



They're Back!

◀ Vocabulary / Idioms / Phrases ▶

1. **wild** [waɪld] *n.* sing. (the ~) 野生環境

wild [waɪld] *adj.* 野生的，未經馴化的

補充 ① go wild 非常興奮

① Tourists are able to see various animals in the **wild** when they visit national parks in Kenya. 遊客去肯亞國家公園時可以在野外看到各種不同的動物。

② This organization urges people around the world to protect **wild** animals since some of them have been dying out.

這個組織呼籲全世界的人要保護野生動物，因為有部分已經瀕臨絕種了。

① Teddy goes **wild** after knowing that his favorite rock band will have a concert in Taiwan. Teddy 在得知他最喜歡的搖滾樂團要來臺灣開演唱會後非常興奮。

2. **progress** [ˈprɒɡres] *n.* [U] 進步，進展

progress [prəˈɡres] *vi.* 進步

補充 相似字還有：① improve *vt.* 改善 ② enhance *vt.* 加強

① To make sure of making a **progress** every week, Jimmy has set a schedule for his language learning project.

為了確保每周都有進展，Jimmy 為他的語言學習計畫設定了一個時間表。

② “Mommy” was the first word my daughter learned, and now she has **progressed** to say a complete sentence.

「媽咪」是我女兒學的第一個字，而現在她已經進步到說出完整一句話了。

① Kevin's cooking skills have been **improving** after he started taking online courses.

自從開始修習線上課程後，Kevin 的烹飪技巧已有所改善。

② To **enhance** his English ability, Pete decides to take a solo trip to England.

為了加強英語能力，Pete 決定去英國來趟一個人的旅行。

3. **attempt** [ə`tempt] *vt.* 試圖，嘗試

attempt [ə`tempt] *n.* [C] 試圖，嘗試

說明 attempt to V 試圖做某事

① Jeremy **attempted** to reach his life goal before thirty.

Jeremy 試著在他三十歲之前達到他的人生目標。

② Karen keeps learning new jokes in an **attempt** to be a successful comedian.

Karen 一直在學習新的笑話，試圖成為一位成功的喜劇藝人。

4. **advance** [əd`væns] *n.* [C] 發展，進步

advance [əd`væns] *vi.* 發展，進步

advanced [əd`vænst] *adj.* 先進的

① The **advance** of technology has brought a significant progress in medical field.

科技的進步為醫療領域帶來顯著的進展。

② With the biotechnology **advancing**, farmers are able to increase annual agricultural productivity. 隨著生物科技發展，農夫們可以提高每年的農作物產量。

③ This company applied an **advanced** facial recognition system to monitor every person entering the building.

這間公司使用了一套先進的臉部辨識系統，來監控每位進入大樓的人。

5. **rate** [ret] *n.* [C] 率，比率；速度，速率

補充 ① **ratio** *n.* [C] 比值

② **proportion** *n.* [U] 成分比例

③ **percentage** *n.* [C] 百分比

① The crime **rate** of this city has been gradually decreasing because of the mayor's new policy. 這個城市的犯罪率因為市長的新政策已經慢慢地下降。

② The new sports car released by Aston Martin can move at the **rate** of 180 km/h.

這臺由奧斯頓·馬丁所推出的新跑車能夠以時速 180 公里的速度移動。

① According to the principal, the **ratio** of male and female students in our school is 3:2. 根據校長所說，我們學校學生的男女性別比率是 3:2。

② After knowing the **proportion** of sugar in one macaron, I made up my mind to stop eating sweets. 在得知一顆馬卡龍中醣類的比例後，我下定決心停止吃甜食。

③ The data showed that the **percentage** of online shoppers on Black Friday increases annually. 這份資料顯示，黑色購物節時網路購物人口的百分比逐年上升。

6. **furthermore** [ˈfɜːðə,mɔː] *adv.* 此外，再者

補充 ① 和 furthermore 同義的字詞還有 moreover、in addition、besides 等。須注意的是，副詞無法連接句子。

① This restaurant offers nice cuisine and perfect atmosphere. **Furthermore**, customers can enjoy live music there.

這間餐廳提供美食以及絕佳的氣氛。此外，客人也可以在那邊享受現場音樂。

① Ed was elected to be the best director in the Academy Award. **Moreover**, his film was chosen to be one of the most influential works of all time.

Ed 被選為奧斯卡最佳導演。除此之外，他的電影也被選為史上最具有影響力的作品之一。

7. **announce** [əˈnaʊns] *vt.* 宣布

announcement [əˈnaʊnsmənt] *n.* [C] 宣布

補充 相似字還有：① declare *vt.* 堅稱

① The government **announced** that convenience stores will not provide free plastic bags. 政府宣布便利商店將不提供免費塑膠袋。

① This actor **declared** that he did not cheat on his wife at the press.

這個演員在記者會上宣稱他沒有對他老婆不忠。

8. **capable** [ˈkeɪpəbəl] *adj.* 有能力的，能…的

說明 be capable of + V-ing/N = be able to + V 有能力做某事

① This company claims that they are **capable** of dealing with this crisis in stock market.

= This company claims that they are **able** to deal with this crisis in stock market.

這間公司聲稱他們有能力處理這次股票市場的危機。

9. **vanish** [ˈvæniʃ] *vi.* 絕跡，突然消失

- ① The robber just **vanished** after he took the old lady's purse and ran away.
 這個搶匪在拿了這位老婦人的皮包並跑走後，就突然消失了。

10. **preserve** [prɪˈzɜːv] *vt.* 保護；保存，維護

preservation [ˌpreɪzəˈveɪʃən] *n.* [U] 保存，維護

- ① If people keep ignoring the importance of **preserving** the historical sites, they might be easily destroyed.
 如果人們繼續忽視保護古蹟的重要性，它們可能會被輕易地破壞。
- ② To survive in the freezing cold weather, Eskimos use unique skills to **preserve** food. 為了在嚴寒天氣中生存，愛斯基摩人用獨特的方式保存食物。
- ③ Because of days of flames, the **preservation** of the Shuri Castle in Okinawa became extremely urgent. 因為連日的大火，沖繩首里城的維護工作變得極其迫切。

11. **battle** [ˈbætəl] *vt.* 與…奮鬥，與…搏鬥

battle [ˈbætəl] *n.* [C] 奮鬥，鬥爭

- ① Jamie's wife had been **battling** cancer for five years. Unfortunately, she passed away last year.
 Jamie 的老婆與癌症搏鬥了五年。很不幸地，她在去年過世了。
- ② The **battle** between these two companies has been last for decades because they both desire to be the leading brand in this industry.
 這兩間公司的爭鬥已經持續了幾十年了，因為他們兩家都渴望成為該業界的領導品牌。

12. **proceed** [prəˈsiːd] *vi.* 繼續進行

補充 ① proceed to V 接著做…

- ① Lawsuits between the community and the construction company are still **proceeding**. 這起社區和建設公司之間的訴訟還在進行當中。
- ① After washing dishes and sweeping the floor, Gina **proceeded** to do other housework. 在洗碗跟掃地板之後，Gina 接著做其他家事。

13. **die off** 相繼死去**補充** ① die of 死於… (實際的原因)

② die from 死於… (外在的理由)

① According to the news report, people in this town have been **dying off** because they breathed in polluted air for such a long time.

根據新聞報導，這個鎮上的人因為長期吸入受污染的廢氣而相繼死去。

① Due to genetic inheritance and the bad habit of smoking, Emily's uncle **died of** lung cancer last year.

因為基因遺傳以及抽菸的壞習慣，Emily 的叔叔去年死於肺癌。

② Lucy seldom talked about her parents because they had **died from** a plane crash when she was 10.

Lucy 很少談論她的雙親，因為他們在她十歲的時候死於墜機事故。

單字練習題

- Nowadays, horses are mostly kept by humans. It is hard to find one in the _____.
- Fast food chains had kept their prices the same for a long time and finally _____ the price raise because of inflation.
- In Greek mythology, the Trojan War is the _____ not only between humans but also between gods and goddesses.
- The ancient palace has been standing in the city over 500 years, but it still remains in a good state of _____.
- As soon as the icy snow flake touched the little girl's warm hand, it _____ and could be found in nowhere.
- With all the players obeying the discipline set by their coach, the team _____ rapidly, and the rank of the team soared from the bottom to the top.
- The coach has adopted a set of _____ training system based on the latest research, which has provided the players with a more effective way to improve.
- Both leaders of the two countries extend the olive branch and want to end the argument. The negotiation between them has _____ smoothly.

◀ Learn About Usage ▶

1 S + think/consider/find/etc. + it + adj. (+ for someone) + to V

不完全及物動詞延伸用法

- 說明**
- ① 這裡所介紹的是不完全及物動詞延伸用法。這個用法中，動詞後方加了受詞之後語意仍然不完整，必須再加上受詞補語 (OC)，對受詞補充說明。受詞補語為形容詞。
 - ② 當受詞為不定詞時，須使用虛受詞 it。
 - ③ 若要表達出行使動作 (即不定詞) 的主事者，則在不定詞前方加上 for sb。

例句 ① I don't **think the message necessary.** (**necessary** 為 OC。)

我不認為那則訊息很必要。

Paula **considered the dream ridiculous.** (**ridiculous** 為 OC。)

Paula 認為那個夢想很荒謬。

Oliver **found the movie funny.** (**funny** 為 OC。) Oliver 認為那部電影很有趣。

② I don't think **it necessary to send the message.** (**it** 為代替 **to send the message** 的虛受詞。) 我不認為傳送那則訊息很必要。

Paula considered **it ridiculous to realize the dream.** (**it** 為代替 **to realize** 的虛受詞。) Paula 認為要實現那個夢想很荒謬。

Oliver found **it funny to watch the movie.** (**it** 為代替 **to watch the movie** 的虛受詞。) Oliver 認為看那部電影很有趣。

③ I don't think **it necessary for my secretary to send the message.**

(**my secretary** 為 **send** 的主事者。) 我不認為我的秘書傳那則訊息是必要的。

Paula considered **it ridiculous for her brother to realize the dream.**

(**her brother** 為 **realize** 的主事者。) Paula 認為她哥哥要實現那個夢想很荒謬。

Oliver found **it funny for his family to watch the movie.** (**his family** 為 **watch** 的主事者。)

Oliver 認為給他的家人看那部電影會很有趣。

小試身手

Louis 不認為他可以獨自解決如此複雜的問題。

Louis didn't _____ such a complicated problem
by himself.

Pearson 發覺和她的員工有充分的溝通很重要。

2 S₁ + be + not . . . , nor + be + S₂ 不...，也不...

說明 ① 本句型學習用 **nor** 連接兩個否定句。nor 可以當連接詞，連接兩個子句，且 nor 後方的子句須倒裝，與前句重複的字詞可以省略。

② 本句型可以用 S₁ + aux. not + V₁ . . . , and + S₂ + aux./be not, either 或 S₁ + aux. not + V₁ . . . , (and +) neither + aux./be + S₂ 代換。neither 在正式用法中是 nor 的同義詞，亦可連接兩個子句。

例句 ① Paula is **not** a lazy girl, **nor** is Dona (a lazy girl).

Paula 不是個懶惰的女孩，Dona 也不是。

Spector does **not** know how to swim, **nor** does Rita (know how to swim).

Spector 不知道怎麼游泳，Rita 也不知道。

② Rachel **cannot** make it to the dinner party, **nor** can Pearson.

= Rachel **cannot** make it to the dinner party, **and** Pearson can't, **either**.

= Rachel **cannot** make it to the dinner party, (**and**) neither **can** Pearson.

Rachel 無法出席晚餐派對，Pearson 也不行。

小試身手

為了對其他病患及醫護人員表示尊重，訪客不能大聲講話，也不能大聲使用手機。

To show respect to other patients and the medical staff, visitors _____ talk aloud,
_____ can they use their phones at high volume.

這演講既不令人大開眼界 (informative)，也不有趣。

3 make + O + V → S + be made to + V 使役動詞的被動語態

- 說明** ① 在介紹被動語態之前，先了解使役動詞 **make** 的主動語態。用法為後方加上受詞，可用原形動詞當受詞補語，表達主詞「使受詞(某人或某事)做某動作」。
- ② 當主詞不明確或不需要表達時，可把句子改為被動語態，此時動詞須改為不定詞。

例句 ① The judge **made** the defendant **tell** the truth.

法官要被告說出真相。

The mother **made** the sick child **stay** in the bed.

這名母親要生病的小孩待在床上。

② The defendant **was made to tell** the truth (by the judge).

被告被(法官)要求說出真相。

The sick child **was made to stay** in the bed (by the mother).

這名生病的小孩被(母親)要求待在床上。

小試身手

為了要提升她的英文能力，Tina 被她父親要求每天讀英文。

To boost her English proficiency, Tina _____ every day by her father.

那女孩被要求要每天練一小時的鋼琴。

4 used to V 以前…

- 說明** ① 本句型用來表達「過去的習慣或常態」，但現在已不復如此。**used to** 後方接原形動詞。
- ② 因語意在表達過去，故形成疑問句或否定句時，都使用助動詞 **did**。

例句 ① I **used to jog** in the morning, but I don't do that now.

我以前會在早上慢跑，但我現在不這麼做了。

Harvey **used to listen** to music while he was working, but he doesn't do that anymore. Harvey 以前會在工作的時候聽音樂，但他現在不這麼做了。

② **I didn't use to jog** in the morning. 我以前不在早上慢跑。

Harvey didn't **use to listen** to music while he was working.

Harvey 以前不在工作的時候聽音樂。

Did you use to jog in the morning? 你以前在早上慢跑嗎？

Did Harvey use to listen to music while he was working?

Harvey 以前在工作的時候聽音樂嗎？

小試身手

我朋友過去住在花蓮。當她去年來臺北上大學時，他們全家就搬來臺北。

My friend _____ in Hualien. When she attended university in Taipei last year, she and her family moved to Taipei.

我鄰居過去常在清晨澆花。

5 whether S + V 是否…

說明 ① 本句型在學習 **whether** 引導名詞子句，可當作句子的主詞、受詞或主詞補語。

② **whether** 引導名詞子句表達「是否…」時可用 **if** 代換，但下列情況不能用 **if** 代換。

- (1) **whether** 後有 **or not** 的時候。
- (2) **whether** 名詞子句當主詞的時候。
- (3) **whether** 當主詞補語時。
- (4) **whether** 名詞子句前方有介系詞時。

例句 ① **Whether the goal is attainable** is not my boss's concern. (當主詞)

這個目標是否能夠達到並不是我老闆的考量。

The weather forecast precisely tells us **whether it rains**. (當受詞)

這個氣象預報精準地告訴我們是否會下雨。

The problem is **whether the manager will listen to our opinions**. (當主詞補語)

問題是經理是否會聽從我們的意見。

② The news report tells us **whether/if** the mayor will step down.

這則新聞告訴我們市長是否會辭職下臺。

I'm not sure whether/if the oil price will rise next week.

我不確定油價在下禮拜是否會上漲。

(1) No one knows **whether or not** the company will take action to conserve the environment. 沒有人知道這間公司是否會付諸行動去保護環境。

(2) **Whether** Kevin will show up depends on who will be in the meeting.

Kevin 是否會出席依照誰會出現在會議上而定。

(3) The question is **whether** you have time to go to the gym three times a week.

問題是你是否有時間每周去健身房三次。

(4) The researchers are talking about **whether** the experiment has any flaws.

研究人員正在討論這個實驗是否有任何瑕疵。

小試身手

既然我們還卡在車陣裡，我不知道我們是否能準時到達會議。

Since we are still stuck in the traffic jam, I don't know _____ we can make it to the meeting on time.

這食物是否有益我們的健康仍然是個未知數。

◀ Paragraph Writing ▶

範文

The dodo, *Raphus cucullatus*, is an extinct wild species of flightless bird whose habitat was in Mauritius, a tropical island in Africa. Although no one knows what the dodo exactly looked like, it is said that it had blue-gray feathers, a head with a long beak like a hook and two bright eyes, two small useless wings, two yellow legs, and a curly tail. Weighing up to 20 kilograms, it was one of food sources for Dutch sailors who landed on the island in 1598. However, the sailors were like poachers and did not attempt to preserve the dodo. The animals they brought to the island also ate eggs from the dodo's nests. That's why the dodo is extinct now.

With the advance of scientific progress, scientists are capable of bringing extinct species like the dodo back to life. Nevertheless, I do not agree with the idea for the following two reasons. First, we human beings cannot make sure whether the "revival"

species can adapt to the current environment. I think it hard for them to live again, for everything changes with time. Furthermore, natural selection is a process in which the fittest species survive. Bringing a species vanishing from Earth because of natural selection back to life is not accepted on moral grounds, nor is it carried out by human beings.

► 寫什麼？

根據主題思考寫作的概念，每段聚焦一個重點即可。本篇範文第一段敘說渡渡鳥的外型及滅絕原因。第二段作者表達自己對於渡渡鳥滅絕的看法。

► 如何寫？

1. A sentence contains a subject and a verb. (S + V)

2. Lexical Cohesion: Collocation

Lexical Cohesion 指相關的詞彙被用在文本中將前後的意思銜接起來。本課篇章概念主要介紹詞彙銜接中的搭配詞。搭配詞是指某些字詞在文本中一起出現的頻率很高，如常放在一起的「動詞 + 名詞」或「形容詞 + 名詞」等等。範文中的 extinct species 即是此例。

3. “It” as a Dummy Object

此為 it 作虛受詞的用法，真受詞為後面的 to V，句型為 S + think/consider/find + it + adj. (+ for someone) + to V 範文中 I think it hard for them to live again 的 it 表示 to live again，句意為「我認為牠們要再活過來是有困難的」。

4. S₁ + be + not . . . , nor + be + S₂

S₁ + aux. + not + V₁, nor + aux. + S₂ + V₂ . . . 此句型中的 nor 為對等連接詞，後面要倒裝，前後兩句都是否定。範文中 Bringing a species vanishing from Earth because of natural selection back to life is not accepted on moral grounds, nor is it carried out by human beings. 意思為「使因自然選擇而消失的物種復活在道德上不被接受，且也不應由人類來執行。」

➤ 完成段落後，要記得✓

- Check every sentence contains a subject and a verb.
- Check the tense(s).
- Check the spelling.

Your Turn

請以 Natural Selection 為題，寫下你的想法。

◇ What is the definition of “natural selection”?

◇ Write down some extinct species and underline the one you are going to illustrate your ideas.

◇ Please write down your two topic sentences for each paragraph.

Paragraph 1: _____

Paragraph 2: _____

〔Try it!〕

記得使用上面的想法來完成你 / 妳的寫作喔！文長至少 120 個單詞 (words)，文分兩段。

◀ Let's Try It! ▶

I. 單字 / 文法選擇 

- _____ 1. Due to improvements in technology, mobile phone companies have made much _____ in developing convenient functions of smartphones.
(A) promotion (B) pioneer (C) progress (D) preservation
- _____ 2. The police officer chased the thief along the dark street but soon lost track of him. It seemed like he _____ into thin air.
(A) suffered (B) marched (C) proceeded (D) vanished
- _____ 3. The famous oil painting “The Starry Night” by Vincent van Gogh has been _____ in Museum of Modern Art in New York City since 1941.
(A) forecast (B) preserved (C) handled (D) established
- _____ 4. Bubble tea is a kind of popular beverage among both residents and visitors in Taiwan. _____, it has become well-known around the world due to its delicious flavor.
(A) Furthermore (B) Nevertheless (C) Unfortunately (D) Therefore
- _____ 5. The technological _____ have led the smartphones today to become an irreplaceable necessity with many convenient functions.
(A) structures (B) attempts (C) advances (D) forecasts
- _____ 6. Bees have _____ in great numbers. 40 percent of honeybee colonies have disappeared in only a year, according to a new study.
(A) died off (B) crowded out (C) brought back (D) torn apart
- _____ 7. Dad considers it necessary _____ in time for dinner so as to bond with the family.
(A) getting home (B) to get home (C) that gets home (D) gets home

- _____ 8. The poor secretary was made _____ all the difficult and unusual requests that the picky boss put in.
(A) accomplish (B) accomplished (C) accomplishing (D) to accomplish
- _____ 9. "Whether Tom is late _____ not a problem for proceeding with our meeting today," said the manager angrily.
(A) do (B) × (C) is (D) does
- _____ 10. Ray _____ on his smartphone in class, but now he really concentrates on what teachers say because he dreams to enroll in his ideal university.
(A) is used to playing (B) is used to play
(C) used to playing (D) used to play
- _____ 11. After Nancy lost her child and husband, her delighted laughter could not be heard, _____.
(A) and could her warm smile not be seen
(B) nor could her warm smile be seen
(C) nor her warm smile could be seen
(D) her warm smile could not be seen either
- _____ 12. The roof of the old house is made _____ before the super typhoon comes.
(A) fix (B) to fix (C) fixed (D) to be fixed

II. 看圖單字 / 文法句型練習



13. A: Have you noticed the new streetlights?
B: I've heard the city government built these lights in order to lower the crime _____.
A: Good for them! The street used to be dark and scary. I didn't dare to walk on the street alone at night.



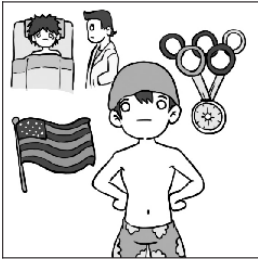
14. A: Why are you so sad?
B: Look at the news! Leopard cats are killed by cars because the highway cuts through their natural _____.
A: What's worse, the number of leopard cats is less than 500 in Taiwan. How can we do to protect them?
B: Maybe we can share this information to people around us.



15. In this movie, those invaders _____ to get out of the tomb which is a huge maze with many complicated traps.



16. After having a quarrel, the father and the son made an _____ to resolve their conflict by repairing their damaged motorcycle together.



17.A: I am really inspired by this American swimmer.

B: What's special about him?

A: Even though he was diagnosed with cancer one week before the game, he still competed.

B: Did he win the game?

A: He did win the gold medal. What's more, after the game, he bravely underwent surgery and _____ the cancer.

III. 單字 / 片語 / (文法) 句型造句題

18. proceed:

例 Despite short of money, the broadcasting company still insisted in proceeding the TV program in which many celebrities were invited.

→ _____

19. announcement:

例 The government made an announcement recommending that people avoid traveling to the places with the virus outbreak.

→ _____

20. **furthermore:**

例 Crying can sometimes benefit our health because the tears wash away the bad substances from our bodies. Furthermore, the chemicals in tears can release both physical and mental pain.

→ _____

21. **capable:**

例 To be a successful salesperson, you have to be capable of realizing what your customers really need.

→ _____

22. **make + O + V → S + be made to + V:**

例 The dying elderly lady who lived on the remote mountainside was made to wait for two hours before the ambulance came.

→ _____

23. **whether S + V:**

例 The cruel king never cared about whether his people in the kingdom could keep themselves from hunger.

→ _____

24. **S + think/consider/find + it + adj. (+ for someone) + to V:**

例 Realizing that all the connection to outside was cut, all the guests invited to the house on the island found it impossible to escape from the island in the fierce storm.

→ _____

25. **S₁ + be + not . . . , nor + be + S₂:**

例 I totally believe Grace is innocent since she is definitely not a person who may tell a lie, nor is her family.

→ _____