



To Kill a Mockingbird

《梅岡城故事》



Part A 課文與解析



❶ “Remember it’s a **sin** to kill a mockingbird,” Atticus said, believing that
罪；罪過 [sin]
 mockingbirds were harmless and did nothing but **sing their hearts out** for people to
盡情歌唱 [ˈsɪŋ ðeɪr ˈharts aʊt]
 enjoy.

「記住，殺一隻反舌鳥是一種罪過，」Atticus 說，相信反舌鳥是無害的，牠們只會盡情歡唱讓人們享受。

❶ “Remember it’s a **sin** to kill a mockingbird,” Atticus said, believing that mockingbirds were harmless and did nothing but sing their hearts out for people to enjoy.

(1) believing... 是由 and he believed... 簡化而成的分詞構句。

(2) do nothing but + VR 除了……什麼也沒做

- I had a boring summer vacation; I did nothing but surf the Internet to collect information for my history project.

(我的暑假很無趣；我除了為了歷史報告上網蒐集資料外什麼也沒做。)



❷ In the town of **Maycomb, Alabama**, in the 1930s, there lived a little girl, Scout
梅岡城 [ˈmekom] 阿拉巴馬 [ˌæləˈbæmə]
 Finch, her older brother, Jem, and their **widowed** father, Atticus. ❷ Their father, a well-
守寡的；喪偶的 [ˈwɪdod]
 respected lawyer in the community, taught them to be **empathetic** and just.
有同感的；表示同情的 [ɛmpəˈθetɪk]

1930 年代，在阿拉巴馬的梅岡城住著一位小女孩，Scout Finch，她哥哥 Jem，和她喪偶的父親 Atticus。他們的父親是一位在社區裡受人尊敬的律師，他教導他們要有同情心和正義感。

❶ In the town of Maycomb, Alabama, in the 1930s, there lived a little girl, Scout Finch, her older brother, Jem, and their widowed father, Atticus.

(1) in the 1930s = from 1930 to 1939 1930 年代

(2) there lived... 曾住過……

• It is said that there once lived a beast in the castle. (據說，城堡裡曾住了一隻野獸。)

❷ Their father, a well-respected lawyer in the community, taught them to be empathetic and just.

well-respected 為 adv-p.p. 複合形容詞，修飾 lawyer，類似的用法有：well-known (知名的)、above-mentioned (上述的)、well-educated (受良好教育的)、hard-earned (辛苦賺來的)、newly-built (新建的) 等。



❶ When Scout was in second grade, Atticus was **appointed** to defend Tom Robinson, 任命；委任 [ə'pɔɪntɪd]

a black man accused of sexually **assaulting** Mayella Ewell. ❷ Mayella Ewell came from 猛烈攻擊；侵犯 [ə'sɔltɪŋ]

Maycomb's poorest white family, and her father was a widowed **drunkard** who wasted 酒鬼 ['drʌŋkəd]

all his money on **alcohol** instead of food for his hungry children. All the other people in 酒 ['ælkə,hɒl]

Maycomb **despised** the Ewells. ❸ Even so, when people found out that Atticus was the 鄙視；蔑視 [dɪ'spaɪzd]

man assigned to serve as the defense lawyer in this sexual assault case, they were on the Ewells' side. The Finches faced **criticism** from the community and even their 批評；責備 ['krɪtɪsɪzəm]

own relatives. ❹ People called Atticus a “**nigger-lover**,” which angered Jem and Scout. 黑鬼（對黑人極度冒犯的稱呼）['nɪgə]

❺ Atticus **comforted** them, telling them a lawyer should **stand up for** the rights of 安慰；撫慰 ['kʌmfə'tɪd] 支持；維護

people regardless of their skin color, and he **encouraged** them to **hold their heads up** 支持；鼓勵 [ɪn'kʊrɪdʒd] 昂首挺胸；抬頭起來

and keep their fists down.

當 Scout 二年級的時候，Atticus 被委任替一位被指控性侵 Mayella Ewell 的黑人 Tom Robinson 辯護。Mayella Ewell 出身於梅岡城最窮困的白人家庭，而她父親是一位喪偶的酒鬼，他把所有的錢都浪費在酒而不是買食物給飢餓的孩子。所有梅岡城的其他人都看不起 Ewell 一家人。即便如此，當人們發現 Atticus 被指定擔任這樁性侵案件的辯護律師時，他們都站在 Ewell 這家人這邊。Finch 一家人面對來自社區，甚至於來自親戚的

批評。人們稱 Atticus 為「黑鬼愛好者」，這讓 Jem 和 Scout 很生氣。Atticus 安慰他們，告訴他們律師應該要不論膚色而維護人們的權利。而且他鼓勵他們要抬頭挺胸，放下拳頭。

❶ When Scout was in second grade, Atticus was appointed to defend Tom Robinson, a black man accused of sexually assaulting Mayella Ewell.

(1) in...grade 在……年級（數字要用序數）

(2) accused... 是由 who/that was accused... 簡化而成的分詞片語。更多說明請見句型分析。

- Alisa asked the boy to release the dog which was chained to the post.

= Alisa asked the boy to release the dog chained to the post.

（Alisa 要那男孩把被栓綁在柱子上的那隻狗給放了。）

❷ Mayella Ewell came from Maycomb's poorest white family, and her father was a widowed drunkard who wasted all his money on alcohol instead of food for his hungry children.

(1) who 引導形容詞子句，修飾 a widowed drunkard。

(2) waste sth. on + N/V-ing 浪費某物在……

- Don't waste your time on trivial things; concentrate on the things that are important.

（不要把時間浪費在瑣事上；專注於重要的事情上。）

(3) instead of + N/V-ing 而非；代替 [同] rather than + N/VR

- This new kind of motorcycle is powered by electricity instead of gasoline. Therefore, it does less damage to the environment.

（這種新款機車以電而不是油為動力。因此，它對自然環境造成較少的傷害。）

❸ Even so, when people found out that Atticus was the man assigned to serve as the defense lawyer in this sexual assault case, they were on the Ewells' side.

(1) so 用來代替上述之事（All the...the Ewells）。

(2) find out 找出；查明

- The scientists will go on investigating until they find out the cause of the deadly disease.（科學家們會繼續調查，直到他們查明那致命疾病的成因為止。）

(3) assigned... 是由 who/that was assigned... 簡化而成的分詞片語。

(4) serve as 擔任；當作……用 [同] act as, work as, function as

- At first, Nick's living room served as his studio. Two years later, he bought a big office downtown.

（起初，Nick 的客廳當作是工作室。兩年後，他在市區買了一間大的辦公室。）

(5) be on one's side 支持某人；站在某人一邊

- Please remember this—I'm always on your side.

(請你牢記這一點，我會永遠站在你這邊。)

4 People called Atticus a “nigger-lover,” which angered Jem and Scout.

(1) call/name A + B 稱呼 A 為 B

- Steve called his puppy Lucky. (Steve 叫他的小狗 Lucky。)

(2) lover 前面可接不同的名詞，表示「某事物的愛好者」，像是 animal/nature-lover (動物／大自然愛好者)。

(3) 當關代 **which** 指的是前列的句子時，**which** 前須置逗號，且不能用 **that** 代替。

- During the big earthquake, many buildings collapsed, which left a lot of people homeless. (許多建築物在大地震時倒塌，而這使得許多人無家可歸。)

5 Atticus comforted them, telling them a lawyer should stand up for the rights of people regardless of their skin color, and he encouraged them to hold their heads up and keep their fists down.

regardless of + N/the fact that S + V 儘管；無論 [同] despite, in spite of

- Everyone should be treated equally regardless of gender or race.
(不管性別或種族，每個人都應被平等對待。)
- I ate two bowls of ice cream regardless of the fact that I was on a diet.
(儘管我在節食，我還是吃了兩碗冰淇淋。)



On the day of the trial, the **courthouse** was packed, and Jem and Scout secretly slipped in to watch. ■ The Ewells' story was that Mayella had asked Tom to **come over** to fix something. ■ While there, Tom beat and sexually assaulted Mayella until Mr. Ewell came home, **scaring** Tom **off**. However, Tom's **version** of the story was that Mayella **came on to** him and kissed him, and he pushed her away. At just that moment, Mr. Ewell arrived home and **flew into a rage**. ■ Mr. Ewell yelled at Mayella, and he ran away out of fear.

在審判那天，法院大樓擠滿了人，Jem 和 Scout 偷偷溜進去觀看。Ewell 一家人的

說法是 Mayella 要 Tom 過去修理東西。在那裡時，Tom 毆打並性侵 Mayella 直到 Ewell 先生回到家，把 Tom 給嚇跑。然而，Tom 的說法是 Mayella 勾引他、吻他，然後他把她給推開。就在那時候，Ewell 先生回到家，勃然大怒。他對 Mayella 大吼，而 Tom 因為害怕而逃走了。

❶ The Ewells' story was that Mayella had asked Tom to come over to fix something.

(1) **that** 引導名詞子句，當主詞 **the Ewells' story** 的補語。

- My advice is that you should quit smoking and exercise regularly.

(我的建議就是你要戒菸和規律運動。)

(2) **had p.p.** 為過去完成式，表示在過去某時之前就已經完成的動作或有過的經驗。

- The control tower lost contact with the pilot; no one knew what had happened to the plane. (塔臺與機師失去聯絡；沒有人知道那架飛機發生了什麼事。)

❷ While there, Tom beat and sexually assaulted Mayella until Mr. Ewell came home, scaring Tom off.

(1) While there = While he was there。

(2) **scaring...** 為 **and he scared...** 簡化而成的分詞構句。

❸ Mr. Ewell yelled at Mayella, and he ran away out of fear.

(1) yell at sb. 對某人吼叫

- Sorry, I shouldn't have lost my temper and yelled at you just now.

(抱歉，我剛剛不該發脾氣，對你吼叫的。)

(2) out of 出於

- The young lady opened the box out of curiosity.

(那名年輕女子因為好奇而打開盒子。)



❶ After hearing both sides' **testimonies**, the **sheriff** of Maycomb pointed out that
證詞 ['testə'moniz] 警長 ['ʃerɪf]

Mayella's bruises were on the right side of her face. ❷ Upon hearing this, the audience

in the **courtroom** realized that her injuries must have been caused by somebody left-

法庭 ['kɔ:t,rum]

handed. ❸ They also noticed that Tom's left arm had been injured in an accident, which

meant he must have been innocent of giving Mayella her bruises. ❹ Meanwhile, Atticus

asked Mr. Ewell to write his name. ⁵To the audience's surprise, he **instinctively** used ^{直覺地 [ɪn'stɪŋktɪvli]} his left hand. ⁶Therefore, the injuries could only have been done by Mr. Ewell himself, and the Ewells must have been lying to protect Mayella's reputation.

在聽了雙方的證詞後，梅岡城的警長指出 Mayella 的右臉有瘀傷。一聽到這個，法庭裡的觀眾就知道她的傷一定是一位左撇子弄的。他們也注意到 Tom 的左手臂已經在意外中受傷，這意味著他是無罪的，他是不可能在 Mayella 臉上留下瘀傷的。在這時候，Atticus 要 Ewell 先生寫下他的名字。令觀眾驚訝的是，他本能地用他的左手。因此，這些傷只可能是 Ewell 先生造成的，而 Ewell 一家一定是說謊來捍衛 Mayella 的名聲。

1 After hearing both sides' testimonies, the sheriff of Maycomb pointed out that Mayella's bruises were on the right side of her face.

(1) After hearing... 是由 After the sheriff heard... 簡化而成的分詞構句，而此處保留 after 是為了讓句子意思更清楚。

(2) point out 指出

- It embarrassed Gina when you pointed out her mistakes in public.

(你公開指出 Gina 的錯誤讓她很尷尬。)

2 Upon hearing this, the audience in the courtroom realized that her injuries must have been caused by somebody left-handed.

(1) Upon/On + V-ing, S + V 一……就…… [同] As soon as/The moment S + V, S + V

- Upon hearing the news of her grandfather's death, Sophie burst out crying.

(Sophie 一聽到祖父的死訊就哭了出來。)

(2) S + must/may/might/could + VR/have + p.p..... 表對現在或過去事件可能性的推測。更多說明請見句型分析。

- Harry must have been in the room because I can still smell his cologne.

(Harry 一定在這房間裡待過，因為我還可以聞到他的古龍水味道。)

- That was a close call. Delia could have been hit by that car.

(真是好險。Delia 本來會被那輛車子撞到的。)

(3) 遇到 some/any/every/no + body/one/thing 的組合字時，形容詞要放在它們後面修飾。

(4) left-handed 為 adj-N-ed 複合形容詞，修飾 somebody，類似的用法有：

absent-minded (心不在焉的)、cold-blooded (冷血的)、kind-hearted (心地善良的)、narrow-minded (心胸狹窄的)、big-headed (自負的) 等。

3 They also noticed that Tom's left arm had been injured in an accident, which meant he must have been innocent of giving Mayella her bruises.

(1) , which 引導非限定形容詞子句，用來補充說明前述之事 (Tom's left arm...accident)。

(2) be innocent of 無罪的

- After a thorough investigation, the suspect was proved to be innocent of the robbery.
(經過徹底的調查後，那嫌疑犯被證明沒有犯那樁搶案。)

4 Meanwhile, Atticus asked Mr. Ewell to write his name.

meanwhile adv. 在那期間；同時 [同] in the meantime, at the same time

- I was looking for my sister in the house. Meanwhile, she was looking for me in the garage. (我在房子裡找妹妹。同時，她在車庫裡找我。)

5 To the audience's surprise, he instinctively used his left hand.

(1) to one's + surprise 令某人驚訝的是

- To my surprise, Debbie fell in love with me. (令我驚訝的是，Debbie 愛上了我。)

(2) 可在 to 前面加上 much 或在 one's 後面加上 great 來強調。

- Much to Bob's surprise/To Bob's great surprise, his girlfriend cooked a delicious meal for him on Valentine's Day.
(令 Bob 十分驚訝的是，他的女友在情人節為他煮了美味的一餐。)

6 Therefore, the injuries could only have been done by Mr. Ewell himself, and the Ewells must have been lying to protect Mayella's reputation.

(1) could only have been done 和 must have been lying 都是表示對過去事件可能性的推測。
更多說明請見句型分析。

(2) lie vi. 說謊 (lied - lied - lying)

- I can tell from Olivia's eyes that she is lying. (我從 Olivia 的眼神可以知道她在說謊。)

[比較] lie vi. 躺 (lay - lain - lying)

lay vt. 下(蛋)；放置 (laid - laid - laying)



■ Despite the strong evidence, Tom was found guilty by the all-white **jury** and sent to **prison**. ■ Feeling great **despair** for his future in a white-dominated legal system, Tom tried to escape from prison but was shot to death. Jem and Scout, who had watched the entire trial, had **had high hopes** that Tom would be found innocent. They were devastated

陪審團 [ˈdʒʊri]
監獄 [ˈprɪzn]
絕望 [dɪˈspɛr]
對……有信心

by the injustice of Tom's heartbreaking fate. ■ Atticus explained that most people make
明智的；合理的 ['sensəbl]

sensible and **moral** decisions in everyday life, but when race is involved, they tend to be
合乎道德的 ['mɔrəl]

swayed by the person's skin color, turning into someone **unrecognizable**.

說服；使相信；使動搖 [swed] 難以辨認的；無法識別的 [ʌn'rekəg,naɪzəbl]

儘管證據充足，Tom 還是被全是白人所組成的陪審團判定有罪，並被關了起來。在由白人所主宰的法律制度下對於未來感到絕望，Tom 試圖逃獄，但卻被射殺。看了整個審判的 Jem 和 Scout 都相信 Tom 會被判定是無罪的。他們對 Tom 那令人心碎的命運的不公正感到極為震驚。Atticus 解釋說多數人在日常生活中會做出明智、合乎道德的決定。可是當涉及到種族時，他們易於因為那個人的膚色而有所動搖，變成難以辨認的人。

❶ Despite the strong evidence, Tom was found guilty by the all-white jury and sent to prison.

(1) despite + N 儘管 [同] in spite of, regardless of

- Gary is determined to fulfill his dream despite the difficulties.

(儘管困難重重，Gary 下定決心要實現他的夢想。)

(2) find + O + OC (adj.) 發現……處於……狀態

- Unfortunately, the man got lost in the mountains and was found dead a week later.

(不幸地，那男人在山區迷路，一周後被發現已經死亡。)

❷ Feeling great despair for his future in a white-dominated legal system, Tom tried to escape from prison but was shot to death.

(1) Feeling... 為 Because he felt... 簡化而成的分詞構句。

(2) escape from 從……逃脫

- Two people were crushed to death as they tried to escape from the burning building.

(有兩個人要從著火的建築物逃脫時被踩踏喪生。)

(3) ...to death ……至死

- When the movie theater caught fire, many people were nearly trampled to death in a rush for the exits. (當電影院著火時，許多人在匆忙往出口跑時差一點被踩死。)

❸ Atticus explained that most people make sensible and moral decisions in everyday life, but when race is involved, they tend to be swayed by the person's skin color, turning into someone unrecognizable.

(1) tend to + VR 易於；傾向於 [同] be apt/prone to + VR, have a tendency to + VR

- Sandy tends to devote herself to her children and seldom cares about her own happiness. (Sandy 傾向於為她的小孩付出，很少關心自己的幸福。)
- (2) turning... 為 and they turned... 簡化而成的分詞構句。
- (3) turn into 變成 同 change/convert/transform into
 - Grapes that are left to dry in the sun will slowly turn into raisins. (放在太陽下曝曬的葡萄會慢慢變成葡萄乾。)



Nevertheless, for Maycomb, a ^{微光 [ˈɡlɪmə]} **glimmer** of hope remained. ^{儘管如此；不過；然而 [ˌnɛvəðəˈles]} Atticus noted that the jury had spent a few hours **deliberating** the **verdict**, when usually a jury would require ^{深思熟慮 [dɪˈlɪbəˌreɪʃən]} ^{判決 [ˈvɜːdɪkt]} only a few minutes to find a black person guilty. ^{勝利；成功 [ˈvɪktəri]} ^{當然；確實 [ˈdɛfənɪtli]} This delay in the verdict meant that at least one member of the jury must have believed in Tom's innocence. ^{Therefore}, although the guilty verdict could not really be considered a **victory**, the delay **definitely** represented progress and positive change.

儘管如此，對梅岡城來說，仍有些微的希望。Atticus 注意到，陪審團已經花了好幾個小時慎重思考要如何判決，而通常陪審團只需要幾分鐘就判定黑人有罪。這項判決上的延遲意味著至少陪審團裡有人相信 Tom 是無辜的。因此，雖然這項有罪的判決不能被認為是真正的勝利，延遲確實代表進步和正面的改變。

- 1 Atticus noted that the jury had spent a few hours deliberating the verdict, when usually a jury would require only a few minutes to find a black person guilty.**

spend + time + on + sth./V-ing 花時間在某事物上／做……

- I like to spend time on my hobbies whenever I get the chance. (我只要有機會，就會花時間去做我喜歡的事。)

- 2 This delay in the verdict meant that at least one member of the jury must have believed in Tom's innocence.**

(1) at least 至少

- People over the age of 60 should have a full medical checkup at least once a year. (60 歲以上的人每年至少要做一次完善的健檢。)

(2) believe in 對……有信心

- Don't give up and believe in yourself! (不要放棄，要對你自己有信心！)

- ③ Therefore, although the guilty verdict could not really be considered a victory, the delay definitely represented progress and positive change.

consider...(to be)... 認為……是…… 同 regard/view/see/think of...as...

- Some people consider dogs (to be) the most loyal friends that humans can have.

(有些人把狗當作是人所擁有的最忠實的朋友。)



Part B 字彙分析

1. sin

[sɪn]

n. [C] 罪；罪過 an action considered bad or evil, especially when it goes against a religious principle

- It is considered a sin to steal, lie, or hurt someone.

(偷竊、說謊或傷害他人都被認為是一種罪過。)

補充精要

commit a sin 犯罪

- The man who had committed a sin wanted to ask for forgiveness.

(那位犯了罪的男子想要請求寬恕。)

2. widowed

[ˈwɪdɒd]

adj. 守寡的；喪偶的 used to describe a person whose spouse has died

- The widowed woman has lived alone for fifteen years since the death of her husband. (那個守寡的婦人自從先生過世後，獨自生活了十五年。)

widow

[ˈwɪdɒ]

n. [C] 寡婦；遺孀

- Jennifer became a widow when her husband was killed in the war.

(當先生死於戰爭時，Jennifer 成了寡婦。)

widower

[ˈwɪdɔə]

n. [C] 鰥夫

- The old man doesn't like to be called a widower, even though he has been one since his wife died.

(即使自從太太死後他就成為鰥夫，那老先生不喜歡被這樣稱呼。)

3. appoint

[əˈpɔɪnt]

vt. 任命；委任 to select a person to be responsible for certain jobs or positions

- The manager appointed Wendy as his assistant because she was a good worker. (那經理任命 Wendy 為他的助理，因為她是一個好員工。)

要點解說

appoint sb. (as) sth. 任命某人為某職位

📖 補充精要

appoint sb. to VR 任命某人做……

- Chloe was appointed to carry out the research project.

(Chloe 被任命執行這項研究企劃案。)

vt. 安排(時間、地點)

- The exact time and date for the trial hasn't been appointed yet, but it will likely be sometime in October.

(審判確切的時間和日期還沒有安排，不過可能會在十月某時。)

appointment
[əˈpɔɪntmənt]

n. [C] 預約；約定

- Charles has an appointment with his dentist at 3 p.m. next Tuesday.

(Charles 跟牙醫預約下周日下午 3 點。)

📖 補充精要

(1) make/keep/break an/one's appointment 預約／赴約／失約

(2) by appointment 預約

- The dentist has a lot of patients; you can see him only by appointment. (那牙醫的病人很多；你要看診只能預約。)

(3) appointed [əˈpɔɪntɪd] adj. 被指派的；約定的

- I rushed to the appointed meeting place, where I found my friends waiting for me. (我趕到約定的地方，發現朋友們在那裡等我。)

4. assault
[əˈsɔlt]

vt. 猛烈攻擊；侵犯 to harm someone, often seriously, by attacking him or her physically or verbally

- While walking home, Mr. Wu was assaulted by two men, who beat him and took his wallet.

(吳先生走路回家時遭到兩個男人攻擊，他們打他並拿走他的錢包。)

💡 要點解說

While walking home 是由 While he was walking home 簡化而成的分詞構句。

assault
[əˈsɔlt]

n. [U, C] 傷害罪；攻擊

- After getting into a fight in a bar late at night, both men were charged with assault. Fortunately, neither had been badly injured.

(經過深夜在酒吧的打鬥後，兩名男子都被以傷害罪起訴。所幸兩個人都沒有受重傷。)

💡 要點解說

(1) get into a fight 涉入打鬥

(2) be charged with (以某罪名)被起訴

- The assault on the old man left him with many injuries, so he was taken to a hospital immediately.

(那老先生被攻擊因而多處受傷，所以馬上被送到醫院。)

📖 補充精要

carry out an assault on... 攻擊……

- The angry mob carried out an assault on the police officers.
(憤怒的暴民攻擊警察。)

5. alcohol

[ˈælkəˌhɒl]

n. [U] 酒 a liquid such as beer or wine that can make people drunk

- After drinking a bit too much alcohol, Lori fell asleep on the sofa.
(在喝了太多酒後，Lori 在沙發上睡著了。)

📖 補充精要

(1) alcohol-free adj. 不含酒精的

(2) alcoholic [ˌælkəˈhɒlɪk] adj. 含酒精的

- We don't serve alcoholic beverages to people under 18.
(我們不供應酒類飲品給 18 歲以下的人。)

(3) alcoholic [ˌælkəˈhɒlɪk] n. [C] 酗酒者

- After losing his wife, Mr. Hanks was very depressed and became an alcoholic.
(在失去太太後，Hanks 先生很沮喪而成為酒鬼。)

6. despise

[dɪˈspaɪz]

vt. 鄙視；蔑視 to have no respect for someone or something

- After Vincent cheated on his girlfriend, she began to despise him.
(在 Vincent 對女友不忠後，她開始看不起他。)

💡 要點解說

cheat on sb. 對某人不忠

7. criticism

[ˈkrɪtɪˌsɪzəm]

n. [U, C] 批評；責備 comments that point out flaws in something, or negative comments about something or someone

- Criticism can be helpful if it is meant to help improve someone or a situation; otherwise, it is merely hurtful.
(如果批評是為了幫助某人或某個情境變得更好，那可能有所幫助。否則，它只會讓人傷心。)

💡 要點解說

be meant to 意在做……

- Julia's criticisms of her husband included complaints about his never helping with the housework.

(Julia 對先生的批評包括抱怨他從不幫忙做家事。)

📖 補充精要

open to criticism 願意接受批評

criticize

[ˈkrɪtə,saɪz]

vi. vt. 批評；責備

- It is easy to criticize, but it is better to help come up with a better solution. (批評很容易，可是幫忙想出一個較好的解決方法會更好。)

💡 要點解說

come up with 想出

- The boss criticized some of the workers for being late too often and threatened to fire them.

(老闆責備一些員工太常遲到，並威脅說要解雇他們。)

💡 要點解說

criticize sb./sth. for N/V-ing 為了……責備……

critical

[ˈkrɪtɪkəl]

adj. 批判性的

- Nancy is critical of Simon's behavior, saying that he always makes mistakes and causes problems.

(Nancy 批判 Simon 的行為，說他總是犯錯、製造問題。)

💡 要點解說

be critical of sb./sth. 批評……

critic

[ˈkrɪtɪk]

n. [C] 批評家；評論家

- As a professional movie critic, Janet watches and reviews hundreds of movies every year.

(身為一位專業的影評，Janet 每年觀賞和評論幾百部電影。)

📖 補充精要

music/film/literary/theater critic 音樂／電影／文學／戲劇評論家

8. comfort

[ˈkʌmfərt]

vt. 安慰；撫慰 to be helpful or say nice things to someone so that he or she feels better or less worried

- Bob tried to comfort his sister after her sick dog died by saying that at least it was no longer in pain. (在她生病的狗死後，Bob 透過說至少那隻狗不再有痛苦來試著安慰他妹妹。)

comfort

[ˈkʌmfərt]

n. [U] 安慰；撫慰

- Monica takes comfort in the fact that next week she will be on her holiday in Italy.

(Monica 從下周就會到義大利度假的事實中得到慰藉。)

💡 要點解說

take comfort in/from 從……得到慰藉

n. [U] 舒服；安逸

- Having enough money and being free from sickness are important for comfort; otherwise, it's difficult to be happy.

(有足夠的錢以及沒有疾病纏身對舒適來說很重要，否則很難快樂。)

💡 要點解說

be free from 沒有（令人不快之物）的

📖 補充精要

(1) comfort 也可以表示「給予安慰的人或物」。

- The cat is a great comfort to the lonely old man.
(這隻貓對這位孤獨的老先生是個莫大的慰藉。)

(2) comfortable [ˈkʌmfərtəbl] adj. 舒適的

- Please wait a moment while I change into something more comfortable. (請等一下，我換一件比較舒服的衣服。)

9. encourage

[ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ]

vt. 支持；鼓勵 to say or do something that makes a person feel more confident about doing something

- Patty's son is quite shy, so she often encourages him to try to talk to others. (Patty 的兒子很害羞，所以她常鼓勵他多跟別人說話。)

📖 補充精要

encourage 也可以表示「助長；促進」。

- Some people believe that violence on TV encourages crime.
(有些人認為電視暴力助長犯罪。)

encouragement
[ɪnˈkʊrɪdʒmənt]

n. [U] 鼓勵；鼓舞

- Thanks to his parents' encouragement, Phil became a successful musician. (因為父母的鼓勵，Phil 成為一位成功的音樂家。)

💡 要點解說

thanks to 由於

discourage
[dɪsˈkʊrɪdʒ]

vt. 阻攔；阻止；勸阻

- Benny's friends discouraged him from becoming an actor, saying it would be hard to earn money.

(Benny 的朋友們勸阻他不要當一位演員，說很難賺錢。)

💡 要點解說

discourage sb. from + V-ing 勸某人不要……

📖 補充精要

discourage 也可以表示「使沮喪；使心灰意冷」。

- Never let failure discourage you. (不要因為失敗就氣餒。)

10. version
[ˈvɜːʒən]

n. [C] (從不同角度的) 說法，描述 a statement of an event, problem, or situation, based on people's viewpoints

- Each of the drivers gave a different version of the accident to the police. (每位駕駛跟警方說車禍發生的情形都不一樣。)

n. [C] 版本

- The latest version of the iPhone has a better camera and more practical functions. (最新版的 iPhone 有較好的相機和更多實用的功能。)

📖 補充精要

version 也可以表示「版本；譯本」。

- If you can't understand the English novel, you could try a version in Chinese. (如果你看不懂這本英文小說，可以試看看它的中譯本。)

11. rage
[redʒ]

n. [C] 暴怒；狂怒 an uncontrollable, strong feeling of anger, often leading to violence

- Don't ask Dad for money now—he's in a rage about some message he got from work.

(不要在現在跟老爸要錢——他因為來自工作上的訊息而大發雷霆。)

💡 要點解說

be in a rage 大發雷霆

📖 補充精要

(1) shake with rage 氣得發抖

- Ted shook with rage when he found his bicycle had been stolen.
(Ted 發現他的腳踏車被偷時氣得發抖。)

(2) be (all) the rage 風靡一時

- This shade of blue is all the rage this year.
(這種色調的藍色今年很流行。)

rage
[redʒ]

vi. 發怒；怒斥

- Terry could hear the neighbors raging about how much they hated each other, even though there were walls between him and them.
(即使有牆隔開，Terry 可以聽到鄰居們正為了有多討厭彼此而大吵。)

📖 補充精要

rage 也可以表示「肆虐」。

- The fire raged for fifteen minutes before the firefighters could get there.
(在消防隊員到達前，那場大火猛烈燃燒了十五分鐘。)

12. instinctively
[ɪnˈstɪŋktɪvli]

adv. 直覺地 in a way that is not thought about, planned in advance, or developed by training

- When the man tried to hit her, Karen instinctively raised her hands to defend herself.
(當那男子試圖打 Karen 時，她本能地舉起雙手來保護自己。)

instinctive
[ɪnˈstɪŋktɪv]

adj. 直覺的

- After many years of good training, a dog's obedience to its owner's commands becomes instinctive.
(經過多年的良好訓練，狗對主人命令的服從會變成直覺。)

instinct
[ˈɪnstɪŋkt]

n. [U, C] 直覺

- Some people believe that it's best to make decisions based on instinct, while others prefer to think things through. (有些人認為最好根據直覺來做決定，而有些人比較喜歡在仔細考慮後做決定。)

💡 要點解說

think sth. through 認真考慮某事

- While it's always good to research and think about decisions, sometimes you just have to trust your instincts.

（研究、思考決定固然好，只是有時候你必須相信直覺。）

n. [U, C] 本能；天性

- It's amazing how many animals can do complex things simply by instinct. （有許多動物只憑著本能就能做複雜的事，真讓人驚訝。）

💡 要點解說

by instinct 根據本能

- Human beings, among all animals, have a uniquely strong instinct for language. （在所有動物中，人類特別有語言的天分。）

💡 要點解說

have an instinct for 有……的天分

13. jury
[ˈdʒʊri]

n. [C] 陪審團 a group of people who hear the facts of a crime and decide whether a person is guilty or innocent

- The jury listened to the arguments from both sides and concluded that the accused woman was innocent.

（陪審團傾聽雙方的辯論，並做出被控告的女子無罪的結論。）

📖 補充精要

(1) jury box 陪審團席

(2) sit on a jury 成為陪審團一員

- In the past, black people couldn't sit on juries.

（在過去，黑人不能成為陪審團成員。）

14. prison
[ˈprɪzn]

n. [U, C] 監獄 a place where people who have committed crimes are held as a form of punishment

- The man was sent to prison for ten years for beating a poor old lady almost to death.

（那名男子因為差一點把一名可憐的老婦人給打死而被關十年。）

💡 要點解說

be sent to prison = go to prison 入獄

- There has been so much crime that the country's prisons are too crowded and more need to be built.

(犯罪過於猖獗以致於這個國家的監獄太滿，需要建造更多的監獄。)

補充精要

- (1) be released from prison 出獄

- After fifteen years, Harry was released from prison.

(十五年後，Harry 出獄了。)

- (2) escape from (a) prison 越獄

- Afraid of being put to death, the man decided to escape from prison.

(因為怕被處死，那男子決定越獄。)

prisoner

[ˈprɪznə]

n. [C] 囚犯；犯人

- Some prisoners continue to say they are innocent even though a jury has convicted them of crimes.

(即使陪審團已經判決有罪，一些犯人還是繼續說自己是無辜的。)

要點解說

convict sb. of sth. (在法庭上) 宣判某人犯有某罪

補充精要

keep/hold sb. prisoner 監禁某人

- The robbers kept the bank clerk prisoner for six hours.

(搶匪們挾持這位銀行行員長達六小時。)

15. despair

[dɪˈspɛɪ]

n. [U] 絕望 a negative feeling that there is no hope left and nothing could be done to improve a situation

- Harry was in despair after he lost his job; he felt he would have no money and could not survive.

(Harry 丟了工作後很絕望；他覺得自己會沒錢，無法生存。)

要點解說

in despair 絕望的

補充精要

- (1) drive sb. to despair 使某人陷入絕境

- Repeated failures didn't drive Ellis to despair.

(一再的失敗並沒有讓 Ellis 陷入絕境中。)

(2) to the despair of sb. = to one's despair 令某人絕望的是

- To the despair of the employees, the boss announced that there would be no year-end bonus this year.

(令員工絕望的是，老闆宣布今年沒有年終獎金。)

(3) despair [dɪ'speɪ] vi. 絕望；失去希望

- Whatever happens, never despair of your past but look to your future. (無論發生什麼事，都不要對你的過去絕望，要向前看。)

16. sensible

[ˈsensəbəl]

adj. 明智的；合理的 based on good judgment rather than emotion; making sense; reasonable

- Maria is a sensible person who never does anything stupid or crazy.

(Maria 是位明智之人，從不做愚蠢或瘋狂的事。)

補充精要

be sensible of sth. 察覺到某事

- At that time, Gordon wasn't sensible of the dangers around him.

(當時，Gordon 沒有意識到周遭的危險。)

17. moral

[ˈmɒrəl]

adj. 合乎道德的 following the standards that most people consider right or good

- A moral person does not lie, cheat, or steal, even when doing so might benefit him or her in some way. (一個有道德的人不會說謊、欺騙或偷竊，即使這樣做對他或她在某方面可能會有好處。)

補充精要

(1) moral [ˈmɒrəl] n. [C] 道德教訓

- The moral of the fable is that haste makes waste.

(這篇寓言故事的道德教訓是：欲速則不達。)

(2) morals [ˈmɒrəlz] n. pl. 品行；道德

- A person with good morals can always tell right from wrong.

(一個有崇高道德的人總是能明辨是非。)

morality

[məˈræləti]

n. [U] 道德

- Religions often deal with morality and teach people to treat others fairly and respectfully. (宗教常論述道德，教導人們公平對待、尊重其他人。)

18. sway

[swe]

💡 要點解說

deal with 論述；關於；涉及

vt. 說服；使相信；使動搖 to persuade someone to believe in something or act in a particular way instead of another

- Advertisements usually attempt to sway people into buying a particular product or using a certain service.

(廣告經常試著說服人去買某一特定的產品或使用某一種服務。)

💡 要點解說

sway sb. into + V-ing 說服某人做……

vi. 搖擺；搖動

- In the heavy wind, the tree swayed back and forth, and leaves dropped to the ground. (在狂風中，那棵樹木前後搖晃，樹葉掉在地上。)

📖 補充精要

sway [swe] n. [U] 控制；影響

- The government of that country is under the sway of the military, who control all major decisions. (那個國家的政府受到軍方的控制，軍方左右所有重要的決定。)

19. nevertheless

[ˌnevəðəˈles]

adv. 儘管如此；不過；然而 in spite of what has just been mentioned or referred to

- Ray is hard-working and careful; nevertheless, he sometimes makes mistakes. (Ray 很勤勞、小心。儘管如此，他有時還是會犯錯。)

📖 補充精要

nevertheless = however = yet = still

20. victory

[ˈvɪktəri]

n. [U, C] 勝利；成功 an occasion when someone wins a competition, game, battle, etc.

- The new law increasing funding for schools is a victory for public education. (對國民教育來說，新法增加學校的經費是一項勝利。)
- In the very close game, the home team finally achieved victory over the visiting team by just one point.

(在那場很膠著的比賽中，主隊最後就以一分贏了客隊。)

💡 要點解說

victory over/against... 戰勝……

📖 補充精要

(1) a narrow/landslide/decisive victory 驚險的／壓倒性的／決定性的勝利

(2) victorious [vɪk'tɒrɪəs] *adj.* 勝利的；獲勝的

- The victorious team held the trophy high up in the air, while a deafening cheer rose from its fans.

（獲勝的隊伍高舉獎盃，而粉絲們間響起一陣震耳欲聾的歡呼聲。）

21. **definitely**
[ˈdefənɪtli]

adv. 當然；確實 *certainly; without any doubt*

- Mike said he would definitely be at the party on Saturday, which is great because he's the only other guest I really know. (Mike 說他周六一定會去那派對，真棒，因為他是我唯一真正認識的賓客。)

📖 補充精要

definitely = certainly = surely

definite
[ˈdefənɪt]

adj. 肯定的；確定的

- The boss said the meeting would be held on Tuesday, but the definite time would be announced later.

（老闆說會議將在周二舉行，可是確切的時間稍後才會公布。）

Part C 片語及慣用語

1. **stand up for** 支持；維護 to express support for or defend a person who is being criticized

- Carla stood up for her best friend by saying that she is an honest and wonderful person.

（Carla 透過稱她摯友為一位誠實和很好的人來維護她。）

📖 補充精要

(1) stand by 袖手旁觀；處於待命狀態；支持

- Several people were standing by when the car accident occurred. No one moved to help. (車禍發生時，好幾個人袖手旁觀。沒有人上前幫忙。)

- The troops have been ordered to stand by for a possible attack.

(軍隊奉命進入戒備狀態，以防可能發生的攻擊。)

- We'll stand by you no matter what happens. (無論發生什麼事，我們都會支持你。)

(2) stand up to 經得起

- Our products can stand up to temperatures of over 200 degrees Celsius.

(我們的產品能經得起超過攝氏 200 度的高溫。)

2. **hold one's head up** 昂首挺胸；抬頭起來 to remain proud and not to be embarrassed or ashamed of oneself or what one has done

- After Ron lost the race, his mother told him he should hold his head up because he had tried his best.

(在 Ron 賽跑輸了後，他媽媽跟他說他應該抬頭挺胸，因為他已經盡了全力。)

補充精要

keep one's head down 避免麻煩

- Behave yourself, and keep your head down. (要守規矩和避免麻煩。)

3. **come over** 過來 to visit a person by going to his or her home; to move closer to another location

- Eric asked his friend to come over to play a game with him yesterday.

(Eric 昨天要朋友過來跟他玩遊戲。)

補充精要

...come over sb. (某種感覺) 影響或刺激到某人

- When I entered the house, a strange feeling suddenly came over me.

(當我進入這房子時，我突然有種奇怪的感覺。)

4. **scare...off** 把……嚇跑 to cause someone or an animal to leave by frightening them

- In order to scare any burglars off, the store manager installed a high-tech security system with loud alarms. (為了要嚇跑竊賊，這位店經理安裝了有響亮警鈴的高科技保全系統。)

補充精要

scare...away 把……嚇跑

- George clapped his hands to scare the pigeons on the sidewalk away.

(George 拍手以嚇跑人行道上的鴿子。)

5. **fly into a rage** 勃然大怒 to quickly get very angry about something

- James shocked everyone by flying into a rage, shouting and throwing things around.

(James 大發雷霆、大叫和亂丟東西，驚嚇到大家。)

6. **have high hopes** 對……有信心 to believe strongly or expect that something will be good or successful

- Sherry has high hopes that she will win the singing contest because she has such a beautiful voice. (Sherry 相信自己會贏得歌唱比賽，因為她有如此優美的聲音。)

補充精要

(1) **beyond hope** 沒有希望

- The patient's condition was so serious that recovery was beyond hope.

(那病人的狀況如此嚴重，以致於沒有復原的希望。)

(2) **give up hope** 放棄希望

- Even though the boy had been missing for a week, the rescue team didn't give up hope. (雖然那男孩已經失蹤一周了，搜救隊沒有放棄希望。)

(3) **in the hope of + V-ing/that + S....** 懷著……的希望

- Robert is studying day and night in the hope of getting/that he can get into his dream college. (Robert 日夜苦讀，希望能進入他理想中的大學就讀。)



Part D 句型分析

Sentence Pattern S + **must/may/might/could** + **VR/have** + **p.p.....**

句型分析

1. 此句型是用情態助動詞推測某事件的可能性，此類情態助動詞有 must、may、might、could，依所推測事件的時間點，分為兩類：

(1) 推測「非過去」事件的可能性：S + must/may/might/could + VR....

- His last name is Lafayette. He may be French.

(他的姓氏是 Lafayette。他可能是法國人。)

(2) 推測「過去」事件的可能性：S + must/may/might/could + have + p.p.....

- That scientist doesn't have a degree in physics. He could have learned the subject by himself. (那位科學家沒有物理學的學位。他可能是自學的。)

2. 此句型中的情態助動詞，依照說話者的確定程度，由高而低依序是 must、may、might/could。

- Larry's sister is wearing a ring on her left ring finger. She must be married.

(Larry 的姊姊左手無名指戴著戒指。她一定結婚了。)

- Ben's boss doesn't tell him everything. He may not know about the plan.
(Ben 的老闆沒有告訴他所有的事。他可能不知道那計畫。)
- The couple were wandering the narrow alleys. They might/could have been lost.
(那對夫妻在窄巷裡徘徊。他們可能是迷路了。)

Examples

1. Mayella's injuries must have been caused by somebody left-handed.
2. Tom must have been innocent of giving Mayella her bruises.
3. The injuries could only have been done by Mr. Ewell himself.
4. The Ewells must have been lying to protect Mayella's reputation.
5. At least one member of the jury must have believed in Tom's innocence.

🚲 補充用法

1. can't/couldn't + have p.p. 表示「不可能已經、當時不可能」，若是基於目前的證據做的推論用 can't，而根據過去證據做的推論則用 couldn't。
 - Mike can't have taken your dictionary. He's absent from school today.
(Mike 不可能拿你的字典。他今天沒有到學校。)
2. must + be V-ing 表對現在正在進行的事情可能性的推測。
 - We don't have any assignments for summer vacation? You must be kidding!
(我們暑假沒有作業？你一定是在開玩笑！)

Language in Use N + V-ing/p.p.

🚲 句型分析

本句型介紹將形容詞子句簡化成分詞片語的用法。其步驟是先將關係代名詞省略，然後再把它後面主動語態的動詞改為 V-ing，被動語態的動詞則是將 be 動詞省略，留下 p.p. 即可。

1. The boy waving at us is my younger brother. (那個對我們揮手的男孩是我的弟弟。)
2. The police rescued the boy kidnapped from the supermarket last week.
(警方拯救了上周在超市被綁架的男孩。)
3. Did you see the new Marvel movie released last week? (你有看上周上映的新漫威電影嗎?)
4. Be careful about cars coming from both directions when you cross the street.
(你在過馬路時，要注意左右來車。)
5. When we were in France, we visited a castle built in the sixteenth century.
(我們在法國時，參觀一座十六世紀建的城堡。)

Examples

1. When Scout was in second grade, Atticus was appointed to defend Tom Robinson, a black man accused of sexually assaulting Mayella Ewell.
2. When people found out that Atticus was the man assigned to serve as the defense lawyer in this sexual assault case, they were on the Ewells' side.



Part E 課本單元參考答案

Reading Strategy

1. frequent
2. black
3. still
4. before
5. useful
6. black

Reading Comprehension

B

Reading Selection

Language Highlight

All the other people in Maycomb despised the Ewells.

Reading Strategy

此活動為開放式作答，故不提供參考答案。

Note the Details

1. They were harmless and did nothing but sing their hearts out for people to enjoy.
2. Mayella's injuries must have been caused by somebody left-handed, but Tom's left arm had been injured in an accident.
3. The delay in the verdict meant that at least one member of the jury must have believed in Tom's innocence.

Graphic Organizer

Characters	Setting	Plot	Conflict	Resolution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protagonist • antagonist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • time • place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • related events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • internal (self vs. self) • external (self vs. others) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ending
Atticus Finch: <u>(C)</u>		Event 1: <u>(F)</u>		
Tom Robinson: <u>(A)</u>	<u>(D)</u>	Event 2: <u>(H)</u>	<u>(G)</u>	<u>(I)</u>
Mayella Ewell: <u>(B)</u>		Event 3: <u>(E)</u>		

Comprehension Practice

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

Sentence Pattern**Practice A**

2. A thief must have broken into the house.
3. She must/may/might/could be waiting for her boyfriend; he must be late.
4. A big test must/may/might/could be around the corner.
5. Their grandparents must/may/might have passed away.
6. Something valuable must/may/might/could have been buried underground.

Practice B

2. must have been so surprised
3. could have created
4. could/might have been
5. might/could/may have been able to
6. must/may/might/could have built

Language in Use**Explore & Discover**

2. The police rescued the boy kidnapped from the supermarket last week.
3. Did you see the new Marvel movie released last week?
4. Be careful about cars coming from both directions when you cross the street.
5. When we were in France, we visited a castle built in the sixteenth century.

Apply & Practice

此活動為開放式作答，故不提供參考答案。

Listening Strategy**Vocabulary Preview**

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

Listen for the Gist

☒ Literature.

Listen for Details

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| 1. The 1 st Student:
Tom is the mockingbird. | • | • | “It would be ‘sort of like shootin’ a mockingbird’ to expose their rescuer.” |
| 2. The 2 nd Student:
Tom is the mockingbird. | • | • | Atticus says, “Shoot all the bluejays you want, if you can hit ‘em, but remember it’s a sin to kill a mockingbird.” |
| 3. The 3 rd Student:
Boo is the mockingbird. | • | • | A black man could feel sorry for a white woman. |

聽力腳本

Teacher: Who is the mockingbird in “To Kill a Mockingbird”?

The 1st Student: It’s Tom, of course! In the book, Atticus says, “Shoot all the bluejays you want, if you can hit ‘em, but remember it’s a sin to kill a mockingbird.” To him, a mockingbird is an innocent bird that has done nothing wrong and sings its heart out, much like Tom. Tom did nothing wrong all along. He was tricked by Mayella to “bust up a chifferobe,” but that was it.

The 2nd Student: I agree. The jury all knew Tom’s left hand was disabled from an accident with a cotton gin, yet nobody wanted to believe a black man’s word over a white woman’s, or ever think that a black man could feel sorry for a white woman.

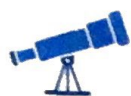
The 3rd Student: Really? I think it’s Boo. Scout even says at the end, “It would be ‘sort of like shootin’ a mockingbird’ to expose their rescuer.” Even though everybody knows Boo killed Mr. Ewell, he is still considered the most innocent of all in Maycomb—someone who should be protected just like the mockingbird is by her family.

老師：「梅崗城故事」中的反舌鳥是誰？

學生一：當然是 Tom！在書中，Atticus 說：「射殺所有你想要的藍鳥，如果你能擊中它們，但要記住殺死一隻反舌鳥是一種罪過。」對他來說，反舌鳥是無辜的鳥，沒有做錯任何事，歌頌自己的內心，就像 Tom 一樣。Tom 始終沒有做錯任何事情。Mayella 誘使他「搗毀了一個衣櫥」，但僅此而已。

學生二：我同意。陪審團都知道 Tom 的左手因軋棉機出事而致殘，但是相較於白人女性，沒人願意相信黑人的話，或者從來沒有想過黑人可能會同情白人女性。

學生三：真的嗎？我認為是 Boo。Scout 在最後甚至說：「揭穿救他們的人是誰就像是對反舌鳥『開槍一樣』。」即使每個人都知道 Boo 殺死了 Ewell 先生，他仍然被認為是梅岡城中無辜的人——應該像反舌鳥一樣受到家人的保護。



Part F 習作參考答案

I. 文意字彙與詞類變化

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. victory | 2. nevertheless | 3. despised | 4. versions | 5. prison |
| 6. comfort | 7. despair | 8. assaulted | 9. appointment | 10. instinct |
| 11. definite | 12. discourage | | | |

II. 文法選擇

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

III. 綜合測驗

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

IV. 句型練習

1. It must have rained last night
2. Tom might have won the singing contest
3. I didn't know the boy wearing a blue shirt to the celebration.
4. Wendy wants to buy the scarf made by the little girl.

V. 引導式翻譯

1. hold; head; up
2. stand; up; for
3. flew; into; rage

VI. 閱讀測驗

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



Part G 自我評量



基礎題

I. 文意字彙與詞類變化

- _____ 1. Doris tried to block the doorway; n_____, the cat escaped from the window.
- _____ 2. The heartbroken mother cried in d_____r when she saw the body of her son.

3. Fanny's friends always c_____t her whenever she feels sad or stressed.
4. Dean was afraid to walk alone at night. Alisa d_____ed him for being a coward.
5. I can't wait until the next issue of the magazine comes out; I will d_____y buy it on the first day.
6. If you have trouble understanding the instructions in English, you can read a v_____n in Chinese.
7. In spite of all the difficulties, Joseph's resolution to travel the Silk Road on foot has never been s_____yed.
8. The Greek warriors who had been hiding in the wooden horse a_____ted the city of Troy during the night, totally destroying it.
9. I think going by train would be a s_____e option since there will be heavy traffic on the highway over the weekend.
10. Linda was sentenced to three years in p_____n for theft. She was caught stealing a diamond necklace from her rich neighbor.
11. Don't just _____(criticism) me. If you have a better plan, please tell me.
12. Birds build nests by _____(instinctively). It is a natural ability, so they don't need to learn from other birds.
13. When I failed the exam, my teacher gave me some words of _____(encourage) that made me work harder.
14. If you want to see a dentist for a tooth problem, you'll have to make an _____(appoint) in advance.
15. It is crucial that children should be taught to tell right from wrong, so they can develop a sense of _____(moral) and become responsible citizens.

II. 文法選擇

- () 1. Kelly looks tired and sleepy; she _____ up late last night.
- (A) may stay (B) can have stayed
- (C) could stay (D) must have stayed

- () 2. The boy _____ in the mudslide was rushed to the hospital immediately.
 (A) to injure (B) injuring (C) injured (D) to be injured
- () 3. Jason canceled his dinner date with Mary, _____ disappointed her very much.
 (A) which (B) it (C) that (D) what
- () 4. Many studies have shown that regular exercise can _____ one young and healthy.
 (A) cause (B) keep (C) have (D) help
- () 5. This story is not original, but it is _____ on the whole. It's certainly worth reading.
 (A) good-written (B) writing-well (C) well-written (D) writing-good

III. 綜合測驗

In *To Kill a Mockingbird*, one of the main characters is Atticus Finch. He is a white lawyer 1. to defend an African-American man named Tom Robinson. Robinson has been 2. of attacking a white woman named Mayella Ewell. Atticus is harshly criticized by the local white community for serving 3. a black man's lawyer. This criticism angers Atticus's children, Jem and Scout. However, Atticus comforts them, 4. them that a lawyer must do his job. That is, he must 5. his clients, regardless of their skin color.

During the trial, much evidence suggesting that Tom 6. be innocent is presented. Furthermore, it seems clear that the person who actually 7. Mayella is her father. However, unfortunately, Tom Robinson is still 8. guilty and sent to prison.

While trying to escape from prison, Tom is tragically shot and killed. Jem and Scout are heartbroken when hearing the news. However, Atticus 9. for the future. He points out that the all-white 10. took longer than usual to reach their guilty decision. Atticus feels that this delay represents a minor step toward positive change.

- () 1. (A) appoints (B) appointing (C) appointed (D) to appoint
- () 2. (A) violated (B) accused (C) licensed (D) discriminated
- () 3. (A) as (B) for (C) to be (D) like
- () 4. (A) tells (B) to tell (C) told (D) telling
- () 5. (A) stand up for (B) watch out for (C) bring back (D) deal with
- () 6. (A) can't (B) shouldn't (C) must (D) would
- () 7. (A) monitored (B) assaulted (C) expanded (D) eliminated
- () 8. (A) left (B) made (C) kept (D) found

- () 9. (A) has high hopes (B) throws up (C) logs in (D) scares off
() 10. (A) nursery (B) tenant (C) jury (D) participant

IV. 引導式翻譯

1. 跟許多大學畢業生一樣，一開始我對自己有信心。

Like many college graduates, I _____ when I first started out.

2. 如果你的電腦設定正確，你就不需要我過來幫忙了。

If you had set up your computer correctly, you would not need me to _____ and help.

3. 當她弟弟因為把家裡弄得一團亂而被責怪時，Lisa 替他說話。

Lisa _____ her little brother when he was blamed for making a mess in the house.

4. 我知道你對於輸了賽跑很失望，不過你應該抬起頭來——你跑得很棒。

I know you're disappointed to have lost the race, but you should _____ —you ran an excellent race.

5. 我知道你不高興，可是像那樣勃然大怒是沒有用的。那只是個無心之過。

I know you're upset, but there's no point _____ like that. It was an honest mistake.

進階題

I. 文意字彙

- () 1. A person who likes to pick on others is _____ not easy to get along with.
(A) dramatically (B) additionally (C) definitely (D) swiftly
- () 2. Faulty engineering caused the bridge to _____ wildly when the wind was strong.
(A) concentrate (B) sway (C) protest (D) overflow
- () 3. My sister was in _____ when she found out she didn't get the scholarship.
(A) despair (B) extent (C) accuracy (D) personality
- () 4. Migrating birds fly to warmer areas in winter. They seem to travel there by _____.
(A) gender (B) conclusion (C) democracy (D) instinct

- () 5. Those who are fond of speaking ill of others behind their backs are usually _____.
 (A) rented (B) despised (C) invaded (D) measured
- () 6. Teachers pass on knowledge and _____ standards to help students become good people.
 (A) partial (B) narrow (C) thorough (D) moral
- () 7. With the _____ of her teachers and parents, Jane regained her confidence and made great progress.
 (A) encouragement (B) analysis (C) expansion (D) manipulation
- () 8. The woman _____ as the new ambassador to the UN has a lot of experience in international relations.
 (A) complained (B) licensed (C) appointed (D) paralyzed
- () 9. _____ is an important part of self-improvement because other people can point out mistakes and shortcomings that we can't see.
 (A) Criticism (B) Revolution (C) Population (D) Discrimination
- () 10. With the worsening of global economic conditions, it seems _____ to keep money in the bank rather than to invest in the stock market.
 (A) thoughtful (B) negative (C) sensible (D) optional

II. 綜合測驗

Many say that the “mockingbird” in the title of the book *To Kill a Mockingbird* refers to Tom Robinson. Tom Robinson is accused of having attacked a white woman who asked him to 1. to her house to fix something. However, as his trial progresses, it becomes increasingly clear that he 2. innocent. 3., we also learn that he is a kind and harmless man. In this manner, he is similar to a mockingbird, 4. is considered to be a harmless creature. As Miss Maudie states, “Mockingbirds don't do one thing but sing their hearts out for us. That's why it's a 5. to kill a mockingbird.” Atticus also tells Scout that killing a mockingbird is wrong. After 6. this, Scout is proud that her father is a very just man.

This information reveals one of the key themes 7. in the novel. The mockingbird serves 8. a metaphor* for people who are good and innocent but fall victim to the evil of others. Atticus decides to 9. Tom Robinson in court. Through this decision, he demonstrates that he represents 10. goodness. He recognizes that purity* and innocence must be protected in the face of prejudice and other such evils.

註 * : metaphor 隱喻 ; purity 純潔

- () 1. (A) sign in (B) take steps (C) come over (D) throw up
- () 2. (A) can't be (B) would be
(C) should have been (D) must have been
- () 3. (A) Meanwhile (B) However (C) After all (D) Without a doubt
- () 4. (A) who (B) which (C) where (D) when
- () 5. (A) sin (B) leak (C) chore (D) license
- () 6. (A) hears (B) heard (C) hearing (D) to hear
- () 7. (A) introduce (B) introduced (C) introducing (D) to introduce
- () 8. (A) like (B) to be (C) for (D) as
- () 9. (A) stand up for (B) scare off (C) bring back (D) be fed up with
- () 10. (A) classic (B) democratic (C) moral (D) optional

III. 文意選填

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| (A) moral | (B) rage | (C) first of all | (D) despair | (E) comfort |
| (F) definitely | (G) holds | (H) at least | (I) regardless of | (J) victory |

One of the themes of *To Kill a Mockingbird* is courage. Courage is shown by several characters in the novel. 1., there is Atticus, who chooses to defend Tom Robinson in court. He knows that this decision will 2. cause problems for his family. However, 3. the danger involved, he defends Tom anyway. He believes it to be the just and 4. thing to do.

Next, Miss Maudie refuses to allow her 5. to show after her house is burned down. Instead, she 6. her head up and shows courage. She says that 7. she may now get the large garden she has long dreamed of.

Finally, Mrs. Dubose is determined to achieve 8. over her addiction* to pain medicine. After Jem destroys Mrs. Dubose's flowers in a fit of 9., Atticus orders him to read to her. Atticus wants Jem to not only 10. the old lady but also witness how courage is not always displayed in an obvious manner. Sometimes, the greatest acts of courage are those that are invisible* to others.

註* : addiction 成癮 ; invisible 看不見的

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

IV. 篇章結構

- (A) When a protest turns violent, he is forced to find shelter underground.
- (B) This man attends an all-black-student college to which he has gained a scholarship.
- (C) The storyteller takes him to a bar, where the two of them are attacked by a group of patients from a nearby mental hospital.
- (D) There, he becomes involved with a group of revolutionaries fighting for the rights of black people known as the Brotherhood.

In Ralph Ellison's celebrated* 1952 novel, *Invisible Man*, the story is told by a nameless African-American man living in the southern United States. 1.

One day while at college, the storyteller is ordered to drive Mr. Norton, a rich white man who is visiting the college, around the campus. After the two of them visit the home of Jim Trueblood, a man who was previously accused of extreme mistreatment of his wife and daughter, Mr. Norton feels shaken and is in need of a drink. 2. This attack leads to the storyteller being kicked out of college. Nevertheless, Dr. Bledsoe, the president of the college, gives him five recommendation* letters and instructs him to deliver them to five specific employers. Dr. Bledsoe's purpose appears to help the storyteller find a job so that he may eventually return to the college. However, it is later revealed that Dr. Bledsoe has never had any intention of letting him go back to continue his education.

Later, the storyteller travels to New York City to deliver his letters. 3. As a public speaker for the Brotherhood, the storyteller becomes involved in a dangerous world where the truth about his identity as a black man is gradually revealed to him. It becomes apparent that as a black man, he is considered of little value by society, or rather, he is "invisible" in a white-controlled world. 4. He decides that, before returning to the outside world, he must write his story—the story told in the novel—so that people will know of his struggles and the struggles of all African-American people.

註* : celebrated 著名的 ; recommendation 推薦

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

V. 閱讀測驗

In recent years, *To Kill a Mockingbird* has been criticized for how it focuses primarily on its white characters. This criticism has led many educators in America to call for teachers to rethink how the novel should be taught.

Many are of the opinion that the focus of teaching this novel should be shifted away from its white characters. *To Kill a Mockingbird* is narrated by Scout Finch, a young white girl. As the story progresses, the reader is given a front-row seat to Scout's coming of age. Specifically, Scout gradually loses her innocence as she witnesses the trial and conviction of Tom Robinson, which introduces her to the idea of injustice in society. Unfortunately, what is overlooked* is that in modern America, because of widespread racism, many black children grow up fearing for their personal safety. Thus, they have no room for the type of childlike innocence we see in Scout.

Another controversial* issue is how Atticus is seen as the hero of the book. The main storyline in *To Kill a Mockingbird* is Tom Robinson's death due to the racist* justice system. However, as a character, Tom Robinson exists largely in the shadow of Scout and Atticus. Consequently, many modern critics argue that the story ignores Tom's humanity and, therefore, the humanity of all black people.

For these reasons, perhaps it is time for us to rethink how we should interpret and teach this novel to today's young people.

註* : overlook 忽視 ; controversial 有爭議的 ; racist 種族主義的

- () 1. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) To introduce the characters of *To Kill a Mockingbird*.
 - (B) To describe the difficulty of understanding *To Kill a Mockingbird*.
 - (C) To explain the reason why people should not read *To Kill a Mockingbird*.
 - (D) To ask readers to rethink how to teach *To Kill a Mockingbird* to young people.
- () 2. What do many people criticize about *To Kill a Mockingbird*?
- (A) Its plot is very boring.
 - (B) It isn't very true to life.
 - (C) Its focus is mainly on white people.
 - (D) There are many conflicts between its characters.
- () 3. What can be inferred in the third paragraph?
- (A) Atticus is a real hero.
 - (B) The novel is set in a fair justice system.
 - (C) Scout positively influences Tom Robinson.
 - (D) Tom Robinson is the victim of widespread racism.

- () 4. Which of the following is **NOT** true about *To Kill a Mockingbird*?
- (A) It is narrated by Tom Robinson.
- (B) It has received a lot of criticism recently.
- (C) It pays no attention to childlike innocence.
- (D) It highlights the injustice in American society.

VI. 混合題

Martin Luther King, Jr. was an African-American minister and activist who became the most visible spokesperson and leader in the civil rights movements from 1955 to 1968. He led non-violent protests, hoping that people around the world could be treated fairly regardless of racial or ethnic background. He is considered one of the greatest orators* of modern times, and his speeches still inspire many today.

- 1929—He was born in Atlanta, Georgia. Later, he went to Booker T. Washington High School, where he was so smart that he skipped two grades.
- 1944—He started his college education at Morehouse College. After getting his degree in sociology, King got a divinity degree from Crozer Theological Seminary and then got his doctoral degree in theology from Boston University.
- 1953—He married Coretta Scott, with whom he had four children.
- 1955—He led the Montgomery bus boycott, which started when Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man; the boycott lasted for over a year.
- 1962—He led a struggle against segregation* in Albany, Georgia.
- 1963—He helped organize the 1963 March on Washington, where he delivered his famous speech “I Have a Dream,” which resulted in the passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964.
- 1968—He was assassinated* while standing on the balcony of his hotel.

Interesting Facts About Martin Luther King, Jr.

- At the time in 1964, King was the youngest person to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
- Martin Luther King, Jr. Day is a national holiday.
- There are over 730 streets in the United States named after Martin Luther King, Jr.

- () 1. What is the purpose of the passage?
- (A) To show how a civil rights activist was raised.
 - (B) To explain the cause of some social movements.
 - (C) To talk about different kinds of social movements.
 - (D) To introduce a civil rights activist and his achievements.
- () 2. Which of the following is **NOT** true about Dr. King?
- (A) He delivered his famous speech "I Have a Dream" in 1963.
 - (B) He is, to this day, the youngest person ever to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
 - (C) He firmly believed changes had to be made without fighting or violating other people's rights.
 - (D) He was one of the most important leaders in the struggle for racial equality in the US in the 1950s and 1960s.
3. What was Dr. King's hope?
- _____
- _____

VI. 整句式翻譯

1. 我不相信 David 昨天只是大叫就嚇跑了一隻狼。他可能是在說謊。(might + have p.p.)
- _____
2. 在這間店裡，你可以找到各式各樣專門設計能讓你在炎熱的天氣覺得舒適的衣服。(N + p.p.)
- _____
3. 這名青少年被發現犯了謀殺罪，但是他極力否認。
- _____