



## Q-files兒童英語線上大百科 Online Encyclopedia for Children



### 專為兒童量身打造的英語大百科

Q-files是全球第一個專為7-13歲(二至八年級)兒童所設計的英語線上大百科。9大主題，內容皆由具權威的兒童專家撰寫、學者交叉審稿，兼具深度與廣度，知識含量高；上千張圖片、圖表，可輔助學習與理解；篇章中的關鍵字可進行延伸學習，也可透過關鍵字查詢、主題搜尋查找資料，適合作為教學資源、英文閱讀課的素材、專題研究的參考資料。網頁內容已超過2,000頁，每週更新，持續擴充中。

產品類型：兒童線上英語百科  
適用對象：小學、中學 (專為7-13歲學生設計)  
適用時機：英語專案研究、英語閱讀素材、課堂補充教材  
收錄內容：9大主題  
適用載具：手機、平版、桌機、筆電



- 點擊產品連結，進入Q-files網站即可自動登入
- 沒有使用人數限制
- 隨時隨地都能使用
- 在學校可作為課堂補充教材
- 在家裡可用來自學學習

預設語言：英式英文，  
可切換成美式英文

兒童安全標章：給孩子最  
安全的線上學習環境



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9大學習主題：內容皆由具權威的兒  
童專家撰寫、學者交叉審稿，兼具深  
度與廣度，知識含量高

圖片、圖表、影片：上千張圖片、  
圖表，可輔助學習與理解

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# 全文朗讀

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## Dress and fashion

People have been wearing clothes and **jewellery** since **prehistoric times**. The history of dress is closely linked to the history of fashion—the style of clothing that is popular at a certain time. The idea of fashion as we know it began during the **Renaissance** period of the 15th century onwards, when new ideas about beauty and art encouraged people to dress in ways that celebrated their appearance. Over the next few centuries, the shapes, fabrics and styles of clothes such as dresses and coats changed dramatically every decade. These changes were often influenced by the tastes of a popular public figure, or by the availability of new **materials**. Sometimes, they simply reflected people's changing lifestyles. In the 20th century, fashion became a major **industry**, as film and television spread fashion trends further—and faster—than ever before.



A woman wearing the latest fashions in 1913

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朗讀模式



Stone Age people wearing clothing made from animal skins

### Early clothing

Our earliest ancestors wore furs and skins of animals. They were wrapped or sewn together with pins.

Prehistoric sewing needles have been discovered. The earliest evidence of sewing leather clothing as far back as 10,000 years ago.



Listen



## Dress and fashion

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# 連結知識點 增加學習的廣度與深度

Painting is the art of applying coloured **paint** to a surface to create a picture. Painting materials may include oils, acrylics, pastels, inks, watercolours or other substances. They are often applied with a brush, but other tools, such as knives or sponges, can also be used. The surface can be anything: wall, paper, canvas, copper, glass, and so on. The finished picture can be a realistic, lifelike representation of a person, group of people, landscape or still life. It can also be an abstract painting in which there are no recognizable features or images. A good painting can tell a story or be full of meaning and convey great depth of emotion. It can be colourful or subdued, and vary in size from the very small to the vast.



The Dutch artist Vincent Van Gogh at work



Cave painters in Lascaux 17,000 years ago

## Cave paintings

Among the first paintings in the world are to be found on the walls of Chauvet Cave in southwestern France. They date from around 32,000 years ago. The paintings of horses, other wild animals and human footprints were made using red and black pigments applied directly to the cave walls. The **cave paintings** are often very realistic and depict mainly large wild animals, such as bison, horses, woolly mammoths, deer and lions. It is still not clear what the meaning of these paintings is. They may have been offerings to the gods, urging them to bring success to the huntsmen. Similar work has been found in caves elsewhere in France and Spain as well as in China, Africa and Australia.

## Ancient Egypt



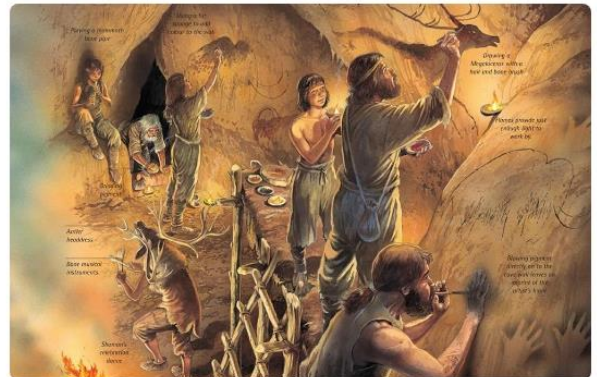
點擊彩色字，如：cave paintings，可連結至 Cave paintings 頁面，進一步研究相關知識

## Cave paintings

Stone Age **cave paintings** have been found all over the world. The earliest examples we know, dating back to 45,500 years ago, have recently been discovered on Sulawesi, an island in Indonesia. Many **caves** in Europe, including Chauvet and Lascaux in France and Altamira in Spain, also have paintings. They were made between 35,000 and 15,000 years ago by modern humans called Cro-Magnons, named after the place in France near where they lived. Many of the paintings are realistic and depict mainly large wild animals, such as bison, horses, **woolly mammoth**, deer and lions. The images were painted using powdered rocks and **minerals** mixed with water or fat. Sometimes the outline of the animal was cut into the rock first. We cannot be sure exactly why people made these paintings. They may have been "hunting magic"—intended to increase the number of prey animals—or simply to record events in their own lives.



Hand stencils made between 13,000 and 9000 years ago



Artists at work in a cave

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## Technology



► You are here: [Technology](#)

## Technology



### Technology QUIZZES

Here are some quizzes to test your knowledge about technology. You'll improve your score if you read the pages in this section of Q-files before you start the quizzes.

[view >](#)



### Technology and engineering

Tools and machines are devices that we use to make our lives easier in some way. Using knowledge to create these tools and machines is called technology. Simple technology, dating...

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### Aircraft

All flying machines are types of aircraft. Balloons and airships stay airborne because they are filled with lighter-than-air gas. Aeroplanes (known as airplanes in the US) and...

[view >](#)



### Canals

Canals are artificial waterways, built for boats or ships to travel across land, or simply to transfer water from one place to another. In most cases, a navigable canal has a...

[view >](#)



### Construction

People have constructed buildings from ancient times as homes to provide shelter, monuments or places of worship. Earth, wood and stone have always been used as building materials...

[view >](#)



### Electrical power

Electricity is a type of energy that gives us heat and light and drives machines. To be useful, electricity must be made to flow in a current. In 1831 the British scientist Michael...

[view >](#)



### Electronics

Electrons are tiny particles that are parts of atoms. An electric current is a flow of electrons. Electronics is the study of how electrons behave and how they can be controlled so...

[view >](#)



### Famous inventors

Clément Ader (1841–1925) was a French inventor. Ader improved on the telephone invented by Alexander Graham Bell, then established the telephone network in Paris in 1880. The...

[view >](#)



### Media and communications

Telecommunications is the sending and receiving of information using electricity, radio waves or light. The information can be data, sound or TV pictures. Data can represent text...

[view >](#)



### Microscopes

A microscope is an instrument that magnifies very small objects, allowing the viewer to see detail in the object that is invisible to the naked eye. Microscopes are used...

[view >](#)



### Photography

A camera is a device that records an image of a scene, either electronically as a digital photograph or on photographic film. The main features of a camera are a lens and a...

[view >](#)



### Road transport

Motor vehicles of all kinds, including cars, buses, lorries and motorcycles, all have the same basic features. Wheels and suspension allow the vehicle to roll smoothly along the...

[view >](#)



# 英語專案研究、英語閱讀素材、 各學科領域課堂補充教材

## What does Q-files offer?

For SCHOOLS:  
a modern digital  
reference library

For TEACHERS: a resource  
for creating lesson plans

For CLASSES: great for a  
whole range of exercises

For PARENTS: safe and  
reliable internet research

## Q-files for class exercises



▲ 1. A teacher helps students navigate the site



▲ 3. A student labels images in class

► 2. Images  
can be  
enlarged for  
more detail



▲ 4. Students use Q-files  
images and captions for project work

▼ 5.  
Positioning  
images



# 收錄主題

## **Prehistoric: 史前時代**

Early life  
Age of Dinosaurs  
Dinosaur species  
How dinosaurs lived  
Marine reptiles  
Pterosaurs  
Age of Mammals  
Story of humans  
Timeline of Earth history  
LET'S EXPLORE Prehistoric life

## **History: 歷史**

Africa  
Age of Discovery  
Ancient Egypt  
Ancient Greece  
Ancient Middle East  
Archaeology  
Aztec, Inca & Maya  
British history  
British kings and queens  
LET'S EXPLORE  
British history  
Castles & knights  
China  
Europe  
Explorers  
Famous leaders  
Famous women  
India  
Ireland  
Islamic world  
Japan  
Jewish history  
Latin America  
Modern history  
Mongols  
North America  
Oceania  
Pirates & galleons  
Romans  
Southeast Asia  
Vikings  
LET'S EXPLORE Ancient worlds  
LET'S EXPLORE Famous people

## **Culture: 文化**

Art  
Film

Literature  
Myths and legends  
Music and dance  
Peoples  
Religions  
The Bible  
Sport

## **Geography: 地理**

Africa  
Asia  
Europe  
North America  
States of the US  
South America  
Oceania  
Polar regions  
World  
Farming  
Industry  
Maps  
Population  
Trade  
World issues

## **Space: 太空**

Astronomy  
Planets and moons  
Solar System  
Universe  
LET'S EXPLORE Space

## **Technology: 科技**

Aircraft  
Construction  
Electrical power  
Electronics  
Famous inventors  
Media and communications  
Microscopes  
Photography  
Road transport  
Ships and boats  
Space transport  
Telescopes  
Trains

## **Science: 自然科學**

Chemistry

Energy  
Electricity and magnetism  
Forces  
Materials  
Mathematics  
Medicine  
Great scientists  
LET'S EXPLORE Science

## **Life: 生命科學**

Amphibians  
Animals  
LET'S EXPLORE The animal kingdom  
Birds  
Domestic animals  
Ecosystems  
Fish  
Human body  
LET'S EXPLORE The human body  
Insects  
Land invertebrates  
LET'S EXPLORE Minibeasts  
Life  
Mammals  
Marine invertebrates  
Micro-organisms  
Ocean life  
Plants  
Reptiles  
LET'S EXPLORE The living world

## **Earth: 地球科學**

Earthquakes  
Erosion  
Folds and faults  
Oceans  
Planet Earth  
Rocks  
Story of the Earth  
Volcanoes  
Weather and climate  
LET'S EXPLORE The Earth  
Q-news: Latest news stories  
Q-wizz: Our brand new fast and fun quiz app. Test your Q-files knowledge!



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