***Unit 1 The Most Embarrassing Moment***

Class: Name: No.

**Part A** Sentence Pattern

**1.** 不定詞 to V 的句型：

 **〔want / need / like / hate / decide…〕+ to V** 🡺 不定詞當受詞

 **〔want / tell / ask / allow…〕+ Sb. + to V**  🡺 不定詞當受詞補語

 (1) 不定詞 to V 當動詞的受詞：

 e.g. I want **to buy** a house with a garden and four bedroom.

 e.g. She wants **to buy** a new cellphone.

 e.g. I hate **to get up** early on weekends.

 e.g. He decided **to major in** journalism.

 (2) 不定詞 to V 當受詞補語：

 e.g. Our English teacher **asks us to read** an article in English every day.

 e.g. My mother **asks me to do** the laundry myself.

 (3) to V 的否定為**not to V**。

 e.g. My father **asks us not to watch** TV during dinner.

 e.g. She **decided not to go** to Tom’s party.

 e.g. She **asked me not to tell** anyone about her family.

 e.g. Jim **told me not to** let out his secret.

 (4) 不定詞 to V 也可以當句子的主詞，視為單數，此時可以用動名詞 Ving 取代。

 e.g. **To say** is one thing, and **to do** is quite another.

 e.g. **To learn** a new language can be fun.

 = **Learning** a new language can be fun.

**☺** Exercise

1. 我討厭在寒冷的冬天早上早起。

 I hate to get up early on a cold winter morning.

2. 照顧寵物不像你想像的簡單。 (To take…)

 To take care of pets is not as simple as you think.

3. 到國外旅行是令人興奮的事。 (To travel…)

 To travel abroad is something exciting.

4. 她的經紀人要她在一個月內瘦五公斤。

 Her agent wanted her to lose five kilograms in a month.

5. 聽音樂是一個你可以終生享受的嗜好。

 Listening to music is a hobby that you can enjoy all your life.

6. 能彈奏樂器可以為你帶來更多的喜悅。

 Being able to play a musical instrument can bring you more joy.

7. Bob禮貌地要求我們停止播放那吵鬧的音樂。

 Bob politely asked us to stop playing the loud music.

8. Ms. Brown允許她的學生上課用手機查資料。

 Ms. Brown allows her students to look up information on their cellphones in class.

**2.** **S + V + the moment + S + V…** 🡺 ……的那一刻

**〔The moment / As soon as〕+ S + V…, S + V…** 🡺 一……就……

 (1) **S + V + the moment + S + V…**中，the moment為受詞，其後為關係子句做後位修飾。

 e.g. Nobody saw **the moment** Steve was arrested because it was at 2:00 in the morning.

 (2) **〔The moment / As soon as〕+ S + V…, S + V…**中，the moment / as soon as為連接詞用法，
 用來連接兩個句子；前後句子亦可互換位置。
 此外，可用**“the minute”**或“**the instant”**替換。

 e.g. **The moment** I receive your money, I’ll send you the dress you ordered.
 = I will send you the dress you ordered **the moment** I receive your money.

 e.g. **As soon as** we reached home, it began to rain.

 = **The moment/minute** we reached home, it began to rain.

 (3) 其他替換句型：

 **… had hardly/scarcely + p.p. … + when/before + S + 過去式**

 **… had no sooner + p.p. …+ than + S + 過去式**

 **No sooner had + S + p.p. … + than + S + 過去式**

 **On/Upon + Ving/N, S + V…**

 e.g. **As soon as** Jack heard the bad news, he cried loudly.

 = Jack **had hardly heard** the bad news **when** he cried loudly.

 = Jack **had no sooner heard** the bad news **than** he cried loudly.

 = **Upon hearing** the bad news, Jack cried loudly.

 (4) 若表「(將來) 一…就…」時，“as soon as” 後接現在式，而主要子句用未來式。

 e.g. I’ll tell him about this **as soon as** I **see** him.

**☺** Exercise

1. 一到站，火車上的人就開始收拾行李。

 Upon their arrival , the people on the train started / began gathering
their belongings.

2. 你一進入大門口，一座純白色的大理石陵寢就會出現在眼前。

 The moment you enter the gateway , a pure white marble mausoleum comes into sight.

3. Jason一取代哥哥成為董事長就遭遇到許多批評。 (Upon…)

 Upon replacing his brother as chairman , Jason received a lot of criticism.

 4. 不要一碰到生字就查字典。

 Don’t consult the dictionary as soon as you come across/find a new word.

 5. Tim一看到他所迷戀的女孩，心跳得比往常來得快。 (…had hardly…)

 Tim had hardly seen the girl he had a crush on when/before his heart beat faster
than usual.

 6. 我一買iPhone他們就降價。 ( No sooner…)

 No sooner had I bought an iPhone than they lowered the price.

 7. Lily永遠不會忘記她的祖父把他珍貴的錶送給她的那一刻。

 Lily will never forget the moment her grandfather gave her his precious watch.

 8. Joe一打開冰箱，就感到一陣涼意經過他全身。

 The moment Joe opened the refrigerator, he felt a chill pass over his whole body.

**3.**  **the〔fact / statement / belief / announcement…〕+ that + S + V…** 🡺 that名詞子句當同位語

 (1) that引導名詞子句當同位語時，不能省略。

 e.g. Their lawyer made **the statement that** they would take legal action.

 e.g. We were not much surprised at **the report that** the flight was delayed because of snow.

 e.g. **The fact that** the greenhouse effect is getting more serious worries many people.

 (2) 其他常接名詞子句當同位語的名詞：
 **news, idea, truth, rumor, opinion, report, fear, phenomenon**…

 e.g. The scientists then investigated **the possibility that** these small levels of alcohol could be detected by an ABT (alcohol breath test).

 e.g. I asked how she dealt with **the realization that** she’d never walk again.

 e.g. **The phenomenon that** temperatures become unusually high has affected our lives.

 e.g. **The fear that** the train would be derailed because of icy weather caused the authorities to

take action.

 e.g. **The news that** he was admitted to Harvard made everyone excited.

 (3)  **in that + 子句** 🡺 因為…，在於…

 e.g. Tom is different from his twin brother **in that** Tom is shy while his brother is active.

 e.g. English is important **in that** it is the most widely-spoken internation language.

 e.g. This is a very complicated case **in that** it involves many people.

**☺** Exercise

1. John didn’t keep his promise.

 He promised that he would take care of his parents. (請以that子句合併)

 John didn’t keep his promise that he would take care of his parents.

 2. He can’t get rid of the fear.

 He fears that his savings will be used up one day. (請以that子句合併)

 He can’t get rid of the fear that his savings will be used up one day.

 3. 我們的籃球校隊贏得冠軍的消息振奮了我們所有的人。

 The news that our school basketball team had won the championship cheered us
 all.

 4. 這個病人有個夢想，希望有一天她能康復。

 The patient has a dream that she can recover from her illness one day.

 5. 我贊成這樣的想法，太多壓力會對一個人的健康造成負面影響。

 I agree with the idea that too much pressure will cause negative effects on one’s
 health.

6. 油價持續上漲的消息讓人既生氣又擔心。

 The news that oil prices kept rising made people both angry and worried.

7. 你應該騎腳踏車上學，因為它能幫助你減肥。

 You should ride your bike to school in that it helps you lose weight.

8. 這部電影很受歡迎，因為它讓觀眾看了之後覺得生命充滿希望。

 This movie is very popular in that the audience feel that life is full of hopes after
 they watch it.

**4.**  **No matter + wh- (+S) + V, S + V** 🡺 無論…，不管…

 = **Wh-ever (+S) + V, S + V**

 (1) no matter 搭配 wh- 疑問詞，形成引領讓步子句的從屬連接詞，可放置句首或句中，
解釋為「無論、不管」，強調主要子句的必要性。

 no matter who = whoever 無論是誰…

 no matter what = whatever 無論是什麼…

 no matter which = whichever 無論是哪一個…

 no matter when = whenever 無論何時…

 no matter where = wherever 無論在何處…

 no matter how = however 無論如何…

 e.g. **Wherever** football is played, the players learn the rough-and-tumble lesson that only through the cooperation of each member can the team win.

 e.g. **No matter when** visitors come to Bali, there are always various festivals going on.

 e.g. **No matter what** causes a car crash, it is routine that the driver is tested for alcohol.

 e.g. **No matter what service** customers ask for, the five-star hotel will do its best to provide it.

 (2) no matter how 後面可加形容詞或副詞：

 **no matter how + Adj./Adv. = however + Adj./Adv.**

 e.g. **No matter how hungry** you are, you should never steal.

 = **However hungry** you are, you should never steal.

 e.g. **No matter how terribly** she sings, just don’t laugh.

 = **However terribly** she sings, just don’t laugh.

 e.g. Jason always persists in finishing a task **no matter how difficult** it may be.

 e.g. **However tired** you feel, you should not occupy the priority seat.

 (3) wh-ever 子句當副詞子句時，可替換為 no matter wh- 子句。

 但 wh-ever 子句亦可當名詞子句，用來做為該句的主詞或受詞。

 e.g. The traveler always came back to the same place in the woods, **not matter which**
**path** he chose to follow.

 e.g. **Whoever** the young man was, the police officer gave him a speeding ticket.

 = **No matter who** the young man was, the police officer gave him a speeding ticket.

 e.g. **Whoever** sees the suspect should report to the police.

 = **Anyone who** sees the suspect should report to the police.

**☺** Exercise

1. Sally asked everybody, but she did not get the answer. (以no matter who改寫)

 No matter who/whom Sally asked, she did not get the answer.

 2. Ben doesn’t care what his parents may say.

 Ben has decided to major in physics instead of medicine. (以no matter what合併)

 No matter what his parents may say, Ben has decided to major in physics instead
 of medicine.

 3. 無論發生什麼事，你都必須保持冷靜。

 No matter what happens, you must stay calm.

 4. 不管你去到哪裡，都要打通電話給父母。

 Wherever you (may) go, you should give your parents a phone call.

 5. 無論可能遇到什麼困難，你都要努力克服。

 Whatever difficulties you may face/encounter, you should try to overcome them.

 6. 他從不浪費錢買不需要的東西，無論東西有多便宜。

 He never wastes his money on things he does not need, no matter how cheap they
 are.

 7. 無論遭遇什麼挫敗，都不可以輕言放棄。

 No matter what setback you encounter, never give up easily.

 8. 凡是違法的人都該受罰。 (Whoever…)

 Whoever violates the law should be punished.

**5.** 感官動詞：

 **〔hear / see / feel / watch / notice / observe〕+ O +〔Ving / V / p.p.〕**

 (1) 「感官動詞 O + Ving/V」，受詞O後面的Ving或V就是當受詞O的補語，用來說明受詞
的狀態，如果強調該動作正在進行中，就用Ving；如果想強調整件動作從發生到結束，

 則用V。

 e.g. I **saw** two cars **bump** into each other on my way to school.

 e.g. He **noticed** the baby **crying** in the cradle.

 e.g. When Tina woke up in the morning, she **heard** it **raining** outside.

 (2) 「感官動詞 O + p.p.」，如果要表達受詞O接受某個動作，則要用過去分詞p.p.表示被動。

 e.g. She **felt** her shoulder **touched** by someone.

 e.g. He **saw** a kitten **dumped** like garbage in a trash can.

 (3) 感官動詞以被動語態出現時的句型為：

**be〔heard / seen〕+〔to V / Ving〕** 🡺 被〔看到／聽到〕做…

 e.g. I **saw** him **take** the money from his mother’s dressing table.

 🡪 He **was seen to take** the money from his mother’s dressing table (by me).

 e.g. She **was heard saying** four-letter words when talking with her friend.

**☺** Exercise

1. 你看見Mary跟一個長頭髮的男人在圖書館講話嗎？

 Did you see Mary talking to a man with long hair in front of the library?

 2. Kate聽到她媽媽和醫生在討論她的病情。

 Kate heard her mother and the doctor talking about her illness.

 3. 務必確定看著她把功課寫好。

 Be sure to watch her do/finish her homework.

 4. 我不喜歡看到動物被養在籠子裡，因為我覺得很殘忍。

 I don’t like to see animals kept in cages, for I feel it is cruel.

 5. 有人看見他和一位女子搭上計程車離開。 (用被動語態)

 He was seen to get into a taxi with a woman and leave.

 6. 老師看到其他孩子霸凌他，便走上前阻止他們。

 The teacher saw other children bullying him and walked up to stop them.

 7. 上週六John的父母去學校觀看他打棒球比賽。

 John’s parents went to the school to watch him play in a baseball game last
 Saturday.

 8. 當Julia進入那家咖啡廳時，她注意到一隻貓在櫃檯上睡覺。

 When Julia entered the café, she noticed a cat sleeping on the counter.

**6.**  **figure out +〔N / wh- + S + V〕** 🡺 弄清楚；想出

 e.g. We need to **figure out** the best strategy to solve the problem.

 e.g. You have to **figure out whether** you qualify for this job before you apply for it.

**☺** Exercise

1. 老師繼續給提示直到學生們能想出答案。

 The teacher kept giving clues until the students could figure out the answer.

 2. 這位憂心的母親正試圖弄清楚她的女兒在哪裡。

 The worried mother was trying to figure out where her daughter was.

**7.** 分詞構句：

**(Conj.)〔Ving / p.p. / Adj.…〕, S + V**

**S + V,〔Ving / p.p.〕**

 (1) 分詞構句是由表「時間」、「原因」、「條件」、「讓步」等的從屬連接詞所引導的副詞子句

或是對等連接詞and表「連續或附帶狀態」所連接的對等子句簡化而來的。

(2) 常見的從屬連接詞有：

時間：when, while, before, after, as

原因：as, because, since

條件：if, unless

讓步：though, although, while

 (3) 簡化步驟：

 a. 先判斷主詞：前後兩子句的主詞相同，將從屬子句中的主詞省略。

 b. 刪去連接詞：需要時可將連接詞保留，使語意明確。

 c. 動詞改分詞：將連接詞所引導的子句中的動詞改成分詞，主動用Ving，被動用p.p.。

 e.g. **Knowing** where his uncle lived, he never came to visit him.

 e.g. **Seen** from the top of the ferris wheel, the city looks beautiful at night.

 e.g. **If invited**, I will go to the opening ceremony.

 e.g. The shy girl finally overcame her stage fright, **feeling** confident to perform in public.

 (4) 否定時，將否定詞not置於分詞前。

 e.g. **Not knowing** how to study effectively, Lisa got frustrated with her poor academic performance.

 e.g. **Not having seen** the movie, the critic refused to comment on it.

 e.g. **Not knowing** where to go, I was at a loss.

 (5) 若分詞構句由being或having been引導時，常常會省略being或having been，而形成

形容詞或名詞引導的句子。

 e.g. **Penniless**, the old woman kept body and soul together by collecting scraps.

 e.g. **A world-famous star**, he is on full alert against any invasion of privacy by the paparazzi.

 e.g. **(Being) Diligent and studious**, he does well in school even without a high IQ.

 (6) 以分詞構句描述過去事件時，若兩個動作的發生有先後之分，先發生的動作用Having p.p.

表示，亦可保留表時間之連接詞，以釐清兩動作的相對先後關係。

 e.g. **Having finished** his homework, he played on-line games with his friends. ( O )

 e.g. **After finishing** his homework, he played on-line games with his friends. ( O )

 e.g. **Finishing** his homework, he played on-line games with his friends. ( X )

**☺** Exercise

1. 他站在窗戶邊，耐心地等待著。

 He stood by the window, waiting patiently.

2. 已經做完功課，他到公園慢跑。

 Having finished his homework, he went jogging in the park.

3. 有顆炸彈在超市爆炸，造成兩人死亡七人受傷。

 A bomb exploded in a supermarket, leaving two people dead and seven (others)

 injured.

4. 因為對於如何使用洗衣機感到困惑，Alice向先生求助。

 Confused/Puzzled about how to use the washing machine, Alice turned to her

 husband for help.

 5. 民眾認為新法忽視勞工權未將勞工身心健康納入考量。

 The public think (that) the new law ignores labor rights, not taking workers’

 physical and mental health into consideration/account.

 6. 如果應付得宜，危機可能會變成一次機會。

 (If) Handled well, the crisis is likely to turn into an opportunity.

 7. 我父母已經結婚二十年了，他們非常了解彼此。

 Having got/been married for twenty years, my parents understand each other

 very well.

 8. 倉促間完成，這學生的作文錯誤連篇。

 (Having been) Written in haste, the student’s composition is full of mistakes.

**8.**  **the 最高級 + N (+that) (+S) + have/has/had ever + p.p.** 🡺 曾…最…的…

 e.g. The trip to Italy was **the greatest experience (that) George has ever had**.

 e.g. Taipei 101 is **the tallest building that has ever been built** in Taiwan.

**☺** Exercise

1. 「戰爭與和平」(*War and Peace* ) 是Tim所讀過最長的小說。

 *War and Peace* is the longest nove (that) Tim has ever read.

 2. 這個颱風是歷來侵襲過日本最大的風暴。

 This typhoon is the biggest storm that has ever struck Japan.

**Part B** 連貫式翻譯

1. 在我高中二年級時，我們的英文老師要我們做口頭報告介紹臺灣。

 During my second year of senior high school, our English teacher asked us to give

 a presentation to introduce Taiwan.

 2. 我一站在全班面前，我就充滿了害怕與恐慌的感覺。

 The moment I stood in front of the whole class, I was filled with a feeling of dread

 and panic.

 3. 我說話很小聲。可以看到有些同學因為聽不懂我在說什麼，變得不耐煩。

 I spoke in a low voice. I could see some of my classmates getting impatient because

 they couldn’t figure out what I was saying.

 4. 當老師要我大聲些時，我就崩潰了，然後開始哭泣。

 When the teacher asked me to speak louder, I broke down and started to cry.

 5. 那是我曾經歷過最尷尬的一刻。

 It was the most embarrassing moment (that) I have/had ever had.



**Part C** Sample Article **The Most Embarrassing Moment**

 During my second year of senior high school, our English teacher asked us to give a presentation to introduce Taiwan. We had to deliver our presentations in front of the whole class. I’ll never forget the moment I became speechless in the middle of my presentation and didn’t know what to do.

 When our teacher first made the announcement that we would have to give the presentation, I was filled with a feeling of dread and panic. Later, whenever I thought of going up in front of the class and doing the report, I felt even more and more anxious and distressed. Then, the judgment day finally came. When I went to the front of the class, I began my speech in a low voice. Soon afterwards, I could see the students in the front row getting impatient because they couldn’t figure out what I was saying. Finally, the teacher interrupted. She asked me to speak louder. Then… I forgot my lines. I mean I went completely blank. I had memorized my entire speech, but at that moment I couldn’t even remember a single word to say. Beads of sweat started rolling down my face, and I was soon soaking wet. I just stood there, not knowing what to do next. Then I broke down and started to cry.

 It was definitely the most embarrassing moment I’ve ever had!

***Unit 2 A Special Encounter***

Class: Name: No.

**Part A** Sentence Pattern

**1.** **〔While / When〕+ S + be Ving, S + V** 🡺 當…時

 (持續性動詞用進行式，非持續性動詞用簡單式)

 e.g. **While/When** Peter was walking home from work, he stopped by the supermarket.

 e.g. The door bell rang **while/when** I was cleaning my room.

**☺** Exercise

1. 當Sophia在吃午餐時，Rod打電話來。

 When/While Sophia was having lunch, Rod called.

2. 當我在寫作業時，Fred的訊息出現在電腦螢幕上。

 While/When I was doing my homework, Fred’s message appeared on the computer
 screen.

**2.** 使役動詞的句型：

 **let + O +〔V / be + p.p.〕** 🡺 let是「應某人要求讓某人做某事」

 **have + O +〔V / p.p.〕** 🡺 have是「要求某人做某事」

 **make + O +〔V / p.p. / Adj / N〕** 🡺 make是「強迫某人做某事」或「使(成為)」

 (1) let, have, make為使役動詞，在語氣上，以make最強烈，have其次，let則沒有強迫
的意味。

 e.g. I always **have** my hair **cut** in this beauty salon.

 e.g. However, this behavior is likely to **make** the interviewer **feel** very uncomfortable.

 e.g. Victims often experience feelings of contentment when they are in the process of
purchasing, which seems to give their life meaning while **letting** them **forget** about their sorrows.

 e.g. A whale-watching ferry hit two humpbacks, which **had** the public **awakenedb** to the danger caused by tourism.

 (2) 其他類似的動詞，但不屬於使役動詞：

 **get + O +〔to V / Ving〕** 🡺 使得…

 **cause + O + to V** 🡺 引起…；使得…

 e.g. I couldn’t **get** my car **to start** this morning.

 e.g. Can you **get** my old car **moving** again?

 e.g. The earthquake **caused** the bridge **to collapse**.

 (3) 「強迫某人做某事」的其他說法：

 **force + sb + to V**

 **compel + sb + to V**

 e.g. The mother **forced** her children **to do** the laundry by themselves.

 e.g. They often **compelled** us **to work** twelve or fourteen hours a day.

 (4) 使役動詞僅make能用被動語態：

 **S + be made + to V** 🡺 被強迫…

 e.g. She **was made to lie** to her parents.

 e.g. The fierce dog **is made to attack** any intruder.

**☺** Exercise

1. Students are made to wear uniforms by teachers in this school. (將被動改為主動)

 Teachers in this school make students wear uniforms.

2. My father had the car washed by my brother and me yesterday. (以let改寫)

 My father let the car be washed by my brother and me yesterday.

3. 我沒辦法叫我弟弟做功課。 (get)

 I can’t get my brother to do his homework.

4. 由於天氣很好，老師讓學生到操場運動。

 Since the weather was so fine, the teacher let/made/had his/her students go to
 the playground to get some exercise.

5. 我太太喜歡叫我在下班回家的路上為她買些雜貨用品。

 My wife likes to make/have/let me buy some groceries for her on my way home
 from work.

6. 這真是個大災難，因為我的頭髮剪太短了。

 It was a big disaster because I had my hair cut too short.

7. (題組) 快時尚讓人在不知後果下買了太多不需要的衣服。

 Fast fashion makes people buy too many unnecessary clothes without knowing
 the effects.

8. (題組) 所以，快時尚被視為對環境是不友善的。

 Therefore, fast fashion is regarded as unfriendly to the environment.

**3.** **by no means = in no way** 🡺 絕不

 **否定副詞／片詞 +〔be + S / Aux. + S + V〕** 🡺 否定倒裝

 e.g. It’s pouring outside. The game will **by no means** take place.

 (1) 以否定副詞及否定副詞片語開頭的句子，用來強調否定，主要子句要倒裝，亦即

be動詞或助動詞須移到主詞前。

 e.g. He **never** loses his temper in front of his students.

 🡪 **Never does he lose** his temper in front of his students.

 e.g. I will leak out the secret **on no account**.

 🡪 **On no account will I** leak out the secret.

 e.g. A journalist of integrity will **by no means** forget his or her duty to find out the truth.

 🡪 **By no means will** a journalist of integrity forget his or her duty to find out the truth.

 (2) 常見的否定詞有：

 **not, never, seldom, rarely, little, in vain, not until, not only… but (also), hardly, scarcely,
no longer, no sooner… than, hardly/scarcely… when/before**

 表示「絕不」的否定詞有：

 **by no means, not at all, on no account, in now way, under no circumstances, on no condition**

 e.g. **Never have I heard** of such a story.

 e.g. **Hardly is he** so reluctant to share the notes he takes with his friends.

 e.g. **Not at all do I** like long novels.

 e.g. **No longer will I** trust him since he has lied to me for over three times.

 e.g. **Not until** yesterday **did he change** his mind.

 e.g. **Not only did he give** me advice, **but** he **also** offered me help.

e.g. **Under no circumstances should John be allowed** to go camping alone.

 e.g. **By no means should one** make false accusations against others.

 (3) 下列片語為例外，其所接的子句毋需倒裝：

 **no wonder** 「難怪」(為it is… that的省略形式)

 **no doubt / without (a) doubt / beyond doubt** 「無疑地」 (為there is…. that的省略形式)

 e.g. You were sick. **No wonder** you didn’t go.

 e.g. **Without a doubt** these hypotheses were all wrong.

**☺** Exercise

1. The tough lawyer has never lost any of his cases. (以Never… 改寫)

 Never has the tough lawyer lost any of his cases.

2. They will not give in to the unreasonable request of the customer. (以By no means… 改寫)

 By no means will they give in to the unreasonable request of the customer.

3. 他們根本沒有領悟到友誼的真正意義。 (Little… )

 Little did/do they realize the true meaning of friendship.

4. 這個商人絕不貧窮，事實上，他相當有錢。

 The businessman is by no means/in no way poor. In fact, he is quite rich.

5. 我幾乎認不出他來。 (Hardly…)

 Hardly could I recognize him.

6. 要精通一種外語絕不是件易事。 (By… )

 By no means is it easy to master a foreign language.

7. 我們絕不放棄我們的理想。 (On… )

 On no account will we give up our ideals.

8. 在任何情況下我都不會背叛我的朋友。 (Under… )

 Under no circumstances will I betray my friends.

**4.** 「某人想到某事」的句型：

 **Sth. +〔occur to / strike〕+ sb.** 🡺 「某人突然想到某事」

 **Sth. +〔flash through / flash into / come to / come across〕+ one’s mind** 🡺 「某事浮現某人腦海」

 **Sb. +〔hit upon / come up with〕+ sth.** 🡺 「某人想到某事」

 **Sth. + dawn on + sb.** 🡺 「某人領悟某事」

 (1) 注意以下動詞的三態變化：

 occur ̶ occurred ̶ occurred

 hit ̶ hit ̶ hit

 strike ̶ struck ̶ struck / stricken

 e.g. The idea for her next book **occurred to** the writer during her trip to India.

 e.g. A crazy idea just **came to** my mind.

 = I just **hit upon** a great idea.

 = I just **came up with** a great idea.

 e.g. When I heard this song by Bon Jovi, my ex-girlfriend’s face **flashed through** my mind.

 (2) It虛主詞句型：

 **It +〔occur to / strike / hit〕+ sb. + that子句** 🡺 「某人突然想到某事」

 **It + dawn on + sb. + that子句** 🡺 「某人領悟到某事」

 e.g. While I was walking on the street, **it occurred to** me **that** Mother had asked me to run an errand for her.

 e.g. Did **it** ever **occur to** you **that** you should take full advantage of your time instead of idling around?

 e.g. **It struck** me **that** Tammy had bought a blanket through one of those online stores, but never got it.

 e.g. **It dawned on** Yvonne **that** she would have to deal with large corporations like eBay and Amazon if she wanted to put her business online.

 e.g. **It hit me that** I should send a bunch of roses to my girlfriend on Valentine’s Day.

**☺** Exercise

1. A thought never occurred to him.

 The thought was that he could win a scholarship to London University. (用It… 合併)

 It never occurred to him that he could win a scholarship to London University.

2. An idea dawned on Peter.

 The idea was that education was the way to get out of poverty. (用It… 合併)

 It dawned on Peter that education was the way to get out of poverty.

3. 我突然想起或許他是在說謊。

 It occurred to me that maybe he was lying.

4. 我開始明白我錯怪你了。

 It dawned on me that I had done you wrong.

5. 我領悟到健康比什麼都重要。

 It dawned on me that health is above everything.

6. 我突然想到再過一個禮拜就要期中考了。

 It occurs to me that the midterm is just one week away.

7. 一個奇怪的想法浮現在Danny的腦海中。

 A strange idea flashed through Danny’s mind.

8. 說到偉大的藝術家，da Vinci是第一個浮現我腦海的。

 Speaking of great artists, da Vinci is the first that comes to my mind.

**5.** **regardless of +〔N / wh- + S + V〕** 🡺 不管；不論

 **〔despite / in spite of〕+〔N / Ving〕** 🡺 儘管…；雖然…

 (1) regardless of 的意思為「不理會、不顧」，有時中文的上下文語意同 despite, in spite of，

但有時不等同，需小心區分。

 e.g. **Regardless of** her parents’ disapproval, she maarried this poor guy. ( 同 / 不同 )

 e.g. **Regardless of** the expense, the wealthy man decided to buy the island. ( 同 / 不同 )

 e.g. All schools should admit students **regardless of** racial background.

 e.g. Elaine has decided to quit her job **regardless of** what others might say.

 (2) despite, in spite of皆為介系詞，之後應接名詞或動名詞。

 同義的尚有**for all**及**notwithstanding**，用法相同。

 e.g. **Despite** continuous efforts and trials, the inventor failed again.

 e.g. **In spite of** his physical challenges, he took part in the marathon race.

 e.g. **Notwithstanding** his wealth, the billionaire is unhappy.

 e.g. **For all** the cold weather, he still went to school.

 (3) **〔although / though〕+ S + V**

 **=〔despite / in spite of / regardless of〕+ the fact that + S + V**

 e.g. **Although** it rained heavily, the rescue team still searched high and low for the missing traveler.

 e.g. **In spite of the fact that** he comes from a single-parent family, he is well-bred.

 e.g. **Regardless of the the fact that** he didn’t stand a chance to win, he still did his best in the game.

**☺** Exercise

 1. 這馬拉松開放給每個人，不論年紀。

 The marathon is open to everyone(,) regardless of age.

 2. 不論你在臺北哪裡，這間線上商店都提供免費運送。 (regardless of… )

 This online store offers free delivery(,) regardless of where you are in Taipei.

3. 雖然Lily生來又瞎又聾，但她從來不氣餒。

 Although Lily was born (both) blind and deaf, she has never lost heart/felt
 discouraged.

4. 儘管科技進步，我們還是需要真人的幫助。

 Despite our progress in technology, we still need help from real people.

5. 儘管面臨重重困難，他仍堅持下去，不輕易放棄。

 In spite of all the difficulties, he still persisted and did not give up easily.

6. 雖然這座橋花了很多錢才蓋好，但是品質卻不佳。

 Despite the fact that it cost a lot of money to build the bridge, /
 In spite of so much money spent in building the bridge,
 the quality was not so good.

7. 儘管我們大家都努力了，我們的球隊還是輸了比賽。 (For all… )

 For all our efforts, our team still lost the game.

8. 儘管天候惡劣，他們決定照原計畫出發。

 Despite the bad weather, they decided to set off as scheduled.

**6.** **It is/was + 強調部分 + that + 其餘部分** 🡺 (分裂句) 就是…

 (1) 分裂句 It is/was… that… 是用來加強語氣的句型，一般句子改寫為分裂句的步驟為：

 a. 把要強調的部分，可能是主詞、受詞、形容詞片語、時間副詞或地方副詞等，移到
it is與that之間。

 b. 將句子其他的部分放在that之後，分裂句便完成。

 e.g. I met John in the park late at night yesterday.

 強調🡪 It was I that met John in the park late at night yesterday.

 強調🡪 It was John that I met in the park late at night yesterday.

 強調🡪 It was in the park that I met John late at night yesterday.

 強調🡪 It was late at night yesterday that I met John in the park.

 e.g. **It is** mental health benefits **that** pet ownership can bring us.

 e.g. **It was** at the end of one of these long voyages **that** the pineapple came to Hawaii to stay.

 (2) 分裂句 It is/was… that… 也可用來強調連接詞所連接的從屬子句。

 e.g. I turned down his invitation to the party because I don’t really like him.

 強調🡪 It is because I don’t really like him that I turned down his invitation to
 the party.

 e.g. When I watched the news, I knew an earthquake had taken place.

 強調🡪 It was when I watched the news that I knew an earthquake had taken
 place.

 e.g. I didn’t take a break until I completed the difficult English assignment.

 強調🡪 It was not until I completed the difficult English assignment that I took

 a break.

 e.g. **It is** when these behaviors are inappropriate for their age and affect different areas in their lives **that** the disorder is diagnosed.

 (3) 分裂句 It is/was… that…，若先行詞為人，that可用 who 取代；若先行詞為物，

 that可用 which 取代。

 e.g. **It is** my good friends **that/who** stand by me when I feel sad.

 e.g. **It is** the *Harry Potter* books **that/which** have made J.K. Rowling one of the most famous writers.

 e.g. **It was** my father **that/who** kept encouraging me and never gave up on me.

 (4) 動詞不可以用分裂句強調，而是要用 **助動詞 + 原形動詞** 來強調。

 e.g. I **do care** about you.

 e.g. His insulting remark **did embarrass** me at that moment.

 e.g. She **does need** your help.

 (5) 分裂句 It is/was… that…，後半句要和前面的強調部分合起來，才是一個完整的句子。

 **It is a N. that…**，後面的句子本身就是完整的子句，用來做為前面名詞的補語，相當於

該名詞的**同位語**。

 e.g. It is an established fact that greenhouse gases contribute to global warming.

( 分裂句 / 同位語 )

 e.g. It is the birthday present that reminds me of my happy childhood.

( 分裂句 / 同位語 )

 (5) 以下諺語通常不依字面翻譯：

 ( .C. ) It’s a long lane that has no turning.

 (..A. ) It’s an ill wind that blows nobody (any) good.

 (..B .) It’s a good workman that never blunders.

 (A) 凡事有利有弊。

 (B) 智者千慮必有一失。

 (C) 否極泰來。

**☺** Exercise

 1. 就是賭博使Frank無家可歸。

 It was gambling that made Frank homeless.

 2. Phoebe就是在Alishan拍下這些照片。

 It was at Alishan that Phoebe took these pictures.

3. 就是為了這個特別的原因，他才下定決心要出國留學。

 It is for this particular reason that he made up his mind to go abroad for furthur
 studies.

4. 人只有在生病的時候才領悟到健康的重要性。

 It is only when one is ill/sick that he/she realizes the importance of (good) health.

5. 就是短時間內大吃導致了你的胃痛。

 It was eating a lot within a short time that led to your stomachache.

6. 他們就是在讀國中時認識對方的嗎？

 Was it in junior high school that they met each other?

7. 就是改變世界的可能性，使得時光旅行如此吸引我們的想像力。

 It is the possibility of changing the world that makes time travel so appealing to
 our imagination.

8. 直到上個月Tina才從喪父的打擊中恢復過來。

 It was not until last month that Tina got over the shock of her father’s death.

9. 不管禮物是什麼，重要的是那份愛和關懷。 (Whatever… )

 Whatever the gift may be, it is love and concern that count.

10. 就是父親鼓勵的話語和支持幫他克服他的困難。

 It was his father’s words of encouragement and support that helped him
 overcome his difficulties.

**Part B** 連貫式翻譯

1. 我今天去看周杰倫的演唱會。當我在看螢幕上的音樂錄影帶時，一位白人女孩來了坐在
我旁邊。

 I went to Jay Chou’s concert today. When/While I was watching a music video on
 the screen, a white girl came and sat next to me.

 2. 我們開始聊天。因為我絕非英文流暢，所以我們用了許多肢體語言及手勢來溝通。

 We began to chat. Because/Since I was by no means/in no way proficient in
 English, we used a lot of body language and gestures to communicate.

 3. 在演唱會進行當中，我想到我們之間沒有隔閡。 ( … it… )

 In the middle of the concert, it occurred to me that there was no barrier between
 us.

 4. 是周杰倫的演唱會讓我們兩個陌生人碰在一起。

 It was Jay Chou’s concert that brought us two strangers together.

 5. 音樂結合了我們，不論我們所有的差異。

 The music united us(,) regardless of all our differences.



**Part C** Sample Article **A Special Encounter**

 Last month I went to Jay Chou’s concert alone. At the concert, I had a special encounter with an American, and it made me appreciate the unifying power of music.

 I arrived at the concert venue and sat down fifteen minutes before it started. When I was watching a music video on the screen before the concert began, a white girl came and sat next to me. She was of average height and had curly blond hair. I politely smiled at her and she smiled back. Soon we started a conversation. Because I was by no means proficient in English, we used a lot of body language and gestures to communicate, and we hit it off right away.

 She was also a big fan of Jay Chou, and she had flown all the way from Los Angeles to watch his concert. When we were chatting about Jay Chou’s songs, she said she was inspired by the variety of his lyrics and melodies. She was also crazy about his cool looks. After the concert began, we sang and enjoyed the beautiful songs together. In the middle of the concert, it occurred to me that there was no barrier between us, two strangers who had different cultural backgrounds and spoke different mother tongues. At those moments we shared with each other, the music united us, regardless of all our differences.

 It was Jay Chou’s concert that brought us two strangers together. Since then, we have kept in touch by email and Instagram. I can’t believe I’ve made a friend from another country through music.