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Iceland's Road to Gender Equality

冰島 ['aɪsləndz]

性別 ['dʒɛndə]

冰島邁向性別平等之路



Part A 譯文與解析



❑ Iceland is a small island nation known for its breathtaking landscapes, boiling mud pools, and stunning views of the northern lights. ❑ But how many know that this country of only around 360,000 people is also home to the world's most gender-balanced society? ❑ For the last decade, Iceland has ranked number one on the **World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index**.

世界經濟論壇 ['wɜːld
'ɪkə'nəmɪk 'fɒrəm]

差距；分歧 [gæp] 指數 ['ɪndɛks]

冰島是個小小的島國，它以令人屏息的美景、沸騰的泥漿池和絕美的北極光景色而聞名。可是，有多少人知道這個大約只有 36 萬人的國家也是全世界性別最平等社會的所在地？過去十年來，冰島一直在世界經濟論壇的全球性別差距指數上排名第一。

❶ Iceland is a small island nation known for its breathtaking landscapes, boiling mud pools, and stunning views of the northern lights.

known for... 是由 which/that is known for... 簡化而成的分詞片語，表「以……聞名」。

同 be famous/noted/celebrated for

- The restaurant is known for its spicy seafood dishes and excellent desserts.

(那間餐廳以辣海鮮菜餚和美味的甜點聞名。)

❷ But how many know that this country of only around 360,000 people is also home to the world's most gender-balanced society?

(1) around adv. 大約 同 about, roughly, approximately

- The board meeting will be starting around ten. Please be present on time.

(董事會將於大約十點鐘開始。請準時出席。)

(2) be home to... 為……的所在地／棲息地

- The national park is home to a number of rare bird species.

(那國家公園是一些稀有鳥類的棲息地。)

- (3) **gender-balanced** 為 N-p.p. 複合形容詞，修飾 **society**。類似的用法有：**heart-broken**（心碎的）、**man-made**（人造的）、**quake-stricken**（地震侵襲過的）、**snow-covered**（被雪覆蓋的）、**weather-beaten**（歷經風霜的）等。

- That old man with a weather-beaten face used to be a famous boxer.

（那位滿臉風霜的老先生以前曾是位有名的拳擊手。）

③ **For the last decade, Iceland has ranked number one on the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index.**

for + 一段時間表「計、達一段時間」。常與完成式連用。

- Brad has devoted himself to educating the blind for the past three years.

（Brad 過去三年來致力於盲人教育。）



- The **path** to equality began on October 24, 1975, when 90% of the female
行動計畫；途徑 [pæθ]

population participated in the “Women’s **Day Off**” to **protest** against wage inequality
（地區、國家的）人口；人口數量 [ˌpɒpjəˈleɪʃən] 休假 抗議；反對 [prəˈtest]

and other gender-related social injustices. ■ That day, instead of going to work, cooking

meals, **looking after** children, or doing **domestic chores**, Icelandic women hoping for
照顧 家庭的；家用的 [dəˈmɛstɪk] 日常瑣事；例行工作 [tʃɔːz]

change **took to the streets** in protest. ■ With the **majority** of women going on strike, the
走上街頭；上街示威 大多數 [məˈdʒɔːrɪti]

country fell into complete **chaos**. ■ Banks and factories **came to a standstill** as many of
混亂 [ˈkeɪs] 停頓

their employees were women, flights were grounded because there was no one to provide

service, and without actresses, theaters had to cancel performances. **Additionally**,

mothers striking all day long simply left children in the care of their husbands. ■ Since
另外；此外 [əˈdɪʃənli]

the mainly female-run schools and **nurseries** were closed, fathers were thus forced to
幼兒園 [ˈnɜːsəriːz]

take their children with them to work. ■ Some men bought candy and colored pencils in

a desperate effort to keep their children entertained, while others offered rewards to their

older kids to have them **take care of** the younger ones.

照顧

邁向平等的行動計畫始於 1975 年 10 月 24 日，那時有 90% 的女性人口參加了一項「婦女休假日」活動，抗議薪資不平等和其他性別相關的社會不公。那天，希望改變的冰島婦女們沒有去上班、煮飯、照顧孩子或做家事，反而走上街頭抗議。由於大多數婦女

發動罷工，全國陷入一團混亂。因為很多員工是女性，銀行和工廠停頓，班機也因沒人提供服務而停飛，而沒有了女演員，劇院必須取消演出。此外，全天罷工的媽媽將小孩留給先生照顧。由於主要由女性營運的學校和幼兒園都關門了，父親們因此被迫帶著小孩去上班。有些男人買糖果和彩色鉛筆拼命地要逗樂小孩，而有些人則給較大的小孩獎勵，讓他們去照顧較年幼的孩子。

❶ The path to equality began on October 24, 1975, when 90% of the female population participated in the “Women’s Day Off” to protest against wage inequality and other gender-related social injustices.

(1) 關係副詞 when 引導子句，來修飾或補充說明表示時間的先行詞。如果先行詞具有「唯一」或「特定」意義時，為非限定用法，when 前面要加逗點。更多說明請見句型分析。

- The boss has postponed the meeting to three o’clock, when he’ll be back in the office.
(老闆已把會議延遲到三點鐘，那時他才會回到辦公室。)

- Roxy still remembers the day when she first met her husband. He greeted her with a charming grin on his face.

(Roxy 仍記得初見她丈夫的那天。他臉上掛著迷人的笑容向她打招呼。)

(2) participate in... 參加…… join in..., take part in...

- All students are required to participate in at least one club.
(所有學生被要求參加至少一個社團。)

❷ That day, instead of going to work, cooking meals, looking after children, or doing domestic chores, Icelandic women hoping for change took to the streets in protest.

(1) instead of V-ing, S + V 做為……的替代

- Instead of scolding him in front of his friends, I think you should talk to him in private about what he did.

(與其在他朋友們面前罵他，我想你應該私下跟他談論他的所作所為。)

(2) hoping for... 是由 who hoped for... 簡化而成的分詞片語。

❸ With the majority of women going on strike, the country fell into complete chaos.

(1) with + O + OC 表附帶狀態，受詞補語 OC 可為 V-ing/p.p./adj.。

- Henry found it difficult to get any work done with the children making so much noise.
(Henry 覺得在小孩們發出那麼多噪音的狀態下很難完成任何工作。)

- My aunt walked out the door with a scarf tied around her neck.

(我姑媽走出門，脖子上圍著圍巾。)

- Brian awoke from a nightmare with his face pale.

(Brian 從惡夢中驚醒，臉色蒼白。)

(2) go on strike 發起罷工

- The workers in the factory went on strike in pursuit of a 10% pay increase.

(這間工廠的工人發起罷工，要求加薪百分之十。)

4 Banks and factories came to a standstill as many of their employees were women, flights were grounded because there was no one to provide service, and without actresses, theaters had to cancel performances.

(1) as conj. 因為 [同] because, since

- Fiona had butterflies in her stomach this morning as she had to make an important presentation. (Fiona 今天早上非常緊張，因為她需要做一場重要的簡報。)

(2) without prep. 沒有；缺少

- Modern people cannot imagine living without electricity.

(現代人無法想像沒有電的生活。)

5 Since the mainly female-run schools and nurseries were closed, fathers were thus forced to take their children with them to work.

(1) be forced to VR 被迫做某事

- The rescue team was forced to abandon their search. It was too dangerous to continue in such bad weather. (搜救隊被迫放棄搜索。在這麼惡劣的天氣下繼續救援太危險了。)

(2) thus adv. 因此；於是 [同] hence, therefore, consequently, as a result

- Parents are worried that there is too much sex and violence in the mass media and thus it will harm their children.

(父母親擔心大眾媒體上有太多性和暴力會因此對他們的孩子有害。)

6 Some men bought candy and colored pencils in a desperate effort to keep their children entertained, while others offered rewards to their older kids to have them take care of the younger ones.

(1) some...others... 一些……另一些……

- Some sports need special training, while others can be played by anyone.

(有些運動需要特別訓練，有些則任何人都可以做。)

[比較] some of...the others... 表「其中一些……其餘……」，用於指稱有明確範圍、數量的人事物。

- Some of the students in the class went on the field trip, but the others didn't.

(班上一些同學去戶外教學，其餘的則沒去。)

(2) in an effort to VR 為了；試圖要 [同] in an attempt to/so as to VR, with the intention of N/V-ing

- In an effort to stop the disease from spreading, all passengers are required to wear masks on public transportation.

(為了阻止疾病蔓延，所有乘客被要求在大眾運輸工具上配戴口罩。)

(3) keep + O + p.p./V-ing 使……保持某狀態

- Children are always told to keep the front door locked at all times.

(小孩總是被告誡隨時要保持大門上鎖。)

- I'm sorry to have kept you waiting so long. (抱歉讓你久等了。)

(4) while conj. 而；然而，用於對比。

- Emily is a dog person, while Herman is a cat person.

(Emily 是愛狗人士，而 Herman 則是貓派。)

(5) have + O + VR 為使役動詞用法，受詞後接原形動詞，表「讓／叫某人做某事」。

- The father had his kid apologize to the little girl he pushed over.

(那位父親叫他的小孩向被他推倒的那位小女孩道歉。)



This protest **paralyzed** the entire nation. ■ However, if it had not been for this protest, public opinion would not have changed and support for gender equality would not have

使陷入癱瘓；使不能正常運作 [ˈpærəˌlaɪzd]

grown. ■ One year later, Iceland established the Gender Equality **Council** and passed the

委員會；理事會 [ˈkaʊns]

Gender Equality **Act**, **banning** gender **discrimination** in the workplace and in schools.

法案；法令 [ækt] 明令禁止 [bəˈniːŋ] 歧視；偏袒 [dɪˌskrɪməˈneɪʃən]

■ Four years later, an even bigger triumph was achieved when Iceland elected the

world's first female president of a **democratic** country.

民主的 [ˌdɛməˈkrætɪk]

這項抗議讓全國癱瘓。然而，要不是有這次抗議，輿論不會改變，對性別平等的支持不會增加。一年後，冰島成立了性別平等委員會並通過性別平等法案，明令禁止在工作場所和學校有性別歧視。四年後，當冰島選出全世界第一位民主國家的女總統時，更是達成了一項更大的成就。

■ However, if it had not been for this protest, public opinion would not have changed and support for gender equality would not have grown.

if it had not been for/but for/without + N, S + would/could/might + have + p.p..... 此句型表「若沒有／若非……」，為與過去事實相反的假設語氣。更多說明請見句型分析。

- If it had not been for my mom's support, I wouldn't have kept insisting on pursuing my dream. (要不是我媽媽的支持，我就不會一直堅持追求我的夢想。)

2 One year later, Iceland established the Gender Equality Council and passed the Gender Equality Act, banning gender discrimination in the workplace and in schools.

banning... 是由 which banned... 簡化而成的分詞片語。

3 Four years later, an even bigger triumph was achieved when Iceland elected the world's first female president of a democratic country.

even/much/still/far 等常用來修飾比較級。

- Even though Judy has been promoted to sales manager, she has even bigger ambitions. (儘管 Judy 已被拔升為業務部經理，她擁有甚至更大的野心。)



■ However, despite all the progress the country had made, the fight for gender equality was not yet over. ■ In 2005, Iceland's pay gap showed that women were, on average, still being paid only 64.15% of what men earned. ■ So, on the thirtieth anniversary of the Women's Day Off, women organized another strike and left work at 2:08 p.m.—the exact time at which they stopped being paid for equal work. In 2016, women in Iceland again finished work early, this time at 2:38 p.m. ■ This was to remind people that the average woman still earned just 86% of the salary usually given to men.

薪水 ['sæləri]

然而，儘管這國家有很大的進步，對於性別平等的爭取卻未曾停止。在 2005 年，冰島的所得差距顯示婦女的平均所得依然只有男性的百分之六十四點一五。所以，在婦女休假日的三十週年紀念日那天，婦女發起了另一起罷工，在下午兩點零八分就下班——正好就是她們停止同工不同酬的時刻。在 2016 年，冰島婦女再次提早停工，這次是在下午兩點三十八分。這是為了要提醒人們，婦女所賺的平均薪水仍只有一般付給男性的百分之八十六而已。

1 However, despite all the progress the country had made, the fight for gender equality was not yet over.

despite + N/V-ing/the fact that... 儘管…… [同] in spite of, regardless of

- Despite facing millions of difficulties, Clark didn't turn to anyone for help.

(儘管面對無數困難，Clark 沒有向任何人求助。)

2 In 2005, Iceland's pay gap showed that women were, on average, still being paid only 64.15% of what men earned.

(1) on average 平均來說

- I study eight hours a day on average. (我平均一天讀書八小時。)

(2) be being + p.p. 為進行式的被動式。

- There is a sign on the restroom door informing people that it is being cleaned at the moment. (廁所門口有一個告示牌，告知人們廁所正在清潔中。)

(3) what men earned 為疑問詞引導的名詞子句作受詞用。

- Do not believe a word of what Ken tells you. He is a cunning liar.

(不要相信 Ken 跟你說的話。他是一個狡猾的騙子。)

3 So, on the thirtieth anniversary of the Women's Day Off, women organized another strike and left work at 2:08 p.m.—the exact time at which they stopped being paid for equal work.

stop + V-ing 停止做某事

- Could you please stop playing that song over and over again? I'm sick of it.

(能請你不要再一直彈那首歌了嗎？我受不了。)

[比較] stop + to VR 停下來去做某事

- Joey stopped to buy some coffee on his way to the office.

(Joey 在前往他辦公室的途中停下來買了些咖啡。)

4 This was to remind people that the average woman still earned just 86% of the salary usually given to men.

(1) to VR 當主詞補語，用來補充說明 this (指冰島婦女在下午兩點三十八分提早停工一事)。

- The most efficient way of doing things is to concentrate on the task at hand.

(做事情最有效率的方式是專注於你手邊的事。)

(2) that...given to men 為 that 所引導的名詞子句。

- The main point of Gary's speech is that good employees should manage their time effectively. (Gary 演講的重點就是好的員工應該有效管理時間。)



Finally, Iceland decided to get **tough** on inequality. ■ In 2018, it became the first country to legally demand that men and women be paid equally. ■ The **revolutionary** new law required that companies with at least twenty-five employees obtain a **certificate** proving that they were following national equal pay policies; otherwise, they would face heavy fines. Today, this **Nordic wonderland** has some of the world's **strictest** laws on workplace equality. ■ Despite having achieved so much, the country continues to **take bold steps** to **eliminate** gender discrimination and become a fairer society where every person is treated equally. ■ But for Iceland's **marvelous** efforts **in this regard**, the rest of the world would not have such a wonderful **role model** to follow.

嚴厲的；強硬的 [taʃ]
革命性的；巨大轉變的 [ˌrevəˈluʃən,əri]
證明（書）[səˈtɪfəkeɪt]
北歐的 [ˈnɔːdɪk] 仙境；美好的地方 [ˈwʌndəˈlənd] 最嚴格的 [sˈtrɪktɪst]
大膽的 [bold] 採取措施
消除 [ɪˈlɪməˌneɪt]
極好的；非凡的 [ˈmɑːvələs] 在這方面
楷模；榜樣 [ˈrɒlˌmɒd]

最後，冰島決定對不平等採取強硬的態度。在 2018 年，它成為第一個合法要求男女薪資平等的國家。這項革命性的新法要求至少有二十五名員工的公司取得證明來證實它們有遵守國家均薪政策；否則，他們會面臨巨額罰金。今日，這北歐的理想世界有一些全世界最嚴格的工作平等法。儘管已有那麼多成就，這國家依然採取大膽的措施來消除性別歧視和成為一個人人平等、更公平的社會。要不是冰島在這方面有如此非凡的努力，世界上其他地方就沒有那麼好的榜樣可以效法了。

❶ In 2018, it became the first country to legally demand that men and women be paid equally.

(1) 原為 the first country that legally demanded... 的關係子句，當前後主詞一樣時，可以簡化為 to VR 的用法，因而變成 the first country to legally demand....

- Astronaut Neil Armstrong created a milestone in history by becoming the first person that walked/to walk on the moon.

（Neil Armstrong 成為第一位踏上月球的人，在歷史上立下一個里程碑。）

(2) S₁ + demand/require/suggest/insist that S₂ (+ should) + VR 為用來表達「命令／要求／建議／堅持」等句型。that 子句中接受指令的人其後的 should 常省略，而動詞須保持原形。

- The board demanded that new management strategies be employed to enhance efficiency. （董事會下令採取新的經營策略來提升工作效率。）

- Jame's father insisted that he turn off the TV and do his homework.

(James 的父親要他關掉電視並做功課。)

2 The revolutionary new law required that companies with at least twenty-five employees obtain a certificate proving that they were following national equal pay policies; otherwise, they would face heavy fines.

(1) with *prep.* 有著……的

- The girl with red hair and big eyes is a talented singer.

(那位有著紅髮大眼的女孩是個有才華的歌手。)

(2) proving... 是由 which/that proved... 簡化而成的分詞片語。

(3) otherwise *adv.* 否則 [同] or else

- Put the milk back into the refrigerator; otherwise, it will turn sour.

(把牛奶放回冰箱；要不然它會變酸。)

3 Despite having achieved so much, the country continues to take bold steps to eliminate gender discrimination and become a fairer society where every person is treated equally.

關係副詞 *where* 引導子句，來修飾或補充說明表示地方的先行詞。如果先行詞具有「唯一」或「特定」意義時，為非限定用法，*where* 前面要加逗點。更多說明請見句型分析。

- Every year, many tourists visit the site where the famous battle occurred.

(每年，許多遊客去參觀那場著名的戰役發生的地方。)

- I always have my meals in the school cafeteria, where the food is less expensive.

(我都是在學校餐廳用餐，那裡的食物比較便宜。)

4 But for Iceland's marvelous efforts in this regard, the rest of the world would not have such a wonderful role model to follow.

(1) but for/without/if it were not for + N, S + *would/could/might* + VR... 此句型表「若沒有／若非……」，為與現在事實相反的假設語氣。更多說明請見句型分析。

- Peter is always online. But for his computer, he would be bored to death.

(Peter 是個宅男。要不是有電腦，他會無聊死了。)

(2) the rest (of...) 其餘 (的……)

- This is the chance of a lifetime. You had better not let it pass, or you'll regret it for the rest of your life. (這是畢生難逢的機會。你最好不要錯過，不然你會餘生後悔的。)



Part B 字彙分析

1. **gender**
[ˈdʒɛndə]

n. [U] 性別 the condition of being female or male

- It is a gender stereotype that girls should wear pink clothes.

(「女孩應該穿粉紅色衣服」是一個性別刻板印象。)

💡 要點解說

it 為虛主詞，用來代替真主詞 that...clothes。

2. **gap**
[gæp]

n. [C] 差距；分歧 a difference between two things or people

- As the rich get richer and the poor get poorer, the gap between them gets wider.

(隨著有錢人更加有錢而窮人益加貧窮，他們的差距愈來愈大。)

💡 要點解說

(1) *as conj.* 隨著；由於

(2) *the/a gap between A and B* A 與 B 之間的差距

📖 補充精要

(1) *fill/bridge/close/narrow a/the gap* 彌補差距

- We didn't reach our summer sales targets. The boss was mad and asked us to do our best to fill the gap.

(我們夏季的業績沒達標。老闆很生氣，要我們努力彌補差距。)

(2) *communication gap* 思想交流隔閡；資訊差距

(3) *generation gap* 代溝

n. [C] 缺口；裂口

- The curious boy looked through the gap in the curtains to see what was going on in the other room.

(那位好奇的男孩透過窗簾的缺口，想看另一個房間正發生什麼事。)

3. **path**
[pæθ]

n. [C] 行動計畫；途徑 a series of actions that lead to a specific goal or accomplishment

- Jason's parents are lawyers, while he has followed a different career path to become an artist. (Jason 的父母是律師，而他走上一條不同的職涯途徑，成為一位藝術家。)

💡 要點解說

a/the path to... 往……的途徑

4. population

[ˌpɒpjəˈleɪʃən]

n. [C] 小路；小徑

- The hikers followed the path through the forest to a large waterfall.
(那些健行者沿著一條小路穿過森林，來到一座大瀑布。)

n. [C, U] (地區、國家的) 人口；人口數量 the people living in a certain area, such as a city or country; the total number of people living in an area

- India has a population of more than 1.3 billion.
(印度有超過十三億的人口。)
- Taiwan is faced with a decrease in population due to its falling birth rate. (因為出生率降低，臺灣正面臨人口減少。)

| 補充精要

(1) population explosion 人口爆炸

(2) populate [ˈpɒpjəˌleɪt] vt. 居住於

- The small island is populated mainly by fishermen and their families. (這小島主要居住著漁民和他們的家人。)

5. protest

[prəˈtest]

vi. vt. 抗議；反對 to show strong disagreement by saying or doing something

- The villagers protested against the company's plan to establish a chemical factory in the area.
(村民們反對那間公司打算在那地區蓋一座化學工廠的計畫。)
- The soccer team protested the referee's decision, saying that it was not fair at all. (那支足球隊抗議裁判的決定，說一點都不公平。)

💡 要點解說

not...at all/in the least 一點也不……

| 補充精要

(1) protest about/over sth. 針對某事抗議

- Some citizens are planning to protest over the income tax increase. (某些公民打算就增加所得稅一事進行抗議。)

(2) protest [prəˈtest] vt. 聲明；斷言

- Allen protested that he had never lied to his friends.
(Allen 聲明他從未對朋友說謊。)

protest

[ˈprɒtɛst]

n. [U, C] 抗議；反對

- Rita accepted the punishment without protest since it was her fault for breaking the class rule.

(因為違反班規是 Rita 的過錯，所以她沒有異議甘願受罰。)

- The workers held a protest against the poor working conditions to demand better treatment.

(工人們針對工作環境欠佳發起抗議，以要求更好的待遇。)

☞ 補充精要

under protest 不甘願地；有異議地

- The businessman paid the tax *under protest*.

(那生意人不甘願地如數繳納稅款。)

6. domestic

[dəˈmɛstɪk]

adj. 家庭的；家用的 relating to home life, such as one's duties or one's family members; used in the home

- Andy is good at cleaning and cooking because he usually helps out with domestic duties.

(Andy 擅長清理和烹飪，因為他通常會幫忙做家事。)

☞ 補充精要

(1) *domestic appliance* 家用電器

(2) *domestic violence* 家庭暴力

adj. 國內的

- This TV news magazine focuses on domestic affairs rather than events in other countries.

(這電視新聞雜誌專門探討國內事務而非其他國家的事情。)

☞ 補充精要

(1) *domestic flight* 國內班機

(2) *domestic products/goods* 國產品

7. chore

[tʃɔː]

n. [C] 日常瑣事；例行工作 something that must be done regularly and is usually boring or unpleasant

- Glen hates doing chores like sweeping the floor and washing the dishes. (Glen 討厭像掃地和洗碗之類的日常瑣事。)

8. majority [mə'dʒɔrəti]

💡 要點解說

do/carry out/perform (the) chores 做家事

📖 補充精要

household chore 家務

n. [C] 大多數 the larger number of people or things in a group

- People over the age of thirty are in the majority in this company, and many have been working here for over ten years. (在這公司年紀超過三十的人占大多數，且很多人在這裡工作超過十年。)

💡 要點解說

(be) in a/the majority 占大多數

📖 補充精要

(1) a/the majority of... 大多數的……

- The majority of students in this class are not able to solve this math problem. (該班大多數的學生無法解決這個數學問題。)

(2) major ['meɪdʒə] adj. 主要的；大多數的

- Some criminal psychologists believe that poverty is the major cause of crime. (某些犯罪心理學家相信貧窮是犯罪的主因。)

(3) major ['meɪdʒə] vi. 主修

- Beck has decided to major in French in college.
(Beck 已經決定上大學後要主修法文。)

9. chaos ['keɪs]

n. [U] 混亂 a situation that is quite confusing and out of control

- When the police arrived, the scene of the accident was in total chaos.
(當警方到達時，這意外事故現場一團混亂。)

💡 要點解說

be in chaos 陷入混亂

📖 補充精要

chaotic [ke'ɑ:tɪk] adj. 混亂的

- Tom was late for work because the city traffic was chaotic this morning. (Tom 上班遲到了，因為今早城市的交通很混亂。)

10. **additionally**
[ə'dɪfənli]

addition
[ə'dɪfən]

additional
[ə'dɪfən]

11. **nursery**
['nɜːsəri]

12. **paralyze**
['pærəlaɪz]

adv. 另外；此外 more than what was already said or decided; used to introduce an extra comment

- This shopping mall offers all kinds of products; additionally, there is a play corner where children can have fun. (這間購物中心提供各種商品；此外，它還有個遊樂場讓小孩可以在那裡盡情地玩。)

n. [C] 增加(物)；添加(物)

- The stray cat that Alice took home was a new addition to her family. (Alice 帶回家的流浪貓是她家裡的新成員。)

💡 **要點解說**

(an) addition to... ……的新增／添加

📖 **補充精要**

(1) in addition 另外；還有 [同] additionally, besides

- We were too tired to walk any farther. In addition, it was raining. (我們累得再也走不下去。還有，當時正在下雨。)

(2) in addition to... 除了……外

- In addition to working out, Rachel went on a diet to lose weight. (除了做運動外，Rachel 還節食來減肥。)

adj. 附加的；額外的

- An additional charge will be made if your baggage weighs more than the limit allowed on a plane. (如果你的行李超過飛機許可的重量，就得額外付費。)

n. [C] 幼兒園 a place where parents can leave their preschool children while they are at work, and people there will look after the kids

- Mr. and Mrs. Jones pay NT\$18,000 a month to leave their child at a nursery. (Jones 夫婦每個月付新臺幣一萬八千元，把他們的小孩送到幼兒園。)

vt. 使陷入癱瘓；使不能正常運作 to cause something to stop moving or operating and therefore lead to serious problems

- The flight attendants' strike paralyzed most of the airline's flights and caused heavy losses. (空服員罷工讓這家航空公司大多數班機癱瘓，造成重大損失。)

vt. 使癱瘓；使麻痺

- When Dwayne was sixteen, his legs were paralyzed in a car accident.
(Dwayne 十六歲時，他的雙腿在一次車禍中癱瘓。)

📖 補充精要

(1) paralysis [pəˈræləsis] *n.* [C, U] 癱瘓；停滯

- After the accident, Calvin suffered paralysis of the left leg.
(意外事故後，Calvin 左腿癱瘓。)

(2) paralyze [ˈpærəlaɪz] *vt.* 使驚呆；使目瞪口呆

- The editor-in-chief of this newspaper believes that this piece of exclusive news is going to paralyze the public.
(這間報社的主編確信這條獨家新聞會使大眾驚呆。)

(3) paralyzed [ˈpærəlaɪzd] *adj.* 呆若木雞的

- When the reporter got to the battlefield for live broadcasting, he was paralyzed by what he saw. (當這位記者為了現場直播抵達戰場後，他被所看到的景象嚇得呆若木雞。)

13. council

[ˈkaʊnsəl]

n. [C] 委員會；理事會 a group of people that is selected and given the power to make regulations or decisions regarding important things such as money, research plans, etc.

- This country is a member of the United Nations Security Council, which makes decisions that help to keep the peace around the world.
(這個國家是聯合國安全理事會的成員，聯合國安全理事會做出有助於維持世界各地和平的決定。)

📖 補充精要

student council 學生自治會

n. [C] (市、鎮等) 議會

- The members of the city council voted to spend money improving the roads in the city. (市議會裡的議員投票決議花錢改善市區道路。)

💡 要點解說

sb. spend + money/time + V-ing/on N 某人花金錢／時間在某物／做某事

14. **ban**
[bæn]

vt. 明令禁止 (banned—banned—banning) to declare that something is not allowed

- People in France are banned from using plastic bags because of their harmful effects on the environment.

(法國人被明令禁止使用塑膠袋，因為它們對環境有害。)

💡 **要點解說**

be banned from... 被明令禁止做……

ban
[bæn]

n. [C] 禁令

- The government has put a ban on drinking for people under the age of eighteen. (政府已經禁止十八歲以下的人喝酒。)

💡 **要點解說**

put/place a ban on... 禁止……

📖 **補充精要**

lift/remove the ban on 對……解禁

- After a long debate, the school finally decided to lift the ban on dyed hair. (經過長時間的辯論，那間學校最後決定解除染髮禁令。)

15. **discrimination**
[dɪˈskrɪməˈneɪʃən]

n. [U] 歧視；偏袒 the act of being unfair to someone because of his or her gender or ethnic background or the way he or she behaves

- There is still discrimination against women, who are often paid less than men, in today's job market.

(現今的就業市場依然對婦女有所歧視，她們的待遇經常比男性低。)

📖 **補充精要**

(1) race/racial discrimination 種族歧視

(2) sex/sexual discrimination 性別歧視

(3) religious discrimination 宗教歧視

discriminate
[dɪˈskrɪməˈnet]

vi. 歧視；偏袒

- It is illegal to discriminate against someone for his or her race in many countries.

(在許多國家，因為一個人的種族就歧視他或她是違法的。)

📖 **補充精要**

discriminate on the basis/grounds of... 基於……而歧視

- Helen complained that her company discriminated employees on the basis of religion and race.

(Helen 抱怨她的公司對於員工的宗教及種族有所歧視。)

vi. vt. 辨別；區分

- Many color-blind people are unable to discriminate between red and green. (許多色盲人士無法區別紅和綠。)

💡 要點解說

discriminate between A and B 區別 A 和 B

- The sniffer dog's sense of smell is so sensitive that it can discriminate diseased trees from healthy ones.

(這隻嗅探犬的嗅覺很敏銳，所以牠能區別生病的樹和健康的樹。)

💡 要點解說

discriminate A from B 分辨 A 和 B

16. democratic

[ˌdɛməˈkrætɪk]

adj. 民主的 based on the principle that everyone can vote to make decisions in a country

- In a democratic country, people have the right to choose their leaders. (在民主國家，人們有權利選擇他們的領導人。)

democracy

[dɛˈmɑkrəsi]

n. [U] 民主

- Today's election represented an important step in this country's progress toward democracy.

(今日的選舉代表這個國家邁向民主重要的一步。)

17. anniversary

[ˌænəˈvɜːsəri]

n. [C] 週年紀念日 a date that is celebrated because an important event happened on that date in a previous year

- Larry and Debbie will go to a nice restaurant to celebrate their tenth wedding anniversary.

(Larry 和 Debbie 會到一間不錯的餐廳去慶祝他們結婚十週年紀念。)

18. salary

[ˈsæləri]

n. [C] 薪水 money that workers get from the companies they work for, usually paid every month

- Living on a salary of only NT\$23,800 a month, Vivian is not able to save much money.

(只靠著新臺幣二萬三千八百元的月薪過活，Vivian 無法存很多錢。)

19. **tough**
[tʌf]

💡 **要點解說**

Living on... 是由 Because she lives on... 簡化而成的分詞片語。

📖 **補充精要**

(1) annual/monthly salary 年／月薪

(2) base/basic salary 基本薪資

📊 **比較** wage 工資 (常指時薪／日薪／週薪)

adj. 嚴厲的；強硬的 ordering that rules must be followed carefully and not seeming to care about the difficulties this may cause

- Our basketball coach is very tough on us, making us run three thousand meters and practice two hundred shots every day.

(我們的籃球教練對我們很嚴厲，要我們每天跑三千公尺和練習投籃兩百次。)

💡 **要點解說**

(1) be/get tough on/with sb. 對某人很嚴厲

(2) making... 是由 and he makes... 簡化而成的分詞片語。

adj. 艱難的；困苦的

- Melinda faced a tough decision—whether to keep working at her boring job or to get a more interesting job that paid less.

(Melinda 面臨一個艱難的抉擇——是否要繼續做她那無聊的工作，還是做一份待遇較少卻較有趣的工作。)

📖 **補充精要**

(1) tough V-ing 做某事很困難

- Although Nina said that this book was interesting, I found it tough reading. (雖然 Nina 說這本書很有趣，我卻覺得它很難讀。)

(2) tough!/that's (just) tough! (口語) 活該！

- You look like a drowned rat! I told you to bring an umbrella and you wouldn't listen. That's just tough!

(你淋得像隻落湯雞！我叫你帶把傘你卻不聽。真是活該！)

20 **revolutionary**
[ˌrevəˈluʃən, ɹɪ]

adj. 革命性的；巨大轉變的 changing something completely, often for the better

- The Internet is a revolutionary invention that has greatly transformed people's lives.

(網路是一項革命性的發明，它已經大大改變了人們的生活。)

adj. 革命的

- The colonists' anger at Great Britain led to a revolutionary war that resulted in the creation of the United States in the late eighteenth century. (殖民地居民對大不列顛王國的憤怒引發了一場革命戰爭，進而促成美國在十八世紀末的建立。)

💡 要點解說

lead to 造成；導致  result in, bring about, give rise to, cause

n. [C, U] 革命

- In 1911, Chinese people started a revolution to overthrow the Qing dynasty and then established the Republic of China.
(1911年，中國人發起革命推翻清朝，然後建立了中華民國。)
- When people get completely frustrated by their rulers, they may turn to revolution as a way to change their country. (當人們對領導人完全失望時，可能會借助革命作為一種改變國家的方式。)

n. [C] 巨變；重大變革

- With the emergence of smartphones, there has been a revolution in the way people communicate.
(隨著智慧型手機的興起，人們的溝通方式已經有了重大改變。)

📖 補充精要

(1) a revolution in... ……的改革

- As more and more researchers have pointed out the serious drawbacks of the educational status quo, a revolution in education is a must. (由於越來越多研究員指出教育現況的嚴重缺失，教育改革勢在必行。)

(2) the Industrial Revolution 工業革命

n. [C] 證明(書) a formal document stating that something is officially true

revolution

[ˌrevəˈluʃən]

21. certificate

[səˈtɪfəkeɪt]

- The doctor issued a death certificate to show that the man had died of a heart attack.

(醫生開立了一份死亡證明書，說明那男人是死於心臟病。)

補充精要

- (1) death/birth/marriage certificate 死亡／出生／結婚證書
- (2) medical certificate 診斷書
- (3) teaching certificate 教師證

n. [C] 文憑；結業證書

- To prove that she really had already graduated, Carrie had to show her original degree certificate at the interview. (為了證明她已經畢業，Carrie 必須在面試中出示她學位證書的正本。)

22 strict [strikt]

adj. 嚴格的 requiring that the rules be followed carefully and exactly

- Carmen is strict with her children and doesn't allow them to watch too much TV or play too many video games.
(Carmen 對她的小孩很嚴格，不准他們看太多電視或打太多電動。)

要點解說

- (1) be strict with sb. 對某人嚴格
- (2) allow sb. to do sth. 允許某人做某事

補充精要

strict [strikt] adj. 嚴密的；完全的

- The plan was carried out in strict secrecy. (那計畫進行得極其嚴密。)

23 bold [bold]

adj. 大膽的 able to face risk and danger without fear

- It is a bold move for Eric to make such a huge investment, for the risk is great.
(做那麼大的投資對 Eric 來說是一項大膽的舉動，因為風險很高。)

要點解說

- (1) a bold move/step/attempt 一個大膽的舉動／措施／嘗試
- (2) make an investment 投資

比較 bald adj. 禿頭的

24 eliminate [ɪ'limə,net]

vt. 消除 to remove or get rid of something

- Jason tried everything he could do to kill the cockroaches, but he couldn't eliminate them all from his apartment.

(Jason 盡全力殺蟑螂，可是他沒辦法把公寓裡所有的蟑螂給消滅。)

💡 要點解說

try everything/all one can (某人) 盡全力

📖 補充精要

(1) eliminate [ɪˈlɪməˌneɪt] vt. 淘汰

- Ella was eliminated from the table tennis tournament in the first round. (Ella 在桌球錦標賽的第一回合就被淘汰。)

(2) elimination [ɪˌlɪməˈneɪʃən] n. [U] 除去；消除

- This new treatment is said to be beneficial to the elimination of cancer cells. (這個新的治療據說有助於消除癌細胞。)

25. marvelous

[ˈmɑːvələs]

adj. 極好的；非凡的 excellent; wonderful; fantastic

- Betty had a marvelous trip to Italy. She said it was one of the best vacations she'd ever had. (Betty 在義大利有趟超美好的旅行。她說這是她有過最棒的假期之一。)

📖 補充精要

marvelous [ˈmɑːvələs] adj. 令人驚訝的

- It's marvelous that the little boy could solve such a difficult math problem. (那小男孩能解開如此艱難的數學問題真令人驚訝。)

marvel

[ˈmɑːvəl]

vi. vt. 感到驚奇

- Many people marvel at how huge the universe is. (許多人對於宇宙如此巨大感到驚訝。)

💡 要點解說

marvel at... 對……感到驚訝

- Everyone in the audience marveled that someone so young could play the piano so well. (每一位聽眾都驚訝於那麼年輕的人能把鋼琴彈得那麼好。)

marvel

[ˈmɑːvəl]

n. [C] 奇蹟；令人驚奇的人或事物

- The giant red cypress that has been standing in the mountains for about two thousand years is a marvel of nature. (那株巨大的紅柏木聳立在山裡已經有大概二千年了，真是一個大自然的奇蹟。)



Part C 片語及慣用語

1. **(take...) day off** 休假 (to ask for or get) a day on which one doesn't have to work for some reason

- Thomas took a day off today to have a check-up at the hospital.

(Thomas 今天休假去醫院做健康檢查。)

補充精要

take off 脫掉；飛行；移走（目光等）

- Please take off your shoes before entering the room. (請在進入房間前把鞋子脫掉。)
- The plane will take off in several minutes. (飛機將在幾分鐘後起飛。)
- The view was so beautiful that I couldn't take my eyes off it.

(那景象如此美麗，讓我無法移開我的目光。)

2. **look after** 照顧 to keep a person, animal, or thing safe or healthy by making sure he, she, or it has what is needed and is protected

- Mr. and Mrs. Smith paid a babysitter to look after their baby while they went to see a movie. (Smith 夫婦去看電影時，雇用一名保姆來照顧他們的嬰兒。)

補充精要

(1) look after 照顧 ☒ take care of, care for, keep an eye on

(2) look out 當心；注意

- Little kids are taught to look out when crossing the streets.

(小孩被教導過馬路時要當心。)

(3) look for 尋找

- I'm looking for my eyeglasses. Have you seen them?

(我在找我的眼鏡。你有看到它們嗎？)

3. **take to the streets** 走上街頭；上街示威遊行 to go out onto the streets or into other public areas to show one's anger and opposition to something

- The pig farmers took to the streets to express their anger at the recent government decision to permit imports of American pork.

(豬農走上街頭，以表達對政府最近決定准許美國豬肉進口的憤怒。)

補充精要

(1) 示威遊行的用法還有：hold stage a demonstration, go on a march.

- Many workers have decided to hold a demonstration in protest over wage cuts.

(許多工人決定發起示威遊行來抗議減薪。)

(2) take to V-ing 開始從事；養成做某事的習慣

- Sharon has taken to practicing cooking because she wants to prepare a meal for her father's birthday. (Sharon 開始練習做飯，因為她想為爸爸的生日準備一頓大餐。)

4. come to a standstill 停頓 to completely stop; to make no more progress

- When the electricity went off, the whole office came to a standstill because no one could work on their computers. (停電時，整間辦公室停頓下來，因為沒有人能用電腦工作。)

☀ 要點解說

go off 中止

☑ 補充精要

(1) bring to a standstill/halt 使停止

- A strike brought production to a standstill today. (今天的一場罷工使產品生產停止。)

(2) be at a standstill/halt 停滯不前

- The peace talks between the two countries are at a standstill for the time being. (那兩國之間的和談暫時停了下來。)

5. take care of

(1) 照顧 to keep a person, animal, or thing safe or healthy

- Henry takes care of his little sister when his parents are busy at work.

(當父母忙於工作時，Henry 照顧妹妹。)

(2) 負責；處理 to have responsibility for or control over something, such as a job, or someone

- As sales manager, Ms. Jones takes care of the promotion and marketing of her company's new products. (身為業務經理，Jones 女士負責公司新產品的宣傳和行銷。)

☑ 補充精要

take care 當心；保重

- Take care not to wake the sleeping baby. (當心別把熟睡的嬰兒給吵醒了。)
- Take care! I'll see you next semester! (保重！我們下學期再見！)

6. take (...) steps 採取措施 to act in such a way as to achieve a desired goal

- Although Brent took steps to lose weight, he never seemed to lose very much.

(雖然 Brent 採取措施去減肥，但似乎沒減多少。)

☀ 要點解說

take steps/measures/action to VR 採取措施去做某事

補充精要

take steps 邁步

- Victor became crippled after the accident. Therefore, he needs to rest every time he takes a couple of steps.

(Victor 在那場意外事故後跛腳了。因此，他每走幾步就需要休息一下。)

7. **in this regard** 在這方面 relating to a point that was previously made

- Miranda is able to keep secrets, so in this regard she is a good listener.

(Miranda 能保密，所以就這方面來說她是一位很好的聆聽者。)

補充精要

in/with regard to... 關於……

- I have nothing to say in regard to that proposal. (關於那項提案，我沒什麼要說的。)



Part D 句型分析

Sentence Pattern

If it were not for/If it had not been for/But for/Without + N..., S....

句型分析

1. 此句型表示「若沒有／若非……」，屬「假設語氣」的用法，分為「與現在事實相反」和「與過去事實相反」兩種情況。

(1) 與現在事實相反：

{ If it were not for
 { But for + N, S + would/could/might + VR....
 { Without

- If it were not for my parents' support, I wouldn't be able to stand here.
(若沒有我父母的支持，我就無法站在這裡。)
- Without the GPS, we wouldn't be able to go wherever we want so easily.
(若沒有衛星導航系統，我們就無法如此輕易到任何想去的地方。)

(2) 與過去事實相反：

{ If it had not been for
 { But for + N, S + would/could/might + have + p.p....
 { Without

- But for your timely rescue, we wouldn't have escaped from the fire.
(若沒有你的即時援救，我們就無法逃出火場。)

- If it had not been for my teacher's advice, I would have made the wrong decision.

(若沒有我老師的忠告，我就會做出錯誤的決定。)

2. 此句型常用來表達慶幸或感嘆之意。

- Without the generous donations, many more kids and families would go hungry.
(表慶幸) (若沒有那些慷慨的捐款，更多小孩和家庭就會餓著。)
- If it hadn't been for the terrible storm, I would have made it to the airport on time.
(表感嘆) (若沒有那可怕的暴風雨，我就會準時到達機場。)

Examples

1. If it had not been for this protest, public opinion would not have changed and support for gender equality would not have grown.
2. But for Iceland's marvelous efforts in this regard, the rest of the world would not have such a wonderful role model to follow.

補充用法

為了簡化句子，可省略假設語氣的連接詞 if，但此從屬子句中的主詞和動詞須倒裝，形成以下句型：

(1) 與現在事實相反：Were it not for + N, S + would/could/might + VR....

- If it were not for people who care about the environment, pollution in this city would be much worse.

→ Were it not for people who care about the environment, pollution in this city would be much worse. (若沒有那些關心環境的人士，這城市的污染會更糟糕。)

(2) 與過去事實相反：Had it not been for + N, S + would/could/might + have + p.p.....

- If it had not been for my mother's encouragement, I couldn't have found my true interests.

→ Had it not been for my mother's encouragement, I couldn't have found my true interests.

(若沒有母親的鼓勵，我就無法發現自己真正的興趣。)

Language in Use

(,) when/where....

句型分析

此句型在介紹關係副詞 when 和 where 引導的關係子句。關係子句有限定及非限定用法：

- (1) 限定用法：用來修飾或界定表時間或地方的先行詞，when/where 前方不需加逗號(,)。
- (2) 非限定用法：當先行詞具有「唯一」或「特定」意義時，關係子句是用來補充或附加說明先行詞，故 when/where 前面要加逗點(,)。

- If it had not been for my teacher's advice, I would have made the wrong decision.

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1. If it had not been for this protest, public opinion would not have changed and support for gender equality would not have grown.
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→ Had it not been for my mother's encouragement, I couldn't have found my true interests.
(若沒有母親的鼓勵，我就無法發現自己真正的興趣。)

Language in Use (,) when/where....

🚲 句型分析

此句型在介紹關係副詞 when 和 where 引導的關係子句。關係子句有限定及非限定用法：

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- The day when my mother died was one of the most tragic days of my life.
(我母親去世那一天是我一生中最悲慘的日子之一。)
- My grandpa was born in 1932, when most countries in the world were suffering from an economic depression. (我祖父生於1932年，那時世界上大多數國家正苦於經濟衰退。)
- Costco is a wholesale store where one can buy groceries at a discounted price.
(Costco 是一間人們可以用折扣價買雜貨的批發店。)
- Yesterday, we visited the Forbidden City, where many ancient Chinese emperors used to live. (昨天，我們參觀了紫禁城，那是許多古代中國皇帝曾住過的地方。)
- The wedding business is booming in June, when lots of couples get married.
(婚禮產業在六月時生意興隆，那時有很多對情侶結婚。)
- The 1970s were the period when disco music gained great popularity in the United States.
(1970年代是迪斯科音樂在美國廣為流行的時期。)
- I know a restaurant where robots are used to wait on tables.
(我知道一間由機器人招呼客人的餐廳。)
- Tens of thousands of immigrants came to America, where they thought their dreams could come true. (數以萬計的移民來到美國，在那裡他們認為可以實現夢想。)

Examples

1. The path to equality began on October 24, 1975, when 90% of the female population participated in the "Women's Day Off" to protest against wage inequality and other gender-related social injustices.
2. Despite having achieved so much, the country continues to take bold steps to eliminate gender discrimination and become a fairer society where every person is treated equally.

補充用法

關係副詞 when 及 where 也可與「介系詞 + which」的用法通用。

- Summer is usually the time when people enjoy a variety of outdoor activities.
→ Summer is usually the time in which people enjoy a variety of outdoor activities.
(夏季通常是人們享受各式各樣戶外活動的時間。)
- I still remember my last birthday, when all my family and friends got together and had a lot of fun.
→ I still remember my last birthday, on which all my family and friends got together and had a lot of fun. (我依然記得我上次的生日，那天我的家人朋友聚在一起玩得很開心。)
- Sharon invited me to a party where participants were all dressed up like clowns.

→ Sharon invited me to a party at which participants were all dressed up like clowns.

(Sharon 邀請我去參加一個所有參加者都打扮得跟小丑一樣的派對。)

- Mike enjoys hiking up to the summit of Yangmingshan, where he can appreciate the beauty of Taipei.

→ Mike enjoys hiking up to the summit of Yangmingshan, on which he can appreciate the beauty of Taipei. (Mike 喜歡爬到陽明山山頂，在那裡他可以欣賞臺北的美景。)



Part E 課本單元參考答案

Reading Strategy

3; 4; 6; 7; 5; 2

Reading Comprehension

C

Reading Selection

Language Highlight

However (Paragraph 3); However (Paragraph 4)

Reading Strategy

¹The path to equality began on October 24, 1975, when 90% of the female population participated in the “Women’s Day Off” to protest against wage inequality and other gender-related social injustices.

²One year later, Iceland established the Gender Equality Council and passed the Gender Equality Act, banning gender discrimination in the workplace and in schools.

³Four years later, an even bigger triumph was achieved when Iceland elected the world’s first female president of a democratic country.

⁴In 2005, Iceland’s pay gap showed that women were, on average, still being paid only 64.15% of what men earned.

⁵In 2016, women in Iceland again finished work early, this time at 2:38 p.m.

⁶In 2018, it became the first country to legally demand that men and women be paid equally.

Note the Details

1. It was a campaign called “Women’s Day Off.” 90% of the female population attended it to protest against wage inequality and other gender-related social injustices.
2. It banned gender discrimination in the workplace and in schools.

3. They wanted to show the unfair gender pay gap in their country. Female workers were still underpaid.

Graphic Organizer

1. B

2. 

Comprehension Practice

1. D

2. B

3. C

4. B

Sentence Pattern

Practice A

2. were not for her headache, Vicky could go to Joanne's birthday party this evening
3. Andy's strong recommendation, we wouldn't be dining in this restaurant now
4. had not been for his carelessness, Peter could have answered all of the questions correctly
5. had not been for his parking violation, Steve's car wouldn't have been towed away
6. the company of her best friend, Ashley couldn't have made it through a period of great depression

Practice B

2. If it had not been for our strong desire to win, we wouldn't have survived the tough training.
3. But for Josh's three-point shot, our team would have lost.
4. Without great teamwork, we wouldn't be celebrating our first championship title now.
5. If it had not been for this competition, I wouldn't have noticed your potential.
6. But for their faith in me, I couldn't be who I am today.

Language in Use

Explore & Discover

2. Costco is a wholesale store where one can buy groceries at a discounted price.
Yesterday, we visited the Forbidden City, where many ancient Chinese emperors used to live.
3. The wedding business is booming in June, when lots of couples get married.
The 1970s were the period when disco music gained great popularity in the United States.
4. I know a restaurant where robots are used to wait on tables.
Tens of thousands of immigrants came to America, where they thought their dreams could come true.

Apply & Practice

此活動為開放式作答，故不提供參考答案。

Listening Strategy

Vocabulary Preview

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B

Listen for the Gist

A

Listen for Details

1. Boston Marathon
2. 1967
3. racing official
4. politics
5. Olympic Games

聽力腳本

Dear listeners, thank you for tuning in. Our topic today is “Kathrine Switzer: The First Woman to Run the Boston Marathon.” You may or may not have heard the name “Kathrine Switzer,” but you will soon hear about how her determination contributed greatly to gender equality.

Let’s first go back to the year 1967, before the “Boston Incident.” That was when gender discrimination was typical—women were not allowed to compete and were thought to be incapable of running 42 kilometers.

Kathrine Switzer was a 20-year-old university student who disagreed. She signed up for the Boston Marathon using the name “K.V. Switzer.” She didn’t hide her gender. Of course, things didn’t go smoothly. She was stopped by a racing official. She was extremely frightened, but she kept going and finished the marathon.

Due to the intense media coverage Switzer received, women were soon accepted as competitors. Switzer later became a speaker and writer and helped to promote women’s right to participate in races. She was also recognized as a major force behind the addition of the women’s marathon to the Olympic Games in 1984.

親愛的聽眾，謝謝您的收聽。我們今天的主题是「凱瑟琳·斯威策：首位參加波士頓馬拉松比賽的女士」。您可能未曾聽過「凱瑟琳·斯威策」的名字，但您很快就會聽說她的決心如何對性別平等做出了巨大貢獻。

讓我們首先回到 1967 年的「波士頓事件」之前。那是性別歧視的典型時期，不允許婦女參加比賽，而且女性也被認為無法跑完 42 公里。

凱瑟琳·斯威策 (Kathrine Switzer) 是一位 20 歲的大學生，她不同意婦女不能參加比賽。她以「K.V. Switzer」報名了波士頓馬拉松比賽，而她沒有隱藏自己的性別。當然，事情進展並不順利。她被競賽官員攔住了。她其實非常害怕，但是她繼續前進並完成了馬拉松比賽。

由於 Switzer 受到媒體的廣泛報導，婦女很快地被接受成為了參賽者。斯威策後來成為演講者和作家，並幫助促進了婦女參加比賽的權利。她還被公認為是一位主要的推動者，推動在 1984 年增加了女子馬拉松競賽項目。



Part F 習作參考答案

I. 文意字彙與詞類變化

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. population | 2. Additionally | 3. anniversary | 4. chaos | 5. eliminate |
| 6. majority | 7. domestic | 8. paralyzed | 9. marveled | 10. democratic |
| 11. revolution | 12. discriminated | | | |

II. 文法選擇

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. A | 4. B | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

III. 綜合測驗

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. A | 4. D | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

IV. 句型練習

1. But for/Without the final exams, I could watch the World Cup final match tonight.
2. But for/Without the secretary's warning, the boss might/would have made a silly mistake this morning.
3. Susan can help you next week, when she will be free.
4. This morning I got on a bus, where I happened to meet an old friend.

V. 引導式翻譯

1. take; care; of
2. come; to; a; standstill
3. take; steps

VI. 閱讀測驗

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. D |
|------|------|------|



Part G 自我評量



基礎題

I. 文意字彙與詞類變化

- _____ 1. It is quite difficult to determine the g_____r of certain kinds of fish.
- _____ 2. The company assured me of a good position and a high monthly s_____y.
- _____ 3. My wife and I took a vacation to Hawaii to celebrate our tenth wedding
a_____y in May.
- _____ 4. Because of the bad economy, it is very t_____h for people to find a job
these days.
- _____ 5. David gave me a wonderful birthday gift. A_____y, he threw a surprise
party for me.
- _____ 6. According to the United Nations, the global p_____n is predicted to
reach approximately 10.9 billion by 2100.
- _____ 7. The m_____y of teenagers are supportive of the non-uniform policy;
only a few hold different opinions about it.
- _____ 8. The theater was in c_____s after the fire alarm went off, with people
screaming and scrambling for the exit.
- _____ 9. Every family member should share d_____c chores like cleaning,
cooking, washing clothes, and other housework.
- _____ 10. The blackout last night p_____ed many parts of the city. Dozens of
residents got stuck in elevators, and some were injured.
- _____ 11. A true _____ (democratic) is a government of the people, by the people,
and for the people.
- _____ 12. As Ann looked at the great painting, she _____ (marvelous) at the skill
of the painter.
- _____ 13. The middle-aged applicant claimed that he was _____ (discrimination)
against on the basis of his age.
- _____ 14. The organizer of the _____ (protest) gave a very emotional speech,
raising his voice and gesturing to show his anger.

_____ 15. The digital and technological _____ (revolutionary) has made a great impact on humankind's production patterns and lifestyles.

II. 文法選擇

- () 1. _____ Leo's help, they might not have finished the sales report on time.
(A) Except for (B) Without (C) Even if (D) In spite of
- () 2. I will stay here until this Friday, _____ I will have to go back to work.
(A) where (B) which (C) that (D) when
- () 3. It is rather difficult to live in the big city _____ food prices soaring.
(A) with (B) from (C) for (D) on
- () 4. Some read for knowledge, _____ others read for fun.
(A) so (B) since (C) while (D) unless
- () 5. The project _____ under the cooperation of two big advertising companies.
(A) is developing (B) is being developed
(C) has developed (D) was developing

III. 綜合測驗

Iceland is a paradise with stunning natural scenery. Furthermore, this small northern European nation is known 1. having the world's most gender-balanced society. Iceland's 2. journey toward gender equality began on October 24, 1975. On that day, almost all the country's working women went on strike to protest 3. men being paid more than them. Consequently, the country 4. Businesses lost half their staff, and Icelandic men were forced to 5. their children all day without the help of their wives! 6. this protest, certain positive steps would likely not have been made. Just one year later, Iceland passed the Gender Equality Act, 7. gender discrimination was made illegal in workplaces and schools. However, much work was still required for gender inequality to be completely 8. Women in Iceland held protests twice more in 2005 and 2016, 9. the nation was once again reminded that women were still receiving lower wages than men. Finally, in 2018, the government passed a law legally demanding that men and women 10. equally. These positive steps that Iceland has taken over the past few decades provide other nations with a great model to follow.

- () 1. (A) by (B) to (C) for (D) as
- () 2. (A) virtual (B) classical (C) presidential (D) revolutionary
- () 3. (A) from (B) against (C) with (D) to

- () 4. (A) came to a standstill (B) fell into the wrong hands
(C) brought back (D) kept a record
- () 5. (A) come across (B) take care of (C) drown out (D) make way for
- () 6. (A) Instead of (B) In addition to (C) Without (D) Aside from
- () 7. (A) in which (B) what (C) which (D) that
- () 8. (A) violated (B) retraced (C) monitored (D) eliminated
- () 9. (A) which (B) when (C) where (D) how
- () 10. (A) are paid (B) have paid (C) be paid (D) have to be paid

IV. 引導式翻譯

1. 根據法律，私校在這方面有權做它們想做的事。

According to the law, private schools have the freedom to do what they want _____.

2. 我將休假一周到巴黎旅行。我等不及親自去看艾菲爾鐵塔。

I will _____ a week _____ for a trip to Paris. I can't wait to see the Eiffel Tower in person.

3. 此後，這個國家的許多人，甚至通常保持沉默的那些人，開始走上街頭。

Since then, many people in the country, even those who are usually a quiet lot, have _____.

4. Wendy 負擔很重，因她必須照顧生病的母親並在晚上工作。

Wendy bears a tremendous burden because she has to _____ her sick mother and work at night.

5. 政府必須採取措施去紓解因極端天氣而逐漸惡化的糧食短缺問題。

The government has to _____ to relieve the food shortage problem, which is getting worse as a result of extreme weather.

進階題

I. 文意字彙

- () 1. To avoid _____, the law requires companies not to base hiring decisions on sex or race.
(A) manipulation (B) personality (C) analysis (D) discrimination

- () 2. A lot of workers gathered in front of the factory to _____ against the unfair pay system.
(A) protest (B) commute (C) amuse (D) violate
- () 3. This hotel has a swimming pool for guests. _____, there are two tennis courts available.
(A) Consequently (B) Additionally (C) Enormously (D) Practically
- () 4. Mr. Brown is very _____ with his children. He requires them to meet his every expectation.
(A) virtual (B) classical (C) strict (D) particular
- () 5. The invention of the Internet was totally _____. It changed the way people interact, shop, and do business.
(A) presidential (B) glorious (C) efficient (D) revolutionary
- () 6. Nowadays people have to get professional _____ before they can qualify for specific jobs that require advanced skills.
(A) accounts (B) schemes (C) certificates (D) enterprises
- () 7. Thousands of people flooded into the city to take part in the demonstration; as a result, the city's transportation system was almost _____.
(A) monitored (B) paralyzed (C) browsed (D) handled
- () 8. This little girl has a _____ gift for languages. She had mastered five different languages when she was only five.
(A) marvelous (B) flawless (C) massive (D) swift
- () 9. Studies show that requiring children to do household _____, such as taking out the trash or doing the dishes, helps them grow into responsible adults.
(A) elections (B) networks (C) chores (D) participants
- () 10. If student enrollment continues to drop, some programs at the university may be _____ to reduce the operation costs. (103 學測)
(A) relieved (B) eliminated (C) projected (D) accounted

II. 綜合測驗

In recent decades, many countries have worked hard to achieve gender equality. 1. such efforts, women would likely still be treated as inferior* to men. However, clearly, there remain many areas of society 2. gender inequality still exists. This might be because governments are not considering all the areas 3. improvement is required. For example, a

man and a woman should definitely be paid the same 4. for doing the same job. However, equal wages alone are not enough; 5., achieving full gender equality would be simpler. The following list presents four areas where governments must 6. to fulfill gender equality in society.

1. Equal pay for men and women: Governments should demand that men and women doing the same jobs 7. equal wages.
2. Each professional discipline is gender-balanced: Women should compose fifty percent of the workforce in any given discipline.
3. Promotion of equal share in 8. chores: Men and women should be equally responsible for household work, such as 9. children.
4. Being a mother does not hinder a woman's career development: Motherhood should affect women's careers only to the same degree that fatherhood affects men's.

Of course, there are other areas to consider in an effort 10. gender equality. This list is meant only to demonstrate* why reaching full gender equality is such a complex process.

註* : inferior 低等的 ; demonstrate 顯示

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| () 1. (A) In case of | (B) Regardless of | (C) But for | (D) Besides |
| () 2. (A) which | (B) where | (C) that | (D) when |
| () 3. (A) for which | (B) that | (C) what | (D) which |
| () 4. (A) leak | (B) network | (C) account | (D) salary |
| () 5. (A) otherwise | (B) therefore | (C) however | (D) in other words |
| () 6. (A) look out for | (B) think twice | (C) take steps | (D) make up |
| () 7. (A) pay | (B) be paid | (C) are paid | (D) have been paid |
| () 8. (A) amusing | (B) massive | (C) particular | (D) domestic |
| () 9. (A) taking in | (B) taking care of | (C) drowning out | (D) signing in |
| () 10. (A) achieved | (B) achieving | (C) to achieve | (D) for achieving |

III. 文意選填 (請忽略大小寫)

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| (A) domestic | (B) for example | (C) gender | (D) in addition | (E) participate in |
| (F) majority | (G) first of all | (H) taking care of | (I) tough | (J) discriminated |

One situation where stereotyping* occurs all too often is during job interviews. Let's look at some examples of this problem with regard to 1.

2., questions related to pregnancy may arise. Women are sometimes 3. against during the hiring process, especially when they are pregnant. An employer may, for example,

be concerned that a female applicant's new baby may create a conflict between her 4. and professional duties. 5., women are sometimes asked whether they intend to have children in the future. This is because some more traditional employers may consider 6. children to be a woman's responsibility.

Another problem in interviews is questions related to stereotypes. 7., an interviewer may ask women such questions as these:

- "Do you ever get emotional at work?"
- "Do you think you're strong enough to deal with 8. situations at work?"

The problem with talking about such topics during interviews is that the 9. of them are unrelated to the applicant's professional capabilities and put women at a disadvantage with respect to getting hired. The next time you 10. an interview, watch out for such inappropriate* questions. If any come up, you may want to think twice about what kind of organization you'd be working for.

註 * : stereotype (形成) 刻板印象 ; inappropriate 不恰當的

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

IV. 篇章結構

- (A) Instead of considering the success of the bus boycott a victory, King knew that there was still a long way to go to achieve true racial equality.
- (B) This ending of racial separation in public schools was a historic decision.
- (C) These events demonstrate that the issue of racism has been brought to the fore*.
- (D) A campaign followed, led by a young man named Martin Luther King, Jr., which encouraged African Americans not to use Montgomery's public buses.

The story of racial inequality in the United States is a long and complex one. Today, we focus on a brief part of that history: several events in the mid-twentieth century that were significant moments in improving the rights of African Americans.

First, in 1954, the Supreme Court of the United States* ruled that continuing to keep white and African-American students in separate schools was a violation of the U.S. Constitution*. 1. However, it gave rise to strong resistance in the South, where African Americans were still considered inferior by many whites.

The following year, in 1955, a woman named Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat in the whites-only area on a public bus in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, after being asked to do so by the driver. She was arrested for her refusal. 2. Because African Americans composed more than half of the bus company's regular customers, this campaign had a severe economic impact on the company. In November 1956, the Supreme Court once again reached a decision

in support of the rights of African Americans, deciding that racially assigned seating on public transport was also wrong according to the Constitution.

3. Therefore, he continued to campaign for racial equality over the next few years, and in August 1963, he delivered his famous “I Have a Dream” speech. This speech is believed to have contributed to the eventual signing of the Civil Rights Act in July 1964, the most important act in support of African-American rights in the twentieth century.

4. However, unfortunately, racial inequality remains a problem in the United States—and indeed, in many other countries—even today, and further efforts are required from all humans to put an end to it once and for all.

註* : fore 公眾的關注 ; Supreme Court of the United States 美國最高法院 ;

constitution 憲法

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

V. 閱讀測驗

In the world's journey toward gender equality, the concept of gender mainstreaming could be vital in ensuring a successful outcome. So, what exactly is gender mainstreaming? Put simply, it is an approach to public policy development where the effects of new policies on people of all genders are considered. The concept of gender mainstreaming was initially proposed in Kenya in 1985 at the Third World Conference on Women.

To describe the concept of gender mainstreaming in more detail, during the development of any new public policy, law, or legislation, the policymakers in question must consider the possible effectiveness and consequences of the new policy with respect to achieving gender equality.

Therefore, the needs and concerns of not only women but also men and people of other genders are integrated into* the design of the policy. There are two main approaches to gender mainstreaming, the institutional* approach and the discursive* approach, which are described as follows:

- Institutional approach: Examines how individual organizations implement* policies regarding gender equality.
- Discursive approach: Analyzes how language related to gender is reproduced in political contexts.

If implemented effectively, gender mainstreaming could be an important tool to achieve gender equality at all levels of society. However, because gender equality is a complex issue, how best to put this concept into practice remains the subject of much debate and disagreement.

註* : integrate A into B 將 A 加入 B ; institutional 機構的 ; discursive 論證的 ;
implement 實施

- () 1. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) To describe what gender mainstreaming is and how it is done.
(B) To inform readers of how difficult it is to achieve gender equality.
(C) To advertise gender mainstreaming as a necessity that people should have.
(D) To tell the story of how an important gender mainstreaming event happened.
- () 2. Which of the following is true about gender mainstreaming according to the passage?
- (A) It was first talked about in the US in 1985.
(B) It is a strategy for private policy development.
(C) It is of little importance to promoting gender equality.
(D) It deals with making policies which consider gender equality.
- () 3. Which of the following is **NOT** discussed in the third paragraph?
- (A) The differences between the approaches.
(B) How best to implement gender mainstreaming.
(C) The main approaches to gender mainstreaming.
(D) What should be integrated into the design of new policies.
- () 4. What is the author's attitude toward gender mainstreaming?
- (A) Positive. (B) Doubtful. (C) Sympathetic. (D) Disapproving.

VI. 混合題

Iceland is a fascinating destination for any traveler, with a large number of low-cost flight options. Volcanoes, glaciers, the wind, and the sea (as well as the northern lights) together create a landscape that is like nowhere else on Earth. On your trip to Iceland, please take note of the following.

Dos ✓

- Be prepared for changeable weather.
- Check road conditions before setting out each day.
- Enjoy waterfalls and lava fields.
- Look out for the northern lights (from September to mid-April).
- Be careful of sheep while driving.
- Relax at geothermally heated swimming pools and hot springs.
- Take a walk on the beach, where you can expect to see seals.

Don'ts ✗

- Stop on the road or drive above the speed limit.
- Risk your life for a photo.
- Get too close to cliff edges or walk on the ice at any glacier lagoon.
- Litter or feed horses.
- Take rocks or pebbles as souvenirs.
- Schedule too much into one day.

- () 1. What is the purpose of the passage?
- (A) To tell people what to do and not to do while in Iceland.
 - (B) To explain why so many people travel to Iceland.
 - (C) To encourage more people to take a trip to Iceland.
 - (D) To introduce some of Iceland's famous tourist attractions.
- () 2. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- (A) One can stop or take a photo on the road.
 - (B) One can expect to see waterfalls and lava fields.
 - (C) One can see the northern lights at any time of year.
 - (D) One is allowed to take rocks home and feed horses.
3. What are the features that make Iceland an attractive destination for any traveler?
- _____
- _____

VII. 整句式翻譯

1. 要不是醫生的勸告，Kevin 就不會戒菸。(But for + N, S + would + have + p.p.....)
- _____
2. 今天早上我去公園，在那裡看到有些人在慢跑，有些人在跳舞。(, where...)
- _____
3. 老師要求我們應該多注意上課正在教的東西。(be + being + p.p.....)
- _____