



# 10 PLASTIC BOTTLES

Floating in the sea





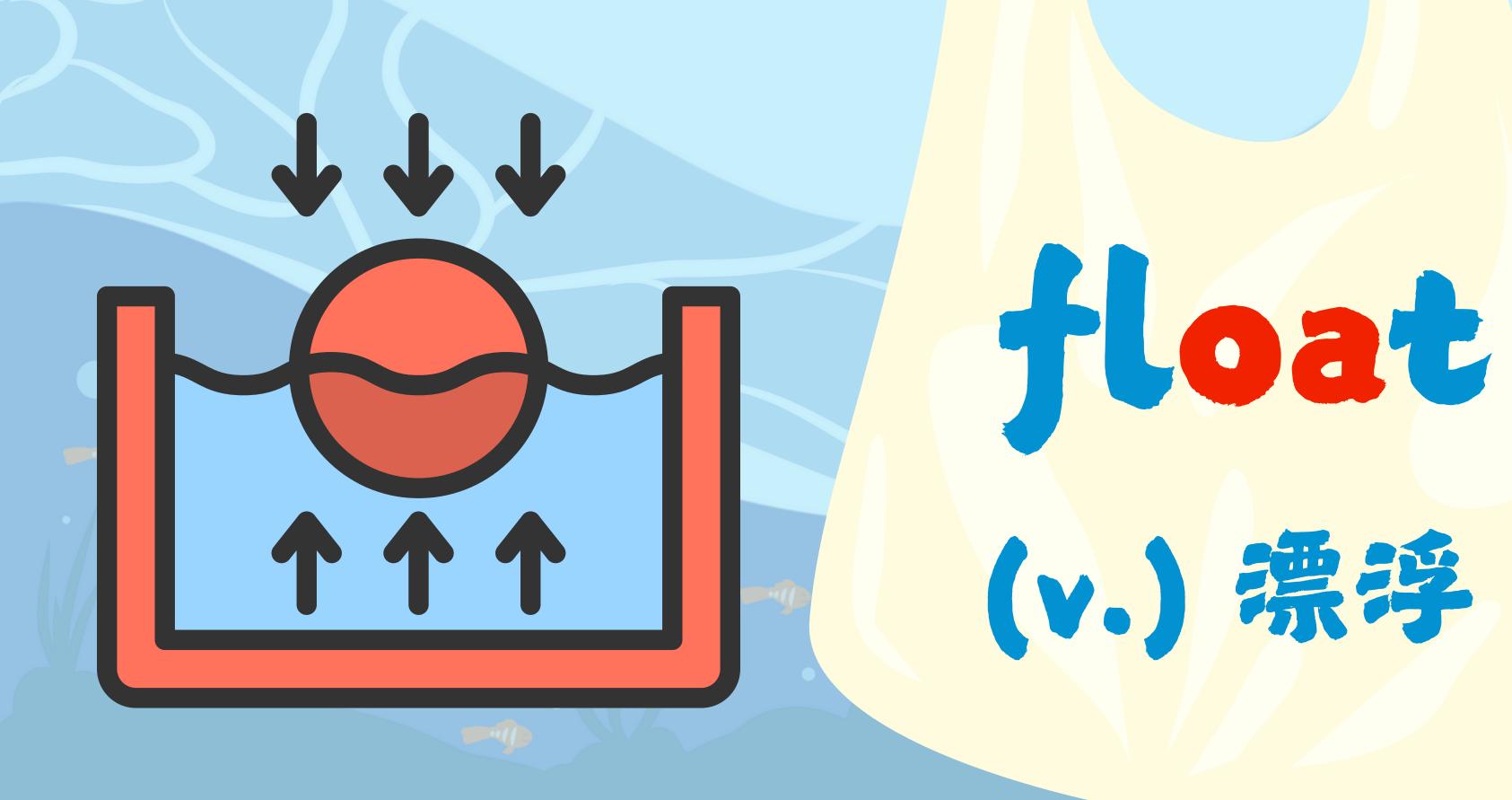




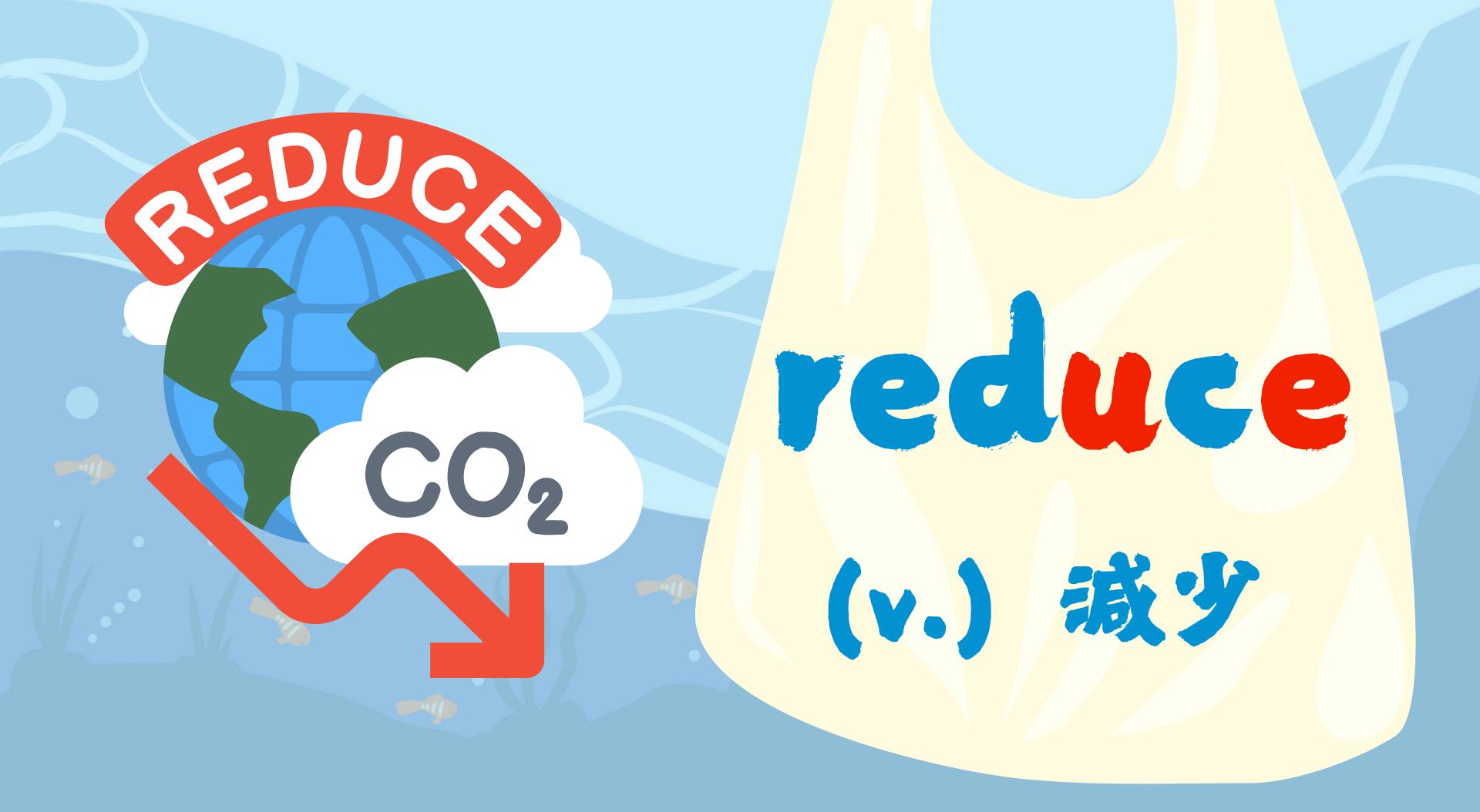


# plastic bottles

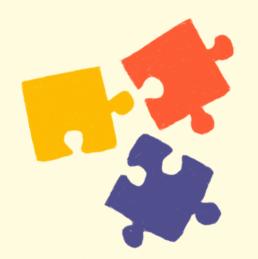
(n.) 實特抵









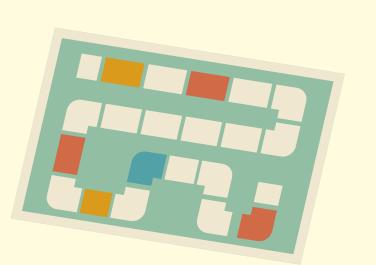


















# IF WE RECYCLE





# 中單字介紹

shout

喊叫、大聲說



tough

厲害的、堅強的

·hooray 萬歲、太棒了



· pick up. 撿起來

· join hand in hand 攜手合作





#### OF WEIGHT CYCLE

註冊ChatGPT 註冊Suno

给予指令 生成歌詞

選擇曲調一>生成



#### OF WE RECOVERS





#### IFWERECYCLE

#### ChatGPT >

創作一首歌歌詞有 plastic bottles, float, reuse, recycle還有 if 條件句適合英文國二學生 (英文初學者)要有創意、有趣

了解了!你要的版本除了要包含 plastic bottles, float, reuse, recycle, 還要加上 if 條件句,而且是國二英文程度(簡單、有趣、有創意)。這樣的話,我設計一首更符合條件的歌詞給你:

#### Song Title: "If We Recycle!"

(Verse 1)

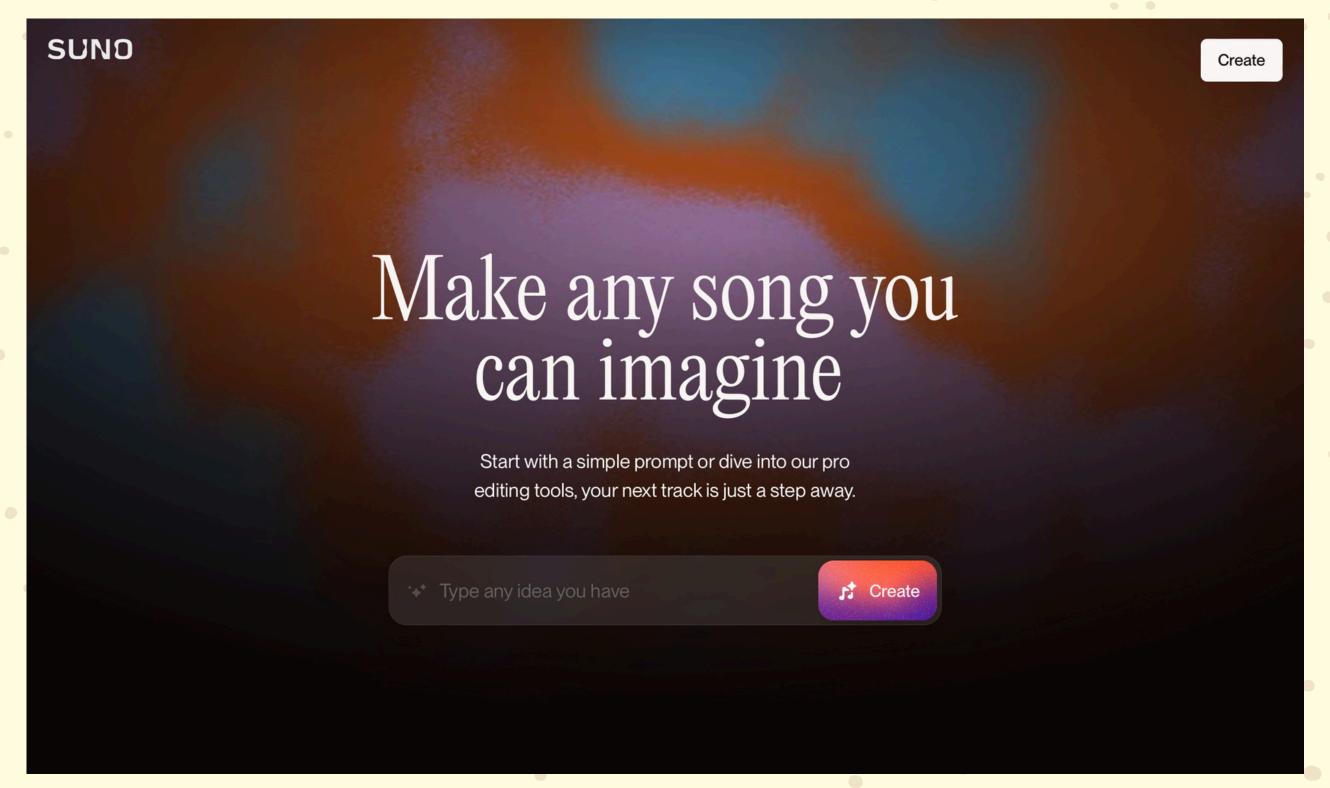
Plastic bottles float on the sea,
They don't belong there, you and me!
If we reuse, if we recycle,
The Earth will smile and do a cycle!

#### (Chorus)

If you see a bottle, pick it up,
If you reuse it, you're so tough!
If you recycle, shout hooray,
We make a better world today!

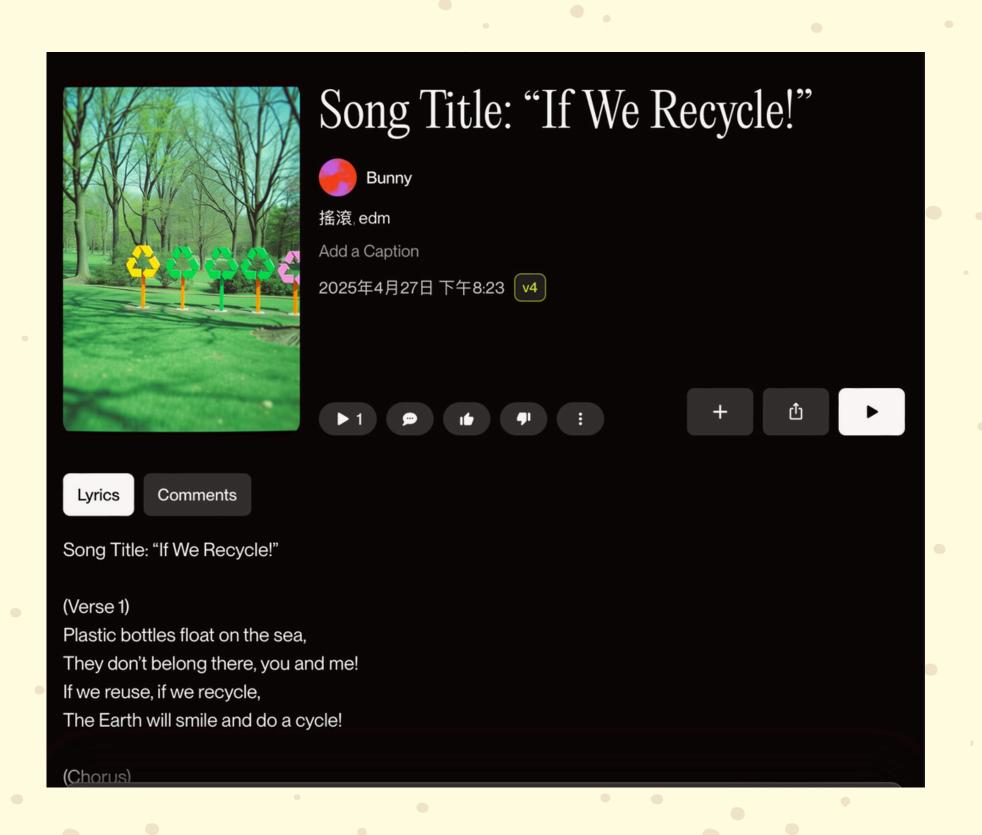


### JEWERZEN GYCLE





#### 



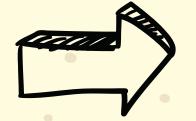


#### Grammer

#### 什麼是IF條件句?



就是『如果』



是用來說「如果怎樣,就會怎樣」 的句子



## Grammer

1 可能發生的事 (現在或未來)

2 不太可能發生與現在事實相反

3 與過去事實相反

### IF條件句

#### · 第一類: 真實可能發生

項目	說明	範例
用途	表達現在或未來有可能發生的事	如果下雨,我們會待在家。
if子句時態	現在簡單式	If it rains
主句時態	未來式 (will/can/may + 原形動詞)	we will stay at home.
句型公式	If + 主詞 + 現在簡單式,主詞 + will + 原形動詞	
逗號規則	if 子句在前 → 要加逗號 if 子句在後 → 不加逗號	
中文理解方式	如果,就會	

#### IF條件句

#### 什麼是現在簡單式?



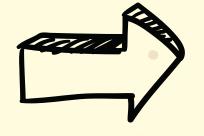
结構:主詞+原形動詞(第三人稱單數動詞加-s)

1. 主詞是 I / You / We / They → 用原形動詞 例: I eat breakfast at 7. (我七點吃早餐。)

2. 主詞是 He / She / It → 動詞後面加 s 或 es 例: He eats breakfast at 7. (他七點吃早餐。)

# 

If十主詞+現在簡單式,主詞+will+原形動詞。



If you don't pay attention in class, you will fail the test.

(如果你上課不專心,你會考試不及格。)



1. 如果明天下雨,我們會待在家。

If it \_\_\_\_ tomorrow, we will \_\_\_\_ at home.

A. rain, stayed

B. rain, stay

C. rains, stay



1. 如果明天下雨,我們會待在家。

If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home.

A. rain, stayed

B. rain, stay

(C.) rains, stay



2. 如果他生病了,他會去看醫生。

If he \_\_\_ sick, he will \_\_\_ a doctor.

A. gets, sees

B. got, sees

C. gets, see



#### 2. 如果他生病了,他會去看醫生。

If he gets sick, he will see a doctor.

A. gets, sees

B. got, sees

C. gets, see



3. 如果我覺得累,我會小睡一下。

If I \_\_\_\_ tired, I \_\_\_ a nap.

A. feel, take

B. feels, will takes

C. feel ,will take



3. 如果我覺得累,我會小睡一下。

If I feel tired, I will take a nap.

A. feel, take

B. feels, will takes

C. feel , will take



4. 如果我們早點完成,我們會看電影。

If we \_\_\_\_ early, we \_\_\_\_ a movie.

A. finish, will watch

B. finishes, will watch

C. finished, will watches



4. 如果我們早點完成,我們會看電影。

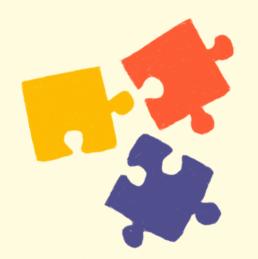


If we finish early, we will watch a movie.

A. finish, will watch

B. finishes, will watch

C. finished, will watches

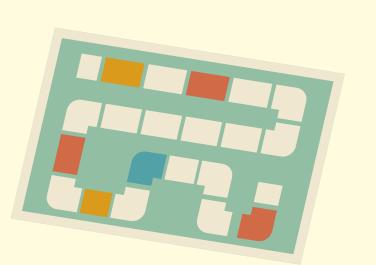












#### IF條件句

#### ·第二類:不太可能發生的事與現在事實相反

項目	說明	範例
用途	假設 <b>現在或未來不太可能發生的</b> 事,或 <b>與現在事實相反</b> 的情況	如果我是超人,我會去拯救世界。
if子句時態	過去式(但是想像,不是真發生)	If I were Superman
主句時態	would / could / might + 原形動詞	I would save the world
特殊語法	be 動詞一律用 were (即使主詞是 I, he, she 也用 were)	If she <b>were</b> taller, she <b>would</b> play basketball.
中文理解方式	如果(但事實上不是),就 會	
句型公式	If + 主詞 + 過去式,主詞 + would/could/might + 原形動詞	

### IF條件句

什麼是過去式?



围绕、明来說「昨天、以前、過去發生的事情」

一个1. 規則動詞: 動詞後面加-ED

回 2. 不規則動詞: 要記特別的變化 (原形是 EAT, 過去式是 ATE)



#### 。句構

If十直詞十過去式,主詞+would+原形動詞。

If I were a bird, I would fly to you.

(如果我是鳥,我會飛到你那裡。)



1. 如果我是你,我會說實話。

I		you,	Î.	•		the	truth.
(am,	were,	will	be)	(tell,	tells,	would	tell)

2. 如果我有錢,我會環遊世界。

•	I	rich, l	•	 around	the	world

(am, were, will be) (travel, travels, would travel)



1. 如果我是你,我會說實話。



2. 如果我有錢,我會環遊世界。

If I were rich, I would travel around the world.



3. 如果我有很多錢,我會買一輛新腳踏車。

If I \_\_\_ a lot of money, I \_\_\_ a new bike.

A. has, will buy

B. had, would buy

C. have ,will watched



3. 如果我有很多錢,我會買一輛新腳踏車。

If I had a lot of money, I would buy a new bike.

A. has, will buy

(B.) had, would buy

C. have ,will watched



4. 如果今天下雪,我們會堆雪人。

If it \_\_\_\_ today, we \_\_\_\_ a snowman.

A. snow, will buy

B. snowed, would buy

C. snowed, would bought



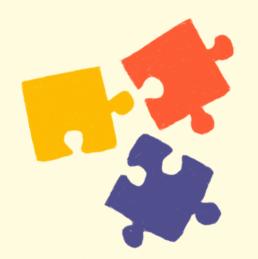
4. 如果今天下雪,我們會堆雪人。

If it snowed today, we would make a snowman.

A. snow, will buy

B. snowed, would buy

C. snowed, would bought

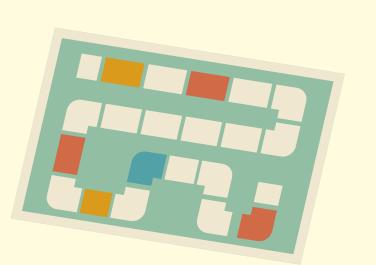












## IF條件句

### · 第三類: 與過去事實相反

項目	說明	範例
用途	假設「 <b>過去</b> 事情不是那樣」(但事實 上已經發生了)	如果我那時有讀書,我就考得好。
if子句時態	過去完成式 (had + 過去分詞)	If I had studied
主句時態	would / could / might + have + 過去分詞	I would have passed the test
中文理解方式	如果那時(但事實上沒有),就 會(但事實上也沒發生)	
句型公式	If + 主詞 + had + 過去分詞,主詞 + would have + 過去分詞	

If+主詞+過去完成式,

主詞+would/could/might+have+過去分詞.



If I had studied harder,
I would have passed the exam.

(如果我更用功讀書,我就會通過考試。)



the teacher

#### 1. 如果BEN有設鬧鐘,就不會遲到了。

Ben an alarm, he late
(set, have set, had set) (be, had be, wouldn't have been
2. 如果Nina有寫作業,老師就不會生氣了。
Nina her homework,
(do, have done, had done)

angry.



1. 如果BEN有設鬧鐘,就不會遲到了。



If Ben had set an alarm, he wouldn't have been late.

2. 如果Nina有寫作業,老師就不會生氣了。



If Nina had done her homework, the teacher wouldn't have been angry.



3. 如果沒下雨,我們就會去野餐。

If it had not \_\_\_\_, we would \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic.

A. rained, would have had

B. rained, would have

C. rained, will have had



3. 如果沒下雨,我們就會去野餐。



If it had not rained, we would have had a picnic.

A.) rained, would have had

B. rained, would have

C. rained, will have had

一4. 如果他們有邀請我,我就會去參加派對。

If they \_\_\_\_ me, I \_\_\_\_ to the party.

A. has invite, would had go

B. had invite, would have go

C. had invited, would have gone

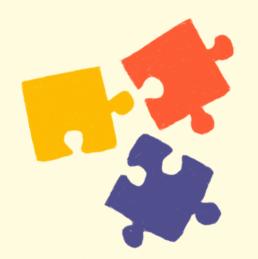
4. 如果他們有邀請我,我就會去參加派對。

If they had invited me, I would have gone to the party.

A. has invite, would had go

B. had invite, would have go

(C.) had invited, would have gone

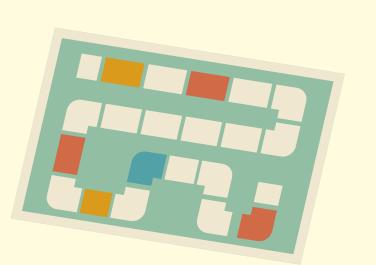
















The ocean's beauty is awe-inspiring, with vast, shimmering waters full of mysteries and wonders. The soothing sound of waves, diverse marine life, and vibrant colors create a captivating and enchanting scene, showcasing nature's magnificence.

## 



# SUSTAINABLE FISHING PRACTICE

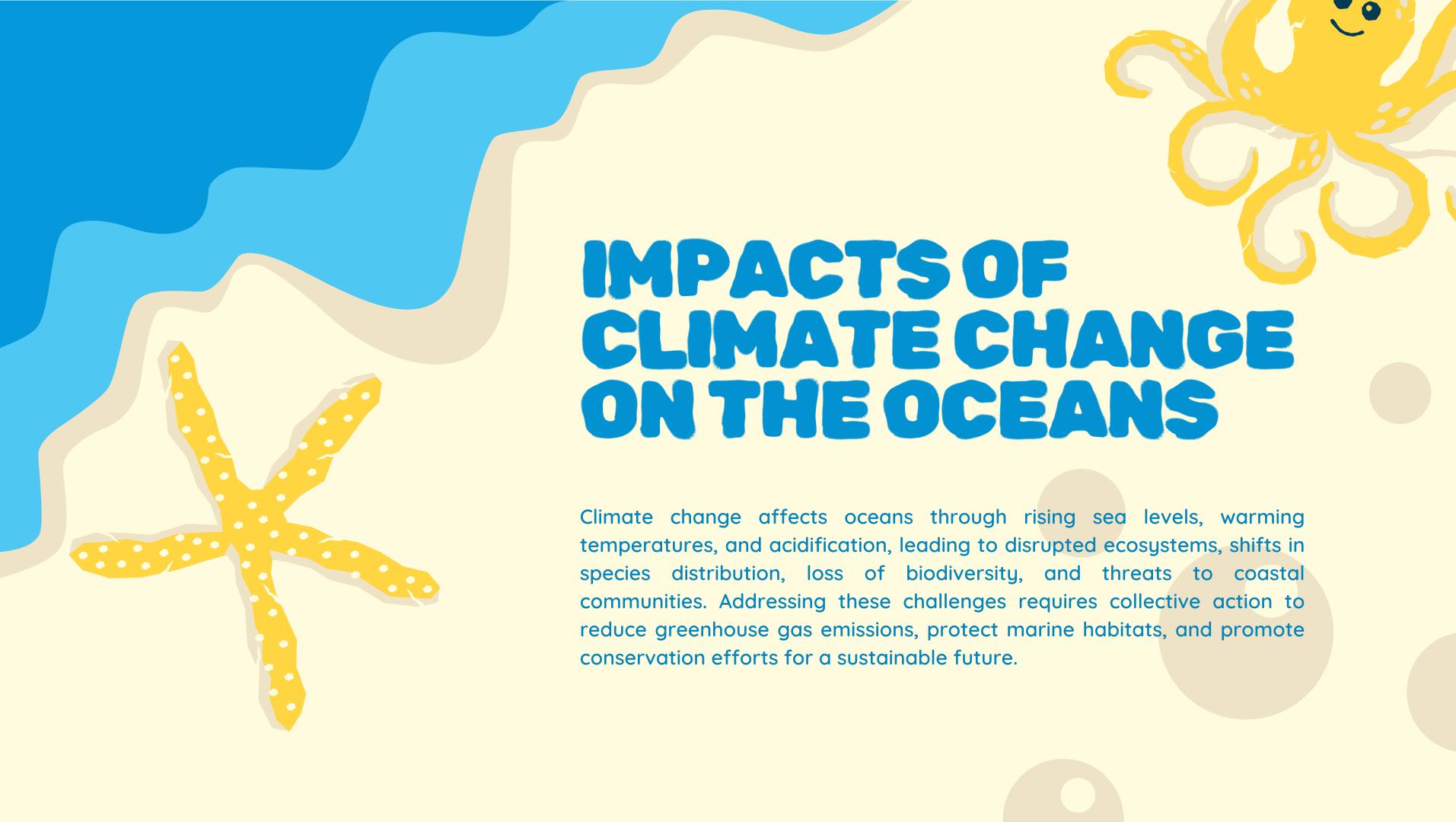
Sustainable fishing methods, such as catch limits and marine reserves, are vital for ocean health and future generations. They promote thriving fish populations, preserve marine ecosystems, support fishermen's livelihoods, and maintain seafood availability. Choosing sustainably sourced seafood helps protect oceans and ensures responsible enjoyment of marine resources. Collaboration is essential to promote sustainable fishing practices for a healthier future.

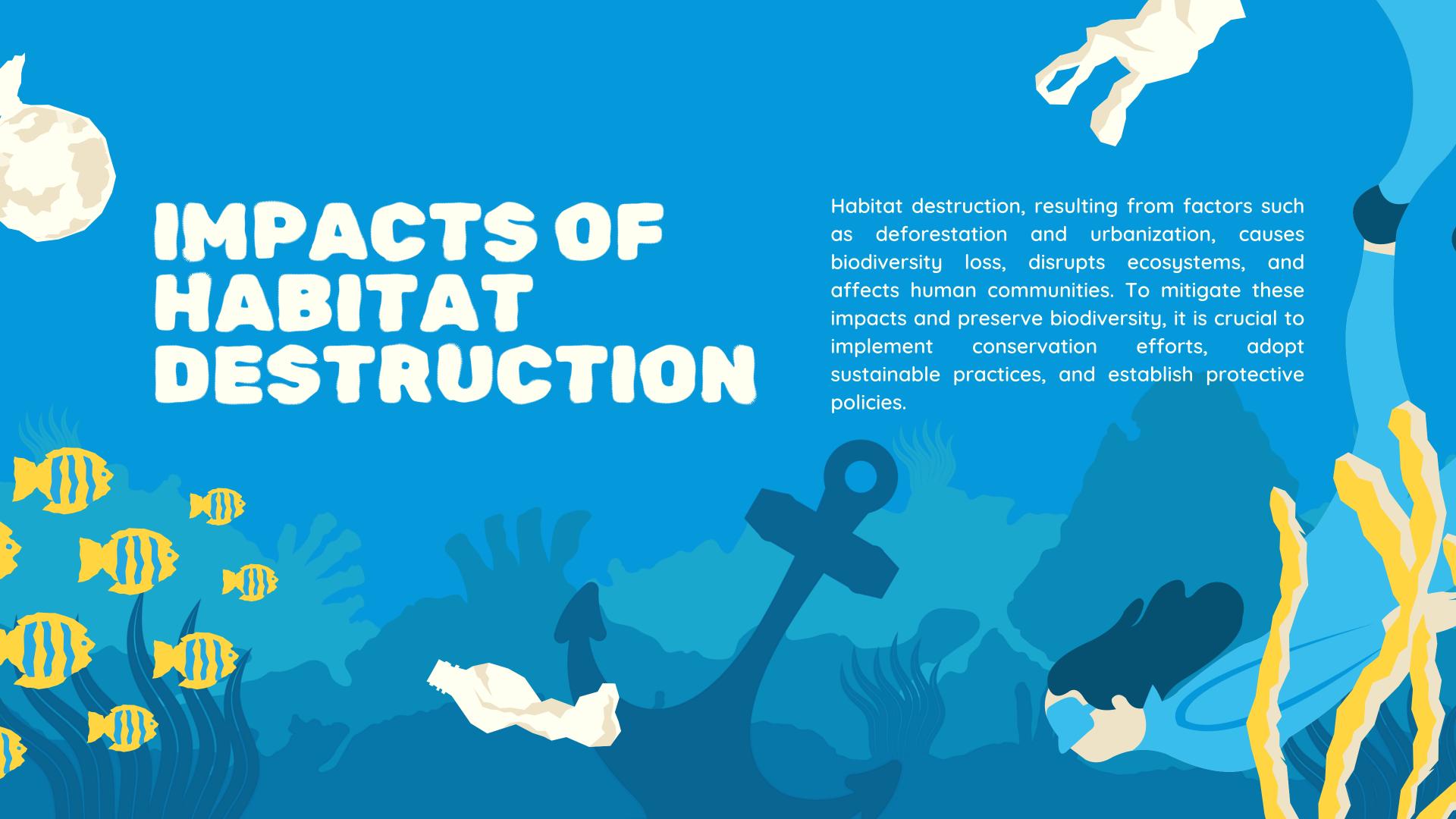
#### PLASTIC CONTAMINATION INTHEOCEAN

Plastic pollution in the ocean poses a threat to marine life and ecosystems, with millions of tons of plastic waste entering oceans annually, endangering marine animals through ingestion and entanglement. This pollution disrupts the balance of marine ecosystems. To address this problem, it is crucial to reduce plastic waste, increase recycling efforts, and promote ocean cleanliness. Raising awareness and making mindful choices in our daily lives can help protect oceans for future generations.















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