魯德亞德·吉卜林 ['rʌdjəd 'kɪplɪŋ]



Life Lessons in Rudyard Kipling's "If—" 魯德亞德·吉 卜林的《如果——》裡的人生真諦





Poems have the power to move us, inspire us, and guide us to do great things.

□"If—" succeeds in doing all three. □Written by Rudyard Kipling, British Nobel 魯德亞德·吉卜林 ['rʌdjəd 'kɪplɪn]

Laureate in Literature, and first published in 1910, the poem contains advice from a 諾貝爾文學獎得主 [no'bɛl 'lɔrɪɪt ɪn 'lɪtərətʃə]出版;發行 ['pʌblɪʃt] 忠告;建議 [əd'vaɪs] father to his son on living a good life. ■The speaker raises common circumstances one

may **encounter** in life and explains the best way to **confront** each of them. [©]"If—" was 遭遇、遇到 [ɪnˈkaʊntəː] 克服;解決 [kənˈfrʌnt]

one of the twentieth century's most **beloved** poems, and its words of wisdom remain 心愛的;鍾愛的[bɪˈlʌvɪd]

relevant to this day.

有價值的;有意義的[`rɛləvənt]

詩有力量讓我們前進、激勵我們並引導我們去做偉大的事。《如果——》成功地做到所有三件事。這首詩由魯德亞德·吉卜林,英籍諾貝爾文學獎得主所寫,並於1910年首次出版,它包含一位父親給他兒子關於過好生活的忠告。敘述者提出一個人在生活中可能經常遭遇的情況並說明克服每一個狀況的最好方法。《如果——》是二十世紀最受喜愛的詩之一,而它的智慧之語至今依然有其價值。

1 "If—" succeeds in doing all three.

succeed in + V-ing/N 成功……

- With his strong will to achieve great things, the man succeeded in making a name for himself. (有著想成就大事的堅強意志,這男子成功出了名。)
- 2 Written by Rudyard Kipling, ...and first published in 1910, ...living a good life.
 - (1) Written by Rudyard Kipling 為分詞構句,省略主詞與 be 動詞,保留過去分詞,補充說

明這首詩的資訊。未省略前為:The **poem was** written by Rudyard Kipling... and was first published in 1910 •

- Trained young, the elephant is very tame. (年幼時受到訓練,這隻大象非常溫馴。)
- (2) live a...life 過······的生活 同 have/lead a...life
 - If you don't balance your monthly budget, you will live a miserable life. (如果你不平衡每個月的預算,你會過著悲慘的生活。)
- 3 The speaker raises common circumstances one may encounter in life and explains the best way to confront each of them.
 - (1) raise vt. 提出
 - One of the shareholders raised an objection to what had been discussed in the meeting. (其中一名股東對會議上所討論過的事提出反對。)

比較① rise vi. 升起;上漲

• The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

(太陽從東邊升起,西邊落下。)

- ② arise vi. 發生;產生
 - If the government fails to keep its promise, more problems will arise. (如果政府沒能信守承諾,更多問題會發生。)
- (2) ...one may encounter in life 為省略關係代名詞 that/which 的形容詞子句,修飾先行詞 common circumstances •
- (3) the way to VR/of V-ing ······的方法
 - · According to experts, social distancing is an effective way to stop/of stopping the spread of the disease.

(根據專家們所言,保持社交距離是一個阻止這疾病擴散的有效方法。)

- 4 "If-" was one of the twentieth century's most beloved poems, and its words of wisdom remain relevant to this day.
 - (1) one of + the 最高級 + 複數名詞 最……之一
 - The Internet is one of the greatest technological advances in the twentieth century. (網路是二十世紀最偉大的科技發展之一。)
 - (2) remain + adj. 保持不變······
 - Many fads catch on quickly, but few remain popular for more than a few months. (許多時尚很快變得受歡迎,可是很少保持流行超過幾個月。)



面臨

欺騙;不誠實[dɪs`anɪstɪ] 謙虛的;謙遜的[`modɪst] 這首詩以關於面臨不公平時如何公平而為的忠告作為開始。當人們對你懷有敵意時,保持冷靜與沉著。當他人責備或懷疑你時,要對你自己有信心,但卻要樂於接受有建設性的批評。同樣重要的是耐心的特質,因為沒有了它,可能會失去你勞動的果實。而如果人們輕視你或散播關於你的謊言,要坦率並忍住不要以憎恨回報。這樣做是唯一能終止憎恨和不誠實循環的方法。此外,謙虛和謙遜是必要的。

1 The poem begins with advice regarding how to behave righteously in the face of unrighteousness.

- (1) begin with 以……開始 同 start with
 - I want to see all the exhibits; let's begin with the ancient history section. (我想要看全部的展覽品;讓我們從古代歷史區開始吧。)
- (2) regarding prep. 關於;至於 同 concerning; about; as to; with regard to
 - Students received a notice from the school regarding the date of the final exam. (學生們收到來自學校關於期末考日期的通知。)
- (3) how to behave... 為「疑問詞 + to VR」的名詞片語,作介系詞 regarding 的受詞,由 how you should behave... 簡化而成。
 - I will tell you how to handle the matter without making any mistakes. (我會告訴你如何處理這件事而不犯任何錯。)

2 <u>Have faith in yourself when others blame or doubt you, but be receptive to constructive criticism.</u>

(1) 兩個祈使句用 but 連接,以原形動詞 have 和 be 開頭,原形動詞前面省略掉了主詞

you,用來表達建議,祈使句也可用來表示命令或要求等。

- Sit down, and be quiet! (坐下,並安靜!)
- (2) have faith in... 對……有信心
 - Janet has faith in her friendship with Rebecca; she firmly believes it will withstand the test of time.

(Janet 對她跟 Rebecca 的友誼有信心;她堅信她們的情誼會經得起時間的考驗。)

3 No less important is the quality of patience, for without it, the fruits....

- (1) No less important is the quality of patience 為 The quality of patience is no less important 的倒裝句。有時為了強調某些字或因為主詞過長,而將之移後,形成 SC + be + S 等形式的倒裝句。
 - Precious and priceless are the blessings which books scatter around our daily paths.
 (quoted from James Baldwin's The Book-Lover: A Guide to the Best Reading)
 (書本散布在我們日常路途中的祝福是珍貴、無價的。〔引自詹姆斯·鮑德溫的《愛書人:最佳閱讀導讀》〕)
- (2) for conj. 因為
 - We must set off for the train station now, for it'll take one hour to get there. (我們現在必須出發去火車站了,因為到那裡要花一個小時。)
- (3) without + N 沒有……
 - Without a college degree, it is not easy to find a decent job nowadays. (沒有大學學位,現在不容易找到一份像樣的工作。)

4 Doing so is the only way to put an end to the cycle of hatred and dishonesty.

- (1) 動名詞片語 Doing so 作主詞,後接單數動詞 is。
- (2) so 用來代替前面已提過的內容,也就是前一句的 be truthful and...the hatred。
- (3) 不定詞片語 to put an end to...,修飾前面的名詞 the only way。

6 In addition, it's essential to be modest and humble.

- (1) in addition 此外 同 besides; furthermore; moreover; what's more
 - I can't afford a trip to Hawaii because I am short of cash. In addition, I'm too busy. (因為我現金短缺,所以負擔不起去夏威夷旅行。此外,我太忙了。)

比較 in addition to + N/V-ing 除了……外,還……

• In addition to eating healthy food, regular exercise is also an important element in staying fit.

(除了飲食健康外,規律的運動也是一個保持健康的重要元素。)

- (2) 此為 It is + adj. (+ for sb.) + to VR.... 的句型, it 為虛主詞, 用來代替後面的真主詞 to be modest and humble。
 - It is important for you to listen closely and follow these instructions. (要仔細聽並遵守這些指示,這對你很重要。)



again.

The second stanza focuses on pursuing one's dreams and suggests that people do 詩節 ['stænzə]
so in a balanced manner. As the speaker explains, you can dream and think, but your 理智的;合理的 ['ræʃənl]
dreams and thoughts should be translated into rational and direct action in the real 轉換; 化為 [træns`letɪd]
world. Of course, you'll have success and failure in life. You need to accept both with grace and continue to persevere in either case. Furthermore, when others distort your 锲而不捨;不屈不撓 [,pɜsə'vɪr] 曲解;歪曲 [dɪs`tɔrt] words and deeds, always push forward with your eyes on your goals. Even if your 行為;行動 [didz] 繼續前進;推進 plans end up as failures, you should pick yourself up and try whatever you can to start

第二詩節側重於追求個人的夢想並建議人們以均衡的方式去追夢。如同敘述者所說明的,你可以做夢和思索,但你的夢想和想法應被轉換為真實世界裡理性且直接的行動。當然,你一生中將有成功和失敗。你需要優雅地接受這兩者並在兩者中任一情形下持續鍥而不捨。此外,當他人曲解你的言行時,要一直看著你的目標繼續前進。即使你的計畫最終失敗,你應該重新振作並盡一切可能再次開始。

重新振作

1 The second stanza focuses on pursuing one's dreams and suggests that people do so in a balanced manner.

- (1) focus on + V-ing/N 側重於……;著重於……
 - Last night's program focused on how the Internet affects our daily lives. (昨天晚上的節目側重於網路如何影響我們的日常生活。)
- (2) 此為 S + suggest that + S (+ should) + VR.... 的句型, that 子句中的 should 可省略後, 只保留原形動詞。
 - My friend suggested that I try the store next to the MRT station.
 (我朋友建議我去捷運站旁的那家店試看看。)

- (3) in a(n) + adj. + manner 以……方式 同 in a...way
 - To maintain a peaceful and orderly society, candidates in elections should compete in a civil manner.

(為了維持一個和平有序的社會,選舉候選人應該以文明的方式來競爭。)

2 As the speaker explains, you can dream and think,

as conj. 如同

• As I was just saying, I need more time to think the matter over.

(如同我剛才說的,我需要更多時間把這件事情仔細考慮一下。)

- 3 Furthermore, ..., always push forward with your eyes on your goals.
 - (1) furthermore adv. 此外; 再者 同 besides; moreover; in addition; what's more
 - I think you should buy this apartment. The price is low. Furthermore, the location is great.

(我認為你應該買這間公寓。它價錢低。此外,這位置很棒。)

- (2) with your eyes on your goals 為 with + O + OC 的結構,表示附帶的狀態,此處的受詞補語是介系詞片語 on your goals。受詞補語還有:現在分詞、過去分詞、形容詞等。
 - The old man's daughter stood behind him with her hands on his shoulders. (那老人的女兒站在他身後,手放在他的肩膀上。)
 - Nancy sat on the sofa with her eyes closed. (Nancy 坐在沙發上,雙眼閉著。)
- **Even if your plans end up as failures, you should pick yourself up and try whatever you can to start again.**
 - (1) even if 即使
 - Even if you don't agree with John, you should listen to what he has to say. (即使你不同意 John,你應該聽聽他要說的話。)
 - 匠較 even though 與 even if 雖然都譯為「即使」,但兩者的用法及意思不同。even if 指可能發生的狀況或某種假設,而 even though 指一種事實。
 - Even though Sally ate dinner ten minutes ago, she still feels hungry.
 (即使 Sally 十分鐘前才吃過晚餐,她仍感覺餓。)
 - (2) end up 表示「以……告終;最終成為……」,後面可以接介系詞片語或動名詞片語等。
 - If you keep hanging around with those bad children, you'll end up in trouble. (如果你一直跟那些壞小孩鬼混,你最後會有麻煩。)
 - If you don't take my advice, you'll end up losing the competition.

 (如果你不聽我的勸告,你最後會輸掉比賽。)

- (3) 複合關係代名詞 whatever 相當於 anything that,更多說明請見句型分析。
 - Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. (by Philip Stanhope) (凡是值得做的事值得做好。〔引自 Philip Stanhope〕)



The third stanza explores mental toughness and the power of will that one must

whatever you have in one play of "pitch-and-toss" to be successful. However, even if 憐憫;同情[`pitt]

you lose everything, don't **indulge** in self**-pity**. And if exhaustion **overtakes** you, rely (使) 沉湎; (使) 放縱 [ɪn'dʌldʒ] 突然來襲、降臨 [ˌovə teks]

on your willpower to carry you through. In short, do everything you can to accomplish

your goals and never give up. ***Ultimate success comes to those who find **inner** strength 内心的 [`inə-] and have the will to persevere.

第三詩節探索一個人必須擁有的心理韌性和意志力。敘述者警告人生是一場機會遊戲,所以有時候你必須把你所有的東西投注在一場「擲錢幣遊戲」裡,以便能成功。然而,即使你失去一切,也不要沉溺於自怨自艾。而如果你突然覺得精疲力盡,要依靠你的意志力度過。簡而言之,竭盡所能達成你的目標,絕不要放棄。最終成功屬於那些找到內在力量並有意志鍥而不捨的人。

1 The third stanza explores mental toughness and the power of will that one must possess.

that one must possess 為形容詞子句,修飾先行詞 mental toughness...of will。

- 2 And if exhaustion overtakes you, rely on your willpower to carry you through.
 - (1) rely on 依靠 同 rely upon, depend on
 - You can't rely on your parents forever. One day, you'll have to live on your own.
 (你不能永遠依靠父母。有一天,你會必須自己過活。)
 - (2) carry sb. through 幫助某人度過
 - Last year, George had a difficult time. It was his confidence that carried him through. (去年,George 有一段艱困時期。是他的信心幫助他度過。)
- 3 In short, do everything you can to accomplish your goals and never give up.

in short 簡而言之 同 in brief

- Our trip to Paris was well worth the money it cost. In short, we had a great time. (我們的巴黎之旅物超所值。簡而言之,我們玩得很愉快。)
- 4 Ultimate success comes to those who find inner strength and have the will to persevere. those/people who 表示「凡是……的人」,後接複數動詞,相當於 he/she/one who 後接單數動詞的用法。
 - The ceremony was held in honor of those who had served their country in the military. (這個典禮是為了向那些為國家服役的人表示敬意而舉行。)



The final stanza deals with one's personal relationships and the value of time.

As the speaker says, associate with people from all walks of life, from kings to 行業;社會階層

common people, but **retain** a balanced world view in all your interactions.

【You will 保有;保持[rɪ`ten]

unavoidably encounter both friends and foes in life, but avoid being overly hurt or 無法避免地 [ʌnəˈvəɪdəblɪ] 敵人 [foz]

influenced by either. In addition, keep in mind that time is precious. It doesn't wait for 計学

anyone, nor does it give anyone a second chance. Be sure, therefore, to cherish every

moment in your life and live it <u>to the full</u>. ^⑤All of these pieces of advice, from the poem's <u>盡可能;充分地</u>

start to its finish, are presented in the form of conditions, or "ifs." The poet doesn't

mention the consequence of following these conditions until the final two lines, revealing that if you fulfill all of these conditions, you will become a man and the world

will be in your hands.

最後一個詩節論及一個人的人際關係與時間的價值。如同敘述者所說,與各行各業的人往來,從國王到平民,但在你所有互動裡保持平衡的世界觀。你會無法避免地在生活中遇見朋友和敵人,但是要避免被其中一方過度的傷害或影響。此外,記住時間是珍貴的。它不會等任何人,也不會給任何人再一次的機會。所以,務必要珍惜你生命中的每一刻,盡全力地去過好每一刻。從這首詩的開始到結束,所有的這些忠告都以條件或「如果」的形式呈現。這位詩人直到最後兩行才提到遵守這些條件的結果,透露出如果你達到這些條件的全部,你將會成為一個男子漢,世界將在你的手裡。

1 The final stanza deals with one's personal relationships and the value of time.

deal with 論及;關於;涉及;講述

• The television show I watched dealt with a man who was raising three children on his own.

(我看的電視節目講述一個獨自扶養三個小孩的男子。)

- 2 As the speaker says, <u>associate with</u> people from all walks of life, from kings to common people, but retain a balanced world view in all your interactions.
 - (1) associate with 與……往來、交往
 - Parents don't want their children to associate with bad companions.

(父母不想要他們的孩子和壞同伴往來。)

- (2) interaction n. [C] 交往;交流;互動
 - The movie begins with the interactions of the two main characters.

(這部電影以兩位主角的互動開始。)

- 3 You will unavoidably encounter both friends and foes in life, but <u>avoid being overly</u> hurt or influenced by either.
 - (1) avoid + V-ing/N 避免
 - The best way to prevent skin cancer is to avoid exposing yourself to the sun for too long. (預防皮膚癌最好的方法是避免曬太陽太久。)
 - (2) overly adv. 太;非常
 - The video game is criticized for being overly bloody and violent.

(這個電玩遊戲因為太血腥暴力而受到批評。)

- (3) either pron. 兩者之中的任何一個
 - Leadership and honesty are necessary characteristics of a good leader. Without either of them, he or she won't win people's trust. (領導力與誠實是一位好的領導者的必要特質。如果沒有兩者之中的任何一個,他或她就無法贏得人們的信任。)
- 4 It doesn't wait for anyone, nor does it give anyone a second chance.

nor + aux./be + S ······也不

• Fay didn't want to tell her boyfriend the truth, nor did she want to lie to him. (Fay 不想跟男友說實話,也不想對他說謊。)

- 5 All of these pieces of advice, from the poem's start to its finish, are presented in the form of conditions, or "ifs."
 - (1) advice 為不可數名詞,如要說明數量,則要加上 a piece/pieces of。

- The mother gave her son a piece of good advice.
 (這媽媽給了她兒子一個好建議。)
- (2) in the form of 以……的形式
 - The writer plans to write a new book in the form of a diary. (這位作家計劃以日記的形式寫一本新書。)
- 6 The poet doesn't mention the consequence of following these conditions until the final two lines, revealing that if you fulfill all of these conditions, you will become a man and the world will be in your hands.
 - (1) not...until... 直到······才······
 - Father didn't forgive me until I told him the truth. (直到我跟父親說實話,他才原諒我。)
 - (2) ..., revealing that... 為「..., and he reveals that...」對等子句簡化而成的分詞構句,省略了 and 及主詞 he,並將 reveals 改為現在分詞。
 - Dennis looked at his empty wallet, not knowing what to do.
 - → Dennis looked at his empty wallet, and he didn't know what to do.

(Dennis 看著他的空皮夾,不知道該怎麼辦。)



In "If—," Kipling lays out 清楚說明 財富 [wɛlθ] 名聲 [fem] 財富 [wɛlθ] 名聲 [fem] 財富 [wɛlθ] 名聲 [fem] life. Instead of the ones that are typically celebrated in society—power, wealth, fame, 正直;操守 [ɪnˈtɛgrətɪ] and physical strength, what Kipling values are virtues such as integrity, composure, 美德 [ˈvɜ·tʃoz] 沉著;鎮定 [kəmˈpoʒə·] humility, perseverance, and moderation. These values are why "If—" resonates with 謙遜;謙虛 [hjuˈmɪlətɪ] 中庸;適度 [ˌmɑdəˈreʃən] 引發共鳴 [ˈrɛznˌets] whoever reads it and, though over a century old, is considered timeless to this day.

□ 适为,永恆的 [ˈtaɪmlɪs]

在《如果——》裡,吉卜林清楚說明了過成功生活的所有關鍵特質。不是社會通常讚揚的特質——權力、財富、名聲和力量,吉卜林重視的是像正直、沉著、謙遜、堅持不懈與中庸等美德。這些價值觀就是為何《如果——》會引發任何讀到它的人之共鳴,且雖然已經超過一百年,迄今仍被認為是亙古不朽的原因。

1 In "If—," Kipling lays out all of the qualities that <u>are key to</u> living a successful life. be key to + N/V-ing 表「……對某事/做某事來說是關鍵的」, key 在這裡為形容詞。

• Doing what you love and loving what you do are key to success.

(做你所愛的事並愛你所做的事,對成功而言是關鍵的。)

- 2 <u>Instead of the ones that are..., what Kipling values are virtues such as integrity, composure, humility, perseverance, and moderation.</u>
 - (1) instead of N/V-ing 不是······(而是)
 - Instead of living at home during college, Josh lived in a dormitory on campus. (Josh 大學時不是住在家裡,而是住在學校宿舍裡。)
 - (2) what = the thing(s) that ······的事物
 - Mr. Taylor is a man of principle. He never cheats others and always does what he thinks is right.

(Taylor 先生是一個有原則的人。他從不騙人並總是做他認為是對的事。)

- (3) such as 像
 - Milk can be processed into a variety of dairy products such as cheese, butter, and milk powder.

(牛奶可以被加工成各式各樣的乳製品,像起士、奶油和奶粉。)

- 3 These values are why "If—" resonates with whoever reads it and, though over a century old, is considered timeless to this day.
 - (1) 複合關係代名詞 whoever 相當於 anyone who,更多說明請見句型分析。
 - Whoever told you that is a big liar. (告訴你那件事的人是個大騙子。)
 - (2) though over a century old 為 though it is over a century old 簡化而成的分詞構句。
 - Though (he is) young, Oliver knows a lot about the world.

(雖然年輕,Oliver 卻熟知人情世故。)

• The noisy students usually quiet down when (they are) called on.

(當被要求時,那些吵鬧的學生通常就安靜下來。)

- (3) be considered (to be) + adj. 被認為是······
 - · Putting food into one's mouth with a knife is considered vulgar.

(用刀子將食物放進嘴巴被認為是粗俗的。)

Part B 字彙分析

1. publish

[`pʌblɪ∫]

vt. 出版;發行 to print and sell written works in the form of books, magazines, or journals

 Jane Austen's novels have been widely published ever since the early 1800s. Millions of copies of her works have been sold.

(珍·奥斯汀的小說自從十九世紀初以來就一直被廣為發行。數以百萬本她的作品已經被售出。)

※ 要點解説

S + have/has p.p.... + since + 過去某時 自從……就一直……

vt. 刊登;發表

• Has that article you wrote been published in the local paper yet? We can't wait to see it in print!

(你寫的那篇文章已經被刊登在本地報紙了嗎?我們<u>等不及</u>看到它被刊印!)

publisher [`pʌblɪʃəႃ]

- n. [C] 出版者(商);發行者(商)
- The spy's diary contains the answer to many mysteries, so several major publishers are interested in publishing it.

(那名間諜的日記裡有許多謎團的解答,所以數間大出版商<u>有</u>興趣出版它。)

publication
[phblike[ən]

- n. [U] 出版;發表
- Once the editors have <u>checked</u> the work <u>for</u> any spelling or grammar errors, it should <u>be ready for</u> publication. (一旦編輯已<u>檢查</u>作品<u>有無任何拼字或文法錯誤,它就應該準備好可以出版了。)</u>
- n. [C] 出版物
- Better Homes and Gardens is a monthly publication that features articles about family matters, gardening, interior design, health and nutrition, and cooking.

(《改造家居與園藝》是一本<u>月刊</u>,以關於家庭事務、園藝、室內設計、健康和營養,以及烹飪的文章為主要特色。)

| 補充精要

publishing [`pʌblɪʃɪŋ] n. [U] 出版業

 The publishing company gives preference to applicants who have experience in editing.

(這間出版公司偏愛有編輯經驗的應徵者。)

2 advice

[əd`vais]

- n. [U] 忠告;建議 guidance to help someone handle a situation
- Cindy wasn't sure what to do, so she <u>asked</u> her wise older sister <u>for</u> advice.

(Cindy 不確定該怎麼辦,所以她尋求明智姊姊的忠告。)

- (1)get/offer advice to sb. on sth. (就某事)給(某人)忠告
- (2) act on/take/follow one's advice 聽從(某人)勸告

advise

[əd`vaɪz]

vt. vi. 勸告;建議

• After <u>a series of break-ins</u> in the neighborhood, the police advised everyone to lock his or her doors and windows at night.

(在附近發生一連串的入室盜竊後,警方建議每個人夜裡鎖上門窗。)

• Health experts advise against sitting for long periods at a time as this tends to lead to poor circulation.

(健康專家們勸告不要一次坐很久,因為這容易導致循環不良。)

♡ 要點解説

adviser

[əd`varzə]

n. [C] 顧問

• Edward's father left him a lot of money. He needs a good <u>financial</u> adviser to help him invest it properly.

(Edward 的父親留給他很多錢。他需要一位好的財務顧問幫他正確地投資。)

| 補充精要

adviser = advisor

3. encounter

[ɪn`kauntə]

- vt. 遭遇、遇到(令人不快的事情) to meet with or experience something by chance, especially something hard or challenging
- If you encounter any difficulties while driving, just phone Roadside Assistance and they'll send someone to help.

(如果你開車時碰到任何困難,只要打電話給「道路救援」,他們將會派人幫忙。)

encounter [ɪn`kaontə] n. [C] 相遇;遭遇

• Mimi <u>had a strange encounter with</u> an old man today. He thought she was his granddaughter and kept calling her by a strange name.

(Mimi 今天<u>和</u>一位老先生<u>有</u>奇<u>遇</u>。他以為她是他的孫女,一直以奇怪的名字稱呼她。)

※ 要點解説

(1)keep + V-ing 一直……

(2) call sb. by + N 以 … 稱呼某人

|□ 補充精要

a brief/chance encounter 短暫邂逅/巧遇

4. **confront** [kən`frʌnt]

vt. 克服;解决 to face and deal with a challenge, problem, fear, or difficult situation, rather than ignore or run away from it

• Rather than just ignore the problem, Ben decided to confront his fear of public speaking and do something about it.

(Ben 決定克服公開演說的恐懼並做些什麼,<u>而不</u>只是忽略這個問題。)

vt. 面臨;面對

• When their boss suddenly died, the workers were confronted with a major problem. Who would run the company now?

(當他們的老闆突然過世時,員工們<u>面臨</u>一個重大的問題。現在誰會來 管理公司?)

confrontation
[kanfrən`teʃən]

n. [U, C] 衝突;對抗

• The loud music of the party <u>brought</u> the young students <u>into direct</u> <u>confrontation with</u> their neighbors.

(這場派對上巨大的音樂聲讓青年學子們和他們的鄰居們起了正面衝突。)

• Since the restaurant was extremely busy this evening, there was a confrontation between a <u>quick-tempered</u> customer and a slow waitress. (因為今晚餐廳非常忙碌,一位<u>性子急的</u>客人和一位動作慢的女服務生之間起了衝突。)

5. **beloved** [bi`lavid]

adj. 心愛的;鍾愛的 loved a lot or by many

 Mrs. Page will do anything for her beloved grandson. He's the apple of her eye.

(Page 太太會為她心愛的孫子做任何事。他是她的心肝寶貝。)

| 補充精要

beloved [bi'lavid] n. [C] 所愛的人

• The old man was overcome with grief when his beloved passed away. (當那位老先生所愛的人過世時,他不勝傷悲。)

6. relevant ['rɛləvənt]

adj. 有價值的;有意義的 being valuable and useful to someone in his or her life and work

Martin Luther King, Jr. dedicated his life to pursuing justice and equality for all. His words and vision remain relevant to this day.
 (馬丁·路德·金恩二世奉獻一生為所有人追求正義和平等。他的話語和遠見至今依然有意義。)

※ 要點解説

dedicate + N + to V-ing 奉獻······做······

adj. 相關的;切題的

• Charlie's basketball skills <u>aren't really relevant to</u> the current discussion. Let's <u>focus on</u> his <u>academic performance</u> for now.

(Charlie 的籃球技巧真的壓目前的討論不相關。讓我們現在著重在他的學業表現吧。)

7. **hostile** ['hastl]

adj. 敵意的; 敵對的 acting in a way that is very unfriendly and usually leads to a fight or argument

• Locals were very hostile toward foreigners when they first arrived on the island, which led to many violent confrontations.

(當外國人第一次抵達該島時,當地人<u>對</u>於他們很<u>有敵意</u>,這導致許多 暴力衝突。)

| 補充精要

hostile ['hastl] adj. 惡劣的

• Most plants are not able to survive under such hostile conditions. (大多數的植物無法在這種惡劣的環境下存活。)

hostility
[has`tɪlətɪ]

n. [U] 敵意; 敵視

• There was open hostility toward the accused murderer. People kept yelling at her as she walked out of the police station.

(對那名被控告的殺人兇手有<u>公然的敵意</u>。當她走出警局時,人們-直對她吼叫。)

□ 補充精要

- (1) arouse/provoke hostility 引起敵意
- (2) express/show hostility 表現出敵意
- 8. steady
 ['sted1]

adj. 沉著的;穩固的 not easily shaken or disturbed; under control

• Under the traffic officer's steady gaze, the driver soon felt very nervous about parking on the red line. (在交通警察沉著的凝視下,那名駕駛很快就因為把車停在紅線上而感到緊張。)

adj. 穩定的;持續的

• Ever since the publisher signed three major authors, it has been enjoying steady financial growth. (自從這家出版社跟三名重要的作者簽約後,它就一直享有穩定的財務成長。)

| 補充精要

- (1) steady [`stɛdɪ] vt. 使穩固;使牢固
- The table shook because one leg was short. Thus, we had to steady it by putting a book under the leg.

(那張桌子因為一隻桌腳短而會搖晃。因此,我們必須放一本書在那隻 桌腳下使桌子穩固。)

- (2) steadily [`stɛdɪlɪ] adv. 持續地
- The country's <u>literacy rate</u> has steadily improved over the past few years. (過去這幾年,該國的<u>識字率</u>已持續提升。)

adj. 坦率的;誠實的 completely honest, not telling any lies

From the way he looked away and kept scratching his face, Margo knew her boyfriend wasn't being completely truthful with her.
 (從他看向別處和一直抓臉的樣子來看, Margo 知道她的男友沒有完全

對她坦白。)

|□ 補充精要

truthfully [`truθfəlɪ] adv. 誠實地

9. **truthful**[`truθfəl]

• I can truthfully say I don't know why he did such a foolish thing. (老實說,我不知道他為什麼做出這樣的蠢事。)

10. hatred [`hetrid]

- n. [U] 仇恨;憎恨 an extremely strong feeling of dislike for someone or something
- Although her son had been injured in the accident, Mrs. Lee <u>felt</u> no
 <u>hatred toward</u> the driver of the other car, who seemed very concerned about her son's recovery.

(雖然她的兒子在那場車禍中受傷,李太太沒有<u>對</u>另一輛車的駕駛<u>心懷</u>恨意,該名駕駛似乎非常關心她兒子的復原狀況。)

| 補充精要

- (1) incite/stir up hatred 激起仇恨
- (2) have a hatred of sb./sth. 非常憎恨某人/某事物
- (3) racial/race hatred 種族仇恨

11. dishonesty

[dis'anisti]

- n. [U] 欺騙;不誠實 behavior in which one cheats others
- This government official was accused of dishonesty and indifference to state affairs, but he denied all the charges. (這名政府官員被指控不誠實 並對國家事務漠不關心,但他否認所有的指控。)

|□ 補充精要

- (1) dishonest [dɪs'anɪst] adj. 不誠實的;不正直的
- The dishonest man <u>took advantage of</u> the old lady's kindness and stole her money.

(那個不誠實的男子利用那位老婦人的善心,偷走了她的錢。)

- (2) dishonestly [dɪs`anɪstlɪ] adv. 不誠實地
- The clerk was accused of behaving dishonestly and thus was laid off.

 (那名職員被指控行為不誠實並因此被解僱了。)

honesty [`anisti]

nesty 1

- n. [U] 誠實
- This enterprise <u>demands</u> honesty <u>from</u> the employees and urges them to perform their jobs in a professional manner.

(這間企業要求員工誠實並督促他們以專業的態度工作。)

|□ 補充精要

• Honesty is the best policy. (【諺】誠實為上策。)

12. modest

['madist]

adj. 謙虚的;謙遜的 not boasting or being too proud of one's own qualities, abilities, or achievements

• Although Liam is very modest about his musical talents, everyone can tell he's going to be a superstar one day.

(雖然 Liam 對自己的音樂才能<u>很謙虚</u>,但所有人都知道有一天他會是一位超級巨星。)

| 補充精要

(1)modest [`modɪst] adj. 適度的

• Although she didn't get a promotion, Jill still <u>felt thankful for</u> the modest pay raise.

(雖然 Jill 沒有得到升遷,她依然<u>感激</u>有適度的調薪。)

(2) modestly [`modistli] adv. 謙虚地

• The scientist always speaks modestly and never brags about his role in the new discovery.

(這位科學家說話總是謙虛,從不誇耀自己在那項新發現上所扮演的 角色。)

modesty

[`madəstı]

n. [U] 謙虚;謙遜

• Roxanne talks about her academic achievements with great modesty, so most people don't realize she's always at the top of her class.

(Roxanne 非常謙虚地談論自己的學業成就,所以多數人不知道她在班上總是<u>名列前茅</u>。)

13. translate

[træns`let]

- vt. 轉換;化為 to change a thing into a different form or into something else
- It's time Tessa <u>translated</u> all that knowledge and energy <u>into</u> a book. Others could learn so much from her.

(該是 Tessa <u>把</u>她所有的知識和精力<u>轉化成</u>一本書的時候了。其他人可以跟她學到如此多東西。)

※ 要點解説

It is time (that) S + V-ed.... 該是……的時候

vt. vi. 翻譯

• It won't be easy to <u>translate</u> these Japanese poems <u>into</u> Spanish, because the two languages are just so different.

(要<u>把</u>這些日本詩<u>翻譯成</u>西班牙語並不容易,因為這兩種語言很不一樣。)

 Most travelers in the group speak English, so there's no need for the guide to translate.

(這團裡的大多數遊客都說英語,所以導遊沒有必要翻譯。)

※ 要點解説

There's no need for sb. to VR.... 某人沒有必要做 ······

translation [træns`le[ən]

n. [U] 翻譯

• I wish I could read Tolkien in the original English. His books seem to lose some of their power in translation.

(但願我能閱讀托爾金作品的英文原文。他的書<u>在翻譯過程中</u>似乎失去了些力道。)

※ 要點解説

I wish (that) S + V-ed.... 但願我…… (用以表示「與現在事實相反」的希望)

- n. [C] 譯文;譯作
- Creating English translations for Chinese idioms while retaining their poetic tone is very difficult.

(要把中文成語翻譯成英文,同時保留詩意,非常困難。)

| 補充精要

- (1) a free/liberal translation 意譯
- (2)a literal/word-for-word translation 直譯;依原文逐字譯

translator

[træns`letə-]

n. [C] 譯者

 Since Huck could speak and read both Thai and Greek, he worked for many years as a translator.

(因為 Huck 能說和讀泰語和希臘語,所以他從事翻譯多年。)

14. rational

[ˈræʃənl]

adj. 理智的;合理的 related to or based on clear thinking or reason instead of emotion

• Nobody was here, so the only rational explanation for the mess is that the cat knocked over the table.

(沒有人在這裡,所以這片髒亂的唯一合理解釋是貓把桌子給打翻了。)

| 補充精要

rationally ['ræʃənlɪ] adv. 理性地;合理地

• Try to calm down and think rationally about how to deal with this situation.

(設法冷靜下來並理性地思考如何應付這個情況。)

15. **persevere** [,p3·sə`vɪr]

vi. 鍥而不捨;不屈不撓 to not give up in spite of difficulty or disappointment

• Rescue workers persevered in their efforts to locate the missing children and finally found them trapped under a fallen tree.

(救援人員鍥而不捨努力要找出失蹤小孩們的位置,最後發現他們被困在一棵倒下的樹下。)

※ 要點解説

(1) persevere in <u>sth.</u>/<u>doing sth.</u> 在某事上鍥而不捨/鍥而不捨地做某事 (2) find + O + OC (p.p.) 發現······被······

perseverance [,p3·sə`vɪrəns]

- n. [U] 鍥而不捨;不屈不撓
- Kimmy showed great perseverance in finishing her first marathon, especially when her right leg hurt so badly.

(Kimmy 完成她的第一場馬拉松比賽時展現出非凡的毅力,特別是她的右腿傷得如此嚴重。)

|□ 補充精要

persevering [,p3·sə`vɪrɪŋ] adj. 堅持不懈的; 鍥而不捨的

• Though she had failed twice, Linda was persevering enough to try again and believed that she would eventually make it.

(雖然已經失敗過兩次, Linda 還是夠鍥而不捨的再嘗試並相信自己最終會成功。)

16. **distort** [dɪs'tərt]

vt. 曲解;歪曲 to change information in a way that's not truthful, usually for one's own benefit or to mislead others

• The thief tried to distort the truth, claiming that he was just "borrowing" the bike, but no one believed him.

(那小偷試圖扭曲事實,宣稱他只是「借用」那輛腳踏車,但是沒有人相信他。)

※ 要點解説

分詞構句「, claiming that...」的原句為「, and he claimed that...」。

| 補充精要

distorted [dis`tortid] adj. 歪曲的;曲解的

• The news report gave a distorted view of how social media works. (這篇新聞報導對社交媒體如何運作的看法有所曲解。)

17. **deed** [did]

- n. [C] 行為;行動 a certain act done by someone and usually judged by others to be good or bad
- Sean did two good deeds yesterday. He helped an old lady cross the road and bought a homeless person some breakfast.

(Sean 昨天做了兩件善事。他幫一位老婦人過馬路,並買了一些早餐給一位遊民。)

| 補充精要

- (1) Deeds are better than words. (【諺】行動勝於空談。)
- (2) in deed 在行為上
- The scholar expected all his students to be <u>impartial</u> in thought as well as in deed.

(那位學者期望他所有的學生在思想上和行動上都不偏不倚。)

18. possess

[pə'zɛs]

- vt. 具有;擁有 to have or to own
- There is no right to own or possess firearms under New Zealand law, including for the purpose of self-defense.

(依據紐西蘭的法律,人民無權擁有或持有槍支,包括<u>為了</u>自我防衛<u>的</u>目的。)

possession

[pəˈzɛ[ən]

- n. [U] 具有;擁有
- Since the late artist had no family, a local museum is now in possession of all her works.

(因為那位過世的藝術家沒有家人,所以一間當地的博物館現在擁有她所有的作品。)

| 補充精要

- (1) in possession of 擁有
- Lena claimed that she hadn't shoplifted from the boutique, but she was found in possession of stolen goods.

(Lena 聲稱她沒有從時裝店偷東西,但她卻被發現擁有偷來的商品。)
(2) in one's possession 某人所擁有

- n. [C] (usu. pl.) 私人物品
- Among the lost hiker's <u>personal possessions</u>, park officials found a flashlight, a toothbrush, and a digital camera.

(在那名失蹤健行者的個人物品中,公園管理處官員發現了一支手電筒 一把牙刷和一部數位相機。)

|□ 補充精要

possessed [pə'zɛst] adj. 擁有的

- Ted was possessed of a large fortune, but sadly no brains to use it well.

 (Ted 擁有大筆財富,但可悲的是沒有腦力去好好使用它。)
- vi. vt. (使) 沉湎; (使) 放縱 to let oneself have or enjoy too much of something
- Ken's on a diet and doesn't usually indulge in dessert, but he couldn't say no to a slice of birthday cake.

(Ken在節食並通常不放縱自己吃甜點,但他無法拒絕一片生日蛋糕。)

 After her exams, Julia <u>indulged herself</u> at the cinema and watched three films <u>in a row!</u>

(考完試後,Julia 縱情在電影院接連看了三部電影。)

| 補充精要

- (1) indulgence [ɪn`dʌldʒəns] n. [U] 放縱
- The mother's indulgence was to a certain extent responsible for her son's gambling habit.

(那位母親的放縱某種程度上造成她兒子的賭博習慣。)

- (2) indulgent [ɪn`dʌldʒənt] adj. 縱容的;寬容的
- Some parents are overly indulgent with their children. They give their children whatever they ask for and spoil them.

(有些父母非常縱容他們的孩子。他們給孩子們任何他們要的東西並寵 壞他們。)

19. **indulge** [In'dʌldʒ]

20. **pity** ['pɪtɪ]

n. [U] 憐憫;同情 the sadness or sympathy one feels when seeing others suffering

• Everyone took pity on Nora when her parents suddenly passed away. They felt very sorry for her.

(當 Nora 父母突然過世時,每個人都同情她。他們很憐憫她。)

| 補充精要

- (1) have/take pity on sb. 同情某人
- (2) feel pity for sb. 同情某人
- (3) show no pity toward sb. 不同情某人
- (4) pity [`pɪtɪ] n. sing. 遺憾;可惜
- It is a pity that owing to a lack of funds, the project will not continue next year.

(因為缺少資金,這項計畫明年將不繼續,真可惜。)

(5)pity ['pɪtɪ] vt. 憐憫;同情

 Laura pities people who have no dreams and make no attempt to pursue a goal.

(Laura 同情那些沒有夢想與不設法追求目標的人。)

21. overtake
[ova'tek]

vt. 突然來襲、降臨 (overtake—overtook—overtaken) to happen to someone suddenly and unexpectedly

 When Susan talked about her dead dog, she was overtaken by emotion and started to cry.

(當 Susan 提到她死去的狗時,突然情緒激動,開始哭了起來。)

| 補充精要

overtake [ˌovə tek] vt. 超越;取而代之

 Seeing Bill running ahead of him, Jack began to run faster in order to overtake him.

(看到 Bill 跑在他前面, Jack 開始跑得較快以便超越他。)

22. inner

['Inə-]

adj. 內心的 coming from deep down inside oneself

• In the temple, Gayle forgot about the outside world, focused on her inner self, and explored all her deepest emotions.

(在那間寺廟裡, Gayle 忘了外面的世界, 專注內心的自我, 並探索所有她最深切的情感。)

adj. 內部的;接近中心的

 Harvey didn't want to lose his ticket, so he placed it carefully in the inner pocket of his jacket.

(Harvey 不想把票給弄丟,所以他小心地把它放在夾克的內袋裡。)

| 補充精要

an inner city/room/wrapping 市中心/內室/內包裝

| vt. 保有;保持 to keep or hold on to something

• With all these powerful people investing in the business, would Becca still be able to retain control of her company?

(有這些有力人士投資公司,Becca 還能保有她公司的掌控權嗎?)

※ 要點解説

with + O + OC (V-ing) 表附帶狀況

| 補充精要

retain [rɪ`ten] vt. 記住

 The injured driver retained a clear image of the car accident though he thought unpleasant experiences were best forgotten.

(雖然那位受傷的司機認為最好把不愉快的經歷都忘掉,但他還清晰記得那次車禍。)

- n. [C] 敵人 someone who fights against you; an enemy
- In this sci-fi movie, all nations on Earth unite against their common foe—the aliens from outer space.

(在這部科幻電影裡,地球上所有的國家聯合起來對抗他們共同的敵人 ——來自外太空的外星人。)

|| 補充精要

a bitter/political foe 死/政敵

23. retain

[ri'ten]

24. foe

[fo]

25. **wealth** [wε1θ]

- n. [U] 財富 fortune or riches in the form of money, land, and other valuable things
- As the owner of one of the world's richest banks, Ms. Russel is a
 person of great wealth and influence.

(身為世界上最富有銀行之一的擁有者, Russel 女士是一位很富有並具有極大影響力的人。)

| 補充精要

- (1)accumulate/court/lavish wealth 累積/追求/浪費財富
- (2) wealth [wεlθ] n. sing. 豐富;大量
- The author travels a lot because he believes it can provide him with a
 wealth of information for his writing.

(這位作者經常旅行,因為他相信這能提供他大量的寫作資料。)

wealthy ['wεlθ1]

adj. 富有的;富裕的

- Since the luxurious hotel charges over US\$20,000 a night, only very wealthy people can afford to stay there. (因為這間豪華飯店一晚要價兩萬多美元,只有非常富有的人們才負擔得起住在那裡。)
- n. [U] 名聲 the state of being widely known by many people
- Taylor Swift shot to fame overnight when her song became a number one hit across the world.

(當泰勒絲的歌成為世界各地的第一名暢銷金曲時,她一夜成名。)

□□ 補充精要

- (1)come to/rise to/win/gain fame 成名
- (2) follow/pursue fame and fortune 追求名利
- (3) famed [femd] adj. 著名的(較 famous 正式)
- The architect who designed this building is famed for his work with glass and steel.

(設計這棟建築的建築師以他使用玻璃和鋼的作品而著名。)

- (4) famous ['feməs] adj. 著名的
- Hualien is famous for its natural scenery, attracting many outdoor enthusiasts and nature lovers.

(花蓮以自然景色著名,吸引很多戶外運動愛好者和大自然愛好者。)

26 fame [fem]

27. virtue

[`v3tʃʊ]

- n. [C] 美德 a good quality that someone has or shows, especially in the face of difficulty or suffering
- Being generous is definitely a virtue. Not many people, <u>after all</u>, can forget about themselves and give freely to others.

(慷慨確實是一項美德。<u>畢竟</u>,不是很多人能不顧自己,自願布施給他人。)

| 補充精要

- (1) by virtue of 憑藉;由於
- Kenting National Park attracts lots of visitors every summer by virtue of its beautiful beaches and scenery.

(憑藉著其美麗的沙灘和風景,墾丁國家公園每年夏天吸引很多遊客。)

- (2) virtue [`vɜtʃo] n. [C] 優點
- One of the many virtues of living in the country is a slower pace of life. (住在鄉下的諸多優點之一就是生活步調較緩慢。)
- (3) virtuous [`vɔtʃuəs] adj. 品德高尚的
- Jason is a virtuous man who helps people in need and never takes advantage of others.

(Jason 是一位品德高尚的人,他幫助窮困的人,從不占別人便宜。)

- n. [U] 正直;操守 the quality or virtue of being truthful or true to oneself, even when this is very difficult
- Larry has a lot of <u>professional integrity</u> and will never lie just to impress the boss.

(Larry 很有職業操守,從不會只是為了讓老闆印象深刻而說謊。)

| 補充精要

integrity [ɪnˈtɛgrətɪ] n. [U] 完整

• International law prohibits the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of other countries.

(國際法禁止使用武力侵犯他國領土完整或政治獨立。)

28. integrity
[In`tegrati]

Part C 片語及慣用語

- 1. in the face of 面臨 confronted with or affected by something bad or even dangerous
 - Brenda shared her opinion in the face of much criticism. This took courage but she
 persevered and expressed her views.

(Brenda 面臨眾多批評時還分享她的意見。這需要勇氣,但她卻堅持表達她的觀點。)

| 補充精要

in the face of 不顧;儘管

• Eventually, the manager <u>put</u> his plan <u>into practice</u> in the face of great opposition. (儘管遭到很大的反對,經理最後還是<u>執行</u>了他的計畫。)

- 2. put an end to sth. 終止;停止 to make something stop happening or existing
 - By the time Beethoven was 30, his increasing deafness had put an end to his career as a pianist.

(貝多芬三十歲時,日漸嚴重的耳聾終止了他的鋼琴家生涯。)

| 補充精要

- (1) put an end to sth. 同 put a stop to sth.
- (2) come to an end 結束
 - All students were having such a good time at the festival that they were sad when it finally came to an end.

(所有學生在這個節日玩得這樣愉快,以致於當它最後結束時他們覺得感傷。)

- (3) bring sth. to an end 使某事結束、終止
 - The peace talks finally brought the civil war to an end; the people's suffering was over.

(和平談判最後使這場內戰結束;人們的苦難結束了。)

- 3. **push forward** 繼續前進;推進 to force oneself to persevere or continue moving, even when this is very challenging or difficult
 - Though the climbers thought about giving up many times, they pushed forward and eventually reached the mountain peak.

(雖然登山者們多次想放棄,但他們還是繼續前進,最後到達山頂。)

| 猫充精要

push forward 同 push ahead/on

- 4. **pick oneself up** 重新振作 to get over or recover from a failure, disappointment, or difficult situation
 - Anton failed his road test twice, but he didn't quit. He just picked himself up and practiced harder.

(Anton 駕照考試兩次沒過,但他沒放棄。他只是重新振作,更努力練習。)

| 補充精要

pick oneself up (跌倒後)站起來

• The boy fell but picked himself up at once.

(那男孩跌倒了,但馬上又站了起來。)

- 5. walk of life 行業;社會階層 a person's background, work, and social position
 - While the fans came from all walks of life, these differences didn't stop them from supporting their team together.

(雖然球迷來自各行各業,但這些差異沒有阻擋他們一起支持他們的球隊。)

※ 要點解説

stop...from + V-ing 阻止······做······;使······無法······

- 6. keep in mind 記住 to remember or remain aware of something
 - Please keep in mind that the library closes at five, so 4:45 p.m. is the latest time you can check out books.

(請記住圖書館五點關門,所以下午四點四十五分是你最後可以借書的時候。)

| 補充精要

- 7. to the full 盡可能;充分地 to the best of one's abilities; as much as possible
 - When one is on holiday, it's important to forget all about work or school and enjoy oneself to the full.

(當一個人度假時,要緊的是忘了所有的工作或學業,盡情地享受。)

| 補充精要

- 8. lay out 清楚說明 to explain something clearly
 - Before he took our order, the waiter held up a menu and laid out the various options we had for dinner.

(當服務生幫我們點餐前,他拿起菜單並清楚說明我們晚餐有的許多選擇。)

I区 補充精要

lay out 陳列;花(錢)

· When the little girl saw the special meal laid out for her birthday party, she jumped up and down with happiness.

(當那小女孩看到她生日派對上陳列出來的特別餐點時,她高興地跳上跳下。)

• The couple laid out a large amount of money to decorate their house.

(這對夫妻花了很多錢裝潢他們的屋子。)



Sentence Pattern Whoever/Whatever/Whichever (+ S) + V....

命句型分析

此句型中 whoever、whatever、whichever 等字為「複合關係代名詞」,即「先行詞+關係代 名詞」的形式,相當於 anyone who、anything that、any/either of the Ns/them that。

Whoever (= Anyone who) wants to enter this house should knock and ask for permission first.

(任何想要進入這屋子的人應該先敲門並要求許可。)

- Whatever (= Anything that) has been reported about the superstar is mere rumor. (任何關於那超級巨星的報導只是謠言。)
- You can choose whichever of the toys (= any of the toys that) you like as a birthday gift. (你可以選擇任何一樣你喜歡的玩具當作生日禮物。)
- Please contact me by telephone or e-mail, whichever (= either of them that) you prefer. (請打電話或寫電子郵件跟我聯絡,看你比較喜歡哪一種。)

Examples

- 1. Even if your plans end up as failures, you should pick yourself up and try whatever you can to start again.
- 2. Life is a game of chance, the speaker warns, so sometimes you must bet whatever you have in one play of "pitch-and-toss" to be successful.
- 3. These values are why "If—" resonates with whoever reads it and, though over a century old, is considered timeless to this day.

6 補充用法

- 1. 除了引導名詞子句外,複合關係代名詞也可以引導副詞子句,表示「不管……」:其中, whoever 相當於 no matter who, whichever 相當於 no matter which, whatever 相當於 no matter what。
 - Whoever (= No matter who) told you that, don't believe him or her. (不管誰告訴你那件事,都不要相信他或她。)
 - Both books are worth reading, whichever (= no matter which) you choose.
 (兩本書都值得一讀,不管你選哪一本。)
 - Whatever (=No matter what) Kent does, he does it for his own advantage. (不管 Kent 做什麼,都是為了他自己的利益。)
- 2. 另外,whatever 和 whichever 也可以作複合關係形容詞,引導名詞子句並修飾子句中的名詞,表示「任何;每一」或「無論哪個」。
 - Whatever information you can offer will be useful for us in solving the case. (你可以提供的任何資訊都將會有助於我們解決這案件。)
 - Whichever road you choose, it will take you to the same destination. (無論你選哪條路,它都會帶你到同樣的目的地。)

Language Highlight

Reference (指涉字)

為 篇章分析

- 1. 在篇章中,為了避免重複,並維持上下文的連貫性,常使用精簡的字詞來指涉前文提過的訊息,此類字詞稱為「指涉字」。
- 2. 常見的指涉字如下:
 - (1) 代名詞: they vours vmine vanother vthese veither 等。
 - <u>Tommy</u> ran into <u>Gina</u>, and <u>they</u> had a short talk on the street. (Tommy 碰巧遇見 Gina, 他們在街上短暫交談。)
 - (2) 副詞:here、there、then 等。
 - We are all waiting for you <u>at the coffee shop</u>. Come <u>here</u> quickly.
 (我們都在咖啡店等你。快來這裡。)
 - (3) 定冠詞:the。
 - Edward adopted <u>a stray dog</u>, and now <u>the dog</u> is his best friend. (Edward 收養了一隻流浪狗,現在那隻狗是他最好的朋友。)

Example

Poems have the power to move us, inspire us, and guide us to do great things. "If—" succeeds in doing all three. Written by Rudyard Kipling, British Nobel Laureate in Literature, and first published in 1910, the poem contains advice from a father to his son on living a good life. The speaker raises common circumstances one may encounter in life and explains the best way to confront each of them.

Language Highlight Substitution (取代)

命 篇章分析

- 1. 在篇章中,避免重複的另一種手法為「取代」,會以某些字取代前文提過的名詞(片語)、動詞(片語)以及子句。
- 2. 常見的取代用法如下:
 - (1) 取代名詞片語: one(s)、none 等。
 - You have four options. Just pick one. (你有四個選項。就選一個吧。)
 - (2) 取代動詞片語: do、will、have 等。
 - Jill loves baseball, and so do I. (Jill 喜愛棒球,我也愛。)
 - (3) 取代子句: so 、not 等。
 - A: I believe we can be on time. (我相信我們可以準時。) B: I think so. (我想也是。)
 - A: The weather report says <u>it's going to rain tomorrow</u>. (天氣預報說明日會下雨。)

B: If <u>so</u>, let's stay home. If <u>not</u>, maybe we can go on a picnic. (如果是這樣,我們就待在家裡。如果沒有,也許我們可以去野餐。)

Examples

- 1. And if people despise you or spread lies about you, <u>be truthful and refrain from</u> returning the hatred. Doing <u>so</u> is the only way to put an end to the cycle of hatred and dishonesty.
- 2. In "If—," Kipling lays out all of the **qualities** that are key to living a successful life. Instead of the **ones** that are typically celebrated in society—power, wealth, fame, and physical strength, what Kipling values are virtues such as integrity, composure, humility, perseverance, and moderation.



Reading Selection

Note the Details

- 1. It's recommended that we stay calm and steady. We should also believe in ourselves while remaining truthful, patient, modest, and humble.
- 2. Willpower is the key to success, as it will keep us going when we are exhausted or feel like giving up.
- 3. Integrity, composure, humility, perseverance, and moderation.

Reading Strategy

E; A; S

Graphic Organizer

- 1. behave righteously
- 2. remain calm and steady
- 3. be receptive to constructive criticism
- 4. be truthful and refrain from returning the hatred
- 5. pursuing one's dreams
- 6. rational and direct action in the real world
- 7. accept both with grace and continue to persevere in either case
- 8. push forward with your eyes on your goals
- 9. you should pick yourself up and try again
- 10. metal toughness
- 11. the power of will
- 12. indulge in self-pity
- 13. rely on your willpower to carry you through
- 14. do everything you can and never give up
- 15. one's personal relationships
- 16. the value of time
- 17. people from all walks of life
- 18. being overly hurt or influenced by either your friends or foes
- 19. time is precious

Comprehension Practice

Practice A

1. C 2. A 3. D

Practice B

The power to move readers, inspire readers, and guide readers to do great things.

Sentence Pattern

Practice A

- 2. Whoever tries to crack open the vault will trigger the alarm.
- 3. These two tours are both great, so you can choose whichever of them is most suitable for your family.
- 4. Whatever is sold in the boutique shop costs an arm and a leg.
- 5. The teacher will give bonus points to whoever knows the answer to this question.
- 6. Whichever of the paths (that) the tourists take will lead to the cable car station.

Practice B

- 2. Whoever has the password to the computer
- 3. whatever Ian would like to eat for lunch
- 4. Whichever of the items a customer chooses from the store
- 5. whoever makes a great contribution to education

Language Highlight

Reference (指涉字)

Practice A (紅框以鋪灰底代替,藍框則是藍框。)

Ships are vital for international trade because almost every product, from food to iPhones, is carried on them from one port to another. Captains of these ships have to sail them. Once they arrive at a port, a marine pilot has to guide the ships safely into the port.

Marine pilots are people who know a specific port or harbor very well. To reach a port safely, they are needed because they know where the possible obstacles are. Docking a ship would be dangerous without them, because ships would run the risk of damaging themselves and the goods on the ships when passing through unfamiliar waters.

Aside from knowing the ports well, natural factors such as tides and the direction of winds would cause a marine pilot to change his approach. These factors can greatly affect where a ship goes and how it moves, making it difficult to bring the ships to safety.

Practice B

2. them 3. their 4. they 5. them 6. there

Substitution (取代)

Practice

To a lot of netizens, the virtual world may seem to be more appealing than the real one. Nowadays, people often amuse themselves online by sharing on social media or by shopping online. However, if you do so, you may endanger your privacy by spreading your private information online and exposing yourself to all sorts of risks.

People often use free apps without thinking twice. The victims of the following scheme would certainly regret not doing so. In 2014, a personality quiz app called "This Is Your Digital Life" was released, and 270,000 people used their Facebook accounts to log in and take a test in the app. These unlucky participants had their personal information stolen, and so did their online friends because their accounts were interconnected. Consequently, the data of up to 87 million Facebook users might have been misused.

It's no exaggeration to say that multiple smartphone apps may be tracking owners who do not diligently check their privacy settings. Alphonso, an American high-tech company, develops software that is used in about 1,000 gaming and social apps. With users' permission given at the time of downloading the apps, the software can access the smartphones' microphones and thus pick up sounds in the surrounding environment. By doing so, this software can identify which TV programs and commercials users are watching. Such information is useful to advertisers who wish to know how to better market their products.

- 2. so: sharing on social media or shopping online
- 3. so: thinking twice before using free apps
- 4. did: had their personal information stolen
- 5. so: accessing the smartphones' microphones and thus picking up sounds in the surrounding environment

Listening Strategy

- 1. As a firefighter
- 2. A fire happened/started/occurred.
- 3. Taking a pair of shoes from the fire
- 4. Frustrated
- 5. Even a small act of kindness can make a big difference in someone's life.

35

Listen for Details

1 B 2 C 3 D 4 D

聽力腳本

As well as leading a poverty-fighting organization called Robin Hood, Mark Bezos is a volunteer firefighter. The first time Mark was called to the scene of a fire, upon arriving at the scene, he discovered that the volunteer who had arrived just seconds before him had been ordered to enter the burning house and rescue the owner's dog. Disappointed at having missed the opportunity to save a creature's life, Mark asked the volunteer fire captain what his mission was to be. The captain then responded, "Bezos, I need you to go into the house. I need you to go upstairs, past the fire, and I need you to get this woman a pair of shoes." Mark bravely collected the shoes for the lady, frustrated that his role in the rescue mission hadn't been more important. However, weeks later, the lady whose house had caught fire sent a letter to the volunteer fire department, thanking them for saving her home. In the letter, she expressed gratitude to the individual who had brought her her shoes.

Bezos's story may serve as a lesson that even a small act of kindness can make a big difference in someone's life, so we should all try our best to engage in such acts.

Question 1. What is the main purpose of the talk?

Question 2. What is Mark's volunteer work?

Question 3. Why did Mark feel upset?

Question 4. According to the talk, which time order of the events is correct?

Mark Bezos 是濟貧組織「Robin Hood」的負責人,他同時也是一位義消。當 Mark 第一次被叫到火場時,一到現場,他發現那些只早他幾秒到達火場的義消們,早已接到命令進入著火的房子,救出屋主的小狗。他對於錯失拯救一條生命的機會而感到失望,他詢問義消隊長自己的任務是什麼,隊長回答他說:「Bezos,我需要你進入房子,我需要你上樓並穿越大火,我需要你去幫這位女士拿一雙鞋子。」Mark 英勇地幫女士取回鞋子,但他對他在這場救援行動扮演不太重要的角色而感到挫折。然而,幾週之後,這位房子失火的女士寫給志願消防局一封信,感謝他們拯救她的家。在信中,她還對幫她拿鞋子的人表達謝意。

Bezos 的故事也許可作為一個教訓,即使是一個小小的善行也會對某個人的人生帶來很大的影響,因此我們應該盡所能做這樣的善行。

問題一:本談話主要目的為何?

問題二:Mark 的義工工作是什麼?

問題三:為什麼 Mark 感到沮喪?

問題四:根據此談話,以下哪一個事件順序是正確的?



I. 文意字彙與詞類變化

1. possess

2. indulges

3. inner

4. encounter

5. published

6. rational

7. integrity

8. translate

9. confrontation

10. perseverance

11. modesty

12. advised

II. 文法選擇

1. D

2. A

3. B

4. C

5. D

III. 綜合測驗

1. C

2. D

3. B

4. C

5. C

IV. 句型練習

- 1. Be honest and just say whatever is on your mind.
- 2. Ms. Green told her students she would award a prize to whoever scored the highest grade on the exam.

V. 引導式翻譯

1. put; end; to

2. in; face; of

3. picked; himself; up

VI. 整句式翻譯

- 1. Please keep in mind that whatever you do now will affect the rest of your life.
- 2. Robert sat with his back against the wall, looking at what was happening outside.

VII. 閱讀測驗

1. C

2. D

3. A

Part G 自我評量



I. 文意字彙與詞類變化

1. Phil rarely i

es in sweets since he is always watching his weight.

2. Denise needs to r n all of the receipts that she got on her business	SS
trip as proof of purchase.	
3. You may find it difficult at first, but if you pe, you will soon ge	t
the hang of it.	
4. Nelson had a s y job that paid well, but he didn't know how to	
handle money well. That is how he ran up huge debts.	
5. Nick is a man of <u>i</u> y; he never cheats his clients and always has strong moral principles.	
6. The exchange of h e remarks by the two young men led to a big	,
fight outside the night club.	0
7. While pursuing material comfort and fame, you should not forget to explore i r peace.	
8. The world-famous scientist had the great v e of humility, never	
boasting of her achievements.	
9. To expand into the European market, the company needs to hire	
someone who is capable of t ting Chinese into German.	
10. Race is not <u>r</u> t to whether someone is a capable person. In fact,	
ability is determined by effort and attitude.	
11. Tina was a freelance (自由職業的) writer. She earned a living by	
selling her articles to several (publish).	
12. The (advice) has been hired to provide professional opinions of	n
market trends to help the company stay on track.	
13. People sometimes tell white lies out of kindness; don't they think that	
(dishonesty) is the best policy?	
14. At a meeting, some people tend to avoid direct (confront) by	
yielding (屈服) to others' ideas instead of insisting on their own.	
15. Money cannot buy everything—there is no guarantee that the	
(possess) of large amounts of money will lead to happiness.	
II. 文法選擇	
() 1. Though as a tall young man, the serial killer was actually short and old.	
(A) describes (B) describing (C) describe (D) described	

38		Lesson 1			
() 2.	you can see	the company's prin	mary consumers are	men in their 30s.
		(A) If	(B) When	(C) As	(D) Since
() 3.	The driver had to q of the road.	uickly change direc	tions to avoid	an obstacle in the middle
		(A) hit	(B) hitting	(C) to hit	(D) hits
() 4.	I didn't realize the	lights had changed	the driver bel	nind me honked his horn.
		(A) until	(B) after		(D) if
() 5.	Wendy didn't want	to go to the movies	, nor want to	play video games.
		(A) she did			
III.	綜合	則驗			
that Star Add to to stre that alor	In Some nza 2, ditionary ngth, his some ng with In the or she	last word of the last tanza 1, the speaker should always remarker states the ally, he stresses the 5. he can to start especially during the on associate with perhaps on the everyone. 8., e end, the poem's merely and start the special start of the everyone. 8.	line, this poem is accept teaches his son he in truthful to onese that dreams can be acceptanted again. Stanza 3 mes of hardship. The cople from 7. but the speaker emphasmain point is revealed fee. 10. Kipling v	dvice from its speaker now to be a morally of and never return to thieved only with active and the value of me speaker concludes out remain aware that izes the value of time d. If someone follow alues is not power,	poem1 we can see er, a father, to his son. It good person. He states other people's2 In tion3 toward a goal are. Kipling urges his sorental toughness and inneres the poem by suggesting at one cannot possibly get in the final stanza. It is all the speaker's9 wealth, fame, or physical
((A) Since	(B) As	(C) If	(D) For
((A) hatred	(B) modesty	(C) faith	(D) grace
() 3.	(A) direct	(B) directs	(C) directed	(D) directing
() 4.	(A) to the full	(B) in the face of	(C) instead	(D) in addition
() 5.	(A) wherever	(B) whenever	(C) whichever	(D) whatever
() 6.	(A) picks up	(B) pushes forward	(C) ends up	(D) deals with
(7.	(A) all walks of life		(B) top to bottom	WILL
		(C) start to its finish	ı	(D) door to door	

7	6

() 8. (A) In fact	(B) However	(C) Furthermore	(D) Therefore				
() 9. (A) advice	(B) pity	(C) cycle	(D) hostility				
() 10. (A) That	(B) What	(C) Which	(D) There				
IV	- 引導式翻譯							
1.	如果我們繼續前進,我們	門天黑前可以到達那	村莊。					
	If we	, we can g	get to the village befor	e dark.				
2.	當你今晚煮晚餐給 Lisa	吃時,記住她吃素。						
	When you cook dinner	for Lisa tonight,		that she				
	is a vegetarian.							
3.	不要覺得沮喪,你應該重	重新振作並再嘗試一	次。					
	Instead of feeling depre	ssed, you should	yourself_	and give it				
	another try.							
4.	雖然老師已充分地解釋這	過這個理論,有些學	生仍難以理解它。					
	Although the teacher has explained the theory,							
	some students still have	difficulty understar	nding it.					
5.	政府將竭盡所能結束恐怕	布主義。						
	The government will do	whatever it can to	an					
	terrorism.							
h	進階題							
<u>y</u>	连怕悠							
l.]	文意字彙							
() 1. Although pengui	ns wings, the	ey use them for swim	ming rather than flying.				
	(A) indulge	(B) possess	(C) distort	(D) publish				
() 2. Alan took his brother's and didn't invest in the risky company.							
	(A) pity	(B) hatred	(C) virtue	(D) advice				
		ld not accept the de	ath of her pet	and was still in the stage				
	of denial.	(D) 1 "	4.50	(D) !-				
	(A) beloved	(B) hostile	(C) relevant	(D) steady				

40		Lesson 1				
() 4.	Because oil prices	are rising steeply, it	is to expect 1	the economy to get worse.	
		(A) inner		(C) rational		
() 5.	Keith was shaken u			her, whom he hadn't seen	
		for several years.	•			
		(A) dishonesty	(B) integrity	(C) encounter	(D) possession	
() 6.			make a sensible gue	ess by trying to derive its	
		meaning from cont	ext.			
		(A) translated		(C) published		
() 7.			nagazine for purpose	ly what she had	
		said in the interview				
				(C) indulging		
() 8.				ocked to hear that he was	
			pery(賄賂的)scan			
,	` ^		(B) dishonesty		(D) translation	
() 9.				in his attempts to	
			work. Finally, his e	_		
,	` 40	(A) retained	(B) persevered		(D) indulged	
() 10.		t talked about her ac	chievement with grea	at She said that	
		she was just lucky.	(D) a sure facilit	(C) C1		
		(A) stress	(B) comfort	(C) confidence	(D) modesty	
II. 綺						
	Wha	at does it mean to I	ive a good life? Th	e answer to this que	estion is not easy to find,	
1.	_ is	it the same for ever	ryone. However, the	ere do appear to be	certain strategies that lead	
to gr	eate	happiness. Below,	we $\underline{2}$ a few of t	these strategies.		
	O P	ersonal relationships	are key 3. happ	oiness. Make sure to	spend time with the people	
	cl	ose to you. You nev	er know how much	they mean to you	4. it is too lots	
	2 H	elping others can e	nhance* your feelin	igs of self-worth*.	5., helpful acts do not	
	need to be performed on a grand scale; they can be small and simple. Do <u>6.</u> you can to help others because it can go a long way toward making both you and others feel					
	ca	nn to help others bec	ause it can go a ion	g way toward makir	g both you and others feel	
	go	ood.	sive* Of course so	me decisione !		
	Ø A	void <u>/.</u> indecis	Sive . Of course, so	and decisions in life	can be difficult to make.	

However,	8. that	taking too l	ong to ma	ike deci	sions could	l make	you feel unh	iappy.
Moreover, b	eing indec	cisive could	cause you	ı to mis	s out on be	neficial	opportunitie	S.
4 Finally, mak	e time to	<u>9.</u> in lau	ighter. Mu	ch of th	e time, bad	situatio	ons that you _	10.
are actually	not as bac	l as they see	em. By lau	aghing a	at yourself	and wh	at happens to	you,
you can lear	n not to ta	ike life so so	eriously ar	nd to ha	ve more fu	n with i	t.	
E*:enhance 增	加;self-v	vorth 自我	價值;ind	lecisive	遲疑不決	的		
) 1. (A) nor		(B) and	(C) so		(D) or		
) 2. (A) push	forward	(B) end up	(C) lay o	out	(D) car	rry through	
) 3. (A) on		(B) to	((C) with		(D) at		
) 4. (A) becau	use	(B) before	((C) if		(D) un	til	
) 5. (A) Furth	nermore	(B) Theref	Fore ((C) Inste	ead	(D) Fo	r example	
) 6. (A) when	ever	(B) whoev	er ((C) wha	tever	(D) wh	nichever	
7. (A) be		(B) being	((C) to be	e	(D) be	en	
() 8. (A) pick	oneself up)	((B) put a	an end to			
(C) have	faith in		((D) keep	o in mind			
() 9. (A) advi	se	(B) indulg	ge ((C) retain	in	(D) per	rsevere	
() 10. (A) over	take	(B) distort	t ((C) enco	ounter	(D) pu	blish	
Ⅲ. 文意選填(請	忽略大小	寫)						
(A) in short	(B) in	The first of the party of	C) relevar	nt	(D) confro	nted	(E) advice	7)
(F) lay out	(G) hon	esty ((H) virtues	;	(I) to		(J) inner	
Rudyard Kip	oling's "If-	-" is an ex	ample of a	a didact	ic* poem.	'Didact	ic" is an adj	ective
describing someth	ning intend	led to teach	a(n)1.	_ lesson	n. Didactic	poetry f	frequently co	ntains
clear2 Dida	ctic poets	also often v	vrite to tea	ch3.	_ to their re	eaders.		
Another fam	ous exam	ple of such	a poem is	s John 1	Milton's Pa	radise l	Lost, in which	ch the
poet shared his _	4. thou	ghts with h	is readers.	5.	, Milton ho	ped to t	teach people	about
the importance of	f obeying (God. His me	essage was	s that af	ter one has	commit	ted a sin, he	or she
is <u>6.</u> with tw	o paths d	own which	he or she	might p	proceed. The	e moral	path is the	one of
	e promises	never to tel	ll a lie or c	commit	other sins ag	gain.		
Yet, another	example	is Alexando	er Pope's	An Essa	ay on Man.	Pope t	eaches his re	eaders
that what is key_	<u>8.</u> a go	od life is to	learn from	n one's	surrounding	gs by ob	serving the r	iatura!

world. He also suggests that one should have faith __9_ the Word of God*.

註*

Didactic poems such as these <u>10</u> strategies for how to live a moral life. Therefore, such
poetry has important lessons for all of us, even centuries later.
註*: didactic 道德說教的; the Word of God 福音
1 2 3 4 5
6 8 9 10
Ⅳ. 篇章結構
(A) In the first stanza, she accuses them of spreading "bitter and twisted lies" about her and
says, "You may trod* me in the very dirt."
(B) Above all, "Still I Rise" is an inspirational* poem because it contains two messages,
both a specific one and a broader one.
(C) The poem was published in 1978 in a collection of poems written by Angelou titled
And Still I Rise.
(D) Through this contrast, Angelou conveys the idea that society has repeatedly tried,
unjustly, to hurt the speaker.
"Still I Rise" is a poem by the American poet, author, and civil rights leader Maya
Angelou. 1. Similar to much of Angelou's work, "Still I Rise" is a powerful expression of
strength in the face of ill treatment, particularly racial inequality.
The speaker of the poem is assumed to be an African-American woman who is speaking
directly to those who wish to wrong her, whom she frequently addresses as "you" throughout
the poem. Angelou uses powerful language toward these people from the very beginning of the
poem. 2. Much of this confrontational* language is contrasted with Angelou's use of the
phrase "I rise," which appears multiple times.
3. Even though the speaker knows she has no power to prevent this cruelty from
happening, she is capable of holding her head up high and living her life with dignity in spite
of the efforts to destroy her. Her sense of dignity and confidence is expressed through language
related to physical strength, such as that referring to how she walks, dances, leaps, and laughs.
4. As a promoter* of civil rights, Angelou clearly intended to make a statement
against racial inequality in the United States. However, her words also speak to a wider
audience, expressing the importance for everyone of standing up and finding inner strength to
fight those who seek to cause harm to them.
註*: tread 踩(tread—trod—trodden); inspirational 鼓舞人心的; confrontational 挑
起衝突的;promoter 倡導者
1. 2 4

V. 閱讀測驗

The Pursuit of Happyness is a 2006 film that tells the true story of Chris Gardner, an American businessman who went through a period of great hardship in the 1980s.

After Gardner invests a huge amount of money in a new product—a type of medical scanning device, his life is thrown into **turmoil** as his resulting lack of financial security starts to affect his well-being*. Throughout the film, Gardner repeatedly finds himself in difficult situations. His wife leaves him, and he has to take care of their young son by himself. What's worse, Gardner and his son are thrown out of their home by their landlord. However, in spite of all these hardships, Gardner manages to keep his job as an unpaid intern* of a financial services firm. He makes sure that none of his colleagues find out about his unfortunate circumstances while continuing to impress his bosses. Finally, he is given a full-time job at the firm, bringing an end to his financial struggles.

One scene, in which Gardner talks to his young son, is truly inspiring. He says, "Don't ever let someone tell you [that] you can't do something. Not even me. You got a dream, you got to protect it. People can't do something themselves, they want to tell you [that] you can't do it. You want something, go get it. Period."

At the very end of the film, it is revealed that the real Chris Gardner went on to become a successful businessman. The Pursuit of Happyness is a truly inspirational account of the importance of determination and perseverance, even when all seems hopeless.

註*:well-being 幸福;intern 實習生

- () 1. What is the purpose of the passage?
 - (A) To explain the origins of *The Pursuit of Happyness*.
 - (B) To discuss the message behind The Pursuit of Happyness.
 - (C) To compare the characters in *The Pursuit of Happyness*.
 - (D) To introduce some interesting scenes from The Pursuit of Happyness.
- () 2. What can we learn about Chris Gardner in this passage?
 - (A) He had a good marriage with his wife.
 - (B) He finally turned the odds in his favor by impressing his bosses.
 - (C) With no place to go, he and his son were taken in by their landlord.
 - (D) He succeeded right after investing much of his money in a new product.
- () 3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "turmoil" in the second paragraph?
 - (A) Dishonesty. (B) Harmony. (C) Contentment. (D) Confusion.

- () 4. Which of the following is **LESS** likely to be a contributing factor to Chris Gardner's success?
 - (A) Confidence.
- (B) Perseverance. (C) Modesty.
- (D) Determination.

VI. 混合題

We Want You

Founded in 1987, Ever Glory is one of the country's leading publishing companies of literary works. Now, it is looking for the right person to fill the position of translator.

Requirements:

- Bachelor's degree* or above in English Literature, Social Sciences, or related areas.
- At least three years' professional experience in translation or interpretation from English into Chinese and vice versa*.
- Excellent oral and written communication skills in English.
- Mature and pleasant personality.

Qualified* applicants are requested to send a full resume* in English with their name in Chinese, along with address, telephone number, and a recent photograph, to the following address no later than January 31. All applications will be treated with strict confidentiality*.

Human Resources

Ever Glory

P. O. Box 2058, Neihu 148

- 註*: bachelor's degree 學士學位; vice versa 反之亦然; qualified 有資格的; resume 履歷; confidentiality 機密性
- () 1. What is the purpose of the ad?
 - (A) To sell more books.

- (B) To seek new employees.
- (C) To introduce the company.
- (D) To promote literary works.
- () 2. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
 - (A) The applicants' identities will be kept secret.
 - (B) Ever Glory has existed for more than thirty years.
 - (C) The ad is likely to appear on a human-resource website.
 - (D) The expected salary should be included in a full resume.

3.	Besides education and work experience, what are the requirements of the job?				
	One must have excellent	in English and have a			
	personality.				
VI	I. 整句式翻譯				
1.	凡是可以說出這個符號是什麼意思的人會被給予一份獎品(prize)	。(用複合關係代名詞)			
2.	訓練良好的話,一隻動物可以應付許多意想不到的情況。(用分詞	構句)			
3.	有同學正在她附近大聲說話,Laura 覺得很難專心於課業。(with -	+ O + OC)			