是

last but not least, thank you
最後，同樣要謝謝你

last but not least, our team
最後，同樣重要的是我們的團隊

last but not least, safety
最後，同樣重要的是安全

Last but not least, thank you, Lexi.
最後，同樣要謝謝你，Lexi。

用法 用在清單、介紹或致謝的最後一項：排在最後，不代表最不重要。

lay off

/leɪ ɔ:f/

phr. v. 裁員；資遣

lay off staff 裁減員工

be laid off 被資遣

lay off workers 裁減勞工

The company had to lay off staff.

公司不得不裁減員工。

用法 lay off staff 是因職務縮減而裁員，不一定是表現差。過去式 laid off，被裁員是 be laid off；代名詞放中間：lay them off。

leave something behind

/li:v br'haɪnd/

phr. v. 留下；忘記帶走

leave a bag behind 忘記帶走包包

leave it behind 把它留下

leave no one behind 不遺落任何人

Bearry nearly leaves his notebook behind.

Bearry 差點忘記帶走筆記本。

用法 可能是故意留下，也可能是忘記帶走；代名詞放中間：leave it behind。過去式 left。

leave for

/li:v fɔ:r/

phr. v. 動身前往

leave for the station 出發前往車站

leave for work 出門上班

leave for the airport 出發前往機場

Bearry and Lexi leave for the lab.

Bearry 與 Lexi 動身前往實驗室。

用法 leave for + 目的地；leave + 地點通常表示離開該地。We left the lab. 是離開實驗室，We left for the lab. 是出發前往實驗室。

延伸詞彙 laboratory 實驗室 wages 工資 unskilled labor 非技術性勞動 lean against 倚靠 let someone down 讓某人失望
let go of 放開；放下 lie in 在於 live on 靠某種收入或食物過活 live up to expectations 達到期望 lose heart 灰心 lose no time in 立刻做某事 workable 可行的

A Fresh Start at the Community Lab

On Saturday, Bearry and Lexi left for a community lab. It was a place where neighbors could learn practical skills. They met Kai, a rabbit who had been laid off. He wanted to help build a small repair corner. The team checked labor costs, but there was a lack of tools. Lexi showed them the shelf where spare tools were kept. Bearry put a label on each box. Kai checked a folding ladder before using it. Bearry wrote down the day when the repair corner would open. Before leaving, Lexi checked for tools they might leave behind. She also reminded Bearry to pack his notebook. "Last but not least, thank you, Kai," Bearry said. That was the day when a new team began.

星期六，Bearry 和 Lexi 動身前往社區實驗室。那是一個鄰居們能學習實用技能的地方。他們遇見 Kai，一隻曾被資遣的兔子。他想協助設置一個小型維修角落。團隊查看人力成本，但工具不足。Lexi 指給他們看存放備用工具的架子。Bearry 在每個箱子上貼上標籤。Kai 在使用折梯前先做了檢查。Bearry 記下維修角落預計開放的日期。離開前，Lexi 檢查有沒有可能被遺落的工具。她也提醒 Bearry 把筆記本收進包包。Bearry 說：「最後，同樣要謝謝你，Kai。」那是新團隊誕生的一天。



1 Bearry and Lexi set off with their bags for the community lab.



2 Kai, a gray rabbit in a blue apron, welcomes them at the lab door.



3 Bearry checks the labor costs while Lexi notices the empty tool slots.



4 Bearry labels the boxes on the shelf as Kai checks the folding ladder.



5 Bearry marks the opening day on a calendar while Lexi points to the planned repair corner.



6 Lexi spots the notebook left on the table, and Bearry thanks Kai before they go.

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」。

label

In July 2026, the European Commission said the EU Ecolabel, a trusted **label** on products such as paints, could guide shoppers.

2026 年 7 月，歐盟執委會表示，EU Ecolabel 這個用在油漆等商品上的可信賴標章，能引導消費者選購。

European Commission · 2026-07-08

[原文 Building a circular economy with the EU Ecolabel](#)

labor

The ILO's January 2026 report described a stable but fragile global **labor** market.

ILO 在 2026 年 1 月的報告中，描述全球勞動市場表面穩定但脆弱。

International Labour Organization · 2026-01-14

[原文 Employment and Social Trends 2026](#)

lab

In September 2026, NASA astronaut Jack Hathaway turned on small robots that moved on their own in the space station's Kibo **lab**.

2026 年 9 月，NASA 太空人 Jack Hathaway 在太空站的「希望號」(Kibo) 實驗艙啟動了能自主移動的小型機器人。

NASA · 2026-09-11

[原文 Crew Works Exercise Research and Lab Maintenance on Light Duty Day](#)

lack

The ILO reported in January 2026 that many of the world's 2.1 billion informal workers **lacked** social protection.

ILO 在 2026 年 1 月指出，全球 21 億名非正式就業者中，有許多人缺乏社會保障。

International Labour Organization · 2026-01-14

[原文 Employment and Social Trends 2026](#)

ladder

NASA's May 2026 model of Blue Origin's Moon lander cabin included a **ladder** like the one astronauts would use on the Moon.

NASA 在 2026 年 5 月展示的 Blue Origin 登月艙乘員艙模型，附有一座與太空人將在月面使用的同款梯子。

NASA · 2026-05-07

[原文 Industry Moon Lander Training Cabin Lands at NASA for Artemis](#)

last but not least

Artemis II flew in April 2026 with Reid Wiseman, Victor Glover, Christina Koch and, **last but not least**, Canada's Jeremy Hansen.

2026 年 4 月的 Artemis II 任務成員有 Reid Wiseman、Victor Glover、Christina Koch，最後同樣重要的是加拿大的 Jeremy Hansen。

NASA · 2026-04-01

[原文 Artemis II Launch Day Updates](#)

lay off

Amazon **laid off** at least 100 office workers in its robotics unit in March 2026, Reuters reported.

路透社報導，Amazon 在 2026 年 3 月裁減機器人部門至少 100 名辦公室職員。

Reuters · 2026-03-04

[原文 Amazon cuts more jobs; this time in robotics unit](#)

leave something behind

When Artemis II lifted off on April 1, 2026, its four astronauts **left Earth behind** for a trip around the Moon.

Artemis II 在 2026 年 4 月 1 日升空時，四名太空人離開地球，展開繞月旅程。

NASA · 2026-04-01

[原文 Artemis II Launch Day Updates](#)

leave for

The Artemis II crew **left for** Launch Pad 39B in Florida on April 1, 2026.

Artemis II 組員在 2026 年 4 月 1 日動身前往佛羅里達州 39B 發射台。

NASA · 2026-04-01

[原文 Artemis II Launch Day Updates](#)

4 ✎ 小測驗

1. You are departing home to go to the lab. Which sentence fits?

- A. We leave the lab. B. We leave for the lab. C. We leave of the lab.
D. We are lack the lab.

2. Your team does not have enough tools. Which sentence is correct?

- A. We lack of tools. B. We are lack tools. C. We lack tools. D. We lack in tools.

3. Which sentence describes the place where you work?

- A. This is the lab where we work. B. This is the lab which we work.
C. This is the lab where we work there. D. This is the lab when we work.

4. What does laid off usually mean in a company announcement?

- A. Given a new role. B. Given a day off. C. Sent on a trip. D. Lost their job.

答案 ✎

- 1. B — leave for + 目的地；leave the lab 則是離開實驗室。
- 2. C — lack 當動詞直接接受詞；名詞才用 a lack of tools。
- 3. A — work 描述在哪裡工作，用 where；不重複 there。
- 4. D — laid off 是公司縮減職務而資遣員工，不一定是表現差；不要和 day off（休假）搞混。

5 關係副詞：在哪裡、什麼時候、為什麼、怎麼做

A. 用 where 說明事情發生在哪裡

地點 + where + S + V

This is the lab where we work.

這是我們工作的實驗室。

B. 用 when 補充時間

時間 + when + S + V

I remember the day when we met.

我記得我們見面的那一天。

C. 用 why 說明原因

the reason why + S + V

That is the reason why we need tools.

那就是我們需要工具的原因。

D. 方法選 the way 或 how，不疊用

That's the way + S + V ↔ That's how + S + V

That is how we label the boxes.

那就是我們替箱子貼標籤的方法。

E. 地點當受詞時，用 which / that 而非 where

地點 + which / that + S + V

This is the lab that we visited.

這是我們參觀過的實驗室。

F. 正式介系詞片語可改成自然的 where

地點 + in which + 子句 ↔ 地點 + where + 子句

This is the lab in which we work.

這是我們工作的實驗室；日常可改用 where。

先說清楚地點、時間或原因，再接一句補充說明。where 常取代 in / at + 那個地方；when 常取代 on / in / at + 那個時間。why 可接在 reason 後；口語也常直接說 That's why。how 用來談方法時，不和 the way 疊用：選 That's how... 或 That's the way...。省略必須看句型，不能把關係副詞一律刪掉；the place we met 這類簡短說法也可自然使用。本章練習先保留 where，避免刪掉後造成結構不完整。

把「在那裡」接成 where 描述

句型 地點 + where + 主詞 + 動作 = where 取代「在那裡」(in / at + 地點)，後面不再重複 there。

兩句：重複說地點

This is the lab. We work there.

(第二句的 there 指 lab)



一句：where 接回 lab

This is the lab where we work.

(where 把「在那裡工作」放回 lab 後面)

這是那間實驗室。我們在那裡工作。→ 這是我們工作的實驗室。

描述裡缺的是地點還是受詞？

被描述的地點 + where + 主詞

+ 動作

↓
where we work 描述工作的地點

This is the lab / where / we / work.

更多例子

I remember the day. ↓ I remember the day
We met on that day. when we met.

把重複的那一天接成時間描述。

That is the way we label the boxes. ↓ That is how we label the boxes.

用 how 取代 the way，保留同一個方法的意思。

小提醒

work in the lab 需要地點資訊；用 where 接回 lab，後面不再重複 there。visit the lab 的 lab 則是受詞，要用 that / which。先問：描述裡缺的是「在那裡」還是「那個東西」？



🗨 小劇場：Bearry 又搞錯了

This is the lab which we work.



✗ Bearry

Use “where”. We work in the lab.



Lexi

So “where” means “in that place”?



Bearry

Exactly. Say: This is the lab where we work.



Lexi

This is the lab where we work.



✓ Bearry

Perfect! “Where” connects the place to the activity.



Lexi

✎ 文法小練習

Follow the exact instruction. For blanks, type the complete sentence.

1. Complete with where or which: This is the lab
___ we work.

2. Complete with when or where: I remember the
day ___ we met.

3. Complete with why or where: That is the reason
___ we need tools.

4. Complete with where or that: This is the lab ___
we visited.

5. Delete only how: That is the way how we label
the boxes.

6. Replace only in which with where: This is the
lab in which we work.

7. Delete only there: This is the lab where we work
there.

練習答案 📝

- 1. This is the lab where we work.
- 2. I remember the day when we met.
- 3. That is the reason why we need tools.
- 4. This is the lab that we visited.
- 5. That is the way we label the boxes.
- 6. This is the lab where we work.
- 7. This is the lab where we work.