(L6-0~L6-1)

第6課 我的人生在你的手中

本課導讀

本文介紹杜勒(Albrecht Dürer)的畫作《祈禱之手》背後的故事。杜勒兄弟因家中經濟狀況不佳，哥哥Albert犧牲自己的藝術理想在礦場辛勤工作來資助弟弟Albrecht追求夢想並獲得成功，感念於哥哥無私的付出，Albrecht因此將Albert這雙歷經艱辛溫暖的雙手畫下，成就了這幅名作。老師可以於課堂中詢問學生，在生活中是否也有一雙如此無私付出的雙手，默默地在物質或情感層面支持著他們，讓學生思考應該如何將感激之情化為實際行動。除了問答之外，老師亦可請學生畫出心中屬於自己的《祈禱之手》並以英文寫下感激之語，再請學生上臺分享這雙手是屬於誰的、為何而畫、及朗讀所寫下之感謝之詞，最後將畫作交給對方，表達感激之情。藉此，學生可以好好思考能夠三餐無虞、安心在學校讀書是多麼得之不易的事，培養學生養成心存感恩，珍惜當下所擁有的一切，而非將自身擁有的視為理所當然，正如杜勒所言:「當人們看到這雙手時，會聯想到世上所有做過苦工的手，它們都是高貴的，應當向這些手表示感激與敬意。」

Project in Action

Audio Guide of an Artwork

錄製藝術作品語音導覽

1. 活動類型:分組專案活動
2. 活動時間:4小時
3. 跨領域課程:英文、生活科技、美術、歷史
4. 教材附件:
   (1) Worksheet學習單:
   Worksheet 1:課文學習單
   Worksheet 2:Artwork Audio Guide學習單
   (2) 評核表:
   組內互評及各組評核表、教師評量表
5. 活動步驟:
   (1) 利用課文學習單理解課文內容。
   (2) 引導學生思考藝術作品的語音導覽應該包含哪些內容？
   (3) 分組討論想要介紹的藝術作品。
   (4) 學習以行動載具錄製藝術作品語音導覽。
   (5) 觀看各組成品並評核。

※詳細活動操作說明及學習單請參閱:
《英文4素養活動手冊》L6, p.25。

教學補給站

網路資源

1. https://ltn.tw/IvD33sI
   本網站為網路畫廊，收藏了不同藝術家的作品，也展示八百多幅杜勒的作品。
2. https://ltn.tw/K8AyyNK
   此為大英百科全書介紹杜勒的網頁。
3. https://ltn.tw/sm9iius
   此為Google藝術與文化網站介紹杜勒的頁面。該網站也介紹許多不同的藝術家及其作品。

補充資料

1. 孟克《吶喊》

孟克（1863年—1944年）是一位來自挪威的表現主義畫家與版畫家，其畫作多呈現對比強烈的線條與色塊，藉以抒發情感與感受。他最有名的畫作即為《吶喊》，這幅畫描繪一個人在路上驚恐失聲尖叫的模樣，畫作中現實細節被簡化，而情緒被誇張放大，忠實表達畫家內心的情感。觀者除了藉由人物扭曲的臉部輪廓看出爆發的情緒，畫作背景迷幻詭譎的橘紅雲朵也隱喻了精神的痛苦。有一份科學研究指出，這樣的雲彩其實是極地平流層雲，常見於高緯度地區的冬季。這幅畫作曾在2004年失竊，後於2006年尋回，目前被保存於挪威奧斯陸的孟克博物館。

2. 達文西《蒙娜麗莎》

達文西（1452年—1519年）是義大利文藝復興時期人文主義的代表人物之一，除了是一位著名的藝術家，同時是科學家、生物學家、天文學家和工程師，也是位發明家，非常博學。其著名的畫作有《最後的晚餐》和《蒙娜麗莎》。《蒙娜麗莎》是達文西最著名的畫作之一，也可說是世界上最有名的油畫，因此對其的研究很多，也不乏各式各樣的傳聞。例如光是畫作中的主角是誰就眾說紛紜，有人說這幅畫其實是達文西的自畫像，不過一般相信，畫中的女士是當時佛羅倫斯的富商之妻。另外，學者利用紅外線成像，發現這幅畫的油彩堆疊，曾經修改過幾次。而最讓大家感到不可思議的是，當我們注視著畫中的女士，就會感覺到她也凝視著我們在對我們微笑，不過，科學家也證實這一切只是錯覺。這幅畫收藏在法國巴黎的羅浮宮中，1911年曾經失竊，當時館方祭出高額賞金，新聞也爭相報導，讓《蒙娜麗莎》聲名大噪，兩年後竊賊想將畫作賣給義大利佛羅倫斯的烏菲茲美術館，畫作才被尋回，而竊賊的犯案動機是認為這幅畫原本是義大利的，應該要物歸原主，也因此獲得廣泛同情而只被義大利警方拘禁幾個月，最後這幅名畫仍回到羅浮宮收藏。

3. 梵谷《星空》

梵谷（1853年—1890年）是荷蘭後印象派畫家，其創作風格影響了二十世紀的藝術，但他的畫作在他還在世時未受到重視，賣出的極少，只能靠弟弟接濟他的生活。梵谷的著名畫作很多，例如《星空》、《向日葵》、《夜晚露天咖啡座》和《麥田群鴉》等，他的生平與畫作也常見於現代文學、影音創作之中。《星空》這幅畫是梵谷於法國聖雷米的一家精神病院裡創作的，當時醫生准許他白天可以外出畫畫，希望可以有助於治療。這幅畫筆觸強而粗，主色調為藍色，天空線條粗獷彎曲，而地面村落線條平直寧靜，上下有強烈的對比，也顯示畫家躁鬱矛盾的內心。這幅畫目前收藏於紐約現代藝術博物館。

4. 米勒《拾穗》

米勒（1814年—1875年）是法國的真實主義田園畫家，因為出身農家，作品多刻畫農村景色與一般平民的生活和思想，質樸地描繪大地與農人，反而更顯其偉大之處，其著名的作品有《拾穗》和《晚禱》。《拾穗》這幅畫乍看是在描繪農婦辛勤工作，但實際上隱含了當時社會階級和貧富差距的殘酷，畫面遠處有騎著馬的管理者監督收穫，而三位主角則只能撿拾收割後的碎穗，為了獲得珍貴的糧食十分辛苦。目前這幅畫收藏於巴黎的奧塞博物館。

本課搭配影片

內容簡介

Albrecht Durer – Art History for School

https://ltn.tw/v23WWYv (02:45)

除了課本中所提到的部分，介紹更多杜勒的生平和藝術風格。

相關補充

1. https://ltn.tw/uwuvZGu (11:55)

十七歲的Samantha在爸爸媽媽過世後，擔起了照顧五個弟妹的責任。她半工半讀，同時照顧全家人，並成為弟妹最好的榜樣。
2. https://ltn.tw/nPLJJun (03:26)
改篇自真人真事的微電影，讓我們重新思考父母是如何把他們僅有的都給了我們。
3. https://ltn.tw/bVUGGKb (04:38)
課文中的Albert為了弟弟的夢想犧牲自己，其實我們的父母也是這樣，將自己的夢想化為我們的日常所用。
4. https://ltn.tw/COVRR6C (18:30)
透過當年臺灣基隆猴硐瑞三礦場的老礦工，讓我們了解礦工在礦場時的危險和艱辛。
5. https://ltn.tw/eEZMMDe (02:24)
迪士尼獅子王的"I just Can't Wait to Be King"。
【搭配本課Focal Point 1句型】

技高英文YouTube頻道搭配影片清單： https://ltn.tw/iccOXIq

(p.138~140)

課文翻譯與重點解析

第一段

每幅畫的背後都有一個故事。而這兩隻粗糙且蒼白的手之下是什麼呢？Albrecht Dürer著名的畫作《祈禱之手》背後的意義是什麼？
Q: What's the name of Albrecht Dürer's drawing of two rough, pale hands? A: Praying Hands.

Behind every drawing is a story.

behind + N 為一地方副詞，有「在……後面」的意思。地方副詞擺句首時，若主詞為代名詞，不用與動詞交換位置倒裝；但若為一般名詞，則需倒裝。

• At our door stood a stranger.

What lies beneath these two rough, pale hands?

此處的lie，意思為「存在」，lie另外也有「位於／坐落在……」的意思，動詞變化為lie-lay-lain。

• The island lies 40 km to the north of Taiwan.

What is the meaning behind Albrecht Dürer's famous drawing, *Praying Hands*?

字詞搭配

the meaning behind sth. 某事物背後的意義

• Did you grasp the meaning behind his look?

第二段

關於這位藝術家是如何被激發去創作這幅名作的故事，與圖像本身一樣感人。Albrecht Dürer是18個孩子之一，他出生於一個德國小村莊中，家境清寒只能勉強維持生計。他和他的哥哥Albert皆有傑出的藝術才華，也都夢想著在附近的藝術學校讀書。然而，意識到他們負擔不起兩人同時上學的費用，兄弟倆決定擲硬幣交給命運安排。贏家將追求他的藝術修業，而輸的人則在礦場工作來資助贏家。
Q: What were Albrecht and Albert best known for? A: Their talent for art.

The story of how the artist was inspired to create this celebrated work is just as touching as the image itself.

(1) how the artist... work為間接問句，接於介系詞of之後，當受詞功能。間接問句亦可當主詞或主詞補語。

- Where the man lives remains a mystery.
- The question we have now is what we can eat for dinner.

(2) inspire sb. to VR表「激勵某人去做某事」，此處the artist was inspired to create...用被動語態，表達「這位藝術家被激勵而創作出這件著名的作品」。

(3) 字詞辨異

touching表「(事物)令人感動的」，修飾事物，意思同moving。

touched表「(人)感到感動的」，修飾人，意思同moved。

- I'm touched by this moving story.

(4) 句型文法 反身代名詞

本句中的itself為一反身代名詞，常用於主詞和受詞為同一人或物時，反身代名詞也可用於加強語氣，如本句的itself即在強調the image。

- May told herself to get strong and deal with the problem.

..., Albrecht Dürer was born into a poor family struggling to make ends meet....

... a poor family struggling to...為分詞片語用法，原句為... a poor family which struggled to...省略主格關係代名詞，因為主動語態，故把原來的動詞改為現在分詞struggling。

- Eva is wearing a dress made by herself.

However, realizing that they couldn't afford to do so at the same time, the brothers decided to leave it to fate by flipping a coin.

(1) realizing..., the brothers decided to...為分詞構句，原句為..., because the brothers realized that they couldn't afford..., they decided to...., 副詞子句與主要子句的主詞一致，省略副詞子句的連接詞和主詞形成分詞構句，因為主動語態，故用現在分詞realizing。

(2) 此處that引導名詞子句作為realizing的受詞，that可省略。

(3) by + V-ing 意思為「藉由(某一動作)」，另外，with + N則是「利用(某一事物)」。本段最後一句的by working in the mines也是此用法。

- Philip got into the house by breaking the door lock rather than with a key.

The winner would pursue his art studies, while the loser would support the winner by working in the mines.

while在此用來對比兩件事，「贏的人……，而輸的人……」。

- Some people like outdoor activities, while others love indoor activities.

第三段

Albrecht擲硬幣贏了，接下來的四年致力於他所熱愛的事。同時，為了幫助他的弟弟，Albert竭盡全力地在條件嚴酷、危險的地底下工作。他很少能負擔「休息一下」這樣的奢侈。幸好，他的犧牲沒有白費。Albrecht很快就在學院裡出了名。

Q: How did Albert help his brother?
A: He worked his body to its limits in cruel, dangerous conditions underground.

Meanwhile, to help his brother, Albert worked his body to its limits....

to help..., Albert worked....中to VR表目的。相當於 in order to VR；亦可用 with an eye to/with a view to替換，但此時to為介系詞後接V-ing。

- With an eye to becoming a great violinist, James practices hard every day.

第四段

一畢業後，這位嶄露頭角的年輕專業畫家以勝利之姿懷著感激之情返回家中。為了向他致敬，舉辦了一場特別的晚宴。在酒足飯飽和慶祝一番之後，Albrecht站起來向他無私的哥哥敬酒。「親愛的Albert，該是放下你工作的工具的時候了，」他高興和感激地宣布。「現在，哥哥，我會支持你，你也將成為一位藝術家！」

Q: After much eating and celebrating, what did Albrecht do?
A: He rose to toast his brother.

Upon graduating, the rising young professional artist returned home in triumph and with gratitude.

(1) Upon/On + V-ing..., S + V.... 意思為「一……，就……」；本句亦可與As soon as + S + V, S + V的句型互換，故本句亦可寫成As soon as the rising young professional artist graduated, he returned home....。

(2) rise原意為「上升」，此處以現在分詞rising當形容詞用，引申有「成長中的；日益重要的」的意思，而本段第四行Albrecht rose to toast...的rose（rise過去式）則有「站起來」之意。

(3) 句型文法 in/with + 名詞片語

in/with + 名詞片語可表副詞功能，in接名詞表人物感受或狀態，with接名詞則表人的情緒和感官知覺。故本句中的 in triumph 即為 triumphantly，而 with gratitude 為 gratefully，本段倒數第二句的 with joy 則為 joyfully 的意思。

A special dinner was served in his honor.

(1) 三餐breakfast、lunch、dinner單獨使用時，不用加冠詞a，但若前有形容詞，則可加，如本句的a special dinner，或a simple breakfast、a hearty lunch。

(2) 字詞搭配

in one's honor 向……致上敬意

- When the good king died, his heartbroken citizens built a giant statue in his honor.

Did You Know…

杜勒（Albrecht Dürer）（1471年—1528年）是一位來自德國紐倫堡的文藝復興時期畫家，他出生於一個大家庭，其父親是位金屬工匠。杜勒十三歲時就向父親學藝冶金，同時也展露了極高的藝術天分，能畫出精密的自畫像，是西方藝術史上最早寫實記錄自己樣貌的畫家，而他一生中創作了近十幅自畫像，更被譽為「自畫像之父」。他除了畫油畫、素描以外，他也製作版畫、雕塑，一生作品很多，著名的作品有：《騎士、死亡和魔鬼》、《聖傑諾米在房間裡》、《梅倫科利亞一世》和《杜勒的犀牛》。除了畫作以外，杜勒也寫作，其作品有《量度四書》和《人體比例四書》。

第五段

當人們歡呼時，Albert忍住了眼淚，伸出了瘀傷的雙手。四年的勞動弄壞了雙手的骨頭，削弱了雙手對藝術的觸感。他啜泣著說：「弟弟，我一直在祈禱，但是在礦場裡工作四年已經損壞了我的手骨。我幾乎不能再拿起畫筆了。這雙壞掉的手再也不能作畫了。」

Q: How many years did Albert work in the mines?
A: Four years.

As the people cheered, Albert held back his tears and showed his bruised hands.

(1) 句型文法 as的用法

此處的連接詞as有「當」或「隨著……」的意思，as還有「像……（一樣）」的意

思，如本課第二段的as touching as the image，另外也有「因為」的意思。as當介系詞也有「作為……」的意思。

• You run as fast as Tony.
• As it's snowing, let's stay indoors.
• As a teacher, I need to lead by example.

(2) 此處的bruised為過去分詞轉形容詞功能，表已發生或被動，這裡有「受傷」的意思，本段最後一句的broken hands（壞掉的手）和第六段第一句的ruined fingers（受損的手指）也是這個用法。現在分詞亦有當形容詞的功能，表正在進行的狀態。類似的用法有：a falling leaf（正在掉落的葉子）和a fallen leaf（已經掉落的葉子）、boiling water（正在沸騰的水）和boiled water（已經煮沸的水）。

The four years of labor <u>had broken</u> his bones and weakened his artistic touch.

句型文法 過去完成式

had broken 為過去完成式 (had + P.P.)，表比過去某一個動作更早發生的動作。這裡指在Albrecht歸來之前的四年間所發生的事。

• Before we got home, Mom had prepared a hearty dinner for each of us.

"I <u>have prayed</u>, Brother, but...."

have prayed為現在完成式，這裡指「一直在祈禱」。現在完成式可表某一動作從以前發生至現在，已完成或繼續發生；亦可表經驗次數等等。本課第六段的For hundreds of years, the drawing has served...亦為此用法，表「數百年來，這幅畫一直被當作是……」。

第六段

Albert受損的手指和破滅的夢想是《祈禱之手》的美麗主題。數百年來，這幅畫作為對哥哥感激之情的象徵，因為他的良善和支持，並且犧牲自己的抱負和才華。在禱告、讚賞和愛中，這雙手將永遠相握。

Q: What did *Praying Hands* symbolize?
A: Albrecht's gratitude to his brother.

For hundreds of years, this drawing has <u>served as a symbol of</u> gratitude to a brother <u>for</u> his goodness and support, and <u>for</u> sacrificing his own ambitions and talent.

(1) 字詞搭配

serve as sth.意思為「當作是……；擔任……」，同義片語有function as、act as、work as等。

• This big rock functioned as a table for us.

(2) be a symbol of + N意思為「是……的象徵」，也可用動詞symbolize替換。

• The white dove symbolizes peace.
• The white dove is a symbol of peace.

(3) 句型文法 for + N/V-ing

for + N/V-ing可用來說明原因，而for + V-ing也可表達某行為產生的結果。

• We respect Dr. Li for his expertise in Taiwanese literature.

Did You Know…

杜勒（Albrecht Dürer）名畫《祈禱之手》的靈感來源至今仍眾說紛紜，課文收錄的是最為人津津樂道的故事版本：這雙手是杜勒的哥哥Albert的，杜勒為感念一樣想當藝術家的哥哥犧牲夢想來成全自己，遂將他布滿傷痕卻乘載愛與犧牲的雙手畫下來，流傳後世。然而，也有人說故事主角其實是杜勒的朋友而非哥哥。還有一種說法其實是杜勒受當時的一位政治家所託，要畫一幅畫來裝飾祭壇，這雙手便是這幅祭壇畫作的前置作業。但近幾年有學者認為這幅畫其實是杜勒放在工作坊裡向訪客、買家展現畫技的宣傳品，而臨摹的這雙手其實是杜

勒本人的手。

(p.142)

Go Get Tip

策略說明：

為了吸引讀者的注意力或是讓讀者繼續閱讀，作者會使用不同寫作手法增添文章的吸引力。常見的手法有提問、小故事、定義、統計數據、引用名人語錄或甚至是錯誤概念等，用以吸引、說服或是使讀者驚訝。其內容要與主旨相關，並且要在後續段落中被討論或是繼續出現，才會讓讀者看出其中的關連而認同。

Think and Talk

參考答案：

When I was little, my parents separated, so my mother and I moved to live with my grandparents. Since then, they have sacrificed their free time and energy to take care of me because my mom has to work long hours. Now I try to help them do house chores. I hope I can make their life easier by being more helpful and independent.

延伸活動設計：

1. 將全班同學分組，約4~6人一組。
2. 每位同學輪流發表自己的故事與經驗。老師可以引導學生思考，我們的生活中有許多平時視為理所當然的好處，其實都是他人的犧牲奉獻所得來的。
3. 大家分享完故事後，每個人寫一張Thank you card給為自己奉獻的人，並依內容可酌加插圖。可練習使用Thank you for V-ing的句型。
4. 完成後可請學生將這張卡片拿給要感謝的對象，並拍照留念。

(p.143)

字彙解析與補充

Words

1. beneath *prep.* 在……下面

• Several old men are playing chess beneath the tree.

字詞搭配

beneath one's dignity 有失體面

• When the business moved, everyone helped except the manager, who considered it beneath his dignity to carry things.

2. rough *adj.* 粗糙的

• Andy's hands are rough from years of tug-of-war practice.

字詞搭配

a diamond in the rough 面惡心善的人

rough-and-ready 簡陋但可行的

roughly *adv.* 大致地；粗略地

• Roughly half of my friends sleep in on the weekends.

3. pale

(1) ***adj.*** 蒼白的

• After running 20 km, Lisa looked pale and tired.

(2) ***vi.*** 變蒼白

• Vicky was already nervous about flying, but paled even more at the thought of doing so all on her own!

字詞搭配
pale in comparison 相形見絀
• My car pales in comparison to my brother's new sports car.

4. remarkable *adj.* 非凡的
• It seems that many animals have the remarkable ability to sense when an earthquake is about to strike.
字詞搭配
remarkable for sth. 以……引人注目
• Cooper's Hill is remarkable for the Cheese-rolling and Wake event (滾乳酪大賽).
重點聚焦
英文中，以 -able 結尾的字通常是形容詞，例如：breakable（易碎的）、knowledgeable（博學的）、comfortable（舒服的）、unbelievable（令人無法置信的）。
(p.144)
remark
(1) ***n. [usually pl.]*** 言論
• In her remarks, Helen emphasized the importance of a balanced diet.
字詞搭配
make a remark 發表評論
• Kyle got into trouble after his mother heard him make a rude remark about his sister.
opening remarks 開場白
• The company invited a celebrity to make some opening remarks at its annual employee party.
concluding remarks 結語
• The university president's concluding remarks at the graduation filled all the students with enthusiasm.
(2) ***vi. vt.*** 論及；說到
字詞搭配
remark on 提到
• Mr. Huang remarked on a new class rule today.
remark that 說起
• When questioned about his future plans, Josh remarked that he would run for mayor.

5. talent *n. [C]* 天分
• Jay has a talent for music and acting.
字詞搭配
demonstrate/possess/discover/waste one's Adj talent
展現／擁有／發現／浪費某人……的天分
• The child demonstrated his unique talent for Chinese chess at age 5.
talented *adj.* 有天分的
• Jacob produced beautiful works of art at a very early age, so there was no doubt that he was extremely talented.

6. afford *vt.* 負擔得起
• Mrs. Chen can barely afford a second-hand car.
字詞搭配
afford/have/enjoy the luxury of sth. 享受（無法常常可得）的奢侈
• Emma is too busy at work, and she doesn't even have the luxury of drinking a coffee now and then.
affordable *adj.* 買得起的；平價的

• Housing in Taipei is not affordable for many young people.

7. fate *n. [U]* 天意
• The Greek legend of Oedipus teaches us that nobody can escape their fate. What is meant to be, will be.
字詞搭配
leave sth. to fate 將某事交給命運決定
leave sb. to fate 棄某人於不顧
seal one's fate 決定某人的命運
a fate worth than death 令人極為不悅的事

(p.145)
8. pursue *vt.* 追求
• Thomas is actively pursuing his studies in England.
字詞搭配
pursue a(n)... career/pursue a career in... 從事……工作
• Stanley is pursuing a career in medicine.
pursuit *n. [U]* 追求
字詞搭配
in pursuit of sth. 對……的追求
• Jane is a scientist, and Jack is a banker. One lives in pursuit of knowledge and the other in pursuit of profit.

9. devote *vt.* 奉獻
• Grandma devotes her time to taking care of stray dogs and cats.
字詞搭配
devote/commit oneself to N/V-ing 致力於……
• Mrs. Huang devoted herself to caring for her sick mother.
devoted *adj.* 專心致志的
• In my opinion, Ronnie is a devoted father.
字詞搭配
be devoted to sth./sb. 深愛著某事物／人
• Fiona is completely devoted to her art.
devotion *n. [U]* 奉獻
字詞搭配
devotion to sth./sb. 對某事物／人的奉獻
• Dora's devotion to her job is obvious. She even works at home on the weekends.

10. passion
(1) ***n. [U]*** 熱情
• The president spoke with great passion about the need to improve the country's economy.
(2) ***n. [C]*** 熱愛的事
字詞搭配
passion for sth. 對某事的熱愛
• Linda has a passion for superhero movies.
arouse/feel one's passion 喚起／感受到某人的熱情
• Environmental protection issues can arouse people's passion.
補充資料
百香果是由英文的passion fruit音譯而來。passion這個字除了有熱情的意思，當專

有名詞時也有「耶穌受難」的意思。至於這個水果為什麼和「耶穌受難」有關，則是來自於西班牙人在第一次看到這種水果的花時，發現它長得和耶穌基督被釘上十字架的形狀很像，故將這種花稱為Passioflos，翻譯成英文即為passion flower，而其果實就是passion fruit了。

(p.146)

passionate ***adj.*** 熱情的

• Mark feels quite passionate about gardening and will talk for hours about his favorite plants.

11. meanwhile

(1) ***adv.***（與此）同時

• Tom is in the kitchen cooking a special dinner for the guests. Meanwhile, John is getting the dining room ready for their arrival.

(2) ***n [U]*** 期間

字詞搭配

in the meanwhile 在此期間

• Erin hopes to go to law school eventually. In the meanwhile she is studying social science.

字詞辨異

worthwhile 值得的

• People have often said that nothing worthwhile is ever easy to achieve.

after a while 過了一會兒

• It's best to leave Mom alone when she's angry. After a while, she will calm down, and then you can apologize.

all the while 整段時間；一直

• We thought Gary was reading and didn't hear our conversation, but he was actually listening all the while.

重點聚焦

at the same time 是指兩件事「同時」發生，meanwhile則是一件事發生後，在此期間也發生另一件事，意思為「在此同時」。

12. sacrifice

(1) ***n. [U,C]*** 犧牲

• Saving the environment will require sacrifice, but it must be done.

• The soldier made a heroic sacrifice for his country.

(2) ***vt.*** 犧牲

• Nash sacrificed his life to save his drowning daughter.

字詞搭配

sacrifice sth. for sb./sth. 為某人或某事物犧牲某事物

• Women who want to be mothers should not have to sacrifice their careers for family.

13. graduate

(1) ***vi.*** 畢業

• What are you planning to do after graduating from college?

(2) ***n. [C]*** 畢業生

• Greg is a college graduate.

字詞辨異

undergraduate *n. [C]* 大學生

postgraduate *n. [C]* 研究生

graduate school *n. [C]* 研究所

graduation *n. [U]* 畢業
• Ken opened a café after graduation.
字詞搭配
graduation ceremony 畢業典禮
graduation speech 畢業演講

(p.147)
14. professional
(1) ***adj.*** 專業的;職業的
• Instead of trusting the Internet, I suggest you seek a professional opinion on your back pain.
• Roger Federer is a professional tennis player.
(2) ***n. [C]*** 專業人士
• Tanya is a qualified health professional.
profession *n. [C]* (需要專業技能的)職業
• Noah is a talk show host by profession.
字詞搭配
• medical/legal/teaching profession 醫療／法律／教學專業
• I followed my mother into the legal profession.

15. triumph
(1) ***n. [U]*** 勝利
• Ursula raised her arms in triumph as she crossed the finish line first.
(2) ***vi.*** 取得勝利
• Our baseball team triumphed again today.
字詞搭配
triumph over sth./sb. 戰勝某人／某事物
• Fairy tales usually end happily with good triumphing over evil.
triumphant *adj.* 勝利的
• The home fans' triumphant cheers filled the stadium at the end of the game.

16. weaken
(1) ***vt.*** 使……虛弱
• Susie was weakened by than cancer.
(2) ***vi.*** 削弱
• The child's grip on the toy weakened when his dad started singing to him.
重點聚焦
英文中，可以在形容詞或名詞字尾加-en使其變動詞，例如：fatten(使長胖)、shorten(使變短)、strengthen(增強;加強)、widen(使變寬)、blacken(使……變成黑色)、darken(變暗)。
weak *adj.* 虛弱的
• After being trapped in a cave for a week with no food, the hikers felt terribly weak and could hardly stand up.
weakness
(1) ***n. [U]***虛弱
• After running thirty kilometers of the marathon, Phil felt weakness spreading throughout his body.
(2) ***n. [C]*** 弱點
• Hackers look for weaknesses in a computer's security system they can use to break in.

17. artistic *adj.* 藝術的
• George has a natural artistic talent.
字詞搭配
artistic director（劇團）藝術總監
重點聚焦
英文中，以-ic結尾的字通常是形容詞，例如：dramatic（戲劇的）、tragic（悲劇的）、athletic（體育的）、academic（學術的）、fantastic（極好的）。
artist *n. [C]* 藝術家
• Gail wants to be an artist and paint for a living, but her parents want her to study business or engineering.

(p.148)
18. sob
(1) ***vi.*** 啜泣
• Erica started to sob, burying her face in the pillow.
字詞搭配
sob one's heart out 傷心地哭泣
• When her mother and father died, the poor little orphan sobbed her heart out.
字詞辨異
cry 哭泣
• Tommy began to cry as he said good-bye to his family at the airport.
wail 痛哭
• The baby wailed so loudly that everyone in the supermarket could hear her cries.
weep 無聲地流淚
• After his wife left him, Lucas spent the weekend watching sad movies and weeping.
burst into tears 突然大哭
• The little girl burst into tears when she dropped her ice cream on the sidewalk.
cry one's eyes out 嚎啕大哭
• You can cry your eyes out if you like, but it won't change a thing!
(2) ***n. [C]*** 啜泣
• My sister let out a loud sob in her room.

19. barely
(1) ***adv.*** 幾乎不
• I can barely remember a time when I wet my bed.
(2) ***adv.*** 僅僅
• Peggy has barely enough money to buy a cup of coffee.
bare
(1) ***adj.*** 裸的
• The cool night air blowing across my bare skin gave me goosebumps (雞皮疙瘩).
字詞搭配
with one's bare hands 徒手
• Our grandparents built this cabin on the lake with their bare hands, so we would never let anyone tear it down!
(2) ***adj.*** 最基本的
• Just give me the bare details of the trip because I'm leaving soon.
字詞搭配
bare facts 最基本的事實

the bare minimum 最低限度

20. ambition ***n. [C]*** 抱負;志向
• Sam's ambition is for his team to win the city tournament this year.
字詞搭配
ambition of doing sth. 做某事的抱負
• Mike achieved his ambition of playing for the national team when he was 18.
ambitious ***adj.*** 有抱負的;雄心勃勃的
• Joe is an ambitious politician.
重點聚焦
英文中，以-ous結尾的字通常是形容詞，例如：various（多樣的）、nervous（緊張的）、humorous（幽默的）、dangerous（危險的）、famous（有名的）。

21. appreciation
(1) ***n. [U]*** 感激
字詞搭配
appreciation for sth. 對某事物的感激
• Margaret gave her neighbors a box of fruit to show her appreciation for their kindness.
(2) ***n. [U]*** 欣賞
• Ellen has no appreciation of art.
(p.149)
appreciate
(1) ***vt.*** 感激
• I really appreciate your concern, but I'm fine here by myself.
(2) ***vt.*** 欣賞
• Some old people can't appreciate the music young people listen to.
appreciative ***adj.*** 感激的
• Mr. Wu was most appreciative when he learned that you asked about him.

Phrases

1. dream of
(1) 夢想……
• Tom dreams of becoming a master of sand art.
(2) 夢到……
• The king dreamed of seven fat cows walking by, and then seven thin cows.

2. take a break 休息一下
• I think we need to take a break now. This job is too tiring.

3. in vain 白費;徒然
• Victor tried in vain to attract the girl's attention.
vain
(1) ***adj.*** 徒勞的
• Kelly stretched up her arms in a vain effort to reach the top of the shelf.
(2) ***adj.*** 自負的
• That rich woman is vain about her clothes.

4. make a name for oneself 成名
• After years of hard work, the singer made a name for himself.

片語辨異
become famous/well-known/well-noted/celebrated
變得有名
• Mr. Lee became well-known after starring in an action movie.
be famous for sth. 以某事物聞名
• Tainan is famous for its delicious food.

5. lay down 放下
• The farmer laid down his hoe and drank some water.

6. hold back
(1) 忍住……;抑制住
• This is too funny. I can't hold back my laughter.
(2) 阻攔
• The police couldn't hold back the angry crowd. The protesters just kept marching forward.

(p.150~151)

文法句型解析與補充

Focal Point 1

Never/Hardly/Rarely/Seldom/... +
be + S + ...
Aux + S + VR....

教學建議
否定副詞通常置於主詞與一般動詞之間;若要強調否定副詞, 可將其移至句首, 其後接倒裝結構。教學順序建議如下:
(1) 複習so/neither/nor之倒裝句型。
(2) 教授否定副詞放句首之倒裝句型。
(3) 教授其他常用之以倒裝加強語氣的句型。

複習句型 複習**so/neither/nor**的倒裝

(1) S + 肯定句**, and so** + 倒裝句**.**
(2) S + 否定句**, and neither** + 倒裝句**.**
(3) S + 否定句**, (and) nor** + 倒裝句**.**

說明:
(1) so與neither為副詞, 故需加連接詞and。
(2) nor本身可為連接詞也可當副詞, 當連接詞使用時, 不需加連接詞and。
• Jason can speak French fluently, and so can Michael.
• Aaron got up early this morning, and so did I.
• Felix didn't like talking to strangers, and neither did I.
• Jack is not good at chemistry and physics, nor is Tony.

課文句型 否定副詞置句首倒裝

Never/Hardly/Little/Seldom/Rarely 倒裝

說明:
(1) 表否定的副詞置於句首時, 句子要改成倒裝結構。
(2) 句中有be動詞時, 把be動詞放到主詞前面。
• Stella is never impatient with her students.

→ Never is Stella impatient with her students.
(3) 句中有一般動詞時，要加上助動詞do/does/did，並將助動詞放到主詞前面，後面動詞改為原形。若句中已經有助動詞，則直接把助動詞放到主詞前。
• Jack seldom flew a kite in the square.
→ Seldom did Jack fly a kite in the square.
• I rarely have time to go on vacation.
→ Rarely do I have time to go on vacation.
(4) 若為完成式，則將助動詞has/have/had放到主詞前，後面動詞維持P.P.。
• The couple has never been to Europe.
→ Never has the couple been to Europe.
(5) 若為there be句型則把be動詞放到there前面。
• There is hardly any money left in my wallet.
→ Hardly is there any money left in my wallet.
(6) Little置於句中解釋成「一點也不……」。
• Little do scientists know about other planets.
• Little did the local people know what was the cause of the explosion.

補充句型（否定）副詞片語放句首

Only + prep. phr./Only then/No sooner/By no means/... + 倒裝句

說明：
(1) 否定的副詞片語或某些特定的副詞片語置於句首時，主要子句亦用倒裝結構。
(2) by no means也可用on no account, in no way, in no situation, under no circumstances等代替。
• You can achieve your goal only by working hard.
→ Only by working hard can you achieve your goal.
• I understood the value of friendship only then.
→ Only then did I understand the value of friendship.
• Jack had no sooner arrived home than it started to rain.
→ No sooner had Jack arrived home than it started to rain.
• Tommy is by no means a liar.
→ By no means is Tommy a liar.
• Hank will under no circumstances do such a thing.
→ Under no circumstances will Hank do such a thing.

句型演練

以倒裝句改寫句子
1. The little girl hardly plays with her classmates.
→ _____
play with her classmates.
2. Tony is seldom late for work.
→ _____
late for work.
3. The man rarely rides a bike to the park.
→ _____
a bike to the park.
＊4. That man is by no means a suspect.
→ _____
＊5. I had no sooner gotten into the shower than my mom called.
→ _____

than my mom called.
＊6. I will not lie to you under any circumstances.
→ _____
to you.
＊7. I learned about the benefits of being honest only then.
→ _____
＊為補充句型之練習題

參考答案:
1. Hardly does the little girl
2. Seldom is Tony
3. Rarely does the man ride
4. By no means is that man a suspect.
5. No sooner had I got into the shower
6. Under no circumstances will I lie
7. Only then did I learn about the benefits of being honest.

(p.154)

Focal Point 2

It is (high/about) time (that) + S + V-ed....

教學建議

本句型表「該是(做)……的時候了」, 需特別提醒學生留意that子句中的動詞需用過去式, 因為是強調應該要做但實際上還沒有做的事, 有「與現在事實相反」的假設語氣之意。

本句型有催促呼籲之意, 也有「現在才做某事已經有點晚了」的暗示, 此時帶有「責備」之意。

帶完本句型後可補充比較本句型與It is time for sb. to VR和It is time for N這兩個句型的差異。

課文句型

It is (high/about) time (that) + S + V-ed....

說明:本句型表「該是(做)……的時候了」, high和about可擇一使用或省略, 句型中的that也可省略。that子句必須用過去簡單式。

• It is time that we improved our educational system.
• It is about time that the US government took action to really enforce gun control.

補充句型(1)

It is time for sb. to VR

說明:本句型表「某人該做……的時候了(但實際上還沒有做)」, 為強調用法。

• It is time for us to start using our money well.
• You look sick. It is time for you to go to see a doctor.
• Sheldon is already seven years old, and it is time for him to start to go to school.
• It is time for the government to make new laws to solve the traffic problems.

補充句型(2)

It is time + for + N

說明:本句型表「做某事的時間到了」。

• It is time for lunch.
• It is time for bed.
• It is time for a break.

句型演練

A. 填入正確的動詞型態

1. It is high time that you ____(pay) your debts.
2. It is about time that the government ____(make) new laws to ban smoking in public places.
3. It is time that we ____(roll) up our sleeves and ____(get) to work.

＊4. It is time for me ____(ask) Jennifer out on a date.

＊5. It is time for the company ____(change) its marketing strategies.

B. 整句式翻譯

1. 該是你買一臺新電腦的時候了。
（提示：請以... about time...翻譯）

_____

＊2. 該吃晚餐了。
（提示：請以... for + N....翻譯）

_____

＊3. 我該去接我妹妹了。
（提示：請以... for + sb. + to + VR翻譯）

_____

C. 依提示改寫句子

1. It is time for me to change my lifestyle.
（提示：請以... about time + that...改寫句子）
→ _____

＊2. It is time we left the office.
（提示：請以... for + sb. + to + VR改寫句子）
→ _____

＊為補充句型之練習題

參考答案：

A.

1. paid　2. made　3. rolled; got
4. to ask　5. to change

B.

1. It is about time (that) you bought a new computer.
2. It is time for dinner.
3. It is time for me to pick up my sister/younger sister.

C.

1. It is about time that I changed my lifestyle.
2. It is time for us to leave the office.