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11-2 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{倍數} + \text{比較級} + \text{than} \sim \\ \text{倍數} + as + \text{adj.} (+ N.) + as \sim \\ \text{倍數} + the + N. + of \sim \end{array} \right.$

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CHAPTER 12

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12-1 搭配 *of* 使用的動詞： $V. + sb. + of + sth.$

12-2 表示「抓、打、拍」等類的動詞：
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} hit \\ punch \\ seize \\ slap \\ pat \end{array} \right\} + sb. + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} in \\ on \\ across \\ by \end{array} \right\} + the + \text{部位}$

12-3 搭配 *from* 使用的動詞：
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} stop \\ keep \\ prevent \end{array} \right\} + O. + \text{from} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N. \\ V.-ing \\ being + p.p. \end{array} \right.$

12-4 常搭配反身代名詞 + *to* 使用的動詞：
 $Sb. + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} devote / dedicate \\ accustom / expose \end{array} \right\} + \text{oneself} + \text{to} + N. / V.-ing$
 $Sb. + \text{be} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} devoted / dedicated \\ accustomed / exposed \end{array} \right\} + \text{to} + N. / V.-ing$

12-5 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} persuade + sb. + \text{into} + V.-ing \\ dissuade + sb. + \text{from} + V.-ing \end{array} \right.$

12-6 動詞與名詞的轉換：

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} emphasize \\ stress \end{array} \right\} + O. = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} put \\ lay \\ place \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} emphasis \\ stress \end{array} \right\} + \text{on} + O.$

12-7 感官動詞與使役動詞：

感官動詞 + $O. + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V. / V.-ing \\ p.p. \end{array} \right.$

使役動詞

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} let \\ make \\ have \\ get \end{array} \right\} + O. + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V. \\ V. / V.-ing \\ to V. \end{array} \right.$ 及 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} let \\ make \\ have \\ get \end{array} \right\} + O. + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} be + p.p. \\ p.p. \end{array} \right.$

12-8 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} sit / stand / lie / rest \\ be situated / located \end{array} \right\} + \text{介系詞} + O.$

12-9 團體 + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} consist of \\ be made up of \\ be composed of \end{array} \right\} + \text{成員}$

12-10 動詞或動詞片語的主動或被動：

事物 + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} go \\ date \\ can \text{ be traced} \end{array} \right\} + \text{back to} \sim$

CHAPTER 8

名詞與代名詞

必備句型 8-1

- **One ~, (another ~,) and the other ~**
一個~, (一個~,) 而另一個~

Examples

實用例句

- **One** of my parents is a police officer; **the other** is a nurse.
我的父母其中一個是警官，另一個是護士。
- Mr. Wang has three sons. **One** lives in Taipei, **another** lives in Tainan, **and the other** lives in Kaohsiung.
王先生有三個兒子。一個住在臺北，一個住在臺南，而另一個住在高雄。

Directions

用法解說

1. 本句型用來列舉人、事、物群體中的幾個：
 - (1) **One ~ and the other** 一個~, 而另一個~ (群體總數為二), 如上述例句 1。
 - (2) **One ~, another ~, and the other** 一個~, 一個~, 而另一個~ (群體總數為三), 如上述例句 2。
2. (1) 當群體總數大於三時, 依所描述的群體「有無限定範圍」, 而有不同的表達方式, 用法如下表所示：

無限定範圍	有限定範圍
One ~ another ~ (still another ~) 一個...一個... (還有一個...)	One ~ another ~ the others ~ 一個...另一個...其餘那些...
One ~ others ~ (still others ~) 一個...其他... (還有其他...)	One ~ (others ~) the others ~ 一個... (其他...) 其餘那些...
Some ~ others ~ (still others ~) = Some ~ some ~ (still some ~) 有些...有些... (還有些...)	Some ~ (others / some ~) the others ~ 有些... (有些...) 其餘那些...

- (2) 描述「有限定範圍」的對象時, 須在最後提到的群體之前加上定冠詞 **the** 加以限定, 表示「其餘的那些」。

例

There are many ways to learn English. **Some people** like to listen to English songs, **others** like to chat with foreigners, and **still others** like to read English novels.

無限定範圍

學英文有許多方法。有些人喜歡聽英文歌曲, 有些人喜歡和外國人聊天, 還有些人喜歡閱讀英文小說。

例

The class is made up of 15 overseas students. **Some** come from Europe, **others / some** from Asia **and the others** from America.

有限定範圍

這個班級由十五個海外學生組成。有些來自歐洲, 有些來自亞洲, 其餘來自美洲。

延伸學習

1. some、another、the other 可當代名詞或形容詞使用，其後若接名詞即為形容詞用法。而在上述句型中，為避免重複提到相同的名詞，some、another、others、the other (s) 常當代名詞使用。

例 Some people like jazz while some / others like classical music. 有些人喜歡爵士樂，而有些人喜歡古典樂。
即 some people / other people

2. some 和 another 當代名詞時，不可加 s，some 可代替複數可數名詞或不可數名詞，意為「一些」，another 則代替單數可數名詞，意為「另一個」。(the) others、the other 分別代替複數可數名詞和單數可數名詞，意為「其他的」。

例 Some of the water was used for irrigation, and some was used as drinking water. 有些水用來灌溉，而有些水則作飲用水之用。
代替 some water；不可用 other(s) 代替

3. 此句型可以用 and (而且)、but (但是)、while (但是、卻、而) 或 whereas (但是、卻) 等連接詞或用分號 (;) 連接兩句。被連接的子句中，與前面子句重複的名詞及動詞部分可以省略。

例 Some students go to school by bus while others on foot. 有些學生搭公車上學而有些 (學生) 走路 (上學)。
原句為 Other students go to school on foot.

Exercises

實地演練

- Many believe that the aliens are here to help us, while _____ hold that the aliens intend us harm. _____ think that most aliens visit Earth to study us like our scientists study primitive natives and animals, and have no interest in helping us in any way.
(A) others; Still others (B) the others; Still others
(B) another; Still another (D) others; The other 【93 學測】
- Generally, the biggest complaint among home exchangers has to do with different standards of cleanliness. One person's idea of "clean" may be more forgiving than _____.
(A) other's (B) another's (C) the other's (D) some's 【99 學測】
- 這對雙胞胎的其中一個外向有自信，但另一個卻害羞內向。(內向：introverted)
One of the twins is outgoing and confident, but _____.
- 有些人靠每天游泳保持健壯，而有些人則是在健身房規律運動。(保持健壯：keep fit)
_____.

必備句型 8-2

• { *from one + N. + to another* 一個又一個～
from + N. + to + N.

Examples

實用例句

- The customs of giving names are different **from culture to culture**.
命名的習俗因文化而異。
- Every morning before going to school, the poor boy has to deliver newspapers **from door to door**.
這名窮困的男孩每天早上上學前，必須先挨家挨戶送報紙。

Directions

用法解說

1. *from + N. + to + N.* 中的名詞，雖然是可數名詞，但一律用單數形，字尾不加 *s*，名詞前也不加冠詞 *a* 或 *the*。
2. 此外，此片語亦可變化為 *from one + N. + to another*。



Tastes differ **from person to person**, and there is no accounting for tastes.
= Tastes differ **from one person to another**, and there is no accounting for tastes.

每個人的品味各有不同，而且人各有所好，無法解釋。

3. 常見的表達詞語有：*from generation to generation*（從一代到另一代）、*from door to door*（挨家挨戶）、*from country to country*（從一個國家到另一國家）、*from place to place*（到處）、*from person to person*（每個人）。

Extension

延伸學習

1. 此句型另有一些固定用法的詞語，但此時不可改寫成 *from one + N. + to another* 的形式，如：*from head to toe*（從頭到腳）、*live from hand to mouth*（過著僅能餬口的生活）、*from beginning to end*（從開始到結束）、*from time to time*（時常）。
2. 相關的慣用語還有：
 - (1) *one after another* 意為「一個接著一個」，相當於 *one by one*。
 - (2) *~ is one thing, and ~ is another.* 意為「~是一回事，~又是另外一回事」。
 - (3) *For one thing, S. + V. ~. For another, S. + V. ~.* 通常用來列舉原因，意為「一則~，再則~」。
 - (4) *On (the) one hand, S. + V. ~. On the other hand, S. + V. ~.* 連接兩個相對的子句，意為「一方面~，另一方面~」。

- 例 Economic depression has caused small businesses to collapse **one after another**. 經濟不景氣使得小型企業紛紛倒閉。
- 例 To know is **one thing**, and to do is quite **another**. 知道是一回事，而去做又是另外一回事。
- 例 I decided not to accept the job offer. **For one thing**, the pay is not quite high. **For another**, it involves working a night shift. 我決定不接受這份工作。一則薪資不高，再則得輪夜班。
- 例 **On the one hand**, the job is challenging and I can learn something new. **On the other hand**, it involves traveling a lot and keeps me away from my family. 這份工作一方面很有挑戰性，我可以學到新的東西；但另一方面得常在外頭奔走，不能陪伴家人。

Exercises

實地演練

- 不管是手寫或是打字，傳統信件放在信封中，在真實的空間中被遞送，需要時間才能從一處傳遞到另一處。
Handwritten or typed, letters travel in envelopes through actual space and take time getting _____ one place _____. 【95 指考】
- 在 Bekoji 大多數的家庭過著僅能餬口的生活，而長跑讓年輕一代得以擺脫這種困境。
Most families in Bekoji live _____, and distance running offers the younger generation a way out. 【99 學測】
- 這個傳染病在中國爆發後，很快就從一個國家蔓延到另一個國家。
After this infectious disease broke out in China, _____.
- 在發明出書寫文字之前，傳說和故事以口傳的方式代代相傳下去。
Before writing was invented, legends and stories _____ by word of mouth.

必備句型 8-3

{ *by oneself* 單獨、獨自、獨力地
on one's own

Examples

實用例句

- The wooden hut stands in the middle of the field all **by itself**.
小木屋孤零零地座落在田中央。
- The teacher encouraged the students to solve the problems **on their own**.
老師鼓勵學生獨力解決問題。
- The series of readers are intended for preschool kids to read **by themselves**.
這系列的讀本是專供學前孩童自行閱讀的。

Directions

用法解說

1. *by oneself* 意思與用法同 *on one's own*；有兩種解釋，一為「單獨、獨自」，相當於 *alone*；一為「獨自、獨力地」，相當於 *without help*、*independently*。
2. 反身代名詞 *oneself* 用來加強語氣，須與所強調的對象人稱數一致。

例 Just leave her alone. She'd like to be by herself for a while. (= alone) 就讓她一個人靜一下。她想獨自待一會兒。

例 It surprised the parents that their two children under ten should have organized the party all **by themselves**.
 (= without anyone's help) 令這對父母驚訝的是，他們的兩個孩子，年紀還不滿十歲，竟然自己獨力籌辦了這個派對。

Extension

延伸學習

1. N. + *of one's own* 意為「屬於自己的～」，意思同 *one's own* + N. 或 *N. + to oneself*。

例 Megan has always dreamed of having a room **of her own**. Megan 一直夢想擁有一間屬於自己的房間。
 = Megan has always dreamed of having **her own room**.
 = Megan has always dreamed of having a room all **to herself**.

2. *for oneself* 意為「為自己、獨自」。

例 His comments are not representative of the views of us all. He was speaking **for himself**. 他的評論不代表我們全體的觀點。他只是發表個人意見而已。

3. of itself 意為「自行地、自然地」。in itself 意為「本質上、就其本身來說」。

例 The inventor has invented a cleaning machine that runs **of itself**. 這位發明家發明了會自己運轉的掃地機器。

例 Volunteer work is rewarding **in itself**. 義工工作本身就很有意義、很有價值。

Exercises

實地演練

1. I understand it is not easy to live _____. But learning to budget your money is the first lesson you must learn to be independent.
(A) of your own (B) on your own (C) of yourself (D) to yourself 【95 學測】
2. Do not just sit and wait passively for a good chance to come to you. You have to take the initiative and create chances _____.
(A) for yourself (B) in yourself (C) by yourself (D) of yourself 【95 指考】
3. 小 Johnny 年紀已經大到可以自己洗澡了。
Little Johnny is old enough to _____.
4. 自從她先生六年前去世後，她獨自一個人照料三名子女。
Since her husband died six years ago, _____.
5. 如果我們只為自己而活，就不會真正地感到快樂。 【96 學測】

6. 當我們開始為他人著想，快樂之門自然會開啓。 【96 學測】

必備句型 8-4

- *Those ~, and these ~* 前者~, 後者~ (複數)
- *That ~, and this ~* 前者~, 後者~ (單數)

Examples

實用例句

- Some doctors suggest substituting soy milk for milk, for **that** is healthier than **this**.
有些醫生建議以豆漿代替牛奶，因為前者比後者健康。
- True friends are different from fair-weather friends in that, in our hour of need, **those** stand by our side while **these** turn their back on us.
真正的朋友與酒肉朋友的分別，在於當我們需要幫助的時刻，前者陪在我們身邊，而後者則是背棄我們不管。

Directions

用法解說

this、that、these、those 為代名詞，代替前面提過的片語或句子，以避免重複；this 和 these 指較近的人事物，即「後者」；that 和 those 則指較遠的人事物，即「前者」。單數用 this / that，複數用 these / those。

- 例 Make new friends, but keep the old; **those** are silver, **these** are gold. 結交新朋友，但勿忘老朋友；前者是銀，後者是金。

- 例 I dare not ask a kiss,
I dare not beg a smile,
Lest having **that**, or **this**,
I might grow proud the while.

根據上下文，**that** 指的是 a kiss；**this** 指的是 a smile

我不敢奢求你的吻，
也不敢乞求你的微笑，
唯恐得償所願時，
我會太自滿驕傲。

To Electra by Robert Herrick

Extension

延伸學習

- 此外，表示「前者~，後者~」的句型還有：
 - (1) The former ~ and the latter ~ (可代替單數或複數名詞)
 - (2) The one ~ and the other ~ (只能代替單數名詞)

- 例 J.K. Rowling and Dan Brown are both famous best-seller writers in recent years. **The former** wrote the *Harry Potter* series, while **the latter** wrote *The Da Vinci Code*. J·K·羅琳和丹·布朗兩人都是近年來知名的暢銷作家。前者寫了《哈利波特》系列，後者寫了《達文西密碼》。

- 例 Virtue and vice are two different things: **the one** leads to peace while **the other** to misery. 美德和邪惡不同，前者帶來和平，後者導致痛苦。

2. 另外，在句子表達中，為避免重複，習慣上用 **that** 和 **those** 代替前面提到過的名詞，單數用 **that**，複數用 **those**。

- 例 Many successful attempts followed **that** of the scientists who cloned Dolly the sheep. 在科學家成功地複製桃莉羊之後，許多成功的案例隨之而來。

代替 the successful attempt

- 例 Handmade cookies are tastier than **those** made by machine in food factories. 手工餅乾比食品工廠裡機器生產的餅乾好吃。

代替 the cookies

Exercises

實地演練

1. The Eskimo igloo and the Indian tepee were different: the igloo's walls were solid and airtight, whereas _____ of the tepee permitted a great deal of air to enter.

- (A) that (B) this (C) those (D) these 【改自 91 指考】

2. Water is more useful to mankind than diamonds, and yet _____ are costlier.

- (A) the above (B) the former (C) the following (D) the latter 【100 學測】

3. 有些人偏好養狗當寵物勝過於養貓，因為前者比後者忠心。

Some people prefer dogs to cats when keeping pets, for _____ more faithful than _____.

4. 愈來愈多學生偏好電子字典勝過傳統字典，因為前者比後者更方便使用。

More and more students prefer electronic dictionaries to conventional dictionaries, for _____.

5. Biff 和 Chip 參加了化妝舞會。前者妝扮成巫婆，後者妝扮成吸血鬼。（吸血鬼：vampire）

Biff and Chip went to the costume party. _____.

必備句型 8-5

• *the + adj. : the poor / the rich* 窮人 / 有錢人

Examples

實用例句

- Mother Teresa devoted all her life to **the needy** and those who are uncared for.
德蕾莎修女奉獻她的一生給窮人與那些不被照顧的人。
- The law of the jungle that **the weak** fall prey to **the strong** seems applicable in human society as well.
弱肉強食的叢林法則似乎在人類社會中也適用。

Directions

用法解說

the + adj. (含現在分詞與過去分詞) 通常表具有該形容詞性質的某一類人事物全體，作複數名詞使用，如 *the old* 泛指老年人，*the young* 泛指小孩。

- 例 He, being a pious Christian, believes that **the good** go to heaven when they die. 他是個虔誠的基督徒，相信好人死後上天堂。

此為複數

Extension

延伸學習

1. *the + adj.* 有時候也作單數名詞使用，指特定某個具有該形容詞性質的人，而 *the + adj.* 為單數或複數名詞，須視上下文之文意來判斷。

- 例 In the car crash, a man was killed and another seriously injured. **The injured** was immediately sent to the local hospital. 那場車禍中，一名男子死亡，另一名受到重傷。傷者立刻被送往當地的醫院。

此為單數

- 例 Many people attended the funeral to express grief and mourning for **the departed**. 許多人參加這場喪禮，對逝者表達悲傷和哀悼之情。

此處可能是單數，也可能是複數

- 例 Bullying affects not only **the bullied** but his friends and classmates and the whole society. 霸凌所影響的，不只是被霸凌的人，還有他的朋友、他的同學及整個社會。(100 指考)

從後面的 *his* 推斷可知此處是單數，指被霸凌的人

2. the + adj. 有時候也作抽象名詞，指具有該形容詞性質的某一類事物或概念，搭配單數動詞使用。

例 | **The unexpected** always happens in our life.

天有不測風雲。

例 | In the course of life, we need to take **the rough** with **the smooth**.

在生命的進程中，我們必須好壞都能接受。

Exercises

實地演練

1. 他有欣賞美的眼光。

He has an eye for _____ .

2. 以下是其中一位隊員的報告。

_____ a report by one of the team members. 【91 學測】

3. 查爾斯王子有機農場的收益全數捐給慈善機構，用以幫助窮人和病苦之人。

The profits of Prince Charles's organic farm go to charities to help _____ and _____. 【97 學測】

4. 文字可以表達情感、開啓通往未知領域的大門、繪出無人見過的世界，以及讓人體驗未曾嘗試過的冒險。

Words express feelings, open doors into _____, create pictures of worlds never seen, and allow adventures never dared. 【100 指考】

5. 叉子逐漸被有錢人拿來當作社會地位的象徵。

Slowly, forks came to be adopted by _____ as a symbol of their social status. 【101 學測】

6. 有智慧的人把每個機會做最大限度的利用。（做最大限度的利用：make the most of）

必備句型 8-6

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N. (s) + \text{such as} \sim \\ \text{such} + N. (s) + \text{as} \sim \end{array} \right.$ 像～、例如～

Examples

實用例句

- Teenagers are fascinated by the success stories of celebrities **such as** Jeremy Lin and Jay Chou.
青少年對於像林書豪和周杰倫這一類名人的成功故事十分著迷。
- The Chinese believe that **such** customs **as** name giving and selecting an auspicious day can bring good luck to people.
中國人相信命名和擇吉日這一類的習俗會帶給人好運。

Directions

用法解說

N. (s) + such as ~ 或 such + N. (s) as ~ 此句型意思為「像～、例如～」，後面接名詞（包括單數可數名詞、複數可數名詞或不可數名詞），以列舉諸如此類的人事物，可接一至多個名詞，名詞之間可用 and 或 or 連接。

- 例** In making aircrafts, the use of a light metal, **such as** aluminum, is excellent for lowering weight. 製造飛行器時，使用輕金屬，例如鋁，有利於減輕重量。
- 例** Mandy likes to eat **such** fruit(s) **as** mangos, papayas, or / and pineapples. Mandy 喜歡吃水果，例如芒果、木瓜和鳳梨。

Extension

延伸學習

1. 上述句型中 N. (s) + such as ~ 亦可作 N. (s) + like ~。

- 例** Jason enjoys outdoor activities **such as** hiking and fishing. Jason 喜愛戶外活動，例如健行和釣魚。
 = Jason enjoys outdoor activities **like** hiking and fishing.

2. 表舉例的句型還有 for example 和 for instance。與 such as 和 like 不同的是，such as 和 like 通常只用來列舉名詞，而 for example 和 for instance 可接名詞或句子。另一個不同之處，for example 置於句中時，前後必須加逗點。

- 例** Many countries, **for example**, India and the Philippines, have a lot of earthquakes. 許多國家例如印度和菲律賓，經常發生地震。

此句中 for example 可替換成 such as 或 like

例

Young people are usually attracted by social networking tools. **For instance**, they like to use Plurk or Facebook to keep contact with their friends.

此句中 **For instance** 不可替換成 **such as** 或 **like**

年輕人通常喜歡社交聯網工具。例如，他們喜歡用 Plurk 或 Facebook 來和朋友們保持聯繫。

Exercises

實地演練

1. They were, however, clumsier than girls. They performed poorly at a detailed activity _____ arranging a row of beads.
(A) according to (B) next to (C) such as (D) because of 【93 學測】
2. Have you ever wondered how the ancient Egyptians created such marvelous feats of engineering _____ the pyramids ?
(A) like (B) as (C) that (D) as to 【95 學測】
3. Before using any thermometer, double check that it covers the right temperature range for your activity or experiment. A garden thermometer, _____ , will burst if you try to use it for boiling liquids.
(A) in short (B) in turn (C) by contrast (D) for instance 【95 指考】
4. 文字最初的使用者，如說書人、詩人及歌者，在以往所有文化中都受到尊崇。
The original users of words, _____ storytellers, poets, and singers, were respected in all cultures in the past. 【改自 100 指考】
5. 像網際網路與手機這一類的發明對人們生活方式產生很大的影響。
_____ have a great impact on the way people live.
6. Lisa 嘗試如節食或規律運動之類的方法來控制體重。

必備句型 8-7

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \text{ large number of } \sim \\ a \text{ great amount of } \sim \end{array} \right.$ 很多的~

Examples

實用例句

- A large number of** people attended the New Year flag-raising ceremony before the City Hall.
 很多人參加市政府前的元旦升旗典禮。
- He invested **a great amount of** money in stocks, only to get nothing back.
 他投資了許多錢在股票中，結果卻血本無歸。

Directions

用法解說

a large number of + 複數可數名詞，a great amount of + 不可數名詞，表「很多的~」。除了 large / great 外，a ~ number / amount of 可搭配其他和數量有關的形容詞使用，如：small（少的）、considerable（可觀的、相當的）、fair（相當、不少）等。

- 例** Linda received **a fair amount of** favorable criticism on her recent works. Linda 近來的作品受到不少好評。

Extension

延伸學習

1. 此類表達「很多~」的字詞片語還有：

修飾複數可數名詞	修飾不可數名詞
many	much
a large / great / good number of	a large / great / nice amount of
large numbers of	large amounts of
scores of	a great deal of (注意：deal 不能用複數形)
修飾複數可數名詞或不可數名詞	
a lot of (許多 = lots of)	
a large quantity of (許多、大量的 = an abundance of)	
plenty of (許多、充足的)	

2. many a ~ 和 a great / good many 也是「很多~」，但用法不同。many a + 單數可數名詞，搭配單數動詞使用，a great / good many + 複數可數名詞，搭配複數動詞使用。

- 例 **Many a teenager comes** out in favor of the lifting of the ban on hair length. 許多青少年公開贊成解除頭髮長度的禁令。
- = **A great many teenagers come** out in favor of the lifting of the ban on hair length.

3. 比較 a number of 和 the number of 不同：a number of + Ns 指的是 several + Ns，意為「若干、一些～」，當主詞時重點在 Ns，要搭配**複數**動詞使用。而 the number of + (the) Ns 指的是「某些人事物的數目或數量」，當主詞時，重點在 the number，要搭配**單數**動詞使用。

- 例 **The number of** scooter fatalities in recent years **has fallen** greatly because motorcyclists are required by law to wear a helmet. 由於法律要求機車騎士戴安全帽，近年來機車事故死亡人數已經減少許多。
- 例 **A number of** students **were** caught breaking school rules by going over the wall. 有幾個學生被逮到翻牆違反校規。

Exercises

實地演練

1. _____ artists in the 9th century painted in this genre and their subject matters included a rich variety of flowers, fruits, birds, insects, and fish.
(A) Many a (B) A great many
(C) A great deal of (D) Large amounts of 【93 指考】
2. Hseu Fang-yi, a young Taiwanese dancer, recently performed at Lincoln Center in New York and won _____ praise.
(A) a large number of (B) a great deal of
(C) the number of (D) scores of 【97 學測】
3. Typhoon Maggie brought to I-lan County _____ rainfall, much greater than the average rainfall of the season in the area.
(A) a huge amount of (B) a growing number of
(C) many a (D) a small quantity of 【100 學測】
4. 偏愛保持單身的人數在增加中。
_____ people who prefer being single _____ increasing.
5. 只有少數的隊伍有資格參加決賽。(有資格：be qualified to)
Only _____ play in the finals.

CHAPTER 8 連貫式翻譯

1. 生活方式因人而異，且對環境造成很大的影響。

2. 有鑑於此，許多具有環保意識的人已經採行了一種新的生活方式——樂活。

3. 有些人成為樂活族是因為想吃得健康，而有些人則是試圖阻止動物受到虐待。

4. 舉例來說，他們購買對人及環境都較為健康的食物，例如有機蔬果或放養的雞肉和牛肉。

5. 前者天然且營養價值較高，而後者脂肪含量較低。

6. 此外，有些人走路或騎腳踏車以節約化石燃料，有些人則利用太陽能來加熱水源，還有些人甚至自己蓋綠建築。

7. 隨著樂活族人數不斷的成長，樂活運動已經擴展到全世界，蔚為風潮。

Hint

from + N. + to + N.

生活方式：lifestyle

影響：impact

the + adj.

有鑑於：in view of

有環保意識的：

environmentally-conscious

樂活：LOHAS

Some ~

樂活族：Lohasians

虐待：mistreatment

such as ~

有機：organic

放養的：free-range

Those ~ these ~

營養價值：

nutritional value

Some~ ; on one's own

節約：conserve

化石燃料：fossil fuels

太陽能：solar energy

綠建築：green buildings

the number of ~

擴展：spread

蔚為風潮：rage on

Hint

1. William assembled the model robot without help from anyone else.

以 **by oneself** 改寫句子

2. Many difficulties in life have made Julia mature and strong.

以 **a great number of** 改寫句子

3. Different religions have different doctrines and rituals.

以 **from ~ to ~** 改寫句子

4. Among all the flowers, Tina loves roses and lilies best; roses stand for passion and lilies symbolize purity.

以 **these** 和 **those** 改寫句子

5. { Lillian is good at using recycled materials creatively.
Those recycled materials include old newspapers, plastic bottles
and milk cartons.

以 **such as ~** 合併句子

6. (There are 20 students in my class.)

以 **Some ~ others ~** 合併句子

- { My class had a good time in Kenting last weekend.
Six students swam in the sea.
Ten students played volleyball on the beach.
Four students lay sunbathing in the sand.

2. It is no use complaining
3. It is no use trying to change the stubborn old man's mind.

必備句型 7-8

1. (B)
有一天，亞特·弗萊突然靈機一動。
2. occurred to him
3. Did it ever occur to you to live on your own ?
/ Has it ever occurred to you to live on your own ?

必備句型 7-9

1. (A)
這個細緻的遠景需費時數十年才得以實現。
2. (A)
硬糖要花一段時間才能吃完，對萬聖節招待糖果而言也是不良選擇。
3. (C)
運動員需在教練或運動指導員的導引下，每天花好幾個小時來練習運動技能和增進團隊合作表現。
4. to cross the river
5. Teenage girls spend a lot of money buying fashionable clothes. / It costs teenage girls a lot of money to buy fashionable clothes.

必備句型 7-10

1. (B)
他適時的建議值得參考。
2. (B)
選出正確的句子：
(A)這間博物館值得被參觀
(B)這間博物館是許多藝術品的集中地，值得參觀
(C)這間三世紀前建造的博物館值得參觀
(D)這間博物館值得參觀，因為它是藝術和歷史的聖堂。
3. It pays
4. It pays to travel abroad to broaden your horizons.

CHAPTER 7 連貫式翻譯

1. These people take it for granted that God should take care of them.
2. However, if they don't work hard themselves, they will find it impossible to make their dreams come true.
3. It is no use to daydream. It takes hard work to succeed.
4. It is believed that Mary is a kind-hearted girl.

5. Little by little, those around her take it for granted that she should be so kind.
6. One day, it occurred to Mary that she should not go on like this.
7. It really pays to help others; however, she should not let others have the chance to take advantage of her.

CHAPTER 7 克漏式翻譯

1. they believe it time-consuming to do so.
2. it is often reported that singers take advantage of their fans.
3. they take it for granted that teenagers should focus on their schoolwork.
4. Sara finds it hard to communicate with her parents.
5. it is cruel of her to cheat her parents like this.

CHAPTER 8 名詞與代名詞

必備句型 8-1

1. (A)
許多人相信外星人是來這裡幫助我們，但是有人認為外星人是意圖傷害我們。又有另外一些人認為大部分的外星人是來研究我們，就像是我們的科學家研究原始人和動物一樣，對於幫助我們並無任何興趣。
2. (B)
一般而言，交換房屋的人最大的抱怨來自於每個人對於「乾淨」的標準不同。換屋者應該在啟程前確認家裡是整齊的。可是一個人對於「乾淨」的認定，可能比另外一個人的標準來得寬鬆。
3. the other is shy and introverted
4. Some people keep fit by swimming every day, while others by working out regularly in the gym.

必備句型 8-2

1. from ; to ; another
2. from ; hand ; to ; mouth
3. it soon spread from country to country
4. were passed down from generation to generation

必備句型 8-3

1. (B)
我了解，要獨立生活並不容易，但是為了獨立，學習計畫用錢是你必須學的第一課。

2. (A)

不要光坐在那兒，被動地等待好機會來找你。你必須採取主動，為自己創造機會。

3. take a shower / bath by himself

4. she has taken care of her three children on her own

5. We will not feel happy indeed if we live only for ourselves. / We will not really feel happy if we live only for ourselves.

6. When we start to put ourselves in others' shoes, the door to happiness will surely open of itself.

必備句型 8-4

1. (C)

愛斯基摩人的雪屋和印第安人帳篷之間的差異就在於密閉與否：雪屋的牆壁密實不透風，然而帳篷的牆壁卻讓大量的空氣進入。

2. (D)

水對人類來說比鑽石更加有用，然而卻是後者價格較為高昂。

3. the ; former ; are ; the ; latter

4. those / the former are more convenient to use than these / the latter

5. The former is dressed as a witch while the latter is dressed as a vampire.

必備句型 8-5

1. the beautiful

2. The ; following ; is

3. the ; poor ; the ; sick

4. the ; unknown

5. the ; wealthy

6. The wise make the most of every opportunity.

必備句型 8-6

1. (C)

他們比女生笨拙。他們在精細的活動上表現很差，例如排列一排小珠子。

2. (B)

你是否曾經好奇古代的埃及人是如何創造出像金字塔這麼卓越的工程技藝呢？

3. (D)

在你使用任何溫度計之前，重複確認它是否符合你的實驗所需的溫度範圍。例如庭園用的溫度計如果用於煮沸的液體中就會爆掉。

4. like

5. Inventions such as the Internet and cell phones

6. Lisa tried such methods as going on a diet or taking regular exercise to control weight.

必備句型 8-7

1. (B)

第九世紀時有眾多畫家擅長此類型的繪畫，主題包羅萬象，有花、果、鳥、蟲、魚等。

2. (B)

許芳宜，一位年輕的臺灣舞者，她最近在紐約林肯中心表演，贏得許多讚賞。

3. (A)

梅姬颱風給宜蘭縣帶來大量雨水，降雨量比該地區季節平均降雨量要多很多。

4. The ; number ; of ; is

5. a small number of teams are qualified to

CHAPTER 8 連貫式翻譯

1. Lifestyles vary from person to person and have a great impact on the environment.

2. In view of this, many of the environmentally-conscious have adopted a new way of living, LOHAS.

3. Some become Lohasians because they want to eat healthy and others / some are trying to prevent the mistreatment of animals.

4. For example, they buy food healthier for both people and the environment, such as organic fruit and vegetables or free-range chicken and beef.

5. Those are natural and higher in nutritional value, while these are lower in fat.

6. Besides, some people walk or ride bicycles to conserve fossil fuels. Others make use of solar energy to heat water. Still others even build green buildings on their own.

7. As the number of Lohasians is growing, the LOHAS movement has spread around the world and raged on.

CHAPTER 8 句子合併與改寫

1. William assembled the model robot by himself.

2. A great number of difficulties in life have made Julia mature and strong.

3. Doctrines and rituals differ from religion to religion.

4. Among all the flowers, Tina loves roses and lilies best; those stand for passion and these symbolize purity.