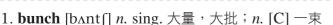


Choose Love





W Vocabulary / Idioms / Phrases



|說明| a bunch of flowers/bananas/keys 一束花 / 香蕉 / 鑰匙

補充 ① the best of the bunch 出類拔萃者

- 1) The groom brought a **bunch** of roses to the bride in front of the church. 在教堂前新郎帶了一束玫瑰花給新娘。
- **1** Among these kids, Tobby is the best of the **bunch** when it comes to natural talents. 這些小孩中,Tobby 的天賦是最好的。
- 2. **doubt** [daut] *vt*. 懷疑,不確定 doubt [daut] n. [C] 疑慮,懷疑 doubtful [`dautfəl] adj. 懷疑的, 有疑慮的

|**說明**| without (a) doubt 毫無疑問地 (= undoubtedly)

- ① Tony doubted whether his friend lied to him. Tony 懷疑他的朋友是否騙他。
- ② Without a **doubt**, parents tend to spare no effort to protect their children. 毫無疑問地,家長們往往不遺餘力保護他們的孩子。
- 3 The innocent boy has never been **doubtful** about what others tell him. 那位天真的男孩從未懷疑別人告訴他的事。
- 3. **meaningful** [`minɪŋfəl] *adj*. 有意義的;意味深長的

說明 a meaningful look 意味深長的一瞥

- ① What so-called "**meaningful**" might be defined differently from person to person. 何謂「有意義的」,人人皆可能有不同的定義。
- ② Jenny was so confused when her relatives gave her a **meaningful** look. 當 Jenny 的親戚們給她使了眼色的時候,她感到很困惑。

- 4. **refugee** [ˌrɛfju`dʒi] *n*. [C] 難民 refuge [`rɛfjudʒ] *n*. [C] 避難所
 - ① During the war, the citizens escaped from their homeland, moved to other countries, and became **refugees**.

戰爭中,市民們從家鄉逃出,移動到其它國家,而成為難民。

- ② There are many miserable stories in the **refuge**. It's impossible to compare which one is worse than the others. 避難所有很多悲慘的故事。不可能比較哪個故事比較糟。
- 5. **irregular** [ɪ`rɛgjələ-] *adj*. 不規律的,不定期的

regular [`rɛgjələ] *adj*. 規律的 regularly [`rɛgjələlɪ] *adj*. 規律地 regulation [ˌrɛgjə`leʃən] *n*. [C] 規則

- ① Some **irregular** verb forms can be memorized in the similar pattern. 有些不規則動詞形式可以用類似模式去記憶。
- ② A **regular** life is the key to success. Since 2 years old, Nina has been trained to live **regularly** by her parents.

規律的生活是成功的關鍵。Nina從2歲開始就被父母訓練規律地生活。

- ③ The new traffic **regulations** put high emphasis on the punishment for drunken driving. 新的交通規則特別強調對酒駕的處罰。
- 6. **slogan** [`slogən] n. [C] 標語,口號
- ① **Slogans** with illustrations made by high school students have been posted online. 高中學生們做的標語圖示已經被放到網路上。
- 7. **crisis** [`kraɪsɪs] n. [C] 危機, 緊要關頭

說明 複數形為 crises

① It is said that the U.S. government has no fear of facing worldwide oil **crisis** because they have been storing oil resources since 1973.

據說美國政府不怕國際石油危機,因為他們從 1973 年就開始儲存石油資源了。

② Global **crises**, including environmental pollutions, the greenhouse effect, and oil crash, are threatening human beings.

包含了環境汙染、溫室效應和石油危機的全球危機,正威脅人類。

8. **convey** [kən`ve] *vt*. 傳達,表達 (感情、想法等) convey [kən`ve] *vt*. 運輸

- ① A new generation should be taught to **convey** their thoughts more clearly and skillfully. 新世代應被教育更清楚熟練地表達自己的想法。
- ② Nowadays, even a lunch sandwich can be **conveyed** to any place in a short time. 如今,即使是一個午餐三明治都可以在短時間內運送到任何地方。
- 9. **border** [`bɔrdə] *n*. [C] 國境,邊界 border [`bɔrdə] *vt*. 與…接壤

說明 border on sth 近乎於…

- ① The act of crossing **border** is illegal. 跨越國境的行為是違法的。
- ② New Taipei City **borders** Taipei, Keelung, Taoyuan, and Yilan. 新北市與臺北、基降、桃園,以及宜蘭接壤。
- ③ Larry's thoughts **border** on the negative. We should help him to think positively. Larry 的想法近乎消極。我們應該幫助他去做正面思考。
- 10. **chill** [t∫ɪl] *n*. sing. 寒氣,寒冷 chill [t∫ɪl] *vt*. 使冰冷
- ① On Penny's way to school this morning, she could feel the **chill** of the air. 今天早上 Penny 上學途中,能感受到空氣中的寒氣。
- ② Alex was **chilled** to the bone when he went to the skating rink. 當 Alex 去滑冰場時,他感到寒冷刺骨。

11. **offer** [`ɔfə·] *vt.* 提供,給予;主動提出 offer [`ɔfə·] *n.* [C] 提議;提供

- ① The company **offers** the face masks to the employees to protect their health. 那間公司提供口罩給員工以保護他們的健康。
- ② Hearing the news of a big earthquake, Vincent decided to **offer** some help to the victims. 一聽到大地震的消息,Vincent 就決定主動提供受害者們幫助。
- ③ The victims of the earthquake gratefully accepted Vincent's **offer** of assistance. 地震的受害者們滿懷感激地接受了 Vincent 提供的幫助。
- 12. **equipment** [ɪ`kwɪpmənt] *n*. [U] 設備,器材 equip [ɪ`kwɪp] *vt*. 配備,裝備

說明 be equipped with 具備

- ① Whenever we go to a shopping mall, Dad always stays in the counter of traveler for camping **equipment**. 每當我們造訪購物中心,爸爸總是待在賣露營設備的專櫃。
- ② Please be aware of what you should be **equipped** with before you attend interviews. 在你參加面試之前請意識到自己該具備什麼。
- 13. **overlook** [ˌovə`luk] vt. 沒注意到,忽略;不予理會

補充 同義字: neglect vt. 忽視 ignore vt. 忽略

① Please do not **overlook** any producing process. Otherwise, you will find it difficult to make them right again.

請不要忽略任何製作過程。否則你會發現很難再次正確地做出它們。

- ② Some citizens fully support the mayor and always **overlook** his inability. 有些市民完全支持市長,並總是不理會他的無能。
- ③ Sam **neglected** his studies because he was busy taking care of his mother.

 Sam 忽略了他的課業因為他忙於照顧他的媽媽。
- ④ Seeing the woman shouting crazily, the passengers try to **ignore** and leave from her. 看到那個女人瘋狂尖叫,乘客們試著不理會並遠離她。

14. abandon [ə`bændən] <i>vt</i> . 捨棄,逃離;拋棄,遺棄
① Those people rejected to abandon their country even though the civil war broke out. 儘管內戰爆發,那些人們拒絕捨棄他們的國家。 ② Susan decided to abandon her job and move to Japan to pursue her dream. Susan 決定拋棄她的工作,搬到日本追尋她的夢想。
15. thanks to 幸虧… 由於…
補充 類似的片語還有 owing to \ on account of \ because of \ as a result of \ due to 等, 這些介系詞片語後方都加名詞或動名詞。
① Thanks to your help, I could hand in my final paper on time. 幸虧有你的幫忙,我可以準時繳交我的期末報告。
② Because of Terry's 20th birthday, he planned a self-guided tour as a celebration. 由於是 Terry 的 20 歲生日,他計畫去自助旅行作為慶祝。
 單字練習題
1. The poor child was by his stepfather and lived alone miserably.
2. Many tragic plays of this author a sense of despair. It is said that they are
the real stories that he has experienced.
3. My father always teaches me that no matter how rich we are, life is not
without happiness.
4. "Just do it," the well-known of the famous sports brand, Nike, firmly
planted in the minds of people.
5. After the idol was revealed that she was actually 10 years older, her fans were
surprised because no one had ever her age.
6. Because of a series of fierce protests, thousands of were forced to leave
their countries and looked for safer shelters.
7. Before taking the field, all the American football players are fully armed with sports such as helmets and shoulder pads.
8. The sleeping time of many truck drivers is usually because of their varied

working schedule.

K Learn About Usage

1 S + must/could/may/might + have + p.p.

- 說明 ① 本句型的功能在表達「對過去肯定的推測」。就說話者而言,must have + p.p. 表達約 95% 的肯定(通常有其他理由能做合理推論)。 could/may/might have + p.p. 表達約少於 50% 的肯定,其中 may 所表達的可能性比 might 稍高。不過如果是百分之百肯定時,則直接用過去式。
 - ② 若要表達否定 ,則在助動詞後直接加上 not ,即 <u>must/could/may/might</u> + not + have + p.p.。語氣上來說 ,couldn't have + p.p. 表示說話者覺得「幾乎不可能」, must not have + p.p. 表示 95% 的不可能,而 <u>may/might</u> + not + have + p.p. 表達 50% 的不可能。
- **例句** ① A: Why was May absent? 為什麼 May 缺席?

B: She overslept. 她睡過頭。(說話者確定且描述事實)

She **must have** overslept because her alarm has been broken recently.

她一定是睡過頭,因為她的鬧鐘最近壞了。(說話者合理推論)

She may/might/could have overslept. I'm not sure.

她可能睡過頭。我不確定。(說話者猜測,覺得這是一種可能性)

② Robert **couldn't have run** through the red lights. I sat next to him, and I didn't remember seeing him do this.

Robert 不可能闖紅燈。我坐在他旁邊,不記得有看到他這樣做。

(說話者覺得當時不可能)

Robert must not have run through the red lights. He obeys traffic rules.

Robert 不可能闖紅燈。他遵守交通規則。(說話者合理推論,覺得當時應該不可能)

Robert <u>may</u>/<u>might</u> not have run through the red lights. I need to make sure of that. Robert 應該不可能闖紅燈。我必須確認一下。

(說話者表達當時的不可能只是一種猜測)

小試身手

Josh 小時候一定學過小提琴	,因為他能完美地演奏出出临的樂曲。
Josh	how to play the violin when he was little because he can

play Bach's music flawlessly.

那位吝嗇的婦人當時不可能捐錢給慈善機構。

2 S + have + been + V-ing

- **說明** ① 本句型為「現在完成進行式」,表達某動作從過去某一時間點持續到現在,且極有可能持續下去。
 - ② 若句中沒有明確指出時間點,可用來表達某事最近正在發生,或某人最近持續從事 某活動。
 - ③ 假如要以不適用在進行式的動詞來表達持續到現在的語意,則用現在完成式即可, 例如,狀態動詞 know、own、feel、understand、want等,或是非持續性動詞 arrive、finish、die、join等。
- **例句** ① I've been doing the English assignment since seven o'clock. I'm still doing it, for it's due tomorrow. 我從 7 點開始做英文作業。我還在做,因為明天要交。

 Ted has been researching the case since last week. He almost finishes it.

 Ted 從上週開始研究這個案件。他幾乎快完成了。
 - ② Josh has been working late recently. His wife hopes he can come home early for dinner today.

Josh 最近都工作得很晚。他的太太希望他今天可以早點回家吃晚餐。
The students **have been studying** hard because of the exam next week.

因為下週的考試,學生們認真讀書。

③ I have known Sam for twelve years. 我認識 Sam 12 年了。
Cindy has understood what you said. Cindy 懂你所說的。
The train has arrived. 火車到了。

小試身手

Pearson 從下午兩點開始就和如	他的同事談話了。
Pearson	to her colleague since two o'clock in the afternoon
我最近一直在注意自己的體重	<u>.</u> 0

3 Upon N/Ving, S + V ...

- 說明 ① 本句型在表達「一…就…」,其中 upon 為介系詞,後方必須接名詞,若遇到動詞則必須名詞化,成為 V-ing。Upon 也可以寫成 On,且使用此句型時,兩子句中的動作的主詞必須相同。
 - ② 此句型可用 as soon as 改寫 , as soon as 是從屬連接詞 , 後方接子句 。 若使用 as soon as 表達「一…就…」,則無前後主詞一致的限制。
- 例句 ① Upon/On arrival, my mother gave me a warm hug.

我一抵達,我媽就給我一個溫暖的擁抱。

Upon/On hearing the good news, Rachel jumped out of the sofa and screamed. —聽到好消息,Rachel 從沙發跳起來並且尖叫。

② **As soon as** my mother arrived, she gave me a warm hug.

As soon as Rachel heard the good news, she jumped out of the sofa and screamed.

As soon as the train arrived, the crowd swarmed onto it.

(使用 as soon as 時,兩個子句的主詞可以不同)

當火重抵達,人群蜂擁而入。

小試身手

一讀那封信,	Lisa	禁不住流淚	0
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_____, Lisa couldn't help shedding tears.

我一打開窗戶就聞到花朵的芬芳。

4 $S + V + how S + V \rightarrow S + V + how to V$

- 說明 ① 此句型介紹以 wh- 疑問詞引導的名詞子句簡化為名詞片語 (wh- to V) 當主要子句受詞的用法。當名詞子句中的動作執行者與主要子句中動作執行者相同時,即可簡化為 wh- to V。
 - ② whether (是否) 引導的名詞片語,即 whether to V,不能用 if 代換。
- 例句 ① No one understands what the teacher is talking about.

沒有人了解老師在說什麼。

(主詞不同無法簡化)

Nina always knows what **she** can buy as her mother's birthday gift.

= Nina always knows what to buy as her mother's birthday gift.

Nina 總是知道要買什麼當作媽媽的生日禮物。

(主詞相同可以簡化)

- ② I don't know whether I should take the offer.
 - = I don't know **if I should take** the offer. (未簡化,可用 if 代替)
 - = I don't know whether to take the offer. (簡化後不可用 if)

我不知道是否該接受那個提議。

小試身手

	我對產品有個問題。	我想知道我可以和誰談論這個問題。
--	-----------	------------------

I have a problem with the product. I w	ould like to know	about it
with		

Harvey 擔心要穿哪一件襯衫去面試。

5 As S + V, S + V (as 當作因為)

說明 ① 此句型學習 as 作「因為」之意,用來表達「已知事實」的原因。

- ② as 相當於 since。 since 比 as 語氣強,也比 as 正式,有時候翻譯為「既然」,若使用 since 和 as,說話重點為表達結果的主要子句。和 because 不同的是, because 表達直接的因果關係,且語意重點在表達原因。
- 例句 ① As we forgot to bring the umbrella, why don't we have coffee in the coffee shop and wait for the rain to stop?

既然我們忘記帶雨傘,不如我們去咖啡廳喝杯咖啡等雨停?

As my jacket was worn out, I bought this new one on my way home yesterday. 因為我的夾克穿破了,昨天回家路上就買了一件新的。

② I was late for work **because** I missed the bus. 我因為錯過公車而上班遲到。(語意重點為錯過公車)

Since it is hot inside, let's go outside and play.

既然裡面很熱,我們就出去外面玩吧。(語意重點為我們出去玩)

As it's getting colder, the business of the ice cream store goes down.

由於越來越冷,冰淇淋店的生意下滑。(語意重點為冰淇淋店的生意下滑)

,	自慌	丰
' -		

反正大家都累了,經理就停止開會讓大家回家。
, the manager stopped the meeting and sent everyone
nome.
因為 Amy 有經驗,大家就選她當班長。

Paragraph Writing

範文

Suspended meals are meals provided for people in need. The meaningful idea of suspended meals comes from Italy. When people in Italy buy a cup of coffee, they also pay for an extra one but leave it in the coffee shop for needy people. Thanks to the concept of suspended coffee from Italy, many restaurants and food peddlers around the world offer suspended meals for the needy. These restaurants and food peddlers usually have a signboard which shows how many suspended meals are left and welcome disadvantaged people to enjoy them. With the help of social media, we can locate these restaurants and food peddlers and know the availability of meals.

There is no doubt that the idea of suspended meals is a way to put the slogan, "Pay It Forward," into practice. We can pay for meals in advance on a regular basis, or we can effectively convey our kindness after having our meals. Although it is a good way to help others, it may overlook the impact of freeloaders who are not disadvantaged people and just take advantage of others. In southern Taiwan, a noodle stands which could have offered suspended meals closed down because of a bunch of freeloaders constantly having meals there. We may need more time to think through how to help those in need.

>寫什麼?

根據主題思考寫作的概念,每段聚焦一個重點即可。本篇範文第一段解釋待用餐的起源。第二段指出待用餐的優缺點。

>如何寫?

- 1. A sentence contains a subject and a verb. (S + V)
- 2. Expressing Degrees of Certainty About the Past

本句型為「S+must/could/may/might+have+p.p.」,表示「過去某件事應該發生,但事實上沒有發生」。範文中 a noodle stand which could have offered suspended meals closed down 表示這家麵攤本來可以提供待用餐,但卻倒閉了。

3. Subordinate conjunctions: Concession (although, though, even though)

從屬連接詞會帶出從屬子句,這樣的子句通常表示驚訝、令人意想不到的結果或與主要子句相反的情形。 比起主要子句 ,表讓步的從屬連接詞 although 、 though 、 even though 帶出來的子句通常為較不重要的概念或事實 。 範文中 Although it is a good way to help others, it may overlook the impact of freeloaders who are not disadvantaged people and just take advantage of others. 此句表示「雖然 待用餐是一個幫助他人的好方法,但這個想法忽視了愛佔便宜的人的影響」。

4. $S + V + how S + V \rightarrow S + V + how to V$

「how S+V」簡化成「how to V」的前提是前後主詞要相同。範文中 We may need more time to think through how to help those in need. 的 how to help those in need 原句是 how we can help those in need,主詞 we 與前面子句的主詞 we 相同,因此可省略成「how to V」。

>	完成段落後	,	要記得	\checkmark
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$\hfill \Box$ Check every sentence contains a subject and a verb.
☐ Check the tense(s).
☐ Check the spelling.

Your Turn

請以AWay to Help Others 為題,寫下你的想法。
♦ Google ways to help others and write down your findings. (Underline the one you are going to illustrate your ideas.)
♦ What are your ideas about the underlined way to help others?
♦ 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 燚			
1	. The emperor who	usually didn't trust	others had raised _	about the
	honesty and the log	yalty of the queen.		
	(A) slogans	(B) doubts	(C) borders	(D) shelters
2	. Sarah's parents ex	changed	_ glances when Sa	arah first invited her
	foreign boyfriend	to her home for o	linner. They just c	ouldn't help feeling
	awkward.			
	(A) ambitious	(B) irregular	(C) extraordinary	(D) meaningful
3	. The gangsters fina	lly their	weapons and surre	ndered themselves to
	the police. All of the	nem were arrested a	fter the three-hour g	unfight.
	(A) abandoned	(B) devoted	(C) sought	(D) dominated
4	. Because the imp	ortance of preven	tion of the sever	e illness had been
	, the de	eadly disease spread	rapidly in the count	rry.
	(A) featured	(B) equipped	(C) overlooked	(D) praised
5	. Millions of people	in East Africa could	d face a food	if huge swarms
	of locusts, the inse	cts breeding extreme	ely fast, eat entire co	rops.
	(A) crisis	(B) feature	(C) offer	(D) model
6	. Most of the flood	victims were saved i	in this super typhoo	n the aid
	of remote-controlle	ed rescue boats.		
	(A) except for	(B) in spite of	(C) in addition to	(D) thanks to
7	listeni	ng to this song, An	ny started to dance	and sing along with
	her friends.			
	(A) As	(B) For	(C) Upon	(D) Besides
8	. It's really noisy ne	xt door. Our neighb	ors a pa	arty for four hours.
	(A) have had	(B) had had	(C) are having	(D) have been having
9	. By scanning the Q	R code on the sign	to get the map of t	he campus, you may
	know	to go to Literature B	Building.	
	(A) how	(B) where	(C) which is	$(D) \times$

10. Monica d	idn't turn	off the light an	d lock the door	befor	re she went out. She			
	in a hur	ry this morning.						
(A) might	be (1	B) has been	(C) had been		(D) must have been			
11. I suggest	we ask	Andrew to go	to Thailand wit	th us	he has			
traveled th	nere severa	al times.						
(A) so	(]	B) while	(C) yet		(D) as			
12. The youn	g parents	just don't kno)W	their	crying baby so the			
whole res	taurant is f	illed with the ba	aby's wail.					
(A) that soothes			(B) which the	(B) which they can soothe				
(C) how to soothe			(D) how can	(D) how can they soothe				
II. 看圖單字 / 文	法句型練	習 ※※※						
	13. A: Hi	A: Hi, Mom! I'm home. Wow! Why are there a of						
	pii	pink roses on the table?						
	B: Da	B: Dad bought me those lovely things. It's Valentine's Day						
	too	today.						
	A: Bu	A: But, I thought it's the special day for lovers.						
	B: W	B: Well, he said that I'm always his lover and sweet heart.						
	Isr	't it romantic?						
	A: Ol	n, please! No PI	OA (Public Disp	lay of	Affection) again!			
	14. A: Al	14. A: All right! I give up! I just can't fix the car.						
	B: So	B: So what are we going to do? The nearest inn is at least 20						
	kn	km far away!						
	A: W	A: Well, I guess all we can do is the car and walk						
	to	to the place before it gets dark. You don't want to sleep in						
	the	the desert, do you?						
	B: Oh	n, man. What a	erappy trip!					



15. Ian turned on the heater and made a mug of hot chocolate in order to take the off.



16. The Hotel Arbez, situated in a small village "La Cure," is the only hotel in the world that sits just right on the _____ of two countries, France and Switzerland.



- 17. A: Sir, could you please deliver my meal to my room? It's on B2.
 - B: You can use the dumbwaiter service there. Your food and drink will be to the floor you want.
 - A: That really helps. Thanks.

Ⅲ. 單字 / 片語 / (文法) 句型造句題 ※※※

18. doubtful:

M After Phil learned that his so-called "best friend" was dating his girlfriend when he studied abroad, he felt rather doubtful about this fake friendship.

ightarrow

19. **equip:**

M All the seats on this bus are equipped with USB chargers so that passengers can charge their smartphones or tablets during their trips.

 \rightarrow _

20. convey:

All the paintings of the artist in the gallery using a lot of bright colors convey the artist's strong passion for life.

\rightarrow

2.1	1	4h	an	l _z c	40	
7.		ΤN	ЯN	KS	TO	3

M Thanks to the recycling system, waste reduction in the city has been carried out successfully.

 \rightarrow

22. S + must/could/may/might + have + p.p.:

M I can't find my smartphone. It might have been left on the table of the restaurant.

 \rightarrow

23. S + have + been + V-ing:

M Chris speaks Korean fluently because he has been learning it for over ten years.

 \rightarrow

24. **Upon N/Ving, S + V . . . :**

M Upon receiving the chocolate, Nina felt happy and had a big smile.

 \rightarrow

25. $S + V + how S + V \rightarrow S + V + how to V$:

M Dad checked the cookbook to figure out how to make Kung Pao chicken by himself.

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