

Formosa: One Name, Two Stories

福爾摩沙—— 福爾摩沙 [for mosə]

一個名字,兩個故事

Part A 譯文與解析



*Formosa" is commonly known as an unofficial name for Taiwan. However, what

many people don't know is that there is another Formosa located on the banks of the 巴拉圭河 ['pærə gwar'rɪvə-]

Paraguay River in Argentina. ■Let's take a detailed look at these two namesakes and 阿根廷 [ardʒən'tinə] 檢視;瞧一瞧 同名的人(或物) [`nemseks]

investigate the aspects in which they are similar and those in which they differ.

調查;偵察 [ɪn`vɛstəˌget]

相異;不同於 [`dɪfə-]

「福爾摩沙」是臺灣一般為人所知的非官方名稱。然而,許多人不知道的是還有另一個福爾摩沙就坐落在阿根廷的巴拉圭河河岸。讓我們仔細瞧一瞧這兩個同名的地方以及調查它們相似和相異之處。

"Formosa" is commonly known as an unofficial name for Taiwan.

「be + known/noted/celebrated + as + 身分」表「以某身分出名」。

• This restaurant is known as one of the best eating establishments in this town.

(這餐廳以鎮上最好的飲食場所之一而出名。)

比較「be known for + 特質」表「以某特點出名」。

Mark Twain was a famous American writer who was well-known for his sense of humor.
 (Mark Twain 是一位知名的美國作家,他以幽默感而出名。)

However, what many people don't know is that there is another Formosa located on the banks of the Paraguay River in Argentina.

- (1) what = the thing(s) that
- (2) that 引導名詞子句,當主詞 what...know 的補語。
 - One of the limitations of riding a scooter is that you can't drive it on the freeway. (騎小型機車的限制之一是你不能騎上高速公路。)

- (3) located... 為形容詞子句 which is located... 簡化而成的分詞片語。
 - Children (who are) taught good manners usually behave well. (被教導禮貌的小孩通常表現良好。)
- 3 Let's take a detailed look at these two namesakes and investigate the aspects in which they are similar and those in which they differ.

in which 用來指稱 the aspects (those)。

• This is an honor in which we may all take pride. (這是我們可以引以為傲的榮耀。)



無意中地;偶然地[ˌʌnɪnˈtɛnʃənlɪ]

Interestingly, it appears that both Formosas were unintentionally discovered by (尤指飛機或船的)全體工作人員 [kru]

European explorers in the sixteenth century. It is believed that a **crew** of **Portuguese** 葡萄牙人的;葡萄牙的 [`portsə,giz]

sailors first came across Taiwan and named it "Ilha Formosa," which means "beautiful 水手;海員['seləz]

island." Similarly, Formosa was the European name given to an area of land discovered

in **South America** by Spanish explorers around the same time. These explorers 南美洲 [ˌsauθ əˈmɛrɪkə]

considered the area they had found to possess such **exceptional** beauty that they decided 傑出的;優秀的 [ɪkˈsɛp[ənl]]

to settle there.

(尤指作為移民在某地)定居[`sɛtl]

有趣的是,這兩個福爾摩沙看來都是在十六世紀被歐洲的探險家無意中發現的。據信,最初一群葡萄牙水手偶然發現臺灣,將它命名為 Ilha Formosa,意思是「美麗之島」。同樣地,大約在同一時間西班牙的探險家也把福爾摩沙這歐洲名詞給了一個在南美洲的地方。這些探險家認為他們所發現的地方擁有無與倫比的美麗,所以他們決定在那裡定居。

- 1 Interestingly, it appears that both Formosas were unintentionally discovered by European explorers in the sixteenth century.
 - (1) interestingly 為副詞,用來修飾整個句子,其他常見的有 (un)fortunately, suddenly, miraculously, amazingly 等。
 - The couple tried the best they could, but unfortunately, their relationship didn't work out. (那對夫妻盡了全力,可是不幸地,他們的關係沒有進展。)
 - (2) it appears/seems (that)... 看來、似乎……

Peter's parents look very tired. It appears that they need a rest.
 (Peter 的父母看起來很累。他們看來需要休息。)

- 2 It is believed that a crew of Portuguese sailors first came across Taiwan and named it "Ilha Formosa," which means "beautiful island."
 - (1) it is believed/said/reported that... 據信/說/報導……
 - It is generally believed that there are living creatures on other planets. (大眾普遍相信其他行星上有生物。)
 - (2) come across 碰見;無意中發現 同 run into/across, come upon
 - If you come across this album on sale, would you buy it for me? (如果你剛好發現這專輯在特價,你可以幫我買嗎?)
 - (3) name A + B 替 A 命名為 B
 - I named the cat Momo, which means "peach" in Japanese. (我替那隻貓取名為 Momo,此為日文桃子的意思。)
 - (4) which 引導形容詞子句,修飾 Ilha Formosa。
 - I regularly shop at Costco, which offers a wide variety of products for customers to choose from.

(我經常在 Costco 買東西,那裡提供各式各樣的產品讓顧客們選擇。)

3 Similarly, Formosa was the European name given to an area of land discovered in South America by Spanish explorers around the same time.

similarly 同樣地 同 likewise, in the same way

- At that restaurant, men must wear a shirt and tie. Similarly, women must wear a skirt or dress. (在那間餐廳,男士必須穿襯衫和打領帶。同樣地,女士必須穿裙子或洋裝。)
- 4 These explorers considered the area they had found to possess such exceptional beauty that they decided to settle there.
 - (1) (that) they had found 為形容詞子句,修飾 the area。
 - (2) such + 不可數名詞 / (a/an) N + that... 如此……以致於……
 - It was such bad weather that we had to stay indoors. (天氣很糟,所以我們必須待在室內。)
 - Jennifer is such a responsible employee that her manager trusts her to complete tasks on time when he is away.

(Jennifer 是一位很負責任的員工,所以經理信任她能於他不在時準時完成工作。)



Apart from their shared name and historical similarities, there is another interesting geographical phenomenon that connects these two locations. Taiwan is located at 23°N and Argentina's Formosa at 23°S, which means both areas are roughly the same distance from the **equator**. What's more, they sit on the exact opposite side of the world from each other. If someone in northern Taiwan dug a hole straight down into

the world from each other. If someone in northern Taiwan dug a hole straight down into (物體的)中心部分;果核 [kor]

the Earth, **penetrated** its **core**, and then continued digging to the surface on the other 穿過;進入 [`pɛnəˌtretɪd] side, he or she would end up in Formosa, Argentina! Since most of the globe is covered

in ocean, it is even more amazing that these two bits of land are exactly **antipodal!**

對蹠的(地理上位於對稱方向的) [æn`tɪpədl] 除了它們共有的名字以及歷史上的相似性外,還有一個有趣的地理現象聯繫著這兩個地方。臺灣位在北緯 23 度而阿根廷的福爾摩沙位在南緯 23 度,這意味著這兩個地方與赤道之間大致等距。此外,它們彼此正好位在地球相反的兩側。如果有個人在北臺灣往地球向下直挖,貫穿它的核心,然後一直挖到地球的另一面,他或她結果就會到達阿根廷的福爾摩沙!因為地球大多被海水給覆蓋,所以更驚奇的是這兩塊土地是真正對蹠的!

- 1 Apart from their shared name and historical similarities, there is another interesting geographical phenomenon that connects these two locations.
 - - Apart from Chinese, Nelson can speak many languages, including English, Japanese, and French.

(除了中文外, Nelson 還會說很多種語言,包括英語、日語和法語。)

- (2) that connects these two locations 為形容詞子句,修飾 another...phenomenon。
- 2 Taiwan is located at 23°N and Argentina's Formosa at 23°S, which means both areas are roughly the same distance from the equator.

which 引導形容詞子句,補充說明前述之事。

• Mr. Wang's elderly father went missing, which worried his whole family. (王先生的老父親走失了,這讓他全家人很擔心。)

- What's more, they sit on the exact opposite side of the world from each other.
 - what's more 而且;還有 同 besides, in addition, moreover, furthermore, on top of that
 - I don't want to go out because it's very late. What's more, I haven't finished my homework yet.

(因為很晚了,所以我不想出去。而且,我還沒有把功課做完。)

- If someone in northern Taiwan <u>dug</u> a hole straight down into the Earth, <u>penetrated</u> its core, and then <u>continued</u> digging to the surface on the other side, he or she <u>would</u> end up in Formosa, Argentina!
 - (1) If + S + V-ed/were..., S + would/might/could + VR 表與現在事實相反的假設。
 - If Jane had enough money, she would take a trip to France. (如果 Jane 有足夠的錢,她就會到法國旅行。)
 - If there were no water, we could not live. (如果沒有水,我們就無法存活。)
 - (2) end up + 介系詞片語/分詞/形容詞 結果……
 - I hope the person who robbed my house gets caught and ends up in prison. (我希望搶我房子的人被抓,最後坐牢。)
 - Cindy couldn't stop shopping online and ended up maxing out her credit card. (Cindy 無法停止在網路上購物,最後她把信用卡刷爆了。)
 - Please pick me up as soon as possible, or I'll end up being late for my appointment. (請儘快來接我,不然我約會會遲到。)
- Since most of the globe is covered in ocean, it is <u>even</u> more amazing that these two bits of land are exactly antipodal!

even/much/still/far/a lot + 比較級(強調用)

• The financial situation of Joe's family became even more difficult after his father was laid off.

(Joe 的家庭經濟狀況在他父親被解僱後變得更糟。)



Despite these two special links, the two Formosas are, in many ways, still

worlds apart. Their natural landscapes, for a start, differ considerably. Two thirds 有天壤之別;截然不同 相當大(或多)地;非常 [kənˈsɪdərəblɪ] of Taiwan's 36,000 square kilometers are made up 形成:構成 雄偉的;壯觀的 [məˈʤɛstɪk]

the island's mountains, valleys, rivers, and reefs are home to hundreds of unique species 山谷;溪谷 [ˈvælɪz]

found only in Taiwan. By contrast, most of Argentina's Formosa, which is two times 相比之下 沼澤地 ['morflænd]

the size of Taiwan, is fairly flat and covered with trees, **grassland**, or **marshland**. Its 草地 [ˈgræslænd]

eastern region receives more rain than its other parts and also has more forests and

streams.

溪;小河[strimz]

儘管有這兩個特殊的關聯,這兩個福爾摩沙在許多方面依然有著天壤之別。首先,它們的自然風景大不相同。臺灣 36,000 平方公里中有三分之二是由密林覆蓋的雄偉山脈所組成,而其中有些山高達海拔幾千公尺。此外,島上的山、山谷、河流以及珊瑚裡有數百種是臺灣才有的特有物種。相較之下,面積是臺灣兩倍大的阿根廷福爾摩沙大多相當平坦,而且布滿樹木、草地或沼澤。它的東邊雨水比其他地區來的多,且也有比較多的森林和溪流。

- **Despite** these two special links, the two Formosas are, in many ways, still worlds apart despite + N/V-ing/the fact that S + V 儘管;雖然 同 in spite of
 - Despite the sudden rain, the baseball game continued. (雖然突然下雨,那場棒球賽仍繼續舉行。)
 - Despite being poor, Otto doesn't envy the rich at all. (雖然窮困, Otto 一點都不羡慕有錢人。)
- 2 Their natural landscapes, for a start, differ considerably.

for a start 首先;一開始 同 to begin/start with, in the first place

• You can follow these steps to write an essay. For a start, gather all the information on your topic. Then, organize it into paragraphs. (你可以照這些步驟去寫文章。首先,蒐集所有專主題相關的資訊。然後把它組織成為段落。)

- **Two thirds** of Taiwan's 36,000 square kilometers are made up of majestic mountains covered in dense forest, some of which soar thousands of meters above sea level.
 - (1) two thirds 表「三分之二」,分子用基數,分母用序數,而如果分子大於一,則分母要加s。
 - As we know, nearly three fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water. (我們都知道,地球表面有將近四分之三被水給覆蓋。)
 - (2) some of which... 可改寫為 and some of them...。
 - The cooking website provides numerous recipes, some of which are easy to make. (那個烹飪網站提供許多食譜,其中一些蠻容易做的。)
 - The field trip to the zoo interested the kids, most of whom had never been there before.

(參觀動物園的校外教學讓那些小孩很感興趣,他們之中大多數都沒去過。)

- 4 <u>Furthermore</u>, the island's mountains, valleys, rivers, and reefs <u>are home to</u> hundreds of unique species found only in Taiwan.
 - (1) furthermore 此外;而且 同 besides, moreover, in addition, what's more
 - Henry is the best athlete in school. Furthermore, he's the top student in his class. (Henry 是學校裡最棒的運動員。此外,他也是班上最頂尖的學生。)
 - (2) be home to 是……的棲息地
 - The Amazon rainforest is home to some rare species of animals and plants.
 (亞馬遜雨林是一些稀有動植物的棲息地。)
- **5** By contrast, most of Argentina's Formosa, which is <u>two times the size of</u> Taiwan, is fairly flat and covered with trees, grassland, or marshland.
 - ...time(s) the N of... 用來表示兩者的倍數關係,意思是「……為……的幾倍」。更多說明請見句型分析。
 - The high-speed rail runs at over twice the speed of the regular train.
 (高速鐵路的速度是一般火車的兩倍多。)



There is, in addition, a **stark** contrast between their economies. Present-day (區別) 明顯的;鮮明的[stark]

Taiwan is known worldwide for its lively economy and its advanced information 活躍的;精力充沛的[ˈlaɪvlɪ]

technology industry. The **Asian** island is moreover famous for its natural beauty and 亞洲的 ['eʒən]

friendly people, and thus attracts visitors from far and wide. By contrast, Formosa is 從四處;從各處

one of Argentina's least developed areas. Its economy relies primarily on **cattle** raising 牛 ['kæt]]

and other **agricultural** activities, such as growing cotton and fruit. **Ranching** is also 農業的 [ˌægɪɪˈkʌltʃərəl] 牧場經營;農場經營 [ˈræntʃɪŋ]

extremely important to Formosa's economy. The area's total number of cattle exceeds
超過[ɪk'sidz]

1.5 million, which is more than three times the number of people living there!

另外,它們的經濟有顯著的對比。今日的臺灣因活絡的經濟和先進的資訊科技業而聞名於世。這個亞洲島嶼更因自然的美景和友善的人民而出名,因此吸引來自各地的遊客。相較之下,福爾摩沙是阿根廷最低度開發的地區之一。它的經濟主要是依靠畜養牛隻及其他農業活動,像種植棉花和水果。牧場經營對福爾摩沙的經濟來說也很重要。這地區所有的牛隻總數超過一百五十萬,是住在那裡的人的三倍多!

1 There is, in addition, a stark contrast between their economies.

in addition 此外;而且 同 besides, moreover, furthermore, what's more

• We can't go to the concert tonight because the tickets are too expensive. In addition, we have an exam tomorrow.

(我們今晚不能去演唱會,因為門票太貴了。此外,我們明天有考試。)

- 2 Its economy <u>relies</u> primarily <u>on</u> cattle <u>raising</u> and other agricultural activities, such as growing cotton and fruit.
 - (1) rely on 依靠
 - People used to rely on a compass for direction; nowadays, many drivers navigate using GPS. (人們過去靠指南針來定位;現今許多駕駛使用全球定位系統來確定方向。
 - (2) raise 飼養(牲畜);養育(小孩)
 - It is a challenging job for a single mother like Sue to raise three kids all by herself. (像 Sue 這樣的單親媽媽獨自養育三個小孩是具有挑戰性的。)

比較 rise 上升、上漲; arise 發生、起床; arouse 喚起

3 The area's total number of cattle exceeds 1.5 million, which is more than three times the number of people living there!

living... 為 who live... 簡化而成的分詞片語。

• People wearing high heels sometimes complain about pain after just a short time. (穿高跟鞋的人有時候會抱怨只穿一下下也會疼痛。)



Whatever differences or similarities exist between the pair, thanks to those who 拜訪;參觀 explored the globe hundreds of years ago, people can now **pay a visit to** two "beautiful" lands. Both Argentina's Formosa, with its **gorgeous** green **plains** and **lush** forests, 巨大的;非凡的「maɪtɪ] 茂盛的;草木繁盛的 [lʌʃ] and Taiwan, with its **bustling** cities and **mighty mountainous** landscapes, are sure to 繁忙的;熙熙攘攘的「bʌslɪŋ] 多山的「maontɪpəs] impress visitors. Perhaps the people of these two lands on opposite sides of the world can even come face to face and get to know each other a little better one day as well! That could make for a beautiful friendship!

不管這兩個地方有什麼樣的相異或相似之處,多虧有那些幾百年前探索世界的人, 人們現在可以造訪這兩個「美麗的」地方。有著美麗的綠色平原與茂盛的森林的阿根廷 福爾摩沙以及有著熙熙攘攘的城市與壯觀的山區風景的臺灣必然會使遊客印象深刻。也 許有天,這兩個位在地球上相反兩端之地的人們甚至也可以透過面對面交流來更加了解 彼此!那是會衍生出一段美好的友誼的!

- Whatever differences or similarities exist between the pair, thanks to those who explored the globe hundreds of years ago, people can now pay a visit to two "beautiful" lands.
 - (1) whatever adj. 無論什麼 同 no matter what
 - Whatever excuse you give, I won't trust you anymore.
 (不管你有什麼籍口,我都不再相信你。)
 - (2) thanks to 幸虧;由於 同 because of, owing to, due to, as a result of
 - Thanks to Jacob's helpful advice, I have found the answer to my problem. (多虧 Jacob 有用的建議,我已經找到我問題的答案。)

- (3) those who 凡是……的人 同 people who + 複數動詞; anyone who + 單數動詞
 - I am very grateful to those who are always there to help me whenever I am in need. (我非常感謝那些每當我有需要而總是在場幫我忙的人。)
- 2 Both Argentina's Formosa, with its gorgeous green plains and lush forests, and $Taiw_{a\eta}$, with its bustling cities and mighty mountainous landscapes, are sure to impress $visitor_{\xi}$ be sure to +VR $-\Xi$
 - If you ignore the speed limit on the highway, you are sure to get a ticket for speeding. (如果你不理會公路上的速限,你一定會收到超速罰單。)
- 3 Perhaps the people of these two lands on opposite sides of the world can even come face to face and get to know each other a little better one day as well!

face to face 面對面

• Kevin was quivering with excitement, for he was finally able to see his idol in person and talk to him face to face.

(Kevin 興奮地顫抖,因為他終於有機會能親眼看到他的偶像並面對面跟他說話。)

4 That could make for a beautiful friendship!

make for sth. 導致;使成為可能 同 result in, make possible

• Innovation is viewed as desirable because it increases efficiency and makes for high profits.

(創新被認為是值得做的,因為它提升效率以及提高利潤。)

Part B 字彙分析

1. investigate
[in'vestə get]

vt. vi. 調查;偵查 to carry out an inquiry into a situation to determine what happened

- The police continue to investigate the case of the stolen painting, which has not yet been found. (警方持續調查那尚未找到的失竊畫作案件。)
- From so far away we can't see the surface of Mars well, so people have sent robots to investigate. (從那麼遙遠的距離我們看不清火星的表面'所以人們已經派機器人去探究。)

比較

investigate 為求得案件等事實而調查、研究 inspect 為搜求過失或缺陷而加以檢查

investigation
[In_vestə`geʃən]

n. [C, U] 調查; 偵查

• As the murder investigation entered its fifth week, the detectives were no closer to identifying the murderer.

(隨著謀殺案調查進入第五週,那些警探離確認兇手還很遙遠。)

• Several politicians are currently under investigation for the suspected theft of government funds for personal use.

(一些政治人物現在正因為被懷疑把政府基金挪為私用而被調查。)

※ 要點解説

under investigation 調查中

|□ 補充精要

- (1) conduct/carry out/hold/make an investigation 進行一項調查
- (2)a thorough/full investigation 徹底調査
- (3) an extensive investigation 廣泛調查
- (4) a preliminary investigation 初步調査
- (5) investigator n. [C] 調查人員
- Investigators worked around the clock for two weeks, and they finally caught the criminal.

(調查人員兩個星期以來夜以繼日地調查,最後抓到了罪犯。)

vi. 相異;不同於 to be not the same as someone or something else

 Although they are sisters, Jamie differs from Tina in personality and appearance.

(雖然她們是姊妹, Jamie 跟 Tina 在個性和外表上不一樣。)

☆ 要點解説

differ from A in... 和 A 在 ······不同

| 補充精要

- (1) Tastes differ. (人各有所好。)
- (2) difference n. [C, U] 差異(之處);不合
- I wouldn't have guessed that Peter had gotten his hair cut because the difference wasn't noticeable.

(我沒猜到 Peter 有剪頭髮,因為差異並不明顯。)

2. differ ['dɪfə-]

(3) different adj. 不同的;種種的

• The outward appearance of a person can be very different from his or her real self.

(一個人的外表可能跟他或她的真正內在差很多。)

vi. 不同意;持不同看法

• Some religious people differ with scientists over the age of the Earth. (有些宗教人士和科學家對於地球年齡持不同看法。)

differentiate [_difə_renfi_et]

vi. vt. 區分;辨別

· Many people find it difficult to differentiate between crocodiles and alligators. (許多人覺得要區別鱷魚和短吻鱷很難。)

※ 要點解説

crocodile 鱷魚;alligator 短吻鱷

 Young children sometimes cannot differentiate fiction from reality, so they may believe movies and TV shows are true.

(小孩有時無法區別虛構的事和事實,所以他們可能會認為電影和電視 節目是真的。)

3. **unintentionally** | adv. 無意中地;偶然地 not deliberately

[\Line\n31'\n1\n]

• Carl unintentionally bumped into Rita, causing her to spill coffee on her shirt.

(Carl 無意中撞到 Rita, 使得她把咖啡潑在她的襯衫上。)

intend

vt. 想要;打算

[in'tend]

· Currently, Ruth is working hard to save money because she intends to travel around Europe next year.

(目前 Ruth 正努力工作存錢,因為她明年打算環歐。)

intention [in'ten[ən] n. [C, U] 計畫;打算

• The mayor recently announced his intention to run for president in the next election.

(最近那位市長宣布他打算競選下一屆總統。)

• Mr. Smith pretends to be kind, but he actually has no intention of helping others.

(史密斯先生假裝好意,可是事實上他無心幫助他人。)

intentional
[In`tenfənl]

adj. 故意的;有意的

Stacy simply forgot to invite Jim to her birthday party. It wasn't intentional.

(Stacy 只是忘了邀請 Jim 到她的生日派對。那不是故意的。)

| 補充精要

intentionally adv. 故意地

 Nancy's naughty brother broke her favorite glass cup intentionally, which made her very angry.

(Nancy 調皮的弟弟故意打破她最喜歡的玻璃杯,這讓她很生氣。)

4. crew [kru]

n. [C] (尤指飛機或船的)全體工作人員 the workers on an airplane or a ship

 After the captain welcomed the passengers on board, members of the flight crew demonstrated the various safety procedures.

(在機長歡迎乘客們上機後,機組人員展示各種安全程序。)

5. sailor

['selar]

n. [C] 水手;海員 a crew member on a boat or ship

 As a young boy, Steven loved the ocean and dreamed of becoming a sailor one day.

(Steven 還是小男孩的時候就喜歡海洋,且夢想有一天成為一位水手。)

sail

[sel]

vi. (乘船) 航行

 In 2019, Greta Thunberg sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to attend climate change conferences in New York City.

(在2019年, Greta Thunberg 搭船穿越大西洋去参加在紐約市舉行的氣候變遷會議。)

sail

[sel]

n. [C] 帆

• It was a calm day at sea, with no wind to fill the sails. (當天海上平靜,無風揚帆。)

|| 補充精要

- (1) sailboat 帆船
- (2) sailfish 旗魚

6. exceptional [1k`sεp∫ənl]

adj. 傑出的;優秀的 extremely good to a degree that is unusual or above average

• The child demonstrated an exceptional talent for music and will probably be a world-famous pianist one day.

(那位孩子展現出對音樂的傑出天分,有一天或許會成為一位舉世聞名的鋼琴家。)

adj. 特別的;罕見的

• Usually, Tim's parents don't let him eat chocolate, but under exceptional circumstances, he is sometimes allowed to.

(Tim 的父母通常不讓他吃巧克力,可是在特別的情況下,有時候他會被允許。)

exception [1k`sεp∫ən]

- n. [U, C] 例外(的人、事、物)
- All passengers, without exception, must wear masks on the MRT during the COVID-19 pandemic.

(所有的乘客,<u>沒有例外</u>,都必須於新冠肺炎流行期間在捷運上配戴口罩。)

Guests normally have to check out before 11:00 a.m., but the hotel
 made an exception and let everyone stay till the storm had passed.

(客人通常需在早上十一點前退房,但這家飯店<u>破例</u>讓所有人都待到暴 風雨過後。)

| 補充精要

- (1) with the exception of 除了……之外
 - Nothing in this gallery is worth seeing, with the exception of five Picasso paintings upstairs.

(除了樓上那五幅畢卡索的畫外,畫廊裡沒什麼值得看的。)

- (2) exceptionally adv. 非常;特別
 - Doris is an exceptionally talented tennis player who is considered number one on the school team.

(Doris 是很一位極有天分的網球選手,她被認為是校隊裡最棒的。)

7. settle ['sɛtl]

vi. vt. (尤指作為移民在某地)定居 to permanently move to a new place, especially a new country

 Frustrated at her country's political situation, Linda decided to settle in Spain.

(因為對她國家的政治情勢感到沮喪,Linda決定在西班牙定居。)

※ 要點解説

Frustrated... 是由 Since she was frustrated... 簡化而成。

 Legend has it that Japan was settled by Xu Fu, a Chinese explorer, and his ship's crew around 200 BC.

(傳說有一位中國探險家徐福跟他的船員們在西元前兩百年定居日本。) vt. vi. 解決(爭論、分歧)

• Vincent helped settle the argument between his parents by offering a third suggestion.

(Vincent 經由提出第三種建議而解決父母間的爭論。)

• Lawyers often advise their clients to settle out of court because this is relatively quick and easy compared to a trial.

(律師通常建議他們的客戶在法庭外解決紛爭,因為與審判相較之下, 這相對來說較快速及簡單。)

|□ 補充精要

settle vi. 穩定下來

• The baby woke up and wouldn't settle until his mother took him into her bed.

(那嬰兒醒來後,一直到他母親帶他到床上才靜下來。)

settlement ['sɛtlmənt]

n. [C] (解決紛爭的)協議

• The workers <u>reached a settlement</u> with their employer that guaranteed them an annual pay raise.

(員工們跟他們的雇主達成協議,保證他們年度加薪。)

|| 補充精要

settlement n. [U] 殖民;[C] 殖民地

There used to be a lot of British settlements around the world.
 (過去世界各地有許多英國的殖民地。)

settler

['setlar]

- n. [C] 移民;殖民者
- The American Indian Wars is the name for a series of conflicts between Native Americans and European settlers in North America.

(北美印第安戰爭是北美的美洲原住民和歐洲殖民者之間一連串衝突的 名稱。)

8. **penetrate** ['pɛnə tret]

vt. vi. 穿過;進入 to travel through or into something else, usually by force

• As the nail penetrated the old pipe, water sprayed out onto the carpenter's face.

(當釘子穿過那老舊的管子時,水噴了出來,灑在那位木匠臉上。)

 Wearing a mask can help stop air pollution from penetrating into your lungs and causing breathing problems.

(戴口罩能有助於防止空氣汙染物質進入你的肺部而引起呼吸問題。)

※ 要點解説

stop/keep/prevent...from... 防止……;使……無法……

- vt. 滲透(某組織)
- The reporter successfully penetrated the political club and exposed their dark secrets, winning a Pulitzer Prize.

(那記者成功渗透那政治俱樂部並揭發他們的黑暗祕密,得到普立茲獎。)

◇ 要點解説

winning... 為 and won... 簡化而成。

|□ 補充精要

- (1) penetrating adj. 渗透的;敏銳的;尖銳的
- In winter, you can feel the penetrating cold in the early morning. (在冬天,你能感受到一大早那刺骨的寒氣。)
- (2) penetration n. [U] 穿透
- The company's aim is to achieve market penetration by the end of 2022.

(這家公司的目標是在 2022 年底前達到市場滲透。)

9. core [kor] n. [C] (物體的)中心部分;果核 the middle section of an object or a fruit that contains seeds

- While most people throw away the apple core, some like to eat it. (雖然多數人會把蘋果核丢掉,有些人卻喜歡吃它。)
- n. [C] 核心;最重要的部分
- At the core of this politician's policies is a deep desire for justice and equality. (這位政治人物的政策核心是對正義和平等的深切渴望。)

| 補充精要

to the core 完全;極其

The sudden death of his father shocked Leonard to the core.
 (父親突然的過世讓 Leonard 驚慌失措。)

core

[kor]

adj. 核心的;最重要的

• One of the core beliefs of Christianity is that there is only one God. (基督教的核心信仰之一是只有一位真神。)

10. considerably

[kən`sıdərəblı]

adv. 相當大 (或多) 地;非常 by a large amount or to a great degree

 Marie's baby has grown considerably since we last saw her three months ago!

(自從我們三個月前看過 Marie 的寶寶後,她成長了很多。)

considerable [kən`sıdərəb]]

adj. 相當大(或多、重要)的

• The tiger's considerable size and strength impressed and frightened the zoo visitors.

(那隻老虎龐大的體型和力氣讓動物園的遊客印象深刻並感到畏懼。)

比較

considerate 體貼的;體諒的

11. majestic

[məˈdʒɛstɪk]

adj. 雄偉的;壯觀的 exhibiting admirable scale or beauty

• Majestic Edinburgh Castle sits atop a hill at one end of the city's main street. (壯觀的愛丁堡城堡坐落在城市大街一端的山丘上。)

| 本統精要

majesty n. [U] 壯觀;莊嚴

• While there, I was impressed by the majesty of the waterfall. (當我在那裡時,瀑布那壯觀的樣子讓我印象深刻。)

12. dense

[dens]

adj. 密集的;稠密的 containing many things or people to the point where not much space remains available

• With around 9,600 people per square kilometer, Taipei has a large, dense population.

(因為每平方公里約有9,600人,臺北的人口多而密集。)

adj. 濃的;濃重的

• There was such dense fog on the mountain that the hikers could barely see their group leader just a few meters in front of them.

(山上霧如此的濃,以致於健行者幾乎看不到就在他們前面幾公尺的領 隊。)

| 補充精要

- (1) dense population 稠密的人口
- (2) dense fog 濃霧

density
['dɛnsətɪ]

- n. [U] 密度;濃度
- The density of water changes with the temperature, or if other substances are added to it.

(水的密度會隨著溫度或其他物質的加入而改變。)

| 補充精要

- (1) traffic density 交通密度
- (2) densely adv. 密集地;濃密地
- This forest boasts one of the most densely grown collections of natural cypress trees in Taiwan.

(這座森林以臺灣長得最密集的天然柏樹林之一為傲。)

13. **soar** [sor]

- vi. 高聳;聳立 to maintain a great height
- Tokyo Tower, which soars above the city, visible even from quite far away, is one of the tallest buildings in Japan.

(聳立在城市中,甚至在遠處都可以看得見的東京鐵塔,是日本最高的 建築物之一。)

vi. 急升;猛增

 The company's stock soared to new heights on Monday, prompting many people to invest in it.

(在週一,那公司的股票飆新高,驅使許多人去投資它。)

14. valley ['væli] n. [C] 山谷;溪谷 an area of low land, often featuring a river, between mountains

The air was so clear that even from down in the valley, the climbers could see the peaks of the mountains that surrounded them. (天空很清 澈,所以連在山谷裡的登山客都能看到圍繞在他們四周的山峰。)

比較

valley 為山谷和河谷的常用字 vale 和 valley 同義,但多用於詩歌或地名中 canyon 表大而深的峽谷

15. stream [strim]

n. [C] 溪; 小河 a narrow body of water smaller than a river

• There are plenty of fish swimming in the small streams running through this forest.

(有許多魚在流過這座森林的小溪裡游泳。)

② 要點解説

there be + N + V-ing 有……正

n. [C] (液、氣)流

• The sudden downpour caused a heavy stream of rainwater to flood the street, making walking difficult.

(突然的傾盆大雨使得大量的雨水淹沒那條街道,讓行進變得困難。)

stream [strim] vi. 流(動);流出

• When the scientist dropped the gas cylinder, gas streamed out and began to fill the room.

(當那氣瓶從科學家手上落下時,氣體流出並開始布滿房間。)

adi. (區別) 明顯的;鮮明的 obvious, usually indicating a difference

 Dan noticed a stark difference between his health before and after taking the medicine his doctor gave him. (Dan 注意到他的健康在吃了 醫生給他的藥之前和之後有著明顯的差異。)

adi. 簡陋的;毫無裝飾的

• The man lives in a stark room with only a bed and a closet. (那個男人住在一間只有一張床和一個衣櫃的簡陋房間裡。)

16. stark [stark]

17. lively

[ˈlaɪvlɪ]

adj. 活躍的;精力充沛的 full of life, energy, or activity

• On St. Patrick's Day, the streets of Ireland's cities become lively with parades and other celebrations.

(在聖派翠克節時,愛爾蘭城市的街道因為有遊行和其他的慶祝活動_而活躍起來。)

adj. 熱烈的;充滿趣味的

 The professor's question about the meaning of life prompted a lively discussion among his students, who debated the topic for the rest of the class.

(那教授所提的關於生命意義的問題引起學生熱烈的討論,他們課堂上的其他時間都在辯論這話題。)

| 補充精要

lively adj. 鮮豔的

• Since I prefer lively colors, I would usually pick something red rather than plain white.

(因為我比較喜歡鮮明的顏色,所以我通常會挑紅色而不是純白色的東西。)

18. cattle

[`kætl]

n. pl. 牛 large animals, usually cows and bulls, kept on a farm for the production of meat and milk

• While the farmer was leading a herd of cattle across the road, a traffic jam began to form.

(當那農夫帶著一群牛過馬路時,開始形成交通阻塞。)

比較

cattle 牛的總稱

cow 母牛;乳牛

bull 公牛

ox 閹牛

calf 小牛

19. agricultural

[_ægrɪ`kʌltʃərəl]

adj. 農業的 relating to farming

• Thanks to its many large farmers' markets, this town has a lively agricultural trade.

(多虧有許多大型的農夫市集,這城鎮有著活絡的農業買賣。)

| 補充精要

- (1)agricultural college 農學院
- (2) agricultural product 農產品
- (3)agricultural region 農業區
- (4) agriculture n. [U] 農業;農藝;農學
- Most people in the region work in agriculture, growing fruit, rice, or vegetables.

(這地區的多數人從事農業,種植水果、稻米或蔬菜。)

- vt. 超過 to go beyond something that has been specified, such as a number
- Billy's parents had expected him to obtain a B on his science exam; however, he exceeded their expectations by getting an A.

(Billy) 的父母原本期望他在科學考試中得到 B,可是他卻超越他們的期望而得到 A。)

- vt. 超過(法律、命令等的)限制
- After being caught exceeding the speed limit on three separate occasions,
 Mark was forced to attend a safe driving workshop.

(在被逮到在三個不同的場合中超速後, Mark 被迫參加安全駕駛講習。)

比較

excel 擅長;突出

|□ 補充精要

- (1) exceeding adj. 非常的
- All the people at the party considered Flora a lady of exceeding beauty. (派對上所有的人都認為 Flora 是一位美麗非凡的女士。)
- (2) excess n. sing. 過多;過度
- There is an excess of glue on the paper, so you should wipe some of it off.

(紙張上的膠水過多,所以你應該把一些擦掉。)

20. exceed [Ik`sid]

21. gorgeous

['gordgəs]

adj. 絢麗的;美麗的 extremely beautiful or attractive

 Jane bought a new dress featuring a gorgeous pattern of sky-blue and orange diamonds.

(Jane 買了一件以天藍色和橘黃色菱形的絢麗圖案為特色的新洋裝。)

adj. 極好的;很棒的

 The wedding menu also featured three gorgeous buffet tables full of a variety of desserts.

(那婚宴菜單也以三桌有著各式各樣點心的極好自助餐為特色。)

22 plain

[plen]

n. [C] 平原 an area of land characterized by being large and flat and having few or no trees

 Because of the flatness of the coastal plain, one can see far inland from the sea there.

(因為海岸平原很平坦,人可以從海那裡看到遙遠的內陸。)

plain [plen] adj. 清楚的;明顯的

• It is plain to see why Lionel Messi is so good at soccer; he practices for hours every day.

(很明顯就可以知道為什麼 Lionel Messi 那麼擅長足球;他每天練習好 幾個小時。)

|| 補充精要

(1)plain adj. 樸素的;簡單的

• I seldom go to fancy restaurants or buy fancy clothes. I prefer plain living. (我很少去高檔的餐廳或買昂貴的衣服。我偏好簡樸的生活。)

(2) plain clothes 便服

23 lush $[1\Lambda]$ adj. 茂盛的;草木繁盛的 of vegetation, growing thickly in a manner that suggests great strength and health

· This island's lush vegetation is a result of its large amount of annual rainfall.

(這島上草木繁盛是因為它每年有豐富的降雨量。)

adj. 優美的;華麗的

· The lush sounds coming from the orchestra delighted the audience and led to an enthusiastic round of applause.

(來自管弦樂隊優美的樂聲讓聽眾很愉快,因而受到一陣熱烈的掌聲。)

♡ 要點解説

lead to 導致

24. bustling ['baslin]

adj. 繁忙的; 熙熙攘攘的 very busy or active, usually referring to many people

• On Saturday evenings in summer, the town center is bustling with activity, as people shop and visit bars and restaurants. (在夏天的週六夜晚,這市鎮中心熱鬧繁忙,因為人們購物和上酒吧及餐廳。)

bustle ['bʌsl]

vi. 忙碌

• With so much to do that day, the teacher bustled around, from his classroom to the teachers' room and the playground. (因為那天有很多事要做,那位老師忙進忙出,從教室到教師辦公室及操場。)

| | 補充精要

bustle n. [U] 喧鬧

• Pressures from the hustle and bustle of city life make the existence of green spaces more important.

(熙熙攘攘的都市生活壓力讓綠化區的存在更加重要。)

25. mighty

['maɪtɪ]

adj. 巨大的;非凡的 of impressively large size

• The mighty oak towered above the other trees in the forest, several meters taller and much wider.

(那棵巨大的橡樹比森林裡的其他樹木還要高上幾公尺以及更為寬大得多。)

adj. 強而有力的

• There are many big, strong land mammals, but none can match the mighty elephant for strength. (陸地上有許多巨大而強壯的哺乳類動物,可是力氣都比不上強而有力的大象。)

| 補充精要

high and mighty 趾高氣昂

• No one wants to be with Marsh, for he is always acting all high and mighty. (沒有人喜歡跟在 Marsh 一起,因為他老是趾高氣昂。)

26. mountainous

[maontnes]

adj. 多山的 having a lot of mountains

 This is a highly mountainous region with a lot of wild animals, so few people live here.

(這是個有著許多野生動物的多山地區,所以很少人住在這裡。)

|| | 補充精要

mountainous adj. 如山的;巨大的

Since the elephant is such a mountainous animal, it takes many mouthfuls of food to fill it up.

(因為大象是如此巨大的動物,需要好幾大口食物才能把牠給餵飽。)

Part C 片語及慣用語

- 1. take a look at 檢視;瞧一瞧 to turn one's attention to something
 - Frank decided to take a look at the project after clearing his inbox of the morning's emails. (Frank 決定在清理他收件匣裡的早晨電子郵件後瞧一瞧那個計畫。)

|| 補充精要

- = have/cast/dart/flash/throw a look at
- 2. be worlds apart 有天壤之別;截然不同 to be extremely different or opposed
 - The two brothers are worlds apart in terms of their interests; one enjoys listening to music and playing the guitar, while the other enjoys reading science textbooks.

(那兩兄弟就他們興趣來說截然不同;一個喜歡聽音樂和彈吉他,而另一個喜歡看科學教 材。)

※ 要點解説

in terms of 以……方面而言

- 3. make up 形成;構成 to form something as a whole
 - A soccer team is made up of ten outfield players and one goalkeeper.

(一個足球隊由十名場上球員和一名守門員所組成。)

| 補充精要

make up 彌補;編造;和好

• Brian used to fool around all day, but now he is working hard to make up for lost time. (Brian 過去經常整天鬼混,可是現在他努力工作以彌補失去的時間。)

 Daniel didn't apologize for what he had done; instead, he made up an excuse for his mistake.

(Daniel 沒有為他所做的事道歉;相反地,他為自己的錯誤編織藉口。)

- The two brothers had a fight, but after a talk with their father, they decided to make up. (那雨兄弟吵了架,但在跟他們父親聊過後,他們決定和好。)
- 4. by contrast 相比之下 indicating a difference between two things
 - Singapore is one of the smallest countries in the world. Russia, by contrast, is one of the largest.

(新加坡是世界上最小的國家之一。相較之下,俄羅斯是最大的國家之一。)

| 補充精要

in contrast to 和……對比起來

• The sailboat looked tiny in contrast to the large ship next to it. (跟旁邊的大船比起來,那帆船看起來好小。)

- 5. from far and wide 從四處;從各處 from many different places covering a long distance or large area
 - Because the bride and groom are from different countries, their families will have to travel from far and wide to attend the wedding.

(因為新娘和新郎來自不同國家,他們的家人將需要從各地前來參加婚禮。)

|□ 補充精要

- = from far and near
- 6. pay a visit to 拜訪;參觀 to go somewhere to visit someone or see something
 - On my way home, I paid a visit to my grandma to see how she was adjusting to life in her new house.

(我在回家途中去探望祖母,看看她在新房子的生活適應得如何。)

|□ 補充精要

= make a visit to

Part D 句型分析

Sentence Pattern

S + V + half/twice/two times/three times/many times/... + the N of....

60 句型分析

此句型用來表示兩者的倍數關係,以數據來呈現兩者的差異。常見的比較項目有:height(高度)、length(長度)、width(寬度)、weight(重量)、size(規模/面積)、price(價格)、number(數目,可數)、amount(數量,不可數)等。

- My bedroom is half the size of my living room.
 (我的臥室是我的客廳的一半大。)
- The sumo player is five times the weight of the little girl. (那相撲選手是那小女孩的五倍重。)
- Jason's weekly allowance is three times the amount of Mickey's. (Jason 每週的零用錢是 Mickey 的三倍多。)

Examples

- Most of Argentina's Formosa, which is two times the size of Taiwan, is fairly flat and covered with trees, grassland, or marshland.
- 2. The area's total number of cattle exceeds 1.5 million, which is more than three times the number of people living there!

6 補充用法

- 1. 表「一倍半」用 one and a half times,兩倍用 two times 或 twice,而三倍以上多用 ...times。
- 2. 除了 the N of 形式外,也可以用 as...as 或 -er than。
 - An ostrich egg is about 24 times the size of as large as a hen's egg.

(一顆鴕鳥蛋大概是一顆雞蛋的二十四倍大。)

Language Highlight

Superordinate-Subordinate Relation (上下位關係)
Part-Whole Relation (整體局部關係)

命 篇章分析

在篇章中,可透過詞彙的語意關聯性,來維持主題連貫,並增添敘述的變化性。常見的手法有:

- 1. 上下位關係:上位詞通常代表某種主題或概念,下位詞則為其分類下的實例。 (例如:color-blue)
- 2. 整體局部關係 : 整體通常代表單一事物,局部則為此事物中的一部分。

(例如:body-leg)

You may not realize this, but **spoken language** only accounts for about 7% of **human communication**. In contrast, we do about 55% of our "talking" with our bodies. Understanding people's **body language** is an important ability on which we all rely to interact with one another.

Being able to read **body** language well is helpful in determining whether or not someone is telling the truth. When people are lying, they exhibit fewer **arm** and **hand** gestures. Moreover, liars often can't help but touch or scratch their **face**, **neck**, or behind their **ears**. Whether people are telling falsehoods or not can also be detected by observing how their **eyes** move as they speak. When people are lying, their **eyes** tend to drift toward the right.

(你可能不知道,但口語只占了人類溝通的百分之七。相較之下,我們大概有百分之五十五是用身體來「說話」的。明白人類的肢體語言是一種重要的能力,我們可以藉此能力來彼此互動。

能夠深切明白肢體語言有助於判斷一個人是否在說實話。當人們說謊時,他們會展現出比較少手臂和手的姿勢。此外,說謊者常忍不住碰觸或抓他們的臉、脖子或耳朵後面。人們是否說謊也可以經由觀察他們說話時眼睛如何移動而得知。當人們說謊時,他們的眼睛通常向右移動。)

Example

Despite these two special links, the two Formosas are, in many ways, still worlds apart. Their <u>natural landscapes</u>, for a start, differ considerably. Two thirds of Taiwan's 36,000 square kilometers are made up of majestic <u>mountains</u> covered in dense <u>forest</u>, some of which soar thousands of meters above sea level. Furthermore, the island's <u>mountains</u>, <u>valleys</u>, <u>rivers</u>, and <u>reefs</u> are home to hundreds of unique species found only in Taiwan. By contrast, most of Argentina's Formosa, which is two times the size of Taiwan, is fairly flat and covered with <u>trees</u>, <u>grassland</u>, or <u>marshland</u>. Its eastern region receives more rain than its other parts and also has more <u>forests</u> and <u>streams</u>.

Language Highlight

Transition Signals: Compare & Contrast

60篇章分析

在篇章中,為了讓訊息間的關係更加清楚,會使用轉承詞(transition signals),標示句與句或段落與段落間的關聯。如此一來,篇章的組織架構更有條理,且邏輯更為緊密。比較與對比(compare and contrast)的文章,內容主要是呈現兩者的異同。

1. 常用於比較(compare),標示兩者共同點的轉承詞如下:

Clause connectors	★ and, too ★ and so			
Examples	 Sam loves reading, and his twin brother does, too. (Sam 喜歡閱讀,他的雙胞胎弟弟也喜歡。) Laura chose English as her major, and so did her best friend. (Laura 選擇主修英文,她最好的朋友也是。) 			
Sentence connectors	★ similarly ★ likewise ★ in the same way			
Example	 Tony grew up overseas. Similarly, his wife spent her childhood abroad in the UK. (Tony 在海外長大。同樣地,他的妻子在英國度過童年。) 			
Prepositional connectors	★ (Just) like			
Example	 Just like my grandmother, my father also believes that the number four brings bad luck. (就像我奶奶,我爸爸也相信數字四會帶來厄運。) 			
Others	 ★ both A and B ★ A be the same as B ★ A be similar to B ★ A and B be/look alike ★ A and B havein common ★ A and B share certain/several/manysimilarities 			
Examples	 Both humans and chimpanzees know how to use tools. (人類和黑猩猩都知道如何使用工具。) Jenny and Jessie look remarkably alike. (Jenny 和 Jessie 長得非常像。) Kevin and David have several qualities in common. 			
	(Kevin 和 David 有許多相同的特質。)			

2. 常用於對比(contrast),標示兩者差異的轉承詞如下:

C	lause
	nectors
COLL	HECTOL

★ but ★ while ★ whereas

Example

While/Whereas Sean is confident and communicative, Claire is shy and quiet.

(儘管 Sean 有自信和健談, Claire 卻害羞和文靜。)

Sentence connectors

- ★ however
- ★ by/in contrast
- ★ by/in comparison ★ on the other hand

Example

• American education values individual differences. By contrast, Japanese schools emphasize discipline and order.

(美國的教育重視個人差異。相比之下,日本學校強調紀律與秩序。)

Prepositional connectors

- * unlike
- ★ in contrast to/with

Example

• In contrast to women, men are more reluctant to seek help. (與女人相反,男人比較不願尋求幫助。)

Others

- ★ A differ from B
- ★ A and B differ (greatly/significantly)
- ★ A be different from B
- ★ there is a contrast/difference between A and B

Examples

- College classrooms differ greatly from those in high schools. (大學的教室與高中的教室大大不同。)
- There is a striking difference between Amy and her twin sister. (Amy 和她的雙胞胎妹妹有著顯著的差異。)

Examples

- 1. Similarly, Formosa was the European name given to an area of land discovered in South America by Spanish explorers around the same time.
- 2. Their natural landscapes, for a start, differ considerably.
- 3. By contrast, most of Argentina's Formosa, which is two times the size of Taiwan, is fairly flat and covered with trees, grassland, or marshland.
- 4. There is, in addition, a stark contrast between their economies.



Reading Selection

Reading Strategy

- 2. The author uses historical facts to explain the topic sentence of this paragraph.
- 3. The supporting details tell readers the geographical facts about the two places.
- 4. All the sentences from the third sentence to the end of this paragraph give supporting details.
 - The supporting details in this paragraph are about the different landscapes of the two Formosas.
- 5. The second sentence tells readers a general fact about Taiwan's economy.
 - The author gives examples to show the differences between Taiwan's economy and that of Formosa, Argentina.

Note the Details

- 1. Beautiful.
- 2. If someone in northern Taiwan dug a hole straight down into the Earth, penetrated its core, and then continued digging to the surface on the other side, he or she would end up in Formosa, Argentina!
- 3. Taiwan is known for its lively economy and advanced information technology and industry, while Formosa is one of Argentina's poorest areas, and it relies on cattle raising and other agricultural activities.

Graphic Organizer

[Difference] (文氏圖的左右兩邊)

Formosa in Argentina (文氏圖左邊)

Geography

S; banks of the Paraguay River

Discoverers

Spanish

Natural Landscapes

Fairly flat and covered with trees, grassland, or marshland.

Economy

One of Argentina's least developed areas. Its economy relies on cattle raising, other agricultural activities, and ranching.

Formosa Taiwan (文氏圖右邊)

Geography

N; island

Discoverers

Portuguese

Natural Landscapes

Mountains featuring dense forest, valleys, rivers, and reefs.

Economy

Known for its lively economy and advanced information technology and industry.

[Similarities] (文氏圖的中間)

History

European explorers; the sixteenth century

Geography

the equator

Comprehension Practice

Practice A

1. D 2. C 3. D

Practice B

0.5 million

Sentence Pattern

Practice

- 2. five times the size of the Kingdom of Giants
- 3. seven times the height of dwarfs
- 4. twenty times the weight of dwarfs
- 5. the age of the king of the Kingdom of Giants
- 6. six times the number of children

Language Highlight

Superordinate-Subordinate Relation (上下位關係)

Part-Whole Relation (整體局部關係)

Practice

- 1. a sofa set/a TV cabinet
- 2. an armchair/an end table
- 3. Navy blue
- 4. some stools/a cupboard
- 5. black

Transition Signals: Compare & Contrast

Practice

- 1. 左:a cheetah;右:a leopard
- 2. Paragraph 1
 - (1) yellow fur with black spots
 - (2) carnivores
 - (3) practically the same
 - (4) have...in common

Paragraph 2

- (1) while
- (2) two black tear lines on their face
- (3) but
- (4) whereas
- (5) unlike
- (6) roar
- (7) on the other hand

Listening Strategy

	Japan	Taiwan
Buying food on the street	✓ Eating on the spot/Not eating and walking at the same time/ wrapping the food and saving it for later	✓ Eating and walking at the same time
Greeting	✓ More formal✓ Bowing when first meeting others	 ✓ Causal ✓ Shaking hands or nodding and saying hello

aving shoes	✓ Entering someone's home	✓ Entering someone's home
Removing shoes	✓ At many public places	

Listen for Details

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

聽力腳本

Good morning, everyone. I'm sure you're all excited about our trip to Japan next week. However, before we go, I need to tell you about some cultural differences between Taiwan and Japan. In many ways, the way Japanese people live differs greatly from how Taiwanese people live.

For our first example, here in Taiwan, we love to walk through night markets, eating snacks that we buy along the way. By contrast, eating and walking at the same time is inappropriate in Japan because Japanese people believe you should focus on your food while eating. Even when buying food on the street, you must eat it on the spot before walking away or wrap it up and save it for later.

Second, Taiwanese people tend to be fairly casual in how we greet others. Sometimes we shake hands, whereas other times we simply nod and say "hello." However, the Japanese greeting style is far more formal; remember to bow upon meeting someone for the first time.

Finally, as you know, it's common practice in Taiwan to remove your shoes when entering someone's home. However, Japanese people take this practice to an extreme level; shoes are also to be removed at many public places, including some restaurants, hotels, and temples. For this reason, a good idea is to wear shoes that you can put on and take off easily while in Japan.

Okay, that's everything; I think we're now ready for our trip to Japan!

- Question 1. What is the main purpose of the talk?
- Question 2. Who might be the speaker?
- Question 3. According to the talk, which of the following is common in Taiwan but is not proper in Japan?
- Question 4. Lisa is about to go to Japan, and she has four pairs of shoes. According to the talk, which of the following pairs is the **LEAST** recommended for her?

早安各位。我相信你們對於我們下星期的日本之旅一定都感到興奮。不過,在我們出發之前,我需要告訴你們一些關於臺灣與日本的文化差異。在許多方面,日本人生活的方式與臺灣

人差異很大。

我們的第一個例子是,在臺灣,我們喜愛在夜市買了小吃之後一路上邊走邊吃。相比之下,在日本邊走邊吃不妥當,因為日本人相信吃東西時應該要專注在食物上。即使在街上買了食物之後,你必須在離開之前當場吃掉或將它包起來,之後再吃。

第二,臺灣人在問候他人時往往相當隨意。有時我們會握手,有時,我們只會點頭並說「哈囉。」然而,日本的問候方式更加正式得多;當你與某人第一次見面時,記得要鞠躬。

最後,如你們所知,在臺灣進入某人家裡時,脫掉你的鞋是一個常見的習慣。但是,日本 人將這個習慣做得更極致;日本人在許多公共場所,包含餐廳、飯店以及寺廟,也會脫鞋。因此, 當你在日本時,穿著你容易穿脫的鞋子是個好主意。

好了,這就是我要講的重點。我想我們現在已經準備好可以去日本玩囉!

問題一:這段話的主要目的為何?

問題二:說話者可能是誰?

問題三:根據這段話,下列何者在臺灣很普遍而在日本不適當?

問題四:Lisa 將去日本,而她有四雙鞋子。根據這段話,下列哪雙鞋子最不建議她帶?



I. 文意字彙與詞類變化

1. stream 2. majestic 3. penetrated 4. exceeded 5. mountainous 6. differentiating 7. gorgeous 8. investigate 9. intention 10. considerable

11. exceptional 12. density

Ⅱ. 文法選擇

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

III. 綜合測驗

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

IV. 句型練習

- 1. This skyscraper is four times the height of that building.
- 2. The theme park is five times the size of an ordinary one.

V. 引導式翻譯

- 1. by; contrast
- 2. from; far; and; wide

3. made; up; of

VI. 整句式翻譯

- 1. The new smartphone is three times the price of the old one.
- 2. There are many isles in the lake, some of which are known for their beauty.

VII. 閱讀測驗

1. D

2. C

3. D





I. 文意字彙與詞類變化

1.	Going for a swim is a good way to refresh yourself and feel 1 y again.
2.	Many safety features made it difficult for spies to <u>p</u> <u>e</u> the secret computer files.
3.	It is a highly controversial plan to flood the \underline{v} \underline{y} in order to build a hydroelectric dam.
4.	James visited Switzerland twice and decided to <u>s</u> <u>e</u> there after retirement.
5.	The <u>m</u> y waves caused by the storm overwhelmed the small fishing boat and caused it to capsize.
6.	This <u>m</u> <u>c</u> palace has hundreds of rooms, each of which is filled with beautiful decorations.
	Keynes is a man of e 1 talent and ability. His intelligence makes him a valued asset to his company.
	The project has <u>e</u> <u>ded</u> our budget. The money we have is not sufficient to cover everything that needs doing.
	Most Asians connect beauty with a fair complexion. They don't think of a golden brown tan as g s like Westerners do.

124	Lesson 3			
	10	The police <u>i</u> ed the	orime scene thorough	ly, turning the house
	10.	upside down in search of	any clue that could be	ring the criminal to
		justice.	any ciuc oxa	
		Tears (stream) do	yn Tanya's face as sh	e grieved over the loss
	II.		wii Tanya 3 lace a	2032 01
	12	her pet.	I I was much Her	devotion to her childre
		The mother loves her chil	ldren very much. Her	do vostos de contidien
		is (plain) to see.	valor Valor vicino	1 from the fake The
	13.	I had great difficulty	(differ) the original	if from the take. They
		looked identical to me.		6.1
	14.	Jonah wasted a (c	onsiderably) amount (of time on the most
		difficult math problem. In		
	15.	Though Jeff's (un		
		upset when he suggested	that she eat healthier	food.
II. 文	法選擇			
() 1 is g	enerally believed that ther	e are living creatures	on other planets.
	(A) That			(D) What
() 2. I had never	heard nonsense be	efore that I felt a little	angry about it.
	(A) so	(B) very	(C) too	(D) such
() 3. If Robert	Sandy's phone num	ber, he could call her	immediately.
	(A) knew		(C) will know	(D) has known
() 4. There are a	lot of books on the shelf,	belong to my	sister.
	(A) one		(C) half of which	
() 5. If you follo	w AI's directions, I'm sur		
	(A) in	(B) for	(C) with	(D) of
				(-) 01
	?合測驗			
		y, Portuguese sailors disc		
		e, a group of Spanish saile		
name	d it "Formosa."	Both places were conside	red to possess 2.	beauty by these explorers

Furthermore, the coincidences don't end with the name 3. by these places. The two Formose

also happen to be on exact opposite sides of the world to each other!

124

1	25
- 1	20

	However, 4. their	similarities, they al	so have a number o	of differences. 5., there		
is				inous and covered in 6.		
fo	rest, Argentina's Formosa	is comparatively fl	at and covered in gr	assland. Additionally,		
				a look at their economies.		
				, Formosa, Argentina, being		
in	a relatively poor part of t					
				are places 10. abundant		
			_	lreds of years ago, travelers		
th	e world over now have tw	o beautiful Formos	as to visit.			
() 1. (A) pushed forwa	rd	(B) stirred up			
	(C) came across		(D) laid out			
() 2. (A) agricultural	(B) objective	(C) intentional	(D) exceptional		
() 3. (A) sharing	(B) shared	(C) to share	(D) to be shared		
() 4. (A) despite	(B) instead of	(C) except for	(D) owing to		
() 5. (A) For a start	(B) In this way	(C) As a result	(D) Last but not least		
() 6. (A) bustling	(B) core	(C) dense	(D) stark		
() 7. (A) depth	(B) size	(C) amount	(D) number		
() 8. (A) give	(B) make	(C) place	(D) take		
(9. (A) By contrast	(B) Even so	(C) In short	(D) For example		
() 10. (A) that	(B) which	(C) what	(D) in which		
IV	• 引導式翻譯					
1.	人們從各地來看那表演,	可是很多人感到失い	望 。			
				to see the show, but		
	many were disappointed					
2.	Julia 擅長英語和音樂;木	目較之下,Maria 精:	通科學,尤其是生物	J •		
	Julia is very good at Eng	lish and music;		, Maria is better at		
	science, especially biolog	gy.				
3.	在未來,因為出生率在下	降,老年人可能構成	成世上人口的一大半	•		
	In the future, older people may a large proportion of the					
	world's population because the birthrate is declining.					

	_	
1	7	-
	1	n
	-	U

Lesson 3

4.	童話は	大事党党秦 洮到	 	卻雙雙墜入愛河的人	物。
	童話故事常常牽涉到兩個背景截然不同但最後卻雙雙墜入愛河的人物。 Fairy tales often involve two characters who come from backgrounds that				
			but end up falling	g in love with each o	
5.	每週日	 日,我們一家人會去i	告訪當地的農人市場	,在那裡我們可以買	到家是斯尔马马马及连阳。
	Fyer	Sunday my family			
	farme	ers' market where we	e can shop for organ	ic products like vege	tables and fruit.
0	進階	当 題			
I. ;	文意字	章			
() 1	A person who offer	nds others ca	n be forgiven if he o	r she apologizes.
(, 1.	(A) rationally	(B) definitely	(C) unintentionally	(D) ultimately
() 2	The eagle sat on its	e nest watching the	earth far below and the	nen suddenly high
() 2.	into the sky.	s nest watering the		
		(A) translated	(B) soared	(C) shattered	(D) advised
() 2	The coastal areas h		,	
() 3.	extremely cold.	lave initial without,		
		•	(B) biographies	(C) sailors	(D) candidates
,) 1				mates, and they are going
() 4.	out to eat together.	the digame		and the same same
		(A) misled	(B) penetrated	(C) defined	(D) settled
J					ted an into the
() 5.		the fire bloke out.	The police have star	ied an into the
		cause of it.	(B) illustration	(C) evaluation	(D) investigation
		(A) extension			(D) investigation
() 6.			as when we were cla	assmates in graduate
		school. Life must b		(C) :1 1:	
		(A) subsequently		(C) considerably	(D) objectively
() 7.	Such was the			were canceled and
		thousands of passer			
		(A) politics	(B) density	(C) diligence	(D) journalism
() 8.	At the age of 16, K	ate has won several	champions in inter	national athletic
			alent and skills are		

1	7	7
ı	L	1

		(A) exceptional	(B) flawed	(0)		
	٠. ٥			(C) majestic	(D) steady	
) 9.	us, you are	how much fun you	pectations. It is a pit	y that you couldn't join	
		(A) deceived	(B) confronted	(C) exceeded	(D) attampted	
	\ 1 0	One important purp	ose of the course is	(c) exceeded	(D) attempted	
) 10.	judgments so that the	ney can between	for the students to le	earn to make sound	
		(A) differentiate	(B) persevere	een fact and opinion		
			Poisoveic	(C) advise	(D) stream	
		則驗				
7	Taiv	wan's recent history	and political statu	s are complex. In 1	945, Taiwan became an	
sland	l _	1. by the Republi	ic of China. On Feb	ruary 28, 1947, a la	arge protest in Taipei was	
viole	ntly	suppressed by the g	government; a <u>2.</u>	_ number of civilian	s were killed. In fact, the	
numb	er (of actual deaths is bel	ieved by some to hav	e been many times th	ne <u>3.</u> reported. <u>4.</u> ,	
the g	ove	ernment placed Taiv	wan under military	rule in 1949. Later	in 1949, China's ruling	
Kuon	nint	ang government lost t	he Chinese Civil War	and retreated to Taiw	ran, <u>5.</u> they established	
a nev	v go	overnment in Taipei.	For many years after	er, both the Kuomint	ang government in Taipei	
and t	and the Communist government in Beijing, which was known 6. the People's Republic of					
		laimed to be the office				
	Military rule was eventually lifted in Taiwan in 1987, and ever since,					
					untries. In fact, Taiwan's	
					s long been the subject of	
					f a free democratic nation.	
			egitimate state. Only	time will tell how t	this ambiguous status will	
affec	t Ta	iwan in the future.				
) 1.	(A) governing	(B) governed	(C) to govern	(D) and governed	
() 2.	(A) bustling	(B) gorgeous	(C) considerable	(D) mountainous	
) 3.	(A) number	(B) amount	(C) length	(D) price	
) 4.	(A) Better still	(B) At least	(C) For example	(D) What's more	
		(A) which	(B) in which	(C) that	(D) by whom	
,		(A) of	(B) to	(C) as	(D) by	
	7.	(A) despite	(B) besides	(C) because of	(D) rather than	

() 8 (A) heati			(D) L'a former	d		
o. (11) heating up		(B) pushing forward				
(C) in existence		(D) worlds apart				
() 9. (A) agric	ultural (B) e	exceptional	(C) extensive	(D) intentional		
() 10. (A) Even	more (B)	Γhat is	(C) By contrast	(D) In addition		
Ⅲ. 文意選填(請忽略大小寫)						
(A) sailors	(B) at	(C) pay	(D) for	(E) gorgeous		
(F) finally	(G) bustling	(H) majes	stic (I) conside	erably (J) lively		
Formosa is a small city in northern Argentina. It is located						
1	2	3	4	5		
6	7	8	9	10		
IV. 篇章結構				•		
(A) Not using these expressions is considered impolite.						
(B) On the surface, these two nations may appear similar in a number of ways.						
(c) Regarding differences between Japan and South Vones						
borders in the 19 th century.						
Japan and South Korea are two of the world's most interesting countries to visit. As they						
both combine ultramodern technology and lively modern cities with rich history and culture						
ordes with rich history and culture						

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Lesson 3

it's no wonder that so many tourists flock to both places every year. ___1. However, while this may be true, they also have many key differences. Let's take a look at some of the major similarities and differences between Japan and South Korea.

First, both countries place great importance on eating and therefore table manners. There are certain spoken expressions in Japanese and Korean that one must use both before and after a meal. 2. The same is true in the working world; Japanese and Korean people use specific expressions to announce both their arrival at and departure from work as a mark of respect for their coworkers. Finally, there are clear similarities between the Japanese and Korean languages. They have similar grammar patterns and sentence structures, and many words in both languages are taken from Chinese characters.

3. Japan's main religion is Shinto, a religion in which multiple gods are praised. By contrast, South Korea's most popular religion is Christianity. Next, back to language. Although many words in both languages are based on Chinese characters, Japanese and Korean use different alphabets. Furthermore, while Japanese still uses Chinese characters, known as *kanji* in Japanese, the Korean language no longer does. Finally, regarding cultural influences, Korea is closer to China in terms of its culture, having been subject to heavy Chinese influence for centuries. 4.

In spite of these differences, one final aspect that these two nations share is that they are both amazing places to visit and always keep tourists coming back for more.

1.	2.	3.	4.

V. 閱讀測驗

The history of Taiwan and its multiple colonizers is long and complicated. Power over the island has changed hands several times over the past few hundred years.

One of the nations that has claimed authority over Taiwan is Spain. In the early 17th century, Spain and Portugal were at war with an alliance* made up of the Netherlands, England, and France. As part of their ambition to dominate trade in Southeast Asia, the Dutch established a colony at Tayouan, in what is now Tainan, in 1624. Their plan was to use this base to disturb Spain's trading practices in the region. In response, Spain claimed northern Taiwan as its own colony, known as Spanish Formosa, in 1626. The Spanish first settled at Keelung before establishing a second base at Tamsui in 1628.

By the 1640s, the Dutch had become frustrated with Spanish interference* in their rule over Taiwan and attempted to conquer Spanish Formosa. The first battle between the two sides

took place in 1641. On that occasion, the Spanish defenses proved strong and were able t_0 fight off the attack, forcing the Dutch to retreat back to Tayouan.

However, the following year, the Spanish governor of Manila ordered troops from Formosa to travel to the Philippines. The Dutch took advantage of the resulting weakened defenses of Spanish Formosa and attacked again. After six days of battle, the Spanish surrendered. Northern Taiwan was then claimed by the Dutch, bringing an end to the colony of Spanish Formosa.

註*:alliance 同盟; interference 干涉

-) 1. What is the purpose of this passage?
 - (A) To describe the change of colonial power over Taiwan.
 - (B) To explain the significance of Taiwan in world history.
 - (C) To advertise an upcoming exhibition of Taiwan's history.
 - (D) To introduce Taiwan's relationship with some foreign countries.
- () 2. What is mentioned about Spain?
 - (A) It was once at war with Portugal.
 - (B) It tried to interfere in Dutch trading in the Tainan area.
 - (C) Over time, it set up two bases in Taiwan to claim its authority.
 - (D) It established a colony at Tayouan to dominate trade in Southeast Asia.
- () 3. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the Dutch?
 - (A) They were eager to have full rule over Taiwan.
 - (B) They declared war against the Spanish in 1641.
 - (C) They proved to be stronger than the Spanish in defense.
 - (D) They didn't conquer Spanish Formosa and instead retreated back to Tayouan.
- () 4. What do we learn from the last paragraph?
 - (A) The Dutch suffered another defeat against the Spanish.
 - (B) The Spanish governor of Manila made the right decision.
 - (C) The battle between the Dutch and the Spanish lasted over a week.
 - (D) The Dutch finally succeeded in ending the Spanish colony of Formosa.

VI. 混合題

Welcome To Taiwan

To: georgefromformosa@ltedu.com.tw

Dear George,

I'm glad to learn that you are coming to Taiwan and will stay here for a few days. As your e-pal* for the last few years, I'd like to give you some advice before your trip. Since your hometown of Formosa, Argentina, differs considerably from Taiwan in many ways, I recommend you visit the following places to get the most out of the local scenery and culture.

Taipei

Taipei is the capital as well as economic center of Taiwan. Several iconic landmarks can easily be reached by the Taipei metro. Be sure to visit Taipei 101, the tallest building in Taiwan, and head to the observation deck to take in the magnificent city view. Another must-do is to taste local Taiwanese food at one of its bustling night markets. The variety of tasty and unique foods is enough to satisfy anyone!

Alishan

Come to Ali Mountain and immerse yourself in the natural wonder of this beautiful landscape! Take the forest train and stroll along the forest trails with the region's famous giant red cypresses*. Many visitors also get to the mountain top bright and early to see the stunning sunrise above a sea of cloud. In short, Alishan is one of the best scenic spots to feast your eyes and nurture your soul.

Pingxi

Visiting a town like Pingxi, which is rich in culture and history, will allow you to experience a very traditional side of Taiwan. Besides browsing through the old street with its collection of diners and gift shops, Pingxi is also the place for releasing sky lanterns. For good luck, remember to write down your wishes on the lantern and launch it yourself. The spectacular sight of multiple lanterns rising into the night sky will never leave your mind.

Kenting National Park

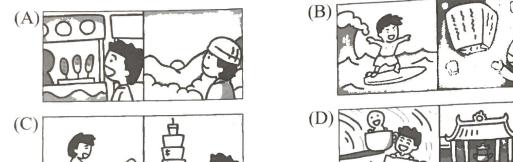
Do you feel like enjoying the warmth of the southern sun and relaxing on a picturesque beach? Then, be sure to pay a visit to Kenting. Experience fun and exciting water sports such as surfing and banana boating, and explore the beauty of the underwater world with an unforgettable diving or snorkeling trip. Soak up the rays and holiday vibe, and let your hair down!

I'm sure you'll enjoy the unique and majestic beauty of Taiwan and meet lots of friendly people along the way. I can't wait to meet you and show you around.

Your friend, Mark

註*:e-pal 網友; cypress 柏

-) 1. Why did Mark write to George?
 - (A) To invite him for a meeting in Taiwan.
 - (B) To advise him where to visit in Taiwan.
 - (C) To help him learn more about Taiwanese people.
 - (D) To share with him his travel experience in Taiwan.
-) 2. If George takes Mark's travel advice, which of the following activities are **NOT** what he will experience when visiting Taiwan?





blanks for him.				
Location	Activities			
Alishan	Take the forest train and stroll along the forest trails. (1)			
Kenting	 (2) Explore the underwater world with a diving or snorkeling trip. 			
Pingxi	Browse through the old street with diners and gift shops.			
Taipei	Take in the city view from the observation deck of Taipei 101. (4)			
	Location Alishan Kenting Pingxi			

VII. 整句式翻譯

- 1. 據信超音速噴射機(supersonic jet)能以三倍音速飛行。(...the N of...)
- 2. 位於小山上的教堂已經成為著名的景點以致於每天都有幾千人去參觀。(...such...that...)
- 3. 如果我中了樂透,我就會有很多錢,其中一些會捐給慈善機構。(If + S + V-ed...,S + would + VR....)