

# Grammar & Writing



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文法與寫作

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## Unit 1

### What is a sentence?

Language is a product created and inherited by people's need. The so understanding and look of English sentences are the result of long-term development, shaped by the users' consensus. It is conventional so the users can recognize, understand, and use the language to communicate with one another. The first step to recognition for sentences of English language is observation on the different word forms, word order, and the subject-predicate division in formal sentences.

#### What is a sentence?

- A sentence **must**—
- express a complete thought
  - contain at least one subject-verb combination

Most sentences have two parts: the *subject*, which is a noun or pronoun, and the *verb*.

**For Example:**

John (noun) runs (Verb).  
 Maggie (noun) dances (Verb).  
 I (pronoun) swim (Verb).

<b>inherit</b>	vt. (+from) 1. 繼承 (傳統, 遺產等) <b>He inherited his father's farm.</b> 他繼承了父親的農場。 2. 經遺傳而獲得 (性格, 特徵等) <b>Jane inherited her mother's big eyes.</b> 珍遺傳了她媽媽的大眼睛。  vi. (+from) 1. 成為財產 (或權利等) 的繼承人 2. 獲得性格 (或特徵等) 的遺傳
<b>consensus</b>	n. 1. 一致 2. 合意 3. 輿論

<b>conventional</b>	adj. 1. 習慣的, 慣例的 <b>"Good morning" is a conventional greeting.</b> 「早安」是習用的招呼語。 2. 普通的; 常見的 3. (武器) 傳統式的, 非核的 <b>conventional warfare</b> 常規戰爭 4. 符合習俗的; 過分拘泥的 <b>I wish you weren't so conventional in the clothes you wear.</b> 我真希望你穿衣不要那麼保守。 5. 因襲的, 陳腐的 6. 公約的, 協定上的; 會議的
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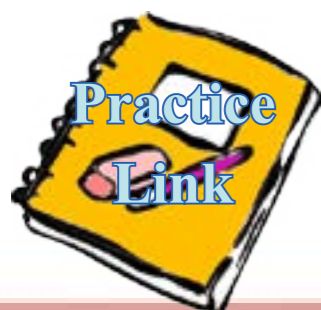
<b>recognize</b>	<p>vt. 1. 認出，識別；認識 (+as) <b>The policeman recognized her as a pickpocket.</b> 警察認出她是個扒手。 <b>He looked at the envelope and recognized Jenny's handwriting immediately.</b> 他看了看信封，馬上認出是珍妮的筆跡。</p> <p>2. 正式承認；認可，認定 (+as) <b>Many countries recognized the new government.</b> 許多國家承認了該新政府。</p> <p>3. 承認(事實)；認清 (+as),+(that) <b>I recognized that I had made a mistake.</b> 我承認自己犯了錯。</p>
	<p>4. 賞識；表彰 <b>The government recognized his outstanding service by giving him a medal.</b> 政府為他頒贈勳章，以表彰他的卓著功績。</p> <p>5. 招呼；理睬 <b>He will not recognize me any longer.</b> 他不願再理睬我了。</p>

<b>observation</b>	<p>n. 1. 觀察；觀測；觀察力 [U][C] <b>He is a man of little observation.</b> 他是個觀察力極差的人。</p> <p>2. (觀察後發表的) 言論，意見 [C] <b>I have a few observations to make on your conduct.</b> 我對你的行為有一些看法要說。</p> <p>3. 察覺；注意，監視 [U] <b>They decided to put him under observation.</b> 他們決定監視他。</p>
	<p>vt. 1. 斷言，斷定；肯定 <b>He predicated rationality of man.</b> 他斷言人是有理性的。</p> <p>2. 使基於，使取決於 <b>The company's plans to increase production were predicated on the growing demand for computer products.</b> 公司增加生產的計畫基於不斷增漲的電腦產品需求量。</p>

<b>contain</b>	<p>vt.</p> <p>1. 包含；容納 <b>The jar contains ten glasses of water.</b> 這隻大口瓶能裝十杯水。 <b>The pill contains vitamins.</b> 這藥丸中含有多種維他命。</p> <p>2. 控制，遏制 <b>I could not contain my laughter.</b> 我無法控制自己不笑出聲來。</p> <p>3. 相當於 <b>A gallon contains four quarts.</b> 一加侖相當於四夸脫。</p>
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<b>combination</b>	<p>n.</p> <p>1. 結合；聯合 [U][C] <b>The combination of the 50 states forms the United States of America.</b> 五十個州結為一體組成了美利堅合眾國。</p> <p>2. 團體；聯盟 [C] <b>The farmers are forming a combination to market their goods at fair prices.</b> 農場主結成聯盟，以使用合理的價格銷售貨物。</p> <p>3. 對號密碼；密碼鎖 <b>He had forgotten the combination of the safe.</b> 他忘記了保險箱密碼。</p>
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<b>pronoun</b>	<p>n. 代名詞 [C] <b>Words such as “he”, “it”, “who”, and “anything” are pronouns.</b> “he” , ” it” , ” who” 和” anything” 等一類的詞是代名詞。</p>
<b>development</b>	<p>n. 1. 生長；進化；發展；發達 [C][U] (+from/into) <b>The doctor followed the development of the child closely.</b> 醫生仔細觀察這個孩子的成長情況。 2. 發展（或培育等）的結果；產物 [C] <b>This new rose is a development from a very old kind of rose.</b> 這一玫瑰新品種是從一種很老的品種培育出來的。 3. 已開發的土地；新建住宅區 [C] <b>Many people live in new housing developments.</b> 許多人住在新建住宅區內。</p>



## The parts of speech (word form)

The first step to begin recognizing an English sentence is to identify the various elements that make up a sentence. The elements are called parts of speech. A word's function as a particular part of speech depends upon its use within a sentence. To make it easier to understand, sometimes we call these elements word form.

There are eight parts of speech: Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Pronoun, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection

**Noun**—Depending on its place and function within a sentence, a noun is said to belong to the nominative (主格), the objective (受格), or the possessive case (所有格).

**Verb**—Verb expresses an action or a state of being in a sentence. Every sentence must have a verb. Transitive verb (及物) takes its object, but intransitive verb (不及物) does not.

**Adjective**—Adjective modifies or limits the meaning of a noun or pronoun. It is usually put right preceding a noun.

**Adverb**—Adverb is usually used to modify verb, adjective, another adverb, or clause.

**Pronoun**—Pronoun is the word used in place of a noun; it often functions to avoid repeating the noun already mentioned. Pronoun also has the three cases, the nominative (主格), the objective (受格), or the possessive case (所有格).

**Conjunction**—Conjunction joins words, phrases, clauses, or other sentence elements. There are two types of conjunctions, coordinating conjunctions (and, or, but, nor, for) and subordinating conjunctions (because, before, after, since, although, since, unless, until, so that, as, as if, if, than, that, in order that, when, where, why, while, whether, whenever, wherever).

**Preposition**—Preposition is usually placed preceding its object, to show the relationship between that object and other words in the sentence.

**Interjection**—Interjection is the exclamatory word used independently of the other parts of the sentence. They are often thrown into a sentence alone like good, what, wait, ouch, please, hey, oh.

**identify**

vt.

1. 確認；識別；鑑定，驗明 (+as)

**She identified him as her attacker.**

她認出他就是襲擊她的人。

**I cannot identify this signature.**

我識別不出這是誰的簽名。

2. 視...(與...為同一事物)(+with)

**Never identify wealth with happiness.**

千萬不要把財富和幸福等同起來。

3. 使參與；使合作 (+with)

**The politician refused to identify himself with the Administration's foreign policy.**

那位政治家拒不支持政府的外交政策。

**element**

- n.  
1. 『化』元素 [C]  
**Carbon is an element, while carbon dioxide is a compound.**  
碳是元素，而二氧化碳是化合物。  
2. 要素，成分 [C]  
**Honesty, industry and kindness are elements of a good life.**  
誠實，勤勞和善良是良善的生活要素。  
3. 一點兒 ... 的氣味 (+of)  
**There is an element of truth in what she has just said.**  
她的話有一點兒道理。

**speech**

- n.  
1. 說話能力 [U]  
**Animals lack speech.**  
動物不能說話。  
2. 說話，言辭，言論 [U]  
**We express our thoughts by speech.**  
我們用言語表達思想。  
3. 演說，演講，致辭 [C][(+on)]  
**The chairman made an opening speech.**  
主席致開幕詞。  
4. 說話方式，口音  
**By your speech I can tell you're from Hong Kong.**  
聽你的口音，我能知道你是香港人。



<p><b>conjunction</b></p>	<p>n. 1. 『文』連接詞 [C] "And", "but", and "while" are all <b>conjunctions</b>. "和", "但是" 以及 "當...時候" 都是連接詞。 2. 結合, 關聯, 連接 [C][U] <b>The cause of the accident is the conjunction of technical and managerial factors.</b> 事故的原因是技術因素和管理因素共同造成的。</p>
<p><b>preposition</b></p>	<p>n. 1. 『文』介系詞, 前置詞 [C] <b>"Out" is also used as a preposition.</b> "Out" 也被用介系詞。</p>

<p><b>interjection</b></p>	<p>n. 1. 感歎詞, 感歎語 [C] <b>In grammar, an interjection is a word or a phrase used to express a strong feeling.</b> 语法中, 感歎語是用來表達一種強烈感情的一個字或片語。 2. 突然的發聲 (或感嘆, 尖叫, 插入) [U]</p>
<p><b>modify</b></p>	<p>vt. 1. 更改, 修改 <b>We have to modify our plan a little bit.</b> 我們得對我們的計劃稍加修改。 2. 緩和, 減輕 <b>He has modified his demands.</b> 他以降低了他的要求。 3. 『文』修飾 <b>A noun sometimes modifies another noun.</b> 一個名詞有時候修飾另一個名詞。</p>

<p><b>coordinate</b></p>	<p>a. 同等重要的，同一類別的，同等的 <b>The army, navy and air force are coordinate branches of the armed services.</b> 陸，海，空三軍是部隊的三個平行軍種。</p> <p>n.[C] 同等的人或物 <b>Citizens are coordinates in a court of law.</b> 公民在法庭上是平等的。</p>
<p><b>subordinate</b></p>	<p>a. 1. 下級的 [(+to)] <b>A colonel is subordinate to a brigadier general.</b> 上校級別低於准將。</p> <p>2. 次要的，隸屬的 [(+to)] <b>Pleasure should be subordinate to duty.</b> 與工作相比，娛樂應是第二位的。</p> <p>n. 部下，部署，下級職員 [C] <b>He treats his subordinates kindly.</b> 他對待下屬和藹可親。</p>



## Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences

Simple sentences have one main clause, with one subject-verb combination:

Ex. Tony works after school.

Ex. She likes fast foods.

Compound sentences have two main clauses joined together; each clause has its own subject-verb combination:

Ex. Tiffany buys lottery tickets every week, but Clark spends his money on compact disc recordings.

Ex. Vivian went to Japan with her family, and they stayed there for about two weeks.

Complex sentences have one main clause and one (sometimes more than one) dependent clause. Each clause has its own subject-verb combination. The

dependent clause can come before or after the main clause:

Examples:

Main clause before dependent clause:

Mary usually gives money to the homeless people in her neighborhood (main clause) because she feels sorry for them (dependent clause).

Main clause after dependent clause:

Because Mary feels sorry for the homeless people in her neighborhood (dependent clause), she usually gives them money (main clause).

<b>compound</b>	vt. 1. 增加，加重，使惡化 <b>He compounded his mistake by arguing with the policeman.</b> 他同警察爭了起來，使自己錯上加錯。 2. 使混合；使化合；使合成 (+into) <b>He compounded various ingredients into an effective drug.</b> 他將各種成分混合成一種有效的藥物。
<b>lottery</b>	n. 1. 獎券，彩票；摸彩，抽籤 2. 運氣，難算計的事 <b>Life is a lottery.</b> 人生全靠運氣。

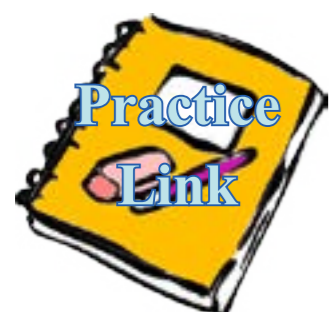
<b>compact</b>	a. 1. 緊密的，結實的 <b>His uncle is a man of compact build.</b> 他叔父身體結實。 2. 緊湊的；小巧的；小型的 <b>The company came up with a new, more compact computer.</b> 公司推出了一種新的更小型的電腦。 3. 簡潔的 <b>I appreciate his compact style of writing.</b> 我欣賞他那簡潔的文體。 vt. 及物動詞 1. 使緊密；壓緊 <b>My wife compacted my clothes in a suitcase.</b> 妻子把我的衣服緊塞在手提箱裡。
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<p><b>dependent</b></p>	<p>a. 1. 依靠的；依賴的 (+on/upon) <b>I'll never be dependent on anyone again.</b> 我再也不依賴任何人了。</p> <p>2. 取決於 ... 的 (+on/upon) <b>Success is dependent on your efforts and ability.</b> 成功與否得看你的努力和能力。</p> <p>3. 隸屬的，從屬的 <b>a dependent territory</b> 屬地</p>
<p><b>clause</b></p>	<p>n. [C] 1. (文件的) 條款，款 <b>The third clause of the contract specifies when the payments are due.</b> 合同第三款規定了付款的時間。</p> <p>2. 【文】子句 <b>In general, a grammatical clause contains a subject and a predicate.</b> 一般說來，一個合乎文法的子句包含有主詞與述語。</p>

<p><b>complex</b></p>	<p>a. 1. 複雜的，錯綜複雜的；難懂的 <b>It was a complex problem.</b> 這是一個複雜的問題。</p> <p>2. 由各種部分所構成的，複合的，合成的</p> <p>n. [C] 1. 複合物，綜合體 <b>A petrochemical complex is to be built here.</b> 這兒將建造一個石油化學聯合企業。</p> <p>2. 集團；綜合設施</p> <p>3. 【心】情結，情絲 (+about) <b>She has a complex about rats.</b> 她對老鼠有病態恐懼。</p>
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<b>disc</b>	<p>n. [C]</p> <p>1. 圓盤；盤狀物；圓平面 <b>the disc of the full moon</b> 如圓盤的滿月</p> <p>2. 【解】盤，板，片</p> <p>3. 【植】花盤</p> <p>4. 唱片；錄像圓盤</p> <p>5. 【電腦】磁盤</p> <p>6. 【廢】鐵餅</p>
<b>neighborhood</b>	<p>n.</p> <p>1. 鄰近地區 [C] <b>They live in the neighborhood of the TV station.</b> 他們住在電視臺附近。</p> <p>2. 近鄰，整個街坊 [the S][G] <b>The whole neighborhood talks about it.</b> 整個街坊都在議論這件事。</p> <p>3. 鄰近，接近 [U] <b>The work will cost in the neighborhood of two million dollars.</b> 這項工程耗資在兩百萬美元左右。</p> <p>4. 鄰里情誼 [U] <b>They live in good neighborhood with one another.</b> 他們鄰里關係十分和睦。</p>

<b>simple</b>	<p>a.</p> <p>1. 簡單的，簡易的，簡明的 <b>Such a toy is simple to make.</b> 這種玩具做起來很簡單。</p> <p>2. 單純的，樸實的；天真的 <b>She's so simple she'll believe anything you tell her.</b> 她十分單純，你跟她說什麼她都會相信。</p> <p>3. 完全的，純粹的 <b>His statement was simple racism.</b> 他的陳述純粹是種族歧視。</p> <p>4. 低微的；普通的，不重要的 <b>My sisters are both simple office workers.</b> 我兩個妹妹都是普通的公司職員。</p> <p>5. 頭腦簡單的，愚笨的 <b>It was simple of her to waste her money on such trifles.</b> 她把錢浪費在購買那種沒用的玩意上，真是愚蠢。</p>
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## Unit 2

# Recognizing subjects and verbs

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A sentence requires a subject and a verb to express a complete thought. Therefore, finding verbs and subjects of verbs is the first step to see if these words express a complete thought. Verb is the most important word in a sentence. Human beings first name their acts, and then name who acts or what is acted upon; they eat first, and then determine who eat and what is eaten. When you see a sentence, first look for the verb, and then identify its subject.

※ Common Errors: Sentence Fragment  
—A group of words without subject or verb cannot

stand alone as a sentence is called a fragment.

—Even though a dependent clause has its subject and verb, if it does not collaborate with an independent clause, it is also a fragment because it begins with the subordinating word which, that, where, who, etc.

Ex.

He in a busy place, and he very hard to live.

No hope of ever being rich enough to live a month without hard work, but quite content.

Which was always silently rolling on to a vast undiscovered ocean.

When he looked among the images.

Finding the Verb—

1<sup>st</sup> Step—Find All of the Verbs in the following passage:

As Gregor Samsa awoke one morning from uneasy dreams he found himself transformed in his bed into a gigantic insect. He was lying on his hard, as it were armor-plated, back and when he lifted his head a little

he could see his dome-like brown belly divided into stiff arched segments on top of which the bed quilt could hardly keep in position and was about to slide off completely. His numerous legs, which were pitifully thin compared to the rest of his bulk, waved helplessly before his eyes.

—Franz Kafka - The Metamorphosis—

2<sup>nd</sup> Step—Identify only the main verbs (the verbs of independent clauses) among these verbs:

As Gregor Samsa awoke one morning from uneasy dreams he found himself transformed in his bed into a gigantic insect. He was lying on his hard, as it were armor-plated, back and when he lifted his head a little he could see his dome-like brown belly divided into stiff arched segments on top of which the bed quilt could hardly keep in position and was about to slide off completely. His numerous legs, which were pitifully thin compared to the rest of his bulk, waved helplessly before his eyes.

—Franz Kafka - The Metamorphosis—



【Without conjunctions coordinating two or more main verbs, each of these sentences must and only contains ONE verb. But the second sentence “He was lying...” is a compound sentence with conjunction “and.” Thus these three sentences contain FOUR main verbs.】

|                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>require</b></p> | <p>vt.<br/>1. 需要 [+v-ing][+that]<br/><b>The roof requires repairing.</b><br/>屋頂需要修理了。<br/><b>This project will require less money.</b><br/>這項工程所需的投資較少。<br/>2. 【書】要求，命令 (+of)[+that]<br/><b>The director required that we should work all night.</b><br/>主任要求我們通宵工作。</p> |
| <p><b>upon</b></p>    | <p>prep.<br/>1. 在 ... 之上，在 ... 上面<br/><b>He laid a hand upon my shoulder.</b><br/>他把一隻手放在我肩上。<br/>2. 根據；依靠<br/><b>We acted upon his instructions.</b><br/>我們根據他的指示辦事。<br/>3. (走) 上 ...，(爬) 上 ...<br/><b>He climbed upon his horse.</b><br/>他爬上馬背。</p>                    |
| <p><b>among</b></p>   | <p>prep.<br/>1. 在 ... 之中；在 ... 中間<br/><b>Tom has always been popular among his classmates.</b><br/>湯姆在同學中一直很受歡迎。</p>                                                                                                                                                     |

|                 |                                                                                                       |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>fragment</b> | n. [C]<br>1. 碎片，破片；斷片<br><b>The glass fell to the floor and broke into fragments.</b><br>玻璃杯落在地上碎成破片。 |
|                 | vt. 及物動詞<br>使成碎片                                                                                      |
|                 | vi. 不及物動詞<br>成碎片<br><b>The bowl fell and fragmented into bits.</b><br>碗掉下，摔成碎片。                       |

|                                                                        |                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>transform</b>                                                       | vt.(+into)<br>1. 使改變；使改觀；將 ... 改成<br><b>The Greggs have transformed their garage into a guest house.</b><br>格雷格一家把他們的車庫改成了客房。 |
|                                                                        | 2. 改造；改革；改善<br><b>The situation has been greatly transformed.</b><br>形勢已經大大好轉。                                                |
|                                                                        | 3. 使變換<br><b>A generator transforms mechanical energy into electricity.</b><br>發電機將機械能變成電。                                    |
|                                                                        | 4. 【生】使轉化<br><b>A tadpole is transformed into a frog.</b><br>蝌蚪變成青蛙。                                                          |
| vi.<br>1. 改變；改觀<br><b>A tadpole transforms into a frog.</b><br>蝌蚪變成青蛙。 |                                                                                                                               |

**gigantic**

a.

1. 巨人的；巨人似的

**He was a guard of gigantic strength.**

他是個具有巨人般力氣的衛士。

2. 巨大的，龐大的

**The entire area looked like a gigantic rubbish heap.**

整個地區看上去像一座大垃圾堆。

**stiff**

a.

1. 硬的；挺的

**The shoes are brand new and the leather is still very stiff.**

這雙鞋是全新的，皮還很硬。

2. (手足等) 僵直的，僵硬的

**I felt stiff after a long walk.**

我走長路後覺得全身發僵。

3. 強烈的；猛烈的

**A stiff wind blew my hat off.**

一陣狂風刮走了我的帽子。

4. 艱難的；費勁的

**That was a stiff examination.**

那是次困難的考試。

5. 凝固的，黏稠的

**The batter was too stiff to beat.**

麵糊太稠了，不容易攪拌。

6. 嚴厲的

**inflict a stiff punishment on sb.**

對某人處以嚴厲的懲罰。

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>arch</b> | <p>n. [C]<br/>1. 拱，拱門，牌樓<br/><b>That is an triumphal arch.</b><br/>那是一座凱旋門。</p> <p>2. 拱形物；拱形</p> <p>vt.<br/>1. 使成弧形，使成弓形，拱起<br/><b>The wind arched the trees over the path.</b><br/>風把樹吹得彎向路面。</p> |
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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>position</b> | <p>n.<br/>1. 位置，地點，方位 [C]<br/><b>The bed used to be in this position.</b><br/>床原來是放在這兒的。</p> <p>2. 地位，身分；位次 [C](+in)<br/><b>He has a high position in society.</b><br/>他社會地位很高。</p> <p>5. 形勢，境況<br/><b>He made a study of the position of the middle class in Britain.</b><br/>他研究過英國中產階級的狀況。</p> <p>6. 立場，態度 [C](+on)<br/><b>What's your position on this problem?</b><br/>你對這個問題持什麼態度？</p> <p>7. 職位，職務；工作 [C]</p> |
| <b>pitiful</b>  | <p>a.<br/>1. 可憐的，令人同情的<br/><b>The orphan was pitiful.</b><br/>那個孤兒真是可憐。</p> <p>2. 可鄙的<br/><b>I hate his pitiful act.</b><br/>我討厭他可鄙的行為。</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |



## Independent Clauses

An independent clause, or called main clause, is a clause that can stand by itself, also known as a simple sentence. An independent clause makes sense by itself.

An independent clause can be seen as a complete sentence, but a dependent clause cannot.

Two or more independent clauses can be joined by using a semicolon, or a comma plus a coordinating conjunction (and, or, but, etc.).

### ※ The comma splice and run-together sentence

The comma splice is a common error of using a comma instead of a period, semicolon, or colon to separate the two sentences or two clauses you have joined.

Ex. The plant wilted, I forgot to water it.

->The plant wilted; I forgot to water it.

->The plant wilted because I forgot to water it.

The run-together sentence is incorrect in grammar because it has no punctuation between the two sentences or two clauses that have been joined.

Ex. My cat lost her ball I don't know where.

->My cat lost her ball, but I don't know where.

-> My cat lost her ball. I don't know where.

## Dependent Clauses

An independent clause is one that can stand alone as a sentence, but a dependent clause cannot. Although a dependent clause has its subject and verb, it does not express a complete thought, in its sentence meaning or grammar. According to the dependent clause's function in the sentence, there are three types of dependent clauses: noun clauses, adjective clauses, and adverbial clauses.

Types of dependent clauses:

### Noun Clauses

A noun clause functions as a noun; it can be a subject, complement, object, or appositive.

The introductory words of noun clauses include that, what, why, whether, where, who, which, and how.

Examples:

#### Noun clause as subject

That the teacher is strict is a rumor.

What she saw this morning was horrible.

How Tom won the final match became a popular issue.

#### Noun clause as object

Joe is interested in what David plans to do.

That was how Tom won the final match.

I know that Tom will eventually win the final match.

I had an accident and took my car to the garage. My husband asked me where my car was.

### express

vt.

1. 表達，陳述；表示 [+wh-]

**Really, I hardly know how to express my gratitude.**

我真不知道如何表達我的感激之情。

3. 擠，擠壓出 (+from/out of)

**The doctor expressed poison from her wound.**

醫生把毒液從她的傷口擠了出來。

n.

1. 快車 [C]

2. 快遞；快運 [U]

3. 【美】捷運公司，快遞公司 [U]

a.

1. 快遞的，快運的

**Please send this parcel by express delivery.**

請用快遞寄送這個包裹。

|                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>statement</b> | <p>n.<br/>1. 陳述，說明 [C]<br/><b>Their statement was correct.</b><br/>他們的說法是對的。</p> <p>2.(正式的)聲明 [C]<br/><b>Soon afterwards he made his first public statement about the affair.</b><br/>過後不久他發表了關於此事的第一個公開聲明。</p> <p>3.(銀行等的)報告單，結單，報告書，借貸表 [C]<br/><b>I get a bank statement every month.</b><br/>我每月收到一份銀行的結算單。</p> |
| <b>semicolon</b> | <p>n.<br/>1. 分號 ( ; ) [C]</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>comma</b>     | <p>n. [C]<br/>1. 逗號<br/>2. 停頓；間歇</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

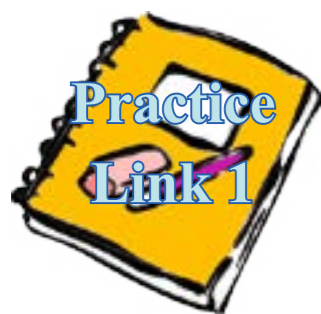
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|  | <p>2. 明確的，明白表示的<br/><b>The doctor gave express orders that the patient was to have no visitors.</b><br/>醫生明確囑咐，那個病人不可會客。</p> <p>3. 快的，直達的<br/><b>We took an express bus home.</b><br/>我們乘特快公車回家。</p> <p>4. 快速進行的，高速的</p> <p>ad. 副詞<br/>1. 用快遞；由直達快車<br/><b>Please send the parcel express.</b><br/>請以快遞方式寄這個包裹。</p> |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



|             |                                                                                      |
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| <b>wilt</b> | vi.<br>1. 枯萎，凋謝<br><b>Flowers wilted under the merciless sun.</b><br>花兒在無情的太陽暴曬下凋謝了。 |
|             | 2. 衰弱，憔悴<br><b>I'm wilting in this heat.</b><br>天這麼熱，我變得萎靡不振了。                       |
|             | vt.<br>1. 使枯萎，使凋謝<br><b>wilted crops</b><br>枯萎的莊稼                                    |
|             | 2. 使衰弱，使憔悴<br>3. 使畏縮                                                                 |
|             | n.<br>1. 枯萎，凋謝<br>2. 衰弱，憔悴                                                           |

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>punctuation</b> | n. [U]<br>1. 標點法；標點<br><b>She is always meticulously accurate in punctuation and spelling.</b><br>她的標點和拼寫總是非常精確。                                                                              |
| <b>complement</b>  | n. [C]<br>1. 補充物，補足物；配對物 (+to/of)<br><b>Homework is a necessary complement to classroom study.</b><br>家庭作業是課堂教學的必要補充。<br>2. 足數；全數，整套<br><b>the entire complement of an embassy</b><br>大使館全體人員 |
| <b>appositive</b>  | a.<br>1. 【語】同位(語)的<br><br>n. 名詞<br>1. 同位語，同位成分                                                                                                                                                |

|              |                                                                                                                                     |
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| <b>rumor</b> | n.<br>1. 謠言，謠傳；傳聞，傳說 [U][C](+of/about)[+that]<br><b>Rumor has it that the defense minister will soon resign.</b><br>據傳聞，國防部長不久就要辭職。 |
|              | vt.<br>1. 謠傳；傳說 [+to-v]<br><b>It is rumored that she has committed suicide.</b><br>據傳聞，她已自殺身亡。                                      |



## II. Adjective Clauses

An adjective clause functions as an adjective, modifying a noun or a pronoun. It was commonly introduced by the relative pronouns who, which, that, or the relative adverbs when, where, why.

Examples:

Jennifer is a girl who studies hard in college. 【The adjective clause modifies “a girl”】

John finally went to the place where he was born. 【The adjective clause modifies “the place”】

Tom has been thinking about the question why everybody left him. 【The adjective clause modifies “the question”】

## III. Adverbial Clauses

An adverbial clause functions as an adverb. It modifies verbs, adjectives, adverbs, or the whole idea expressed in the clauses. Some common introductory words of

adverbial clauses are: after, although, as, as if, because, before, even if, even though, if, since, though, unless, until, whatever, when, whenever, whether, and while.

Examples:

When we go to Yosemite, I want to see the falls first.

Mary has been staying here since she came.

Although Michael has no money, he decides to go to college.

My brother made many sacrifices so that I could study abroad.

You will be overweight if you are not careful.

### ※ Punctuation of clause

*Introductory adverbial clauses are always set off by commas.*

Examples:

Because Jane often held the microphone in KTV, we are declined to invite her.

Unless you make a request, your name will not be on the list.

*In most of the cases, introductory independent clauses do not need commas to set off from their adverbial clauses.*

Examples:

We are declined to invite Jane because she often held the microphone in KTV.

Your name will not be on the list unless you make a request.

|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
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| <p><b>function</b></p>  | <p>n.[C]<br/>1. 官能，功能，作用<br/><b>The teacher did not explain its grammatical function.</b><br/>老師沒有解釋它的文法功能。<br/>2. 職務，職責<br/><b>What is his function on the committee?</b><br/>他在委員會裡擔任什麼職務？</p> <p>vi.<br/>1. ( 機器等 ) 工作，運行<br/><b>The refrigerator is not functioning well.</b><br/>冰箱有點問題。<br/>2. 起作用 (+as)<br/><b>The sofa functions as a bed at night.</b><br/>這沙發在夜裡可以當床。</p> |
| <p><b>finally</b></p>   | <p>ad.<br/>1. 最後，終於<br/><b>They finally realized that the whole thing was a joke.</b><br/>他們終於意識到整個事情是場玩笑。</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <p><b>adverbial</b></p> | <p>a.<br/>1. 副詞的，作副詞用的</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

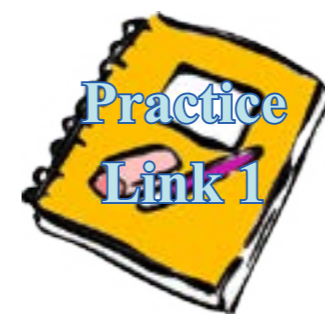
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| <p><b>relative</b></p> | <p>a.<br/>1. 相對的，比較的<br/><b>Relative to its size, the city is sparsely populated.</b><br/>與它的面積相比，這座城市人口極為稀少。<br/><b>Nothing's fixed in this world; everything is relative.</b><br/>在這個世界上沒有什麼東西是固定不變的；一切都是相對的。<br/>2. 與 ..... 有關係的，相關的 (+to)<br/><b>He asked me some questions relative to the subject.</b><br/>他問了我一些有關這個題目的問題。<br/>3. 成比例的，相應的 (+to)<br/><b>Supply is relative to demand.</b><br/>供應是按需求而定的。</p> <p>n.[C]<br/>親戚，親屬<br/><b>My aunt is my only immediate relative.</b><br/>我姑母是我唯一的至親。</p> |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                        |                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>unless</b></p>   | <p>conj.<br/>如果不，除非<br/><b>I won't apologize unless she apologizes first.</b><br/>除非她先道歉，否則我不道歉。</p> <p>prep.<br/>除 ... 外</p> |
| <p><b>Yosemite</b></p> | <p>美國國家公園之一</p>                                                                                                               |

|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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| <p><b>sacrifice</b></p> | <p>n.</p> <p>1. (供奉神的) 牲禮，祭品；獻祭 [C]<br/>[U]</p> <p>2. 犧牲；犧牲的行為 [C][U]<br/><b>Parents often make sacrifices for their children.</b><br/>父母親常常為子女作出犧牲。</p> <p>3. 虧本出售，大賤賣；虧本出售的商品 [C]<br/><b>He will sell his house at a sacrifice because he needs money.</b><br/>因為他缺錢，他將虧本出售他的房子。</p> <p>vt.</p> <p>1. 犧牲；獻出 (+for)<br/><b>I could sacrifice a great deal for a cause.</b><br/>我能夠為一個動機作出巨大犧牲。</p> <p>3. 獻祭 (+to)<br/><b>The ancient Greeks sacrificed lambs or calves before engaging in battle.</b><br/>古希臘人參戰前都要獻祭羔羊或牛犢。</p> |
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| <p><b>overweight</b></p>   | <p>a.<br/>1. 超重的；過重的</p> <p>n.<br/>1. 超重；過重 [U]</p> <p>vt.<br/>1. 使負擔過重，使受壓過重<br/><b>a small child overweighted with heavy schoolbooks</b><br/>一個被沉重的教科書壓得過重的小孩子</p> |
| <p><b>introductory</b></p> | <p>a.<br/>1. 介紹的<br/>2. 前言的<br/>3. 準備的</p>                                                                                                                           |

|                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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| <p><b>request</b></p> | <p>n.<br/>1. 要求，請求 [C][U][(+for)[+to-v][+that]<br/><b>Mr. Paine made a request that I should help him.</b><br/>佩恩先生要求我幫助他。</p> <p>2. 請求的事 [C]<br/><b>All my requests were granted.</b><br/>我所請求的事情全都得到許可。</p> <p>vt.<br/>1. 要求，請求；請求給予 (+from/of)[+to-v][+that]<br/><b>I requested him to come before ten.</b><br/>我要求他十點以前來。</p> <p><b>They requested financial support.</b><br/>他們要求資助。</p> <p><b>Visitors are requested not to touch the exhibits.</b><br/>參觀者被要求不要觸摸展示品。</p> |
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# Unit 4 Agreement and pronoun reference

## Agreement of subject and verb

In a sentence, the form of the verb must be in agreement with the subject. A verb can change form not only in tense, but also in tense and number. In the present tense, use the correct form of the verb to match the subject. Singular subjects take singular verbs. Some common errors come from identifying the wrong subject.

※ The subject accompanied by preposition or other modifying phrases may be misleading when you decide its verb form.

A boat painted in various colors **looks** great.

One of the managers **is** going to leave our team.

A list of eligible candidates **was** posted on the bulletin board.

His house as well as the barn **was** damaged by the tornado.

The party chairman along with his many supporters **was** heading toward White House.

※ The singular subject joined by Or and Nor should take a singular form. However, if one subject is singular and one plural, the verb should follow the nearer one.

Either the girl or the boy **was** at fault.

Neither the small nor the medium size **was** out of stock.

Neither the elephant nor **the buffalos are** harmless.

Neither the buffalos nor **the elephant is** harmless.

※ Sentences introduced with a gerund usually take a singular form.

Investing the three companies in a month **costs** me two million dollars.

【The verb follows “Investing” instead of “the three companies.”】

※ There are nouns plural in form but actually singular in meaning, so they should use verbs of singular form: news, economics, ethics, mathematics, physics, gallows, measles, shambles, whereabouts

The news **is** reported at eight o'clock.

Gallows **was** used to execute criminals.

|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
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| <p><b>agreement</b></p> | <p>n.<br/>1. 同意，一致 [U]<br/><b>My parents are in agreement on what color to paint the house.</b><br/>我父母親對於用什麼顏色漆房子意見一致。</p> <p>2. 協定，協議 [C]<br/><b>The three sides reached an agreement to stop the war.</b><br/>三方達成協議停止戰爭。</p> <p>3. 【文】(人稱，性別，數，格的)一致 [U]</p>                         |
| <p><b>singular</b></p>  | <p>a.<br/>1. 【文】單數的<br/><b>“One boy” is singular; “two boys” is plural.</b><br/>“一個男孩”是單數；“兩個男孩”是複數。</p> <p>2. 非凡的，卓越的<br/><b>She was a lady of singular beauty.</b><br/>她長得美麗非凡。</p> <p>n.<br/>1. 【文】單數(形)[U]<br/><b>The singular of “mice” is “mouse”.</b><br/>“mice”的單數形是“mouse”。</p> |



|                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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| <b>error</b>   | <p>n.</p> <p>1. 錯誤，失誤，差錯 [C]<br/><b>There's an error in your calculation.</b> 你計算中有個錯誤。</p> <p>2. 犯錯誤，出錯 [U]<br/><b>Are all men liable to error?</b> 人人都可能犯錯誤嗎？</p>                                                                                             |
| <b>mislead</b> | <p>vt.</p> <p>1. 把 ... 帶錯方向；把 ... 引入歧途，把 ... 帶壞<br/><b>He was misled by his companions.</b> 他被伙伴們帶壞了。<br/><b>Our guide misled us.</b> 我們的嚮導帶錯了路。</p> <p>2. 使產生錯誤想法，使迷離；欺騙 (+into)<br/><b>The candidate's promises misled many voters.</b> 候選人的承諾使許多選舉人上當受騙。</p> |

|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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| <b>eligible</b> | <p>a.</p> <p>1. 有資格當選的；法律上合格的 (+for) [+to-v]<br/><b>He is eligible for retirement.</b> 他合乎退休條件。<br/><b>Only citizens are eligible to vote.</b> 只有公民有選舉資格。</p> <p>2. (尤指婚姻等) 合適的，合意的<br/><b>Helen married an eligible bachelor.</b> 海倫嫁給了一個中意的單身漢。</p> <p>n.</p> <p>合格者，合適的人</p> |
| <b>subject</b>  | <p>n.[C]</p> <p>1. 主題；題目；題材<br/><b>He has read many books on the subject.</b> 他看過許多關於這一方面的書。</p> <p>2. 話題；(議論的) 對象</p> <p>3. 科目，學科<br/><b>English is my favorite subject.</b> 英語是我最喜歡的學科。</p>                                                                                   |

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| <b>stock</b> | <p>n.</p> <p>1. 貯存；(知識等的)蓄積 [C][U]<br/><b>The sailor has a rich stock of tales of adventure.</b> 那個水手滿肚子都是探險故事。</p> <p>2. 進貨，庫存品，存貨 [C][U]<br/><b>There is not much stock in the shop right now.</b> 目前店裡存貨不多。</p> <p>3.(公司的)股票，股份 [C][U]<br/><b>Stocks of the company are falling.</b> 該公司的股票正在下跌。</p> <p>4. 【英】公債，國債 [C][U]</p> |
|              | <p>vt.</p> <p>1. 給商店進貨 (+up/with)</p> <p>2. 庫存<br/><b>We stock all types of fur coats.</b> 我們有各種皮衣供應。</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
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|               | <p>vi.</p> <p>1. 辦貨 [(+up)]<br/><b>You had better stock up with sugar because there is going to be a shortage.</b> 你最好購進食糖，因為市場馬上就要缺貨了。</p> <p>a.<br/>陳腐的；平凡的；慣用的<br/><b>I'm tired of his stock reply.</b> 我已聽厭了他老一套的回答。</p> |
| <b>gerund</b> | <p>n.<br/>【文】動名詞 [C]<br/><b>In English grammar, the gerund has exactly the same form as the present participle.</b> 英語文法中，動名詞具有與現在分詞完全一樣的形式。</p>                                                                             |

**execute**

vt.

1. 實施，實行；執行；履行

**The government had difficulty in executing the policy.**

政府在實施該項政策時遇到困難。

2. 將 ... 處死

**The murderer was executed on the gallows.**

殺人犯被處絞刑。

3. 演奏（樂曲等）；扮演（角色等）

**The part of Othello was badly executed.**

奧賽羅這個角色演得不好。

**invest**

vt.

1. 投（資）(+in)

**He invested all his money in real estate.** 他把錢全部投資房地產。

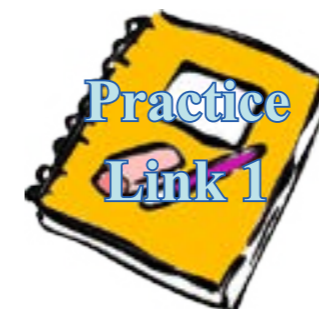
2. 耗費，投入（時間，金錢等）(+in)

**He invested a lot of time in trying to help retarded children.** 他把大量時間花在設法幫助弱智兒童上。

vi.

1. 投資，入股 (+in)

**He invested heavily in the cotton business.** 他在棉花生意上投入巨資。



## Agreement of pronoun and antecedent

A pronoun usually has a recognizable noun or pronoun to which it refers. The noun it refers is called antecedent.

※ A singular pronoun refers to a singular antecedent. The following indefinite pronouns are singular, and their referred pronouns should be singular.

anyone, anybody, everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, no one, nobody, each, either, neither

Someone has to fight for his own rights.  
Each of the ladies wears her fine jewelry.  
No one knows his own limits.

Exercise: Common Errors—Two Verbs

Please make corrections for the following sentences:

No other customs were there, gave me a sort of serenity.

Nevertheless, the experience was uncomfortable, every lick was a pain to me.

Email provides us send a document much faster.

Technology provides us entertainment people around the world have the same experience.

Wii was invented by Japanese, however, not only in Japan but also in the West, many people bought Wii and play it for fun or exercise.

In university student can acquire the knowledge of profession is essential.

As a student in university, I am sure of attending college get incredible experience in my life.

Sally Carrol sighed voluminously, raised herself with profound inertia from the floor.

She drew close to him, an unexpected lump came into his throat as her yellow hair brushed his cheek.

They walked along, read the inscriptions, always only a name and a date, sometimes quite indecipherable.

**antecedent**

n.[C]

1. 前事，前情

2. 【語】(關係代名詞的)先行詞  
**The word “man” is the antecedent of “who” in “the man who spoke”.**

“man” 這個字是 “the man who spoke” 中 “who” 的先行詞。

3. 經歷；學歷；祖先

**a person of shady antecedents** 背景可疑的人

a.

在前的，在先的 (+to)

**That was antecedent to this event.**

那是在這一事件之前。

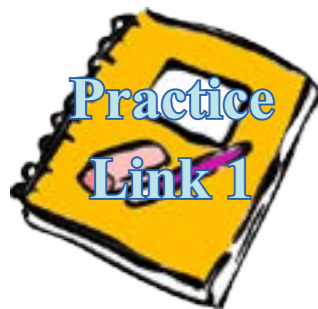
|              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
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| <b>refer</b> | vt.<br>1. 把... 歸因(於), 認為... 起源(於) (+to)<br><b>He referred all his troubles to bad luck.</b> 他將他的一切麻煩都歸因於運氣不好。<br>2. 把... 歸類(於), 把... 歸屬(於) (+to)<br><b>Botanists refer this flower to the rose family.</b> 植物學家將這花歸入薔薇科。                                                                                   |
|              | vi.<br>1. 論及, 談到, 提及 (+to)<br><b>In his speech, he referred to the Bible several times.</b> 他在演說中好幾次提到聖經。<br>2. 查閱, 參考; 查詢, 打聽 (+to)<br><b>Please refer to the last page of the book for answers.</b> 尋找答案, 請查閱書的最後一頁。<br>3. 涉及, 有關 (+to)<br><b>The rule refers only to special cases.</b> 這條規則只涉及一些特殊的情況。 |

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| <b>custom</b>        | n.<br>1. (社會, 團體的) 習俗, 慣例 [C] [U]<br><b>The celebration of Christmas is a custom.</b> 慶祝耶誕節是一種風俗。<br>2. (常大寫) 海關<br><b>Did you have any trouble with the Customs?</b> 你通過海關有麻煩嗎?                                                                                                            |
| <b>entertainment</b> | n. 名<br>1. 招待, 款待 [U]<br><b>We are delighted in entertainment of our friends.</b> 我們喜歡款待朋友。<br>2. 遊藝, 演藝; 餘興 [U][C]<br><b>She played the piano for our entertainment.</b> 她彈鋼琴為我們助興。<br>3. 娛樂, 消遣 [U][C]<br><b>This law applies to all places of public entertainment.</b> 這一法律適用於一切公共娛樂場所。 |

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| <b>acquire</b>    | <p>vt.</p> <p>1. 取得，獲得<br/><b>Gradually we acquired experience in how to do the work.</b> 我們逐步獲得了做這工作的經驗。</p> <p>2. 學到；養成<br/><b>She has mastered English grammar and acquired a large vocabulary without the help of a teacher.</b> 她在沒有老師指導的情況下，掌握了英文文法，學到了大量字彙。</p> <p>3. (雷達等)捕獲(目標)</p> |
| <b>incredible</b> | <p>a.</p> <p>不能相信的，不可信的<br/><b>The plot of the book is incredible.</b> 這本書的情節叫人難以相信。</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

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| <b>profound</b> | <p>a.</p> <p>1. 深深的；深刻的；深切的；深度的<br/><b>Her parents' divorce had a profound effect on her life.</b> 她父母的離異對她的生活有很深的影響。</p> <p>2. 淵博的，造詣深的；深奧的<br/><b>It's a profound book.</b> 那是一本深奧的書。</p> <p>3. 深邃的，很深的<br/><b>Strange creatures live in the profound depth of the ocean.</b> 在大洋深處生活著一些奇怪的生物。</p> <p>4. 全然的，完全的<br/><b>profound deafness</b> 全聾</p> |
| <b>inertia</b>  | <p>n.[U]</p> <p>1. 【物】慣性；慣量；惰性<br/><b>Inertia carried the train past the station.</b> 慣性使火車駛過了車站。</p> <p>2. 不活動；遲鈍；懶惰<br/><b>I get a feeling of inertia on a hot summer day.</b> 在盛夏我有一種懶洋洋的感覺。</p>                                                                                                                                                    |

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| <b>lump</b>        | n.<br>1. 團，塊 [C](+of)<br><b>The artist started with a big lump of clay.</b> 藝術家用一大塊黏土開始雕塑。<br>2. 隆起，腫塊 [C]<br><b>Vera found a lump in her right breast.</b> 維拉發現右乳有一腫塊。                                                           |
| <b>inscription</b> | n.[C]<br>1. 銘刻；銘文；碑文；(鑄幣等上的)刻印文字<br><b>The inscription above the door was in English.</b> 門上方的文字是用英文刻印的。<br>2. (書或畫的)題詞，獻詞<br><b>Inside the front cover was an inscription: "To Virginia from Helena."</b> 書的內封面上的題詞是：“海倫娜贈維吉妮亞”。 |



# Unit 5 Tense, Voice, Mood

## Tense

Tense shows and indicates time of a sentence. In Chinese language, tense is not presented in the verb, but only pointed out by certain time-related phrases added to the sentences. However, in English to present the time of a sentence, you must verify the verb to show tense. Verb tenses present special problems.

There are three basic verb tenses:



**Present:** timeless universal truth, customary happening, infinitive, or the present participle

David enjoys baseball.

The sun rises in the east.

Skipping along, she hummed a merry tune.

**Past:** anything happened, narration

David enjoyed baseball.

**Future:** future, promise

David will enjoy baseball.

I will go to the party.

The future tense is formed by adding will/shall before the present tense. Students seem to have less problems in the future tense than in the past tense. In this unit we will focus on the past tense and tense sequence.

Three principal parts of a verb: **Present, Past, and the Past Participle**

In some verbs, adding “ed” can form both the past tense and past participle, such as *enjoy, enjoyed, enjoyed*

But some other verbs has various forms in past tense and past participle.

For example

*begin, began, begun*

*know, knew, known*

*ring, rang, rung*

*run, ran, run*

*speak, spoke, spoken*

*write, wrote, written*

**Perfect Tense** is usually formed by adding “have/has/

had” preceding past participle.

Examples 【Present Perfect Tense】：

I have asked her to go with me.

He has known the secret.

James Joyce has written many great fictions.

**Past Perfect Tense** (“had”) indicates time difference by using different tenses.

I told her I had sent the gift two months ago. 【The gift was sent before the time indicated by told】

※Past Perfect Tense is often used in the subjunctive mood, which we will discuss in the Mood past

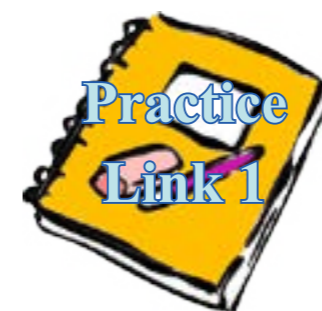
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| <p><b>verify</b></p>    | <p>vt.<br/>1. 證明，證實<br/><b>Her prediction was verified.</b> 她的預言得到證實。<br/>2. 核對，查實；查清 [+that][+wh-]<br/><b>It was easy to verify his statements.</b> 他的話很容易證實。<br/><b>Before the bank was willing to lend him money, it had to verify that he was the true owner of the house.</b> 銀行先得核實他確是這幢房子的主人，然後才肯借錢給他。</p> |
| <p><b>timeless</b></p>  | <p>a.<br/>1. 不受時間影響的<br/>2. 永恆的</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <p><b>customary</b></p> | <p>a.<br/>習慣上的，慣常的；合乎習俗的<br/><b>He arrived with his customary promptness.</b> 他像慣常那樣準時到達。<br/><b>It is customary to tip the waiter.</b> 給侍者小費是一種習俗。</p>                                                                                                                                                           |

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| <p><b>infinitive</b></p> | <p>n.<br/>【文】不定詞 [C]<br/><b>In English an infinitive is often used with the word “to”.</b> 英語中，不定詞往往與”to”字連用。</p>                                                                                                                  |
| <p><b>participle</b></p> | <p>n.<br/>【文】分詞 [C]<br/><b>There are two types of participle in English: the past participle and the present participle.</b> 英語中有兩類分詞：過去分詞和現在分詞。</p>                                                                               |
| <p><b>narration</b></p>  | <p>n.<br/>1. 敘述，講述 [U]<br/><b>the narration of the course of the battle</b> 敘述戰鬥的過程<br/>2. 記述體 [U]<br/><b>A biography is a form of narration.</b> 傳記是一種記敘文。<br/>3. 解說 [U]<br/><b>a taped narration to a slide show</b> 幻燈的錄音解說</p> |

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| <p><b>shall</b></p> | <p>v.aux. 助動詞<br/>1. (用於第一人稱，表示將來) 將，會<br/><b>I shall be thirty next year.</b> 明年我就三十歲了。<br/>2. (用在問句中表示徵求對方意見，主要用於第一，第三人稱)... 好嗎？要不要...？<br/><b>Shall we begin now?</b> 我們現在開始好嗎？<br/><b>Shall I wait outside?</b> 我在外面等好嗎？<br/>3. (用於陳述句中的第二，第三人稱，表示說話人的意圖，允諾，警告，命令，決心等) 必須，應，可<br/><b>You shall have it back next week.</b> 下星期一定還你。<br/><b>He shall stay in bed.</b> 他必須躺在床上。<br/><b>He says he won't go, but I say he shall.</b> 他說他不去，但我說他必須去。<br/>4. (用在條約，規章，法令等文件中表示義務或規定，一般用於第三人稱) 應，必須<br/><b>Intruders shall be punished.</b> 非法闖入者將遭處罰。</p> |
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|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>sequence</b>    | <p>n.</p> <p>1. 連續；接續；一連串 [C](+of)<br/> <b>Farmers met with a sequence of bad harvests.</b> 農民們遇到了接二連三的壞收成。</p> <p>2. 次序；順序；先後 [U]<br/> <b>He described the events of that day in sequence.</b> 他按先後次序描述了那一天發生的種種事件。</p> <p>3. (電影中描述同一主題的) 連續鏡頭 [C]<br/> <b>There are several frightening sequences in the film.</b> 影片中有幾組嚇人的連續鏡頭。</p> <p>4. (紙牌) 同花順 [C]<br/> <b>a sequence of clubs</b> 梅花順子</p> <p>5. 後果；結果 [U]</p> |
| <b>subjunctive</b> | <p>a.</p> <p>【文】假設法的，虛擬語氣的</p> <p>n.</p> <p>動詞的假設語氣形式 [C]<br/> <b>In “if I were you” the verb “were” is in the subjunctive.</b><br/>         在” if I were you” 中，” were” 是假設法動詞。</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

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| <b>discuss</b> | <p>vt.</p> <p>討論，商談；論述，詳述 (+with)[+wh-]<br/> <b>They discussed how to promote cooperation between the two countries.</b><br/>         他們討論如何促進兩國間的合作。</p> |
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## Voice

Active or passive form of transitive verbs can indicate whether the subject is acting or being acted.

### Active voice:

We heard the bird singing yesterday.

Sharon admired Tommy.

### Passive voice:

Yesterday the bird's singing was heard.

Tommy was admired by Sharon.

Generally the active voice is more direct and emphatic than the passive.

The veterans shall always remember the battle in Iwoshima.

【This is much better than—】

The battle in Iwoshima will always be remembered by

the veterans.

【The passive voice is less direct, less bold, and less concise.】

The battle in Iwoshima will always be remembered.

【Unless the author does not intend to point out specifically who will remember, or suggests that people will remember at large, the active voice is preferable.】

## Mood

There are the indicative( 陳述 ), imperative( 祈使 ), and subjunctive( 假設 ) moods in English sentences. Most of the English sentences used for statements are in the indicative mood. The imperative mood gives commands or makes requests. For example, “Get out of here!” omits the subject “You.”

The subjunctive mood is often used to express a wish or a condition contrary to fact.

The past subjunctive mood points toward the present or future – Verb: “were”

If I were you, I would not go to the prom with Simon.

I wish that I were going with you to Kenting this summer.

If I were boss, I couldn't be happier.

The present subjunctive mood points toward the future with strong suggestion of hopefulness – Verb: “be”

I move that the project be activated.

|                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>passive</b></p> | <p>a.</p> <p>1. 被動的；消極的<br/><b>His response was passive.</b> 他的反應是被動的。</p> <p>2. 順從的，順服的<br/><b>The slaves gave passive obedience to their master.</b> 奴隸們乖乖地服從他們的主人。</p> <p>3. 【語】被動的；被動語態的 [Z]</p> <p>n.</p> <p>1. 【語】被動語態 [U]<br/>2. 【語】被動態的動詞 [C]</p> |
| <p><b>admire</b></p>  | <p>vt.</p> <p>1. 欽佩；欣賞 (+for)<br/><b>We admire her for her diplomatic tact.</b> 我們佩服她的外交手腕。<br/><b>We admired him all the more for his frankness.</b> 他的率直使我們對他更加敬佩。</p> <p>2. 稱讚，誇獎<br/><b>He admired her new hat.</b> 他稱讚她的新帽子。</p>                     |

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| <b>emphatic</b> | <p>a.</p> <p>1. 強調的，著重的<br/> <b>“You must go”, she said in an emphatic tone.</b> “你非得去不可”，她用強調的口氣說。</p> <p>2. 引人注目的；有力的<br/> <b>an emphatic defeat</b> 有力的打擊</p> |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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| <b>veteran</b> | <p>n. [C]</p> <p>1. 老兵；老手；富有經驗的人 (+of)<br/> <b>Richard was a veteran of many battles.</b> 理查是個身經百戰的老兵。</p> <p>2. 退役軍人，後備軍人<br/> <b>There are millions of American veterans from the Second World War.</b> 有數百萬參加過第二次世界大戰的美國退伍軍人。</p> <p>3. 陳舊的東西；久經使用之物<br/> <b>The sewing machine is a real veteran.</b> 那架縫紉機真是一件老古董了。</p> <p>a.</p> <p>老兵的；經驗豐富的，老資格的<br/> <b>You should consult a veteran doctor about your illness.</b> 你應該找一位資深的醫生給你看病。</p> |
| <b>concise</b> | <p>a.</p> <p>簡明的，簡潔的；簡要的<br/> <b>a concise summary</b> 簡潔的總結</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

omit

vt.

1. 遺漏；省略；刪去 (+from)

**The typist omitted the last line of the letter.** 打字員遺漏了信的最後一行字。

**This part of the book may be omitted.** 書的這一部分可以省略。

2. 忽略不做；忘記 [+to-v][+v-ing]

**He omitted reading the second page.** 他忘了讀第二頁。

**He omitted to explain why he had been late.** 他沒有解釋他為什麼遲到。

mood

n.

1. 心情，心境，情緒 [C][+to-v]

**I am not in the mood to argue.** 我沒有心情爭辯。

**That evening he was in an unusual light-hearted mood.** 那晚他的心情異常輕鬆。

2. 心情不好，生氣 [C]

**She was in a bit of a mood this morning.** 今天早晨她情緒欠佳。

3. 喜怒無常 [Plural]

**He is a man of moods.** 他是一個喜怒無常的人。

4. 基調，色調；氣氛 [C]

**The mood of the music was almost funereal.** 音樂的調子幾乎像哀樂。

**A mood of optimism pervaded the gathering.** 會上充滿樂觀的氣氛。



|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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| <b>contrary</b> | <p>a.</p> <p>1. 相反的，對立的 (+to)<br/> <b>His views are contrary to mine.</b> 他的看法與我相反。</p> <p>2. (天氣) 不利的；(風) 逆向的<br/> <b>The garden party was put off because of the contrary weather.</b> 由於天氣不好，園遊會延期了。</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|                 | <p>n.</p> <p>1. 相反；相反的事物 [the S]<br/> <b>He produced no evidence to the contrary.</b> 他沒有拿出相反的證據。<br/> <b>You didn't bother me. On the contrary, I like your company.</b> 你沒有打擾我，相反地，我喜歡有你作伴。</p> <p>2. 反面；對立面，對立的一方 [C]<br/> <b>Cruelty and kindness are contraries.</b> 殘酷與仁慈是對立面。</p> <p>adv.</p> <p>1. 相反地；反對地 (+to)<br/> <b>Contrary to expectation, he didn't win in the contest.</b> 與預期相反，他在競賽中沒有獲獎。</p> |

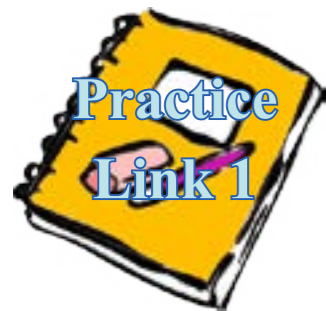
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| <b>hopefulness</b> | <p>n.</p> <p>抱有希望</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>project</b>     | <p>vt.</p> <p>1. 計畫；企劃<br/> <b>The government projected a tax decrease.</b> 政府計畫降低稅收。</p> <p>2. 投擲，發射，噴射 (+at/into)<br/> <b>The fountain projects a stream of water.</b> 噴泉噴出一股水。</p> <p>3. 投射(光線等)；映 (+on/onto)<br/> <b>They were delighted to see their holiday slides projected on a screen.</b> 他們高興地看到他們度假的幻燈片在螢幕上放映出來。</p> <p>4. 闡述；表明...的特性，使呈現特性<br/> <b>He had projected himself as a reformer in the presidential campaign.</b> 他在總統競選中曾以改革者的姿態出現。</p> <p>5. 預計，推斷<br/> <b>Can you project our sales in the coming year?</b> 你能預測我們來年的銷售情況嗎？</p> |

# Unit 6 Writing skills: Ranking sentences in order

vi.

1. 突出，伸出 (+from/into)

**Nails that project from the wall may tear your clothes.** 牆上突出的釘子會撕破你的衣服的。



Practice: Ranking Sentences in Order

Each of the following paragraphs presents an experience or a process. Please put the sentences in reasonable order.

Paragraph 1:

Topic: How Michael Jackson Became a Pop God

1. Every music video he released was a major event, which is why MTV's lifetime-achievement statue at its annual awards show still bears his name.
2. Michael Jackson's subsequent albums failed to reach the stratospheric heights of Thriller.

3. Whatever changed about him over the years, that certainly didn't.
4. As a singer, as a songwriter, as a performer, as a dancer, Jackson remains among the most gifted, imaginative, larger-than-life musician of any race that has ever come along.
5. But Jackson retained his knack for spectacle.

Answer: 2, 5, 1, 4, 3

Michael Jackson's subsequent albums failed to reach the stratospheric heights of *Thriller*. But Jackson retained his knack for spectacle. Every music video he released was a major event, which is why MTV's lifetime-achievement statue at its annual awards show still bears his name. As a singer, as a songwriter, as a performer, as a dancer, Jackson remains among the most gifted, imaginative, larger-than-life musician of any race that has ever come along. Whatever changed about him over the years, that certainly didn't.

—Joshua Alston, *Newsweek Magazine*:

<http://www.newsweek.com/id/203890>

Paragraph 2:

Topic: *Eating a Messy Food*

1. The last step is to plan your attack.
2. The next thing that you should do is to decide if you want to eat the taco alone or in front of others.
3. Eating a juicy taco is not easy—it requires following specific directions.
4. Eating a taco in front of some one you do not know very well, such as a new date, can be embarrassing.
5. As you raise the taco, slowly turn your head toward it and position your head at a twenty-degree angle.
6. First, you must be sure you are wearing clothes that you do not mind getting dirty. Eating a taco while you are wearing an expensive silk blouse is not a smart idea.
7. The last step is to put the corner of the taco in your mouth and bite.
8. It is a good idea to pick up the taco gently and carefully keep it in a horizontal position.
9. By following these simple directions, eating a taco can be a less messy experience.

Answer: 3, 6, 2, 4, 1, 8, 5, 7, 9

Eating a juicy taco is not easy—it requires following specific directions. First, you must be sure you are wearing clothes that you do not mind getting dirty. Eating a taco while you are wearing an expensive silk blouse is not a smart idea. The next thing that you should do is to decide if you want to eat the taco alone or in front of others. Eating a taco in front of some one you do not know very well, such as a new date, can be embarrassing. The last step is to plan your attack. It is a good idea to pick up the taco gently and carefully keep it in a horizontal position. As you raise the taco, slowly turn your head toward it and position your head at a twenty-degree angle. The last step is to put the corner of the taco in your mouth and bite. By following these simple directions, eating a taco can be a less messy experience.

**process**

n. [C]

1. 過程，進程

**I will tell you, sooner or later, all the complicated process.** 我早晚要將整個複雜過程告訴你。

2. 步驟；程序；工序；製作法

**They are using a new process to make glass.** 他們正在用一種新方法製造玻璃。

a. 形容詞

經過特殊加工的；處理過的

**Process foods are available in that store.** 在那家商店可買到加工過的食物。

vt.

1. 加工

**Supermarkets sell many vegetables that have been processed.** 超級市場出售許多已經加工過的蔬菜。

2. 處理，辦理；用電腦處理

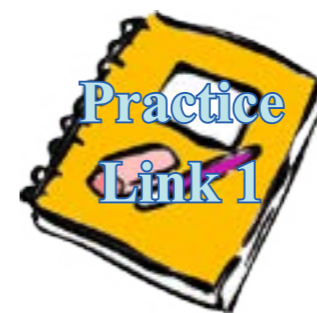
**The information is being processed.** 信息正在處理中。

|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
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| <b>reasonable</b> | <p>a.</p> <p>1. 通情達理的，講道理的<br/><b>Our mother was always very reasonable.</b> 我們的母親總是非常通情達理。</p> <p>2. 合理的，正當的；適當的</p> <p>3. （價錢）公道的，不貴的</p> <p>4. 有理智的，有理性的，明智的</p>                                                            |
| <b>event</b>      | <p>n.</p> <p>1. 事件，大事 [C]<br/><b>Winning the scholarship was a great event in the boy's life.</b> 贏得這項獎學金是這個男孩一生中的一件大事。</p> <p>2. （比賽）項目 [C]<br/><b>Which events have you entered for?</b> 你參加了哪些比賽項目？</p> <p>3. 後果，結果 [C]</p> |

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
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| <b>annual</b> | <p>a.</p> <p>1. 一年的；一年一次的<br/><b>Employees are entitled to an annual paid leave of fifteen days.</b> 職員一年可享受十五天帶薪的假期。</p> <p>2. 每年的；全年的<br/><b>Mr. Watson's annual income is US\$20,000.</b> 華特生先生的年收入為兩萬美元。</p> <p>3. 【植】一年生的</p> <p>n.[C]</p> <p>1. 年刊，年鑑</p> <p>2. 一年生植物<br/><b>Are beans annuals?</b> 豆類是一年生植物嗎？</p> |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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| <b>subsequent</b>    | <p>a.</p> <p>1. 後來的，其後的，隨後的<br/><b>The problem will be discussed at length in subsequent chapters.</b> 這個問題將在後面幾章詳細討論。</p> <p>2. (作為結果而) 接著發生的<br/><b>His negligence of duty and subsequent dismissal from his job brought on a crisis in his life.</b> 他玩忽職守，隨之遭到解僱，這在他的生活中引起了一次危機。</p> <p>3. 繼 ... 之後的 (+to)<br/><b>On the day subsequent to his visit, she disappeared.</b> 在他訪問的第二天，她失蹤了。</p> |
| <b>stratospheric</b> | <p>a.</p> <p>1. 同溫層的，平流層的</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>knack</b>         | <p>n.</p> <p>1. 竅門，技能，本領<br/><b>There's a knack to starting our lawn mower.</b> 發動我們那台刈草機有個竅門。</p> <p>2. 有做某事的習慣<br/><b>He has a knack of saying the wrong thing.</b> 他總愛說一些不合時宜的話。</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

|                   |                                                                                                                               |
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| <b>taco</b>       | <p>n.</p> <p>炸玉米餅 (或捲)</p>                                                                                                    |
| <b>blouse</b>     | <p>n. [C]</p> <p>1. (婦女，兒童等的) 短上衣，短衫</p> <p>2. (肚間束帶的) 工作服</p> <p>3. 軍服上衣</p>                                                 |
| <b>horizontal</b> | <p>a.</p> <p>1. 水平的；橫的；臥式的<br/><b>The ground was horizontal to the flagpole.</b> 旗杆直豎在地面上。</p> <p>2. 地平線的</p> <p>3. 同一階層的</p> |



## Practice: Ranking Sentences in Order

Each of the following paragraphs presents an experience or a process. Please put the sentences in reasonable order.

Paragraph 3:

Topic: My hometown

1. I remember the last time we went home for the Chinese New Year was in a sunny day.
2. I opened the window and saw the green trees immediately.
3. My hometown is located in Changhua.
4. The air smelt like the best perfume made by the nature.
5. The road let us to a big turn, and then suddenly, the green trees were gone; the rice field squeezed into my view.
6. Blowing, the wind made the field a green ocean

- waving soft on this lovely land.
7. I kept looking at the sight outside the window.
  8. Fields stretched out as far as could see; they looked like that they were stacking up one another until they reached the sky.
  9. The insects were shouting, and the birds were singing.
  10. It was just like the most beautiful painting in the world.
  11. The sky was bright and blue, and was so pure that no clouds stayed in it.
  12. The road was straitening up as we kept going, and then I saw him, my grandfather, with a big smile standing in front of our house.
  13. My hometown is like a painting: it is a place full of fresh air, green trees and field, and whenever it comes to my mind, I always see my grandfather in the middle of this painting.
  14. We left Taoyuan in the early morning, so I fell asleep as soon as I got into the car.
  15. When I woke up, we were driving off the freeway.

Answer: 13, 3, 1, 14, 15, 2, 9, 4, 7, 5, 8, 6, 11, 12, 10

## My hometown

My hometown is like a painting: it is a place full of fresh air, green trees and field, and whenever it comes to my mind, I always see my grandfather in the middle of this painting. My hometown is located in Changhua. I remember the last time we went home for the Chinese New Year was in a sunny day. We left Taoyuan in the early morning, so I fell asleep as soon as I got into the car. When I woke up, we were driving off the freeway. I opened the window and saw the green trees immediately. The insects were shouting, and the birds were singing. The air smelt like the best perfume made by the nature. I kept looking at the sight outside the window. The road led us to a big turn, and then suddenly, the green trees were gone; the rice field squeezed into my view. Fields stretched out as far as I could see; they looked like that they were stacking

up one another until they reached the sky. Blowing, the wind made the field a green ocean waving softly on this lovely land. The sky was bright and blue, and was so pure that no clouds stayed in it. The road was straitening up as we kept going, and then I saw him, my grandfather, with a big smile standing in front of our house. It was just like the most beautiful painting in the world.



|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>immediately</b></p> | <p>ad.<br/>1. 直接地；接近地<br/><b>the parties immediately involved in the case</b> 與案件有直接牽連的各方<br/><b>The airplane was immediately overhead.</b> 飛機幾乎就在正上方。<br/>2. 立即，即刻，馬上<br/><b>If you hear an alarm, leave the building immediately.</b> 要是聽見警報，馬上離開大樓。<br/>3. 緊接地<br/><b>June comes immediately after May.</b> 五月一過便是六月。</p> <p>conj.<br/>1. 【主英】一...(就...)<br/><b>Return immediately you are done.</b> 事情一做完就回來。</p> |
| <p><b>perfume</b></p>     | <p>vt.<br/>1. 使充滿香氣 (+with)<br/><b>Flowers perfumed the air.</b> 空氣裡充滿了鮮花的香氣。<br/>2. 灑香水於<br/><b>She perfumed herself with Eau de Cologne.</b> 她身上洒著古龍水。</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

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| <p><b>squeeze</b></p> | <p>vt.<br/>1. 榨，擠，壓，擰<br/><b>He squeezed the tube hard and the last bit of toothpaste came out.</b> 他使勁擠牙膏管子，擠出了最後一點牙膏。<br/>2. 擠出 (+out of/from)；塞進 (+into)<br/><b>She squeezed some juice from a lemon.</b> 她從一隻檸檬中擠出了一些汁。<br/>3. 緊抱，緊握<br/><b>He squeezed my hand.</b> 他緊握著我的手。<br/>4. 勒索；使負擔沉重 (+out of/from)<br/><b>That guy is capable of squeezing money out of his old mother.</b> 那傢伙做得出勒索老母親錢財的事來。<br/>5. 壓縮，減少<br/><b>Climbing cost of cotton squeezes mill profits.</b> 上漲的棉花價格減少了紡織廠的利潤。</p> |
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| <b>stretch</b> | <p>vt.</p> <p>1. 伸直；伸出；伸長 (+out)<br/><b>She stretched out her hand for the dictionary.</b> 她伸手拿字典。</p> <p>2. 拉直；拉緊；拉長；撐大<br/><b>The little girl stretched her rubber band.</b> 小女孩拉長橡皮筋。</p> <p>3. 展開，鋪開 (+out)<br/><b>The eagle stretched its wings.</b> 雄鷹展翅。</p> <p>4. 使傾注全力；極度使用<br/><b>He stretched himself to achieve better results in his work.</b> 他盡心竭力，以求工作更有成效。</p> <p>5. 濫用，曲解<br/><b>She stretched the rules in favor of herself.</b> 她為了利己目的曲解法規。</p> |
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| <b>stack</b> | <p>n. [C]</p> <p>1. 乾草堆，稻草堆，麥稈堆<br/><b>The grain has gone moldy in the stack.</b> 垛裡的穀子發霉了。</p> <p>2. (整齊的) 一堆，一疊 (+of)<br/><b>He placed his books in a neat stack.</b> 他把書整整齊齊放成一堆。</p> <p>3. 【口】大量，許多 (+of)<br/><b>He's got stacks of money.</b> 他有許多錢。</p> <p>4. 煙囪；一排煙囪；排氣管<br/><b>We could see several smoking stacks in the distance.</b> 我們可以看到遠處好幾個冒著煙的煙囪。</p> <p>vt.</p> <p>1. 把 ... 疊成堆 (+up)<br/><b>Mother is stacking the plates in the kitchen.</b> 母親在廚房裡把盤子一個個疊起來。</p> <p>2. 堆放 (+with)<br/><b>The room was stacked with old books and magazines.</b> 房間裡堆滿了舊書和舊雜誌。</p> |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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| <b>pure</b>     | <p>a.</p> <p>1. 純粹的；道地的<br/><b>Is the cup made of pure gold?</b> 這隻杯子是純金做的嗎？</p> <p>2. 純淨的；潔淨的；清澈的<br/><b>The air by the sea is pure and healthy.</b> 海邊的空氣清新又有益健康。</p> <p>3. 純潔的，清白的；貞潔的</p> <p>4. 完全的，十足的<br/><b>It was pure luck that he was home when we called.</b> 非常幸運，我們打電話時他在家裡。</p> |
| <b>straiten</b> | <p>vt.</p> <p>1. 使變窄，使變緊</p> <p>2. 使窘迫，使困難</p> <p>vi.</p> <p>變窄，變緊</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

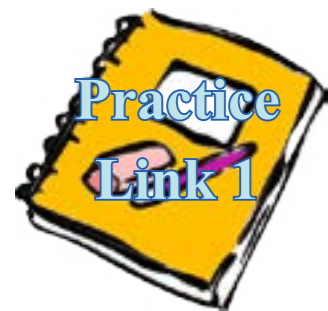
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| <b>field</b>   | <p>n.</p> <p>1. 原野；田地；牧場 [C]<br/><b>They were working in the cotton fields.</b> 他們在棉田裡幹活。</p> <p>2. 運動場，田賽場地；礦區，井田；飛機場，戰場；廣闊的一大片地 [C]<br/><b>He made a fortune in the gold fields of South Africa.</b> 他在南非的金礦區發了大財。</p> <p>3. (知識) 領域；專業；(活動) 範疇 [C]<br/><b>He is a prominent scholar in the field of linguistics.</b> 他是語言學領域的傑出學者。</p> <p>4. 實地；野外<br/><b>As geologists, we work in the field most of the time.</b> 作為地質學家，我們大部分時間在野外工作。</p> <p>5. 【物】場；【數】域 [C]<br/><b>It shows the presence of a magnetic field.</b> 這表明有磁場存在。</p> <p>6. 【棒】【板】外野手</p> <p>7. (望遠鏡等的) 視野</p> |
| <b>freeway</b> | <p>n.</p> <p>【美】高速公路；高速幹道 [C]</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

**insect**

n.[C]

昆蟲

The bee is a diligent insect. 蜜蜂是勤勞的昆蟲。



# Unit 7: Contracting long sentences

## Verbals

Verbals are forms made from verbs but used for other purposes. Verbals can be the modifiers come in a variety of forms—single words, group of words (phrases), even clauses.

## Gerunds

A gerund, in the form that always ends in -ing, is a verbal used as a noun. Like a noun, a gerund can be a subject, an object of a preposition, or a complement.

Examples:

Pitching against left-handed batters is his specialty.

Stretching exercises are helpful before distance running.

Being a member of a successful New York basketball

team is a mixed blessing.

He was going to blame for breaking the window.

I appreciated your taking time to help me.

His gentle giving Annie his coat, plainly showed his generosity.

### Participles

A participial modifier is a verb form used as a single word or as part of a phrase. Participles have three forms:

**Present** <ending in -ing>

**Past** <ending in -d or -ed>

**Irregular** <so irregular that you will have to check the dictionary>

Examples:

The car approaching (= which approached) the intersection slowed down.

The prices listed (= which are listed) on the menu do not include dessert.

※ A participle phrase at the beginning of a sentence must refer to the grammatical subject of the independent clause. The subject must be the idea or person you describe in the modifying phrase, not some other person or word. The dangling participles usually result in illogical statements, like the following:

Walking on the street, the spotlight followed the singer. 【the subject “spotlight walked” is illogical】

Overgrown with moss, the gardener cleaned his seed flats for spring planting. 【the subject “gardener was overgrown with moss” is illogical】

Correct examples:

Expecting a spectacular display, the crowd eagerly awaited the fireworks.

Inspired by the magnificent view, he was able to finish his novel.

Printed in Old English and bound in real leather, the new edition of Beowulf was too expensive for the family to buy.

### Infinitives

An infinitive usually has a simple form of the verb preceded by to. An infinitive can function as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.

Examples:

He wanted to know the secret.

He has many books to read this week.

The troop moved fast to escape the enemy.

To be a biologist has been his dream.

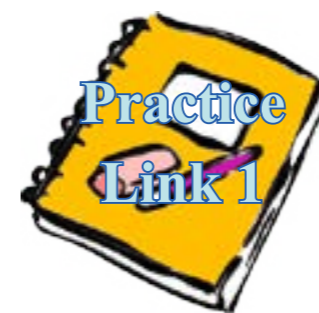
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|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>verbal</b></p> | <p>a.</p> <p>1. 言辭上的；言語的，字句的<br/><b>verbal skill</b> 運用語言的能力</p> <p>2. 口頭的，非書面的<br/><b>I wrote a memorandum to confirm our verbal agreement.</b> 我寫了份備忘錄以確認我們的口頭協議。</p> <p>3. 逐字的，照字面的<br/><b>This is a verbal translation of the prose.</b> 這是那篇散文的逐字直譯。</p> <p>4. 【語】動詞的，動詞性質的<br/><b>verbal forms</b> 動詞的形態</p> <p>n.</p> <p>【語】準動詞，動詞的非謂語形式 (指不定式、分詞和動名詞)[C]</p> |
| <p><b>gerund</b></p> | <p>n.</p> <p>1. 【文】動名詞 [C]<br/><b>In English grammar, the gerund has exactly the same form as the present participle.</b> 英語文法中，動名詞具有與現在分詞完全一樣的形式。</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

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| <p><b>blame</b></p>   | <p>vt.<br/>1. 責備，指責 (+on/for)<br/><b>He blamed you for the neglect of duty.</b> 他責備你怠忽職守。<br/><b>I don't blame you; I blame myself.</b> 我不怪你；怪我自己。<br/>2. 把 ... 歸咎 (於)；歸因於 (+on/onto)<br/><b>I am ready to take the blame for the mistake.</b> 我準備承擔這一錯誤的責任。</p> <p>n.[U]<br/>責備，指責 (+for)</p> |
| <p><b>plainly</b></p> | <p>ad.<br/>1. 清楚地，明顯地<br/><b>The man was plainly demented.</b> 那人顯然神經錯亂。<br/>2. 明確地，無誤地<br/>3. 坦率地，直截了當地<br/>4. 簡樸地，樸素地</p>                                                                                                                                                                    |

|                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>generosity</b></p> | <p>n.<br/>1. 寬宏大量；慷慨 [U]<br/><b>Thank you for your generosity.</b> 感謝您的慷慨。<br/>2. 寬大的行為；慷慨的行為 [Plural]<br/><b>Many people benefited from his countless generosityes.</b> 許多人受惠於他數不清的慷慨行為。</p>                                                                                                        |
| <p><b>phrase</b></p>     | <p>n.[C]<br/>1. 片語，詞組<br/><b>Try to learn by heart these English words and phrases.</b> 努力把這些英語單字和片語記住。<br/>2. 成語，慣用語<br/>3. 措辭，說法<br/><b>The speaker certainly has a way with a phrase.</b> 這位演講者無疑善於辭令。<br/><br/>vt. 及物動詞<br/>用言語表達，用 (詞)<br/><b>She phrased her refusal politely.</b> 她婉言謝絕了。</p> |

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| <b>intersection</b> | <p>n.<br/>1. 橫斷，交叉 [U]<br/><b>the intersection of two highways</b> 兩條公路相交</p> <p>2. 交叉點；道路交叉口；十字路口<br/><b>an accident at the intersection of North Road and Lemsford Road</b><br/>在北路與萊姆斯福特路交叉口發生的事故</p> |
| <b>moss</b>         | <p>n.<br/>苔蘚；地衣 [C][U]<br/><b>A rolling stone gathers no moss.</b> 滾石不生苔。</p>                                                                                                                            |
| <b>spectacular</b>  | <p>a.<br/>1. 壯觀的；壯麗的<br/><b>a spectacular waterfall</b> 壯觀的瀑布</p> <p>2. 引人注目的；驚人的</p> <p>n.[C]<br/>奇觀，壯觀；展覽物</p>                                                                                         |

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| <b>infinitive</b> | <p>n.<br/>【文】不定詞 [C]<br/><b>In English an infinitive is often used with the word “to”.</b> 英語中，不定詞往往與”to”字連用。</p> <p>a.<br/>【文】不定詞的</p> |
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## Position

The position of the words in a sentence is the principal means of showing their relationship. Confusion and ambiguity result when words are badly placed. The place of the modifier or whether to have a comma or not, can make the sentence mean differently.

Sometimes, the modifier seems so normal that it sounds clear without a comma, but at other times you must have a comma to keep the reader from misinterpreting your sentence.

As a whole people tend to be happy. 【A clause, not a complete sentence】

As a whole, people tend to be happy. 【A complete sentence with “people” as the subject】

To begin with some ideas are difficult. 【The subject is “To begin...”】

To begin with, some ideas are difficult. 【The subject is “some ideas”】

Inside the child was noisy.

Inside, the child was noisy.

Below the traffic liked like a necklace of ants.

Below, the traffic liked like a necklace of ants.

Suffixes signifying attachment

—verbals as adjectives in the form of –ing and –ed

gerund or present participle —ing

past participle —ed

### Single-word adjectives

The single-word adjectives formed by verbals is usually used in modifying nouns or pronouns. These single-word adjectives can come before or after the nouns they modify.

She was a highly motivated employee.

I had so much of my old heart left.

About mountain climbing, he is an experienced man.  
This self-inflating bias may be even stronger when it comes to moral judgment.

In life, an inflated sense of personal virtue can also be a minefield.

There is something in the unselfish and self-sacrificing love of a brute.

Some of the most critically acclaimed films of the year were not honored at the Academy Awards ceremony.

The person who just boarded our bus is a nationally known scientist.

### Hyphenated Adjectives:

The five-year-old boy was injured.

The injured man is twenty-five years old.

I hope you can come up with an easy-to-remember rule to help me know when to use the hyphen.

The four-year-old ran to the bramble-covered fence rail, where she charmed a tough, too-tall-to-tango hombre.

### Appositional forms

Appositive phrases are used to clarify a noun's meaning within a sentence. Usually we use commas to distinguish the appositives from the clauses.

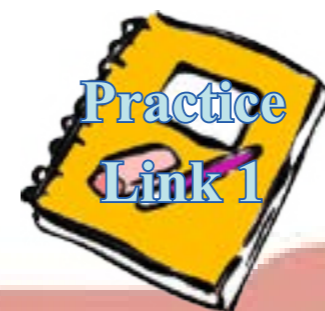
Examples:

Animal Farm charts the progress of an idealistic movement of liberation towards a totalitarian dictatorship headed by a despotic tyrant; Nineteen Eighty-Four describes what it's like to live entirely within such a system. Its hero, Winston, has only fragmentary memories of what life was like before the present dreadful regime set in: he's an orphan, a child of the collectivity. The government of Airstrip One, Winston's 'country', is brutal (Margaret Atwood's "Orwell and Me").

In Beneath the Wheel (1906), the only Hesse book I've read that has a hopelessly unhappy ending, he shows himself as an abused schoolboy who gets drunk and drowns (Kurt Vonnegut, "Why They Read Hesse").

|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>ambiguity</b>       | n.<br>1. 可作兩種 (或多種) 解釋; 意義不明確 [U]<br><b>Her answer was above all ambiguity.</b> 她的回答毫不含糊。<br>2. 模稜兩可的話; 含糊話 [C]<br><b>The dispute resulted from ambiguities in the contract.</b> 爭議是由合同中模稜兩可的詞句引起的。 |
| <b>misinterpreting</b> | vt.<br>1. 誤解<br>2. 誤釋                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>participle</b>      | n.<br>1. 【文】分詞 [C]<br><b>There are two types of participle in English: the past participle and the present participle.</b> 英語中有兩類分詞: 過去分詞和現在分詞。                                                     |
| <b>motivate</b>        | vt.<br>給 ... 動機; 刺激; 激發                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>inflated</b>        | a.<br>誇張的                                                                                                                                                                                           |

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|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>ceremony</b>     | n.<br>1. 儀式, 典禮 [C]<br><b>The wedding ceremony was held on April fifteenth.</b> 婚禮在四月十五日舉行。<br>2. 虛禮, 客套 [U]<br><b>There need be no ceremony between us.</b> 我們之間不必客套。 |
| <b>bramble</b>      | n.[C]<br>黑莓                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>hombre</b>       | n.<br>1. 【西】【口】男人; 傢伙; 西班牙 (墨西哥) 系的人                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>totalitarian</b> | a.<br>1. 極權主義的<br><b>Almost all governments adopt totalitarian measures in time of war.</b> 幾乎所有的政府在戰時都採取極權主義的措施。<br><br>n.<br>極權主義者 [C]                               |



# Unit 8 Practicing basic types of embedding (I)

## I. Noun clauses

### Noun Clauses as Subjects

What makes the M6 special is its build quality.

That women are fragile is a stereotypical statement.

※ It = Noun Clause (that + S. + V.....) or It = Infinitive (to + V.....)

It wasn't until the fifth take that they added an instrumental break.

It is difficult to swim butterfly without training.

It was Barnack who first came up with the idea of a compact, hand-held camera using 35mm cine film rather than glass plates.

### Noun Clauses as Objects

You'll discover that the song wasn't quite finished when they began recording it

He insisted that the Beatles played at Shea Stadium only once.

That's where the real story is.

President Obama said during the campaign that SpongeBob was his favorite television character.

Part of the show's mystique is precisely that it has so little edge or subversive double-entendres.

The gap between how I think I'll behave and how I actually behave is a function of how well I simulate the situation.

※ In a noun clause as object, "that" can be omitted, but as subject, that is necessary.

Mr. Hillenburg and his colleagues say they were inspired by Bugs Bunny and other old-school cartoons.

That her husband has been killed is a rumor.

## II. Relative clauses (who, which, that)

## as adjectives

Clauses that begin with *who*, *which*, or *that* are called relative clauses, meaning that they relate to, or describe, some person or thing just before them in the sentence. As the clauses they introduce modify the person or thing before them—nouns, they function as adjectives.

Examples:

People who drive to work every day don't want the price of gasoline to rise.

The one thing a Leica camera will never be is cheap.

David Bowie and Johnny Depp are among the many stars who boast or brag about having been guest stars.

Surely someone earning a master of arts in Beatleology will want to know this kind of thing, and the likelihood that EMI and the Beatles' own company, Apple, will release the tapes officially, even for educational purposes, is slim.

※ Some clauses use prepositions like *in*, *to*, *for*, *of*, and *from* before *which* or *whom*, when *which* or *whom* functions as object of the preposition in the relative clause.

Examples:

The lady to whom you spoke in the elevator is our new manager.

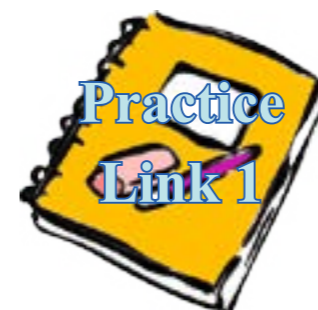
They successfully developed the organic soil from which the new crop grew.

|                      |                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>stereotypical</b> | a.<br>陳規的，老一套的                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>fragile</b>       | a.<br>1. 易碎的；脆的；易損壞的<br><b>They carefully packed the fragile china into cartons.</b> 他們小心地將易碎瓷器裝入紙箱。<br>2. 脆弱的；虛弱的<br><b>The old lady looks very fragile.</b> 那位老婦人看上去十分虛弱。<br>3. 纖細的，精細的 |
| <b>mystique</b>      | n.<br>1. 神祕<br>2. 奧祕；祕訣                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>subversive</b>    | a.<br>破壞性的                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>simulate</b>      | vt.<br>1. 假裝，冒充<br><b>We used to use this trick in the Army to simulate illness.</b> 我們在軍隊服役時慣常用這一伎倆裝病。<br>2. 模仿，模擬；看上去像                                                                  |

|              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|              | a.<br>1. 假裝的<br>2. 模仿的；模擬的                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>boast</b> | vi.<br>自吹自擂；誇耀 (+about/of)<br><b>The captain is always boasting of his military valor.</b> 上尉老是自誇陣前之勇。<br><br>vt.<br>1. 自吹自擂說，吹噓 [+that]<br>2. (指物) 以有 ... 而自豪；擁有<br><b>Our school library boasts quite a few rare books.</b> 我們學校圖書館以藏有好多珍本書而自豪。<br><br>n.[C]<br>1. 自吹，牛皮，大話<br><b>That brother of yours is full of boasts.</b> 你那個寶貝兄弟滿口大話。<br>2. 引以為榮的事物<br><b>It is his boast that he has never been late for work.</b> 他為自己上班從未遲到感到自豪。 |

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>slim</b> | <p>a.</p> <p>1. 苗條的；纖細的<br/> <b>A rigid diet will make you slimmer.</b><br/>           嚴格節食會使你身材苗條。</p> <p>2. 渺茫的<br/> <b>His chances for getting the scholarship were very slim.</b> 他獲得獎學金的希望甚微。</p> <p>3. 微薄的；少的<br/> <b>He lived on a slim income.</b> 他靠微薄的收入生活。</p> |
|             | <p>vi.</p> <p>減輕體重，減肥<br/> <b>She is trying to slim.</b> 她正在設法減肥。</p> <p>vt.</p> <p>使體重減輕<br/> <b>The girl slimmed her figure with a rigid diet.</b> 那女孩嚴格節食將體重減了下來。</p> <p>2. 減少，縮減 (+down)</p>                                                                          |

|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>elevator</b> | <p>n.[C]<br/> <b>【美】</b> 電梯；升降機<br/> <b>Many department stores have both elevators and escalators.</b> 許多百貨公司既有電梯又有自動扶梯。</p>                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>organic</b>  | <p>a.</p> <p>1. 器官的</p> <p>2. 有機體的，生物的<br/> <b>organic evolution</b> 生物進化</p> <p>3. <b>【化】</b> 有機的<br/> <b>organic chemistry</b> 有機化學</p> <p>4. 構成整體所必需的<br/> <b>an organic whole</b> 有機的整體</p> <p>5. 組織的，建制的，基本的<br/> <b>the organic law</b> 基本法</p> <p>6. 施用有機肥料的</p> |



# Unit 9 Practicing basic types of embedding (II)

## I. Adverbial clauses (when, if, because, etc)

Adverbial clauses are the subordinate clauses that function as an adverb within a main clause, modifying the main or independent clauses. Adverbial clauses are usually introduced by adverbial conjunctions such as when, because, if.

Types of adverb clause:

| Type       | Clause introduced by...                                | Examples                                                         |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Time       | When, whenever, before, after, until, while, since, as | After the crop is harvested, it is sold at the market.           |
| Place      | Where, wherever                                        | Wherever there are computers, there is component made in Taiwan. |
| Cause      | Because, since, in order that                          | I didn't tell her because I wanted to keep the secret.           |
| Purpose    | So that                                                | She took an English course so that she could get a better job.   |
| Concession | Although, though, even though                          | Although Jane has a Master's degree, she works as a store clerk. |



|           |                     |                                                            |
|-----------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Condition | If, unless, whether | If you save your money, you will be able to go to college. |
|-----------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|

## II. Appositions

An appositive is another word for something named elsewhere in the sentence. It is another name for some noun. Some appositives need commas to show its position and the nouns they refer—called interrupting modifiers, while some need dashes or colons, which summarize the appositives, and the subject-verb combination for the main clause.

**Commas**—after the comma, to modify or having the same meaning with its antecedent

Leica has faced up to the digital world with its M8, a camera blessed with the spirit of Oskar Barnack.

The series celebrates its first decade as popular as ever and without having disclosed any higher meaning to Bikini Bottom, the name of the underwater city where it takes place.

**Commas**—interrupting modifiers between S and V  
Donuts and chocolate bars, popular breakfast foods, contain little nutrition.

Typewriters, once common in schools and offices, are rarely seen or used now.

A small drop of ink, falling (as Byron said) like dew upon a thought, can make millions think.

**Dash**—an internal series of appositive  
Hawaiians, Filipinos, Japanese, Chinese—these ethnic groups make up much of Hawaii’s diverse population.

【 appositive before a dash 】

What do you think caused the American Revolution—the tea tax, or the growing sense of being a new and independent nation? 【 appositive after a dash 】

Pandas eat only one food—bamboo shoots. 【 appositive after a dash 】

The much –despised predators—mountain lions and timber wolves—have been shot, trapped, and

poisoned. 【appositive in middle】

**Colon**—emphatic appositive at end

Her room contained a collection of trash: old clothes, soda cans, McDonald's wrappers.

Airport thieves have a common target: unwary travelers.

### III. Participial phrases (-ing, -ed)

Past participles are sometimes used as adjectives, either before or after the nouns they describe. A participial phrase often modifies its antecedents—a noun—to avoid two verbs.

There are four people living in my house.

The church built by I. M. Pei has become a popular tourist spot.

I sent a registered letter.

I sent a letter registered on September 12<sup>th</sup>.

A frozen daiquiri is tasty.

A daiquiri frozen properly is tasty.

※ A participial phrase at the beginning of a sentence must refer to the grammatical subject.

Walking down the street, she saw a man accompanied by two gunmen.

She saw a man, accompanied by two gunmen, walking down the street.

Young and inexperienced, the task seemed easy to me. 【X】

Young and inexperienced, I thought the task easy. 【O】

Without a friend to counsel him, the temptation proved irresistible. 【X】

Without a friend to counsel him, he found the temptation irresistible. 【O】

|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>component</b>  | <p>n.<br/>1. (機器、設備等的)構成要素；零件；成分 [C]<br/><b>A computer consists of thousands of components.</b> 電腦由成千上萬個部件組成。</p> <p>a.<br/>組成的；構成的<br/><b>component parts</b> 零組件</p>                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>appositive</b> | <p>a.<br/>【語】同位(語)的</p> <p>n.<br/>1 同位語，同位成分</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>dash</b>       | <p>vt.<br/>1. 猛撞；猛砸；擊碎<br/><b>He dashed the glass bowl to bits on a rock.</b> 他對著石塊把玻璃碗砸得粉碎。</p> <p>2. 使(希望等)破滅；使沮喪<br/><b>The loss of his savings dashed his plan for a trip round the world.</b> 他的積蓄丟失了，這使他作環球旅行的計畫成了泡影。</p> <p>3. 灑潑，濺<br/><b>She dashed a glass of beer in his face.</b> 她把一杯啤酒猛地潑在他的臉上。</p> |

|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <p>vi.<br/>猛衝，急奔<br/><b>His wife dashed in breathlessly.</b> 他的妻子氣不接下氣地衝了進來。</p> <p>n.<br/>1. 急衝，奔跑 (+at/for)<br/><b>He made a dash for the bus.</b> 他猛衝過去追趕汽車。</p> <p>2. 短跑 [C]<br/><b>He finished first in the 100-meter dash.</b> 他在一百米短跑中得了第一名。</p> <p>3. (波浪等的)衝擊聲</p> <p>4. 闖勁，銳氣 [U]<br/><b>Our troops attacked the enemy with a great deal of dash.</b> 我軍極其勇猛地進攻敵方。</p> <p>5. 打擊，挫折 [C]<br/><b>Her hopes met with a dash.</b> 她的希望破滅了。</p> <p>6. 破折號 [C]</p> |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>antecedent</b> | <p>n.[C]</p> <p>1. 前事，前情</p> <p>2. 【語】(關係代名詞的)先行詞<br/> <b>The word “man” is the antecedent of “who” in “the man who spoke”.</b> “man” 這個字是 “the man who spoke” 中 “who” 的先行詞。</p> <p>3. 經歷<br/> <b>a person of shady antecedents</b> 背景可疑的人</p> <p>a.</p> <p>1. 在前的，在先的 (+to)<br/> <b>That was antecedent to this event.</b> 那是在這一事件之前。</p> |
| <b>disclose</b>   | <p>vt.</p> <p>1. 使露出，使顯露<br/> <b>The lifting of the curtain disclosed a pretty house standing by the riverside.</b> 幕啟後露出河邊的一幢漂亮的房子。</p> <p>2. 揭發；透露；公開 [+that]<br/> <b>This letter disclosed his secret.</b> 這封信揭露了他的秘密。<br/> <b>She refused to disclose her name and address.</b> 她不肯透露自己的姓名和地址。</p>                                     |

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|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>diverse</b> | <p>a.</p> <p>1. 不同的，互異的<br/> <b>John and his brother have diverse interests.</b> 約翰和他兄弟的興趣迥然不同。</p> <p>2. 多種多樣的；多變化的<br/> <b>The program deals with subjects as diverse as pop music and ancient Greek drama.</b> 這檔節目涉及包括流行音樂、古希臘戲劇在內的各種題材。</p> |
| <b>timber</b>  | <p>n.</p> <p>1. 【英】木材，木料 [U]<br/> <b>The houses are built of timber.</b> 這些房子用木料建造。</p> <p>2. 性格；才幹，素質 [U]<br/> <b>The country needs more men of his timber.</b> 國家需要更多有他這種才幹的人。</p>                                                             |
| <b>unwary</b>  | <p>a.</p> <p>不謹慎的；粗心的；不警惕的<br/> <b>Suddenly we heard the shrieks of unwary animals taken by surprise.</b> 突然我們聽到了無戒備的動物遭突襲的尖叫聲。</p>                                                                                                              |

wrap

vt.

1. 包，裹 (+up/in)

**I wrapped the book in brown paper before I mailed it.** 我先把書用牛皮紙包好，然後郵寄。

2. 纏繞，披 (+aaround/about)

**She wrapped a scarf around her neck.** 她把一條圍巾圍在脖子上。

3. 覆蓋；遮蔽

**The skyscraper was wrapped in fog.** 摩天樓為霧所籠罩。

4. 使全神貫注 (+up)

**He is wrapped up in his work.** 他專心致志地工作。

vi.

1. 纏繞；盤繞；重疊

**A snake wrapped around the pillar.** 一條蛇盤繞在柱子上。

2. 包起來 (+up)

n.[C]

1. 包裹物，覆蓋物

2. 外衣；圍巾；披肩

n.

1. 商議，審議 [U]

**She took counsel with her lawyer.** 她與她的律師商量。

2. 忠告，勸告 [U]

**He followed my counsel.** 他聽取了我的忠告。

3. 計畫，決策

**The counsel to build a new airport was approved.** 新建一個機場的計畫獲得批准。

counsel

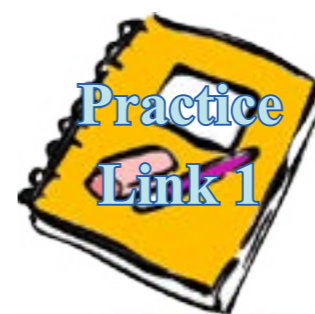
vt.

勸告，忠告；提議 (+on)

**His job is to counsel students on how to choose a career.** 他的工作是輔導學生就業。

vi.

商議，勸告



# Unit 10 Topic

## sentences and supporting ideas

### ◎ Features of A Good Topic Sentence:

A topic sentence states the main idea. The topic sentence is the foundation for the paragraph. It can be at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end, but it is usually at the beginning. The topic sentence helps the reader understand what the paragraph is about.

It controls or guides the whole paragraph. When you read the topic sentence, you know what to expect in the paragraph.

A good topic sentence is NOT a general fact that everyone accepts as true. School has students is not a good topic sentence.

A good topic sentence is specific. Cake is delicious is not a good topic sentence because it is too general. The

reader does not know what to expect in the paragraph. Strawberry cake has many health benefits is a better topic sentence than the previous one because it is specific.

A good topic sentence is not too specific. The latest version of Merriam-Webster's Dictionary contains more than 5000 new words limits the topic too much—there is nothing else for the writer to say.

A good topic sentence has controlling ideas—words or phrases that help guide the flow of ideas in the paragraph.

### ◎ Supporting Ideas

—gives information that supports and explains the topic of the paragraph. They answer questions—who? what? where? when? why? and how?—and give details.

All of the sentences in the paragraph are about one

topic; the ideas that are stated in this paragraph are the supporting ideas. They are connected to the topic sentence. There are no unrelated or extra sentences. All other information in the paragraph must be connected to one or more of the controlling ideas in the topic sentence.

**foundation**

- n.
1. 建立，創辦 [U]  
**The foundation of the university took place over 400 years ago.** 該大學於四百年前創辦。
  2. 基礎；基本原則；根據 [C][U]  
**That rumor has no foundation in fact.** 那謠傳沒有事實根據。
  3. 基金會 [C]  
**The foundation provides money for schools.** 基金會資助學校。
  5. (建築物的) 地基，地腳 [P]  
**All dams need sound foundations.** 所有的堤壩都需要堅固的基礎。
  8. 粉底霜 [U][C]

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>expect</b> | <p>vt.</p> <p>1. 預計 ... 可能發生 (或來到); 預料; 預期 (that)<br/><b>He expected to finish the work by March.</b> 他預期三月份完成這項工作。<br/><b>We expected that you would succeed.</b> 我們預計你會成功的。</p> <p>2. 期待; 等待; 盼望<br/><b>That's just what we expected.</b> 那正是我們所期望的。<br/><b>I'll expect you for supper at six o'clock.</b> 我六點等你吃晚飯。</p> <p>3. 認為理應得到; 指望; 要求 (+from)<br/><b>Don't expect too much of him.</b> 別對他期望過高。<br/><b>I expect you to be punctual.</b> 我要求你準時。</p> |
|               | <p><b>The professor expected respect from his students.</b> 教授認為學生理應尊敬他。</p> <p>4. 想; 認為 (that)<br/><b>I expect you are right.</b> 我想你是對的。</p> <p>vi.</p> <p>1. 期待; 預期<br/>2. (用進行式) 懷孕, 懷胎<br/><b>Mary is expecting.</b> 瑪麗懷孕了。</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>specific</b> | <p>a.</p> <p>1. 特殊的, 特定的<br/><b>Education should not be restricted to any one specific age group.</b> 教育不應限制在任何特定的年齡組上。</p> <p>2. 明確的; 具體的<br/><b>The trouble with Bill was that he never had a specific aim in life.</b> 比爾的問題是他從未有過明確的人生目標。</p> <p>3. 有特效的<br/><b>There is no specific remedy for the malady.</b> 沒有醫治這種病的特效藥。</p> |
|                 | <p>4. 【生】種的<br/><b>specific differences</b> 物種差異</p> <p>5. 獨有的, 特有的 (+to)<br/><b>Fins are a feature specific to fish.</b> 魚鰭是魚類特有的特徵。</p> <p>n.[C]</p> <p>1. 特性<br/>2. 特效藥<br/><b>Quinine is a specific for malaria.</b> 奎寧是治瘧疾的特效藥。</p> <p>3. 詳情; 詳細說明書 [Plural]<br/><b>Let's get down to specifics.</b> 讓我們來研究一下詳細情況。</p>          |



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| <b>general</b> | <p>a.</p> <p>1. 一般的，普遍的；非專業性的<br/><b>This is a general magazine.</b> 這是一本普通雜誌。</p> <p>2. 全體的；公眾的<br/><b>That is a matter of general anxiety.</b> 那是一個大家憂慮的問題。</p> <p>3. 大體的，籠統的<br/><b>We had a general talk about drama.</b> 我們泛泛談論戲劇。</p> <p>4. (職位) 首席的，總的<br/><b>He has been promoted to general manager.</b> 他已被提升為總經理。</p> <p>5. 將軍級的</p> <p>n. 名詞</p> <p>1. 將軍；上將 [C]<br/>Washington was a famous general.<br/>華盛頓是一位著名將領。</p> <p>2. 一般 [U]</p> |
| <b>limit</b>   | <p>n.[C]</p> <p>1. 界線；界限</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

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|              | <p><b>That fence is the limit of the schoolyard.</b> 那堵圍牆是校園的界限。</p> <p>2. 限度；限制；極限<br/><b>He knows his own limits.</b> 他自知能力有限。</p> <p>3. 範圍，境界 [Plural]<br/><b>Drive slowly within the city limits.</b> 在市區內車子要開得慢點。</p> <p>vt.</p> <p>1. 限制；限定 (+to)<br/><b>The teacher limited his students to 500 words for their compositions.</b> 老師把學生的作文限制在五百字以內。</p> <p><b>We must limit ourselves to one cake each.</b> 我們必須限定每人只吃一塊蛋糕。</p> |
| <b>state</b> | <p>n.</p> <p>1. 狀況，狀態 [C]<br/><b>The vice president is in a state of poor health.</b> 副總統健康狀況不佳。</p> <p>2. 情況；形勢 [C]</p> <p>3. 形態；心態；興奮狀態 [C]<br/><b>Ice is water in a solid state.</b> 冰是水的固體狀態。</p> <p>4. 國家，政府，國土 [C][U]<br/><b>All the land belongs to the state in this country.</b> 在這個國家土地全屬國有。</p>                                                                                                                             |

|  |                                                                                                                  |
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|  | 5. 身分，地位 [U]<br><b>The superstar lives in state.</b> 那個超級明星過著豪華的生活。                                              |
|  | vt.<br>1. 陳述；聲明；說明<br><b>The witness stated that she had never seen Mr. Smith.</b> 證人宣稱她以前從未見過史密斯先生。             |
|  | a.<br>正式的；國事的；官方的<br><b>Yesterday a state dinner was given in honor of the visiting president.</b> 昨天設國宴款待來訪的總統。 |
|  | 2. 國家的，政府的；州的                                                                                                    |

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|             | vi.<br>1. (河水等) 流動<br><b>The river Thames flows into the North Sea.</b> 泰晤士河流入北海。      |
| <b>flow</b> | 2. 湧出<br><b>After the concert the people flowed out of the hall.</b> 音樂會之後，人們從音樂廳裡湧出來。 |
|             | 3. (頭髮，衣服) 垂下；隨風飄動<br><b>Her hair flowed over her shoulders.</b> 她的頭髮飄垂在肩上。            |
|             | 4. 源自，來自 (+from/out of)<br><b>Wealth flows from industry and economy.</b> 財富源自勤奮與節儉。   |

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|                  | <p>vt.<br/>溢過，淹沒</p> <p>n.<br/>1. 流；流動 (+of)<br/>2. 流暢；連貫；大量 +of)<br/><b>This will more accurately reflect the flow of your thoughts.</b> 這將更為精確地反映你的想法。</p> <p>3. 漲潮；泛濫 [C](+of)<br/><b>The tide is on the flow.</b> 正在漲潮。</p> <p>4. (衣服，頭髮) 飄垂 [U]</p> |
| <b>previous</b>  | <p>a.<br/>先的，前的，以前的<br/><b>I remember you mentioned the same thing on a previous occasion.</b> 我記得你在以前某個場合提及過同一件事情。</p>                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>paragraph</b> | <p>n.[C]<br/>(文章的) 段，節<br/><b>Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese.</b> 將下列各段譯成中文。</p> <p>vt.</p>                                                                                                                                             |

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|                | <p>2. 將 ... 分段<br/><b>The students were asked to paragraph an essay in class.</b> 學生們被要求在課堂上給一篇文章分段。</p>                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>contain</b> | <p>vt<br/>1. 包含；容納<br/><b>The jar contains ten glasses of water.</b> 這隻大口瓶能裝十杯水。</p> <p>2. 控制，遏制<br/><b>I could not contain my laughter.</b> 我無法控制自己不笑出聲來。</p> <p>3. 相當於<br/><b>A gallon contains four quarts.</b> 一加侖相當於四夸脫。</p> <p>4. 【數】可被 ... 除盡<br/><b>10 contains 5 and 2.</b> 十可被五和二除盡。</p> |



## ◎ Concluding Sentence

The concluding sentence is the last sentence of a paragraph. Its job is to bring the paragraph to a logical conclusion. The concluding sentence usually states the main point again or summarizes the main idea of the paragraph. In addition, it can offer a prediction, suggestion or prospect.

Kinds of Concluding Sentence:

### Restate the Main Idea

Perhaps the easiest concluding sentence to write is one that restates the main idea or summarizes the main points of the paragraph.

Example

Topic: Kids and Pets

Concluding sentence: In brief, although most children want a pet for their family, parents are divided on this issue for a variety of important reasons.

### Make a Prediction

Another common way to end a paragraph is to make a prediction about some aspect of the topic.

Example

Topic: Maintaining Your Pool

Concluding sentence: By doing all these things, you can be sure that your pool will last a very long time.

|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>concluding</b> | a.<br>結束的，最後的                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>logical</b>    | a.<br>1. 合邏輯的；合理的<br><b>It is logical to assume that they will attend.</b> 按理他們是會出席的。<br><b>a logical argument</b> 合乎邏輯的推理<br>2. (邏輯上)當然的，必然的<br><b>a logical result of an action</b> 某種行動的必然結果 |
| <b>summarize</b>  | vt.<br>總結，概述，概括<br><b>She summarized the aims of the new party in a couple of sentences.</b><br>她用幾句話概括了新黨的目標。<br><br>vi.<br>作總結，作概括                                                            |

|              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
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| <b>offer</b> | vt.<br>1. 給予，提供；拿出，出示 (+to)<br><b>He offered me a glass of wine.</b> 他端給我一杯酒。<br>2. 願意；試圖(做某事)；提議 [+to-v]<br><b>They offered to help me.</b> 他們表示願意幫助我。<br>3. 出(價)；開(價)<br><b>We offered him the calculator for US\$50.</b> 這計算機我們向他開價五十美元。<br>4. 貢獻；奉獻<br><br>vi.<br>(機會等)出現<br><b>She travels whenever the opportunity offers.</b> 她一有機會就去旅行。<br>n.[C]<br>1. 提供，提議 (+of)[+to-v]<br><b>Thank you for your kind offer of help.</b> 感謝你想給予幫助的好意。<br>2. 出價；報價 |
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| <p><b>prediction</b></p> | <p>n.<br/>1. 預言；預報 [C][U]<br/><b>He gave very little thought to the prediction of the fortune-teller.</b> 他根本不相信算命人的預言。<br/><b>My optimistic predictions came true.</b> 我的樂觀的預言成了現實。</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <p><b>prospect</b></p>   | <p>n.<br/>1. 指望；預期；盼望的事物 [U](+of)<br/><b>There is no immediate prospect of his returning soon.</b> 沒有跡象顯示他會很快回來。<br/><b>John was excited by the prospect of owning his own boat.</b> 約翰因將擁有自己的船而感到興奮。<br/>2. (成功的) 可能性；前景，前途 [Plural]<br/><b>Mrs. Smith said that her niece's prospects were ruined.</b> 史密斯太太說她姪女的前途被毀了。<br/>3. 景象，景色；視野 [C]<br/><b>The prospect from the balcony was breathtaking.</b> 從陽臺上看去景色美極了。<br/>4. 可能成為主顧的人；有希望的候選人 [C]</p> |

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|                       | <p><b>The salesman called on several prospects.</b> 推銷員拜訪了好幾個可能成為主顧的人。<br/><br/>vt.<br/>勘探；勘察<br/><b>They are prospecting the region for oil.</b> 他們正在該區勘查油礦。<br/><br/>vi.<br/>找礦，勘探 (+for)<br/><b>Some geologists are prospecting for oil here.</b> 一些地質學家在此探勘石油。</p> |
| <p><b>restate</b></p> | <p>vt.<br/>再聲明；重新敘述</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <p><b>issue</b></p>   | <p>vt.<br/>1. 發行；發布 <b>The post office issued the stamps last week.</b> 上星期郵局發行了這些郵票。<br/>2. 發給，配給 (+to)，核發<br/><b>Who issued the travel documents?</b> 誰核發這些旅遊證件的？</p>                                                                                                |

vi.

1. 流出 (+from)

**Lava issued from the volcano.** 熔岩從火山口流出來。

2. 由 ... 得出，由 ... 產

**A strange noise issues from the next room.** 隔壁房間裡傳出奇怪的響聲。

3. 發行，頒布，出版

**A new coinage issued.** 一種新硬幣發行了。

n.

1. 問題；爭論；爭議 [C]

**They have published a lot of new books on international issues.** 他們已經出版了很多論述國際問題的新書。

2. 發行(物)；一次發行量；(報刊)期號 [C]

**There's an article about Jamaica in this issue.** 在這一期裡有一篇關於牙買加的文章。

n.

1. 方面，觀點 (+of)

**We love the valley in all its aspects.** 我們愛這山谷的一切。

2. 方向，方位 [C]

3. 外觀，樣子 [C][U]

**The fierce aspect of the salesman frightened the customer off.** 那個店員的兇相把顧客嚇走了。

4. 【文】(動詞的)體，時態，時間 [C][U]

5. (建築物等)朝某方向的一面 [C]

aspect



# Unit 11

## Linking sentences

### I. Coordinating sentence with **and**, **but**, **for**, **or**, and **so**

Linking sentence elements with series (A, B and C / A, B, and C)

A series is a group of three or more similar items, which all go in the same slot of the sentence. All items in the series must be similar in form; they, for example, must be all nouns or all verbs. A series can be any part of speech, not only with single words but also with phrases or dependent clauses.

Examples:

Production was delayed by the First World War, and only got going in 1925.

Ms. Hazen tried starting a batch of shell pasta in a somewhat reduced amount of cold water, and found that it needed constant stirring to avoid sticking.

The list is long, but includes the likes of Henri Cartier-Bresson, Robert Capa, Leni Riefenstahl, Robert Doisneau, Diane Arbus, René Burri, Elliott Erwitt and Sebastião Salgado.

A series without a conjunction (A, B, C):

This way of linking sentence elements omits conjunction which links the final two items. It is usually used in a sentence for effective sound because it gives the sentence a quick, staccato tone.

Examples:

The coach handles the situation with great patience, wisdom, humor.

It took courage, skill, knowledge—and she had them all.

The United States has a government of the people, by the people, for the people.



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| <b>coordinate</b> | <p>a.</p> <p>1. 同等重要的；同一類別的；同等的</p> <p><b>The army, navy and air force are coordinate branches of the armed services.</b> 陸、海、空三軍是部隊的三個平行的軍種。</p> <p>2. 動作協調的</p> <p>4. 【數】座標的</p> <p>5. 【文】對等的</p> <p><b>a coordinate clause</b> 對等子句</p> |
|                   | <p>n.[C]</p> <p>1. 同等的人（或物）</p> <p><b>Citizens are coordinates in a court of law.</b> 公民在法庭上是平等的。</p> <p>2. 【數】座標</p>                                                                                                                      |

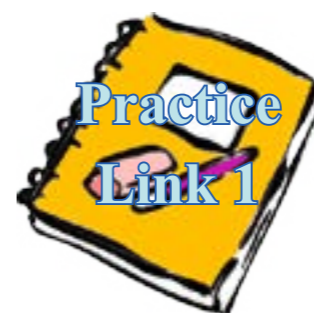
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| <b>element</b> | <p>n.</p> <p>1. 【化】元素 [C]</p> <p><b>Carbon is an element, while carbon dioxide is a compound.</b> 碳是元素，而二氧化碳是化合物。</p> <p>2. 要素，成分 [C]</p> <p><b>Honesty, industry and kindness are elements of a good life.</b> 誠實，勤奮和善良是良善的生活要素。</p> <p>3. 一點兒，(... 的) 氣味</p> <p><b>There is an element of truth in what she has just said.</b> 她的話有一點兒道理。</p> |
|                | <p>n.</p> <p>1. 連續；系列 (+of)</p> <p><b>Then began a series of wet days that spoiled our vacation.</b> 之後就是一連串的下雨天，把我們的假期弄得一團糟。</p> <p>2. ( 郵票 ) 套；叢書；輯；組</p> <p><b>This publishing firm is planning a new series of school textbooks.</b> 這家出版公司正打算出一套新的系列教材。</p>                                                                                |

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| <b>slot</b>       | <p>n.[C]</p> <p>1. 狹長孔；狹縫；(自動販賣機等的)投幣口</p> <p>2. 【口】(在機構、程式、名單中所佔的)位置，職位</p> <p>3. 【口】自動販賣機；吃角子老虎(一種賭具)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>production</b> | <p>n.</p> <p>1. 生產 [U]<br/><b>Thousands of men were employed in the production of cars.</b> 成千上萬的人被僱用來生產汽車。</p> <p>2. 製作；(電影)攝製；(戲劇)演出 [U]<br/><b>The production of the film cost twenty million US dollars.</b> 這部影片的攝製耗資二千萬美元。</p> <p>3. 產量 [U]<br/><b>Production was up last month.</b> 上個月產量上升了。</p> |

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| <b>batch</b> | <p>n.[C](+of)</p> <p>1. 一批生產量；一批投料量<br/><b>The second batch of sugar was better than the first.</b> 第二批製成的糖比第一批好。</p> <p>2. (供一次烘製用的)一團生麵<br/><b>a fresh batch of dough</b> 一團新鮮生麵</p>                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>stir</b>  | <p>vt.</p> <p>1. 攪拌，攪動<br/><b>Mother stirred the flour and milk to a stiff paste.</b> 母親把麵粉和牛奶攪成濃漿。</p> <p>2. 動；移動；搖動；撥動<br/><b>The wind stirs the leaves.</b> 風吹動樹葉。</p> <p>3. 激起；激動；轟動；鼓動；煽動 (+to)<br/><b>The news stirred him to action.</b> 這消息促使他採取行動。</p> <p>4. 喚醒；喚起 (+from)<br/><b>A shriek stirred me from sleep.</b> 尖叫聲把我從睡夢中喚醒。</p> |

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|                        | <p>vi.<br/>微動；移動；活動；離開<br/><b>She stirred now and again in her sleep.</b> 她睡覺時不時翻來覆去。</p> <p>n.[C]<br/>1. 微動；騷動；激動；轟動<br/><b>The book caused quite a stir.</b> 這本書引起了轟動。<br/>2. 撥動，攪拌</p>                                                                                             |
| <p><b>constant</b></p> | <p>a.<br/>1. 固定的，不變的<br/><b>The birth rate in this city is almost constant.</b> 這城市的出生率幾乎是不變的。<br/>2. 不停的，接連不斷的，持續的<br/><b>He hates his wife's constant nagging.</b> 他討厭他妻子嘮叨不休。</p> <p>n.[C]<br/>【數】【物】常數，衡量<br/><b>The speed of light is an important constant.</b> 光速是一個重要的常數。</p> |

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| <p><b>final</b></p>    | <p>a.<br/>1. 最後的；最終的<br/><b>This is your final chance.</b> 這是你的最後一次機會。<br/>2. 決定性的；不可更改的<br/><b>The headmaster has the final say.</b> 校長說了算數。</p> <p>n.[C]<br/>1. 決賽<br/><b>At the finals, they lost to Germany.</b> 在決賽中他們輸給了德國。<br/>2. 期末考<br/><b>He failed his finals.</b> 他期末考沒通過。</p> |
| <p><b>staccato</b></p> | <p>n.<br/>斷音；斷奏</p> <p>a.<br/>斷音的；斷奏的</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |



## II. The semicolon and colon

### Semicolon

A semicolon helps to join two short, simple sentences having two closely related ideas. A semicolon metaphysically contains the power of redemption in a sentence.

※ By using a semicolon, one can avoid two pitfalls of the compound sentence:

The fuse or run-on sentence like “My cat lost her ball I don’t know where.”

The comma splice such as “The plant wilted, I forgot to water it.”

#### ※ When to use a semicolon:

Use a semicolon when you have talked about similar ideas in several sentences. If you combine these ideas, you will have a single, more powerful sentence.

Use a semicolon or more semicolons to avoid blurring punctuations of commas when there are many commas in a sentence.

Examples:

Some people dream of being something; others stay awake and are.

Reading is the easy part; remembering takes more effort.

Rita, try on these jeans; they seem to be your size.

It is impossible to tell how first the idea entered my brain; but once conceived, it haunted me day and night.

“Come to me, my boy, when you have got ten thousand pounds of your own, and we will see about it,” he used to say; and Hughie looked very glum on those days, and had to go to Laura for consolation.

Over his shoulders was a flung coarse brown cloak, all tears and tatters; his thick boots were patched and cobbled, and with one hand he leant on a rough stick, while with the other he held out his battered hat for

alms.

## Colon

A colon performs a special function: it signals the reader that something important or explanatory will follow. The clause following a colon specifically explains or expands some idea expressed only vaguely in the main clause.

### ※ When to use a colon:

To explain the first part;

To give example;

To provide an answer to an implied question;

Examples:

A lizard never worries about losing its tail: it can always grow another.

The empty coffin in the center of the crypt had a single horrifying meaning: Dracula had left his tomb to stalk the village streets in search of the fresh blood.

Darwin's theory of evolution forcibly states a harsh truth: only the fittest survive.

Superman had extraordinary powers: he flies like a bird and has X-ray vision.

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| <b>semicolon</b>    | n.<br>分號(；)[C]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>related</b>      | a.<br>1. 有關的，相關的<br>2. 有親戚(或親緣)關係的(+to)<br><b>I am related to her by marriage.</b> 我和她有姻親關係。                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>mytaphysical</b> | a.<br>1. 純哲學的；形而上學的；抽象的<br>2. 超自然的                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>redemption</b>   | n.[U]<br>1. 贖回；買回<br><b>redemption of jewelry</b> 珠寶飾物的贖回<br>2. 償還，清償<br><b>The interest on this account will be paid at redemption.</b> 這種帳戶的利息在清償時支付。<br>3. 履行，實踐<br><b>the redemption of a promise</b> 諾言的履行<br>4. 挽救；贖救<br><b>The redemption of the sinners is not easy.</b> 挽救那些罪人不是易事。<br>5. 【宗】贖罪，救贖 |

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| <b>pitfall</b>  | n.[C]<br>1. 陷阱；圈套<br><b>There are many pitfalls for teenagers today.</b> 對現今的青少年來說，到處有許多陷阱。<br>2. 隱藏的危險；意想不到的困難<br><b>The road to the conquest of cancer is long and full of pitfalls.</b> 戰勝癌症的征途是漫長的，而且布滿意想不到的困難。                                    |
| <b>compound</b> | vt.<br>1. 增加，加重，使惡化<br><b>He compounded his mistake by arguing with the policeman.</b> 他同警察爭了起來，使自己錯上加錯。<br>2. 使混合；使化合；使合成(+into)<br><b>He compounded various ingredients into an effective drug.</b> 他將各種成分混合成一種有效的藥物。<br>3. 用合成(混合，化合)方法製作(+from/of) |

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| <b>fuse</b> | <p>n.</p> <p>1. 保險絲，熔線 [C]<br/><b>A short circuit will blow the fuse.</b> 短路會燒斷保險絲的。</p> <p>vt. 及物動詞</p> <p>1. 使（電器等）保險絲燒壞<br/><b>He fused all the lights by using his electric stove.</b> 他因用電爐，燒斷了保險絲，電燈全都熄滅。</p> <p>2. 熔化</p> <p>3. 熔合；混合<br/><b>We fuse copper and tin to make bronze.</b> 我們把銅和錫熔製成青銅。</p> <p>4. 熔接<br/><b>We fused the pipes with solders.</b> 我們用焊錫熔接管子。</p> <p>vi.</p> <p>1. 熔化<br/><b>Lead will fuse at a lower temperature than some other metals.</b> 鉛的熔點比其他一些金屬低。</p> |
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|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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| <b>conceive</b> | <p>2. 熔合；混合 (+with)<br/><b>We disagreed at first but eventually our ideas fused.</b> 我們的意見開始時有分歧，但最後取得了一致。</p> <p>vi.<br/>變模糊<br/><b>Her eyes blurred with tears.</b> 他的視線因淚水變得模糊不清。</p>                         |
|                 | <p>vt.</p> <p>1. 構想出，想像，設想 [+wh-]<br/><b>Who first conceived the idea of building nuclear power plants?</b> 是誰第一個想到建核能電廠的？</p> <p>2. 懷（胎）；抱有（想法，感情等）<br/><b>She conceives love for the children.</b> 她愛這些孩子。</p> |

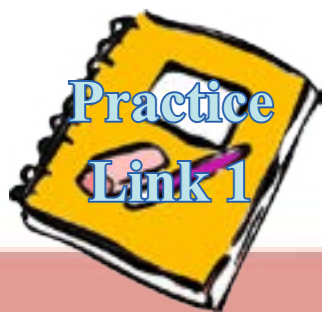
# Unit 12

## Consolidations

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
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|                    | <p><b>She conceived a dislike for her neighbor's son.</b> 她對鄰居的那個兒子感到厭惡。</p> <p>3. 認為 (+as)<br/> <b>He conceived it his duty to help his deceased friend's family.</b> 他認為幫助亡友的家屬是他的責任。</p> <p>vi.[W]<br/>         1. 構想，設想 (+of)<br/> <b>I simply could not conceive of a family of four living in such a small room?</b> 我簡直不能想像一家四口住在這麼小的屋裡？</p> <p>2. 懷孕<br/> <b>Deer usually conceive in November.</b> 鹿通常在十一月份懷孕。</p> |
| <p><b>glum</b></p> | <p>a.<br/>         1. 悶悶不樂的；憂鬱的<br/> <b>He looks very glum.</b> 他看上去非常憂鬱。</p> <p>2. 陰沉的，淒涼的</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

Consolidation errors in grammar seem to be rooted in real differences between spoken and written sentences. Speech is more likely to follow normal words order and to tolerate a high level of redundancy and loose coordination. Speech is perfected in the dynamics of dialogue, not at the point of utterance. Writing, however, withholds utterance in order to perfect it.

Examples:  
 In High School you learn a lot for example Kindergarten which I took up in high school.  
 In High School you learn a lot. For example, I took up the study of kindergarten in high school.





Although some people don't realize the pressures that are put upon a person when he is in school, then comes out graduating and cannot get a better job. Although some people don't realize it, pressures are put upon a person when he is in school. Then he comes out after graduating and cannot get a better job.

#### Coordinate Consolidations (or Parallelism)

Coordinate consolidations are often made by the writers who is likely to depend in his writing upon a few all-purpose connectors like and or but or to use other means, such as juxtaposition, to express relationships.

#### Examples:

A father should share his son's experience and to help him when he is in need.

A father should share his son's experience and help him when he is in need.

People are interested in better thing in just listen to poetry or reading poetry.

People are interested in better thing in just listening to poetry or reading poetry.

I have found more enjoyment in just seeing something I didn't know, than to just going around labeling everything I saw.

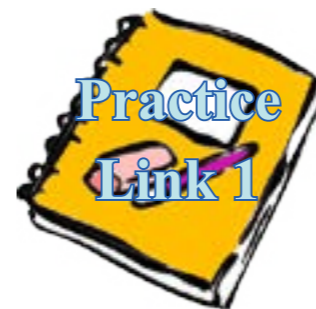
I have found more enjoyment in just seeing something I didn't know, than just going around labeling everything I saw.

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| <b>consolidation</b> | <p>n.<br/>1. 鞏固，加強，強化 [U]<br/><b>This organization needs consolidation.</b> 這個組織需要鞏固。</p> <p>2. 聯合，統一；合併 [C][U]<br/><b>One by one these Northern States made known their desire for consolidation with the Union.</b> 這些北方州一個一個地公開了想與聯邦統一的願望。</p>                                                                                     |
| <b>rooted</b>        | <p>a.<br/>1. 生根的；根深蒂固的</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>tolerate</b>      | <p>vt.<br/>1. 忍受；容忍，寬恕<br/><b>I cannot tolerate your bad manners.</b> 我不能容忍你的無禮行為。</p> <p>2. 容許，不干預；承認，尊重<br/><b>Our teacher won't tolerate any cheating on exams.</b> 我們老師容不得任何考試作弊行為。<br/><b>We tolerate all opinions here.</b> 我們這裡容許發表各種意見。</p> <p>3. 對（藥物等）有耐力<br/><b>Some people cannot tolerate penicillin.</b> 有些人不能打青黴素。</p> |

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| <b>dynamic</b>      | <p>a.<br/>1. 能動的；動態的<br/><b>a dynamic verb</b> 動態動詞</p> <p>2. 有活力的；有生氣的；強有力的<br/><b>a dynamic young businessman</b> 生氣勃勃的年輕商人</p>                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>redundancy</b>   | <p>n.<br/>1. 過多，多餘，冗餘，重複 [U]<br/>2. 多餘物，多餘量；冗語，贅詞 [C]<br/><b>His speech is full of redundancies.</b> 他的講話冗語連篇。</p>                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>coordination</b> | <p>n.<br/>1. 協調<br/>2. 整理<br/>3. 同等；對等</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>utterance</b>    | <p>n.<br/>1. 發聲；表達 [U]<br/><b>give utterance to one's views</b> 發表自己的觀點</p> <p>2. 說話方式；語調 [U]<br/><b>Her unusual utterance revealed her emotions.</b> 她不同尋常的語調暴露出她的感情。</p> <p>3. 言辭；言論；話語 [C]<br/><b>My imprudent utterances displeased her.</b> 我的魯莽言論招致她的不悅。</p> |

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|                      | <p><b>Neither in his thought nor in his utterance is there any complexity.</b><br/>他的思想和言辭都不複雜。</p>                                                                                                 |
| <b>parallelism</b>   | <p>n.<br/>1. 平行<br/>2. 對應；類似<br/>3. (修辭) 對句法；比擬</p>                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>juxtaposition</b> | <p>n.<br/>並置，並列</p>                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>label</b>         | <p>n.[C]<br/>1. 貼紙；標籤；商標<br/><b>All the sale items had special labels.</b><br/>所有減價品都有特殊標籤。<br/>2. 稱號；綽號<br/><b>Tom has been given the label of “playboy” by his friends.</b> 湯姆被他的朋友們稱為“花花公子”。</p> |

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|  | <p>vt.<br/>1. 貼標籤於；用籤條標明<br/><b>We labeled the box before we sent it by train.</b> 在送上火車前，我們給箱子貼上了標籤。<br/>2. 把... 稱為，把... 列為，把... 歸類為 (+as)<br/><b>These people are often labeled as “work-shy”.</b> 這些人常被歸入「怕工作」的一類。<br/><b>The boy was labeled a troublemaker.</b> 這男孩被人稱作搗蛋鬼。</p> |
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## II. Subordinate Consolidations

Subordination requires that the writer add parts to his base sentence. These additions, however, serve different purposes—either to qualify some elements of the sentence, as an adjective or adverb might do, or to fill in the spots that a noun might occupy as subject, object of a preposition, or complement.

Examples:

For those people who do not want an education, but only a job, should go on to a training course.  
->Those people who do not want an education, but only a job, should go on to a training course.

As it has been stated that secretaries will be one of the highest opening for the 1970s.  
->The highest number of opening in the 1970s will be for secretaries.

## III. Avoiding Redundant Fillers

One of the real problems with syntax is the redundant beginning of a sentence. Uncertain of what to say, a writer avoids crisp beginnings with real subjects and starts instead with empty fillers (it is my opinion that, in this world today, it is believed that). He avoids active verbs or backs off in other ways, both syntactically and semantically, from his statements.

Examples:

I feel that college education is basically used for men and women to face problems.  
->College helps men and women face problems.

I don't believe that a student should determine whether or not to attend college chiefly on the

basis of financial but that of the importance of obtaining qualified educational background.  
->A student should not go to college to earn more money but to get an education.

**qualify**

vt.

1. 使具有資格，使合格 (+as/for)  
**I am a qualified doctor, who will not hurt you.** 我是一個合格的醫生，不會傷害你的。

**Two years of experience qualified him for a promotion.** 兩年的資歷使他有資格獲得升遷。

2. 限制，限定  
**Qualify your statement that “dogs are loyal” by adding “usually”.** 將你說的“狗是忠誠的”這句話修正一下，加上“通常”二字。

3. 【文】修飾，限定  
**In “blue pencils”, the adjective “blue” qualifies the noun “pencils”.**

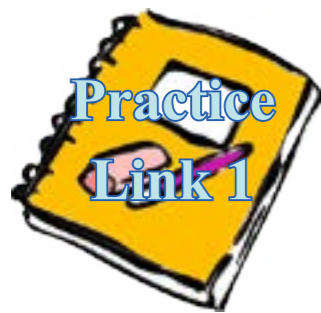
|                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
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|                      | <p>在”藍鉛筆”中形容詞”藍”修飾名詞”鉛筆”。</p> <p>4. 把 ... 稱作，形容，描述 (+as)<br/> <b>I qualify it as a plot.</b> 我說它是一個陰謀。</p> <p>vi.<br/>         1. 取得資格；具備合格條件 (+as/for)<br/> <b>He qualified in London as a teacher of English overseas.</b> 他在倫敦取得海外英語教師的資格。</p>                                      |
| <p><b>occupy</b></p> | <p>vt.<br/>         1. 佔領，佔據<br/> <b>The enemy soon occupied the town.</b> 敵人很快佔領了這個城鎮。</p> <p>2. 佔(時間，空間)；佔用；住<br/> <b>Reading occupies most of my free time.</b> 閱讀佔去了我空閒時間的大部分。<br/> <b>The bathroom is occupied.</b> 浴室有人在用。</p> <p>3. (常與 oneself 連用或作被動式) 使忙碌，使從事 (+in/with)</p> |

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|                        | <p><b>This game will keep the children occupied.</b> 這個遊戲讓孩子有得忙了。<br/> <b>She is occupied in writing a novel.</b> 她忙於寫小說。<br/> <b>He occupied himself with various research projects.</b> 他終日從事各種研究計畫。</p> <p>4. 擔任(職務)，居(某種地位)<br/> <b>Mr. Oliver occupies an important position in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</b> 奧利佛先生在外交部充任要職。</p> |
| <p><b>mechanic</b></p> | <p>n.<br/>         械工，修理工，技工 [C]<br/> <b>There is not a mechanic or technician who hasn't had this problem.</b> 沒有一個機工或技師不碰到這樣的問題。</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <p><b>doubt</b></p>    | <p>vt.<br/>         懷疑；不相信；不能肯定 [+whether/if][+that]</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

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| <p><b>I doubt whether Tom has taken my watch.</b> 我不太相信湯姆拿了我的手表。<br/><b>The judge doubted him.</b> 法官懷疑他。<br/><b>I do not doubt that he will succeed.</b> 我肯定他會成功。</p> <p>vi.<br/>懷疑 (+of/about)<br/><b>They doubted of the feasibility of the project.</b> 他們對這個計畫的可行性表示懷疑。</p> <p>n<br/>1. 懷疑，不相信 [C][U](+about) [+whether/if]<br/>2. 疑問，不確實 [U]<br/><b>The outcome of the election remains in doubt.</b> 選舉的結果仍然不能肯定。<br/><b>There is no doubt about his innocence.</b> 他完全是無辜的。</p> <p>3. 疑慮<br/><b>We are trying to dispel his doubts.</b> 我們正試圖消除他的疑慮。</p> |
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| <b>syntax</b> | <p>n.<br/>1. 【語】語法；句法<br/>2. (組成部分的)有條理(或系統)的排列</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>crisp</b>  | <p>a.<br/>1. 脆的，酥的，鬆脆的<br/>2. 鮮嫩的<br/><b>The celery is fresh and crisp.</b> 這芹菜新鮮脆嫩。</p> <p>3. 清新的，涼爽的<br/><b>We went for an outing on a crisp fall day.</b> 我們在一個秋高氣爽的日子去遠足了。</p> <p>4. 乾脆的，乾淨俐落的；有生氣的<br/><b>He has a crisp style of delivery.</b> 他說話乾淨俐落。</p> <p>n. 名詞<br/>【英】油炸馬鈴薯片 [C]</p> <p>vt.<br/>1. 使捲曲；使起皺，使起波紋<br/><b>The wind crisped the lake.</b> 風吹皺湖水。</p> |

|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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|                 | <p><b>The wind crisped the lake.</b> 風吹皺湖水。</p> <p>2. 使發脆，把 ... 烘脆 (+up)</p> <p>vi.</p> <p>1. 捲曲，起波紋</p> <p>2. 發脆；凍硬</p> <p><b>The bread crisped in the oven.</b> 麵包在爐子裡烤脆了。</p> |
| <b>semantic</b> | <p>a.</p> <p>語義的；語義學的</p>                                                                                                                                                        |



# Unit13

## Thesis Statement

◎ A Thesis Statement

—expresses the main point of your essay by making a precise, specific assertion about the topic.

—expresses your unique insight or way of explaining a subject, and often forecasts how you will develop and organize your text.

—should be specific, convincing, and reflect aim of your paper.

—is usually the last sentence in the introduction paragraph.



◎ The thesis Statements in different kinds of essays:

Ex.1 Introductory Essay:

Three things make traveling to Taiwan an unforgettable experience.

Ex.2 Persuasive Essay:

Serving in the military offers not only professional advantages but also personal improvement.

Ex.3 Narrative:

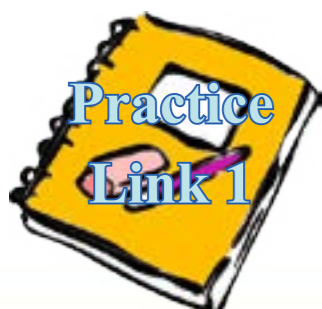
The person I most respect and admire is my grandmother Sophia.

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| <b>thesis</b>    | <p>n.[C]<br/>1. 論題，命題；論點<br/><b>He clearly presented his thesis.</b> 他把自己的論點闡述得很清楚。</p> <p>2. 論文；畢業（或學位）論文（+on/in）<br/><b>My friend is writing her doctoral thesis.</b> 我的朋友正在寫她的博士論文。</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>statement</b> | <p>n.<br/>1. 陳述，說明 [C]<br/><b>Their statement was correct.</b> 他們的說法是對的。</p> <p>2. （正式的）聲明 [C]<br/><b>Soon afterwards he made his first public statement about the affair.</b> 過後不久他發表了關於此事的第一個公開聲明。</p> <p>4. 表達方式，陳述方式 [U]<br/><b>The details of the agreement need more exact statement.</b> 協議的細節需要更加確切的表達。</p> <p>5. （銀行等的）報告單，結單，報告書，借貸表 [C]<br/><b>I get a bank statement every month.</b> 我每月收到一份銀行的結算單。</p> |

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| <b>insight</b> | <p>n.(+into)</p> <p>1. 洞察力，眼光 [C][U]<br/> <b>Good teachers have insight into children's emotions.</b> 優秀的教師能洞察學生內心的情感。</p> <p>2. 洞悉；深刻的理解 [C]<br/> <b>His speech gave us an insight into the problems of education.</b> 他的演講使我們對教育問題有了深入的了解。</p>                                                |
| <b>reflect</b> | <p>vt.</p> <p>1. 反射；照出，映出<br/> <b>The still water reflected the full moon.</b> 平靜的水面映出了滿月。</p> <p>2. 反映，表現 [W][+wh-]<br/> <b>That choice reflects your good taste.</b> 那選擇反映了你的高雅品味。</p> <p>3. 帶給，招致 (+on/upon)<br/> <b>Such behavior can only reflect discredit on you.</b> 這樣的行為只能給你帶來恥辱。</p> |

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| <b>reflect</b>  | <p>4. 思考，反省 (that)[+wh-]<br/> <b>He reflected that he had no right to do this.</b> 他深思後明白他無權做這件事。</p> <p>vi.</p> <p>1. 反射；映現</p> <p>2. 深思；反省 (+on/over)<br/> <b>He reflected on his past mistakes.</b> 他反省過去的錯誤。<br/> <b>John reflected long over Mary's argument.</b> 約翰對瑪麗的爭辯沉思良久。</p>                     |
| <b>military</b> | <p>a.</p> <p>軍事的；軍用的<br/> <b>There used to be a military base in the region.</b> 這地區過去有個軍事基地。</p> <p>2. 軍人的；軍隊的<br/> <b>He did a year's military service.</b> 他服過一年兵役。</p> <p>3. 陸軍的</p> <p>n.[theS]</p> <p>1. 軍人（尤指陸軍軍官）</p> <p>2. 軍隊，軍方；陸軍<br/> <b>The military took over the government.</b> 軍方接管了政府。</p> |

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| <b>improvement</b> | <p>n.</p> <p>1. 改進，改善；增進 [U][C](+in)<br/> <b>I cannot see any improvement in your writing.</b> 我看不出你在寫作方面有什麼改進。</p> <p>2. 改進處，改善處 [C]<br/> <b>Painting the room yellow is a great improvement.</b> 把這房間漆成黃色確實好多了。</p>                                                                                |
| <b>admire</b>      | <p>vt. 及物動詞</p> <p>1. 欽佩；欣賞 (+for)<br/> <b>We admire her for her diplomatic tact.</b> 我們佩服她的外交手腕。<br/> <b>We admired him all the more for his frankness.</b> 他的率直使我們對他更加敬佩。<br/> <b>He admires your poems very much.</b> 他非常欣賞你的詩。</p> <p>2. 稱讚，誇獎<br/> <b>He admired her new hat.</b> 他稱讚她的新帽子。</p> |



## Practice

◎ Try to use a question to turn a vague generalization into an effective thesis statement:

Topic: Soap Operas

Vague generalization:

I believe soap operas have had a negative influence in my life.

(Why?)

Effective thesis:

(Soap operas have encouraged me to believe that romance is equal to sex, that women must be beautiful to be loved, and that good people are always rewarded by wealth.)

Topic: Baseball Players' Salaries

Vague generalization:

Baseball players' salaries are too high.

(What should be done about them?)

Effective thesis:

(To keep baseball players' salaries from overburdening teams, team owners should recalculate the value of each player every year.)

Topic: Seat Belts and Air Bags

Vague generalization:

Seat belts can save lives, but now carmakers are installing air bags.

(How do seat belts and air bags relate to each other in terms of car safety?)

Effective thesis:

(If drivers had used lifesaving seat belts more often, carmakers might not have needed to install

air bags.)

Topic: Televised Sports

Vague generalization:

Televised sports are different from live sports. (How are they different, and why is the difference significant?)

Effective thesis:

(Although television cannot transmit all the excitement of a live game, its close-ups and slow-motion replays reveal much about the players and the strategy of the game.)

Topic: Analysis of Tien-Mu Eslite

Vague generalization:

The ad seems to be like a short poem, but what it contains are more than a simple poem.

(What is contained in this poem-like ad?)

Effective thesis:

(In its poem-like verbal text, the ad not only propagates the flea market but also reminds the viewers of the importance of finding something valuable in the abandoned goods.)

Topic: Narrative—The Freshmen Camp

Vague generalization:

The freshmen camp is viewed as a milestone for the student association because it is the very first great event after the brand-new members are elected and come in the Student Association.

(What did the Freshmen Camp mean to you?)

Effective thesis:

(With the experience of making the haunted house in

the freshman camp, I realize that, whichever role I take, I am part of the student association; after all, the importance of any event or any group I participate in depends on my attitude, doesn't it?)

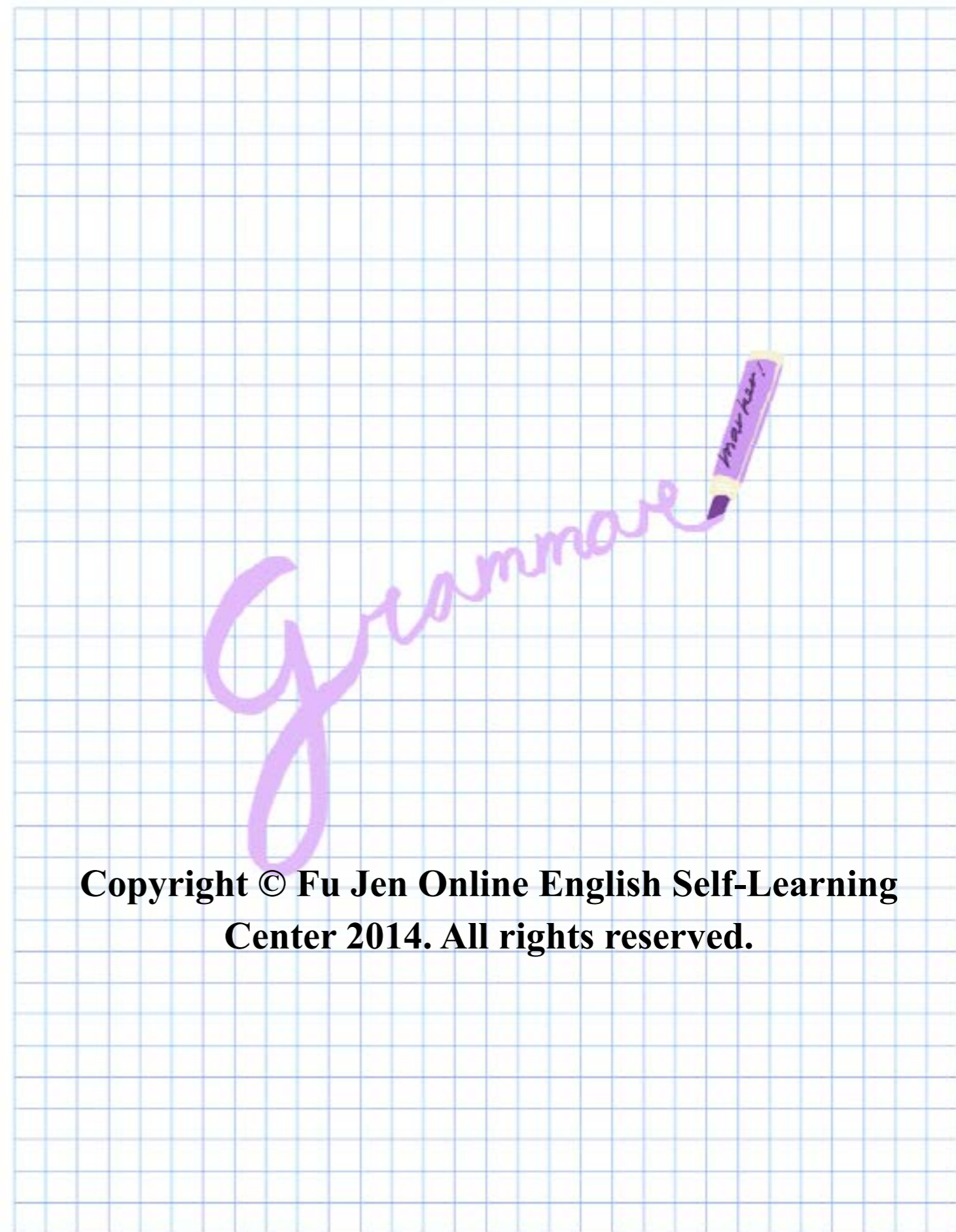
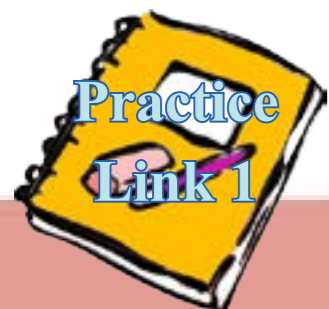
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| <p><b>vague</b></p>          | <p>a.</p> <p>1. (形狀等) 模糊不清的，朦朧的<br/><b>Everything looked vague in the heavy fog.</b> 在濃霧中，一切東西看上去都很模糊。</p> <p>2. (想法等) 不明確的；曖昧的，含糊的<br/><b>I'm quite vague about what happened.</b> 我對發生的事很不了解。</p> <p><b>You should not make vague promises.</b> 你不該作含糊不清的承諾。</p> <p>3. 無表情的<br/><b>He was a small man with vague eyes.</b> 他身材矮小，眼睛沒有表情。</p> <p>4. (在否定句中用最高級) 少許的<br/><b>I haven't the vaguest idea what she means.</b> 我一點也不知道她是什麼意思。</p> |
| <p><b>generalization</b></p> | <p>n.<br/>普遍化；概括；綜合；歸納</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

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| <p><b>reward</b></p>        | <p>n.</p> <p>1. 報答；報償；獎賞；報應 [U][C]<br/><b>It is unfair that he gets very little in reward for his hard work.</b> 他工作很辛苦，報酬卻很少，這不公平。</p> <p>2. 酬金；賞金；獎品 [C(+for)]<br/><b>A large reward is offered for the capture of the criminals.</b> 巨額懸賞捉拿這些罪犯。</p> <p>vt.</p> <p>1. 報答，報償；酬謝；獎勵 (+with/for)<br/><b>Winners will be rewarded a trip to England.</b> 優勝者將獲得去英國旅遊的獎賞。</p> <p>2. 報應；懲罰 (壞人或壞事) (+for)<br/><b>He will sooner or later be rewarded for his wicked conduct.</b> 他的惡行遲早會受到報應。</p> |
| <p><b>overburdening</b></p> | <p>vt.<br/>使裝載過多；使負擔過重；使過於勞累</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <p><b>recalculate</b></p>   | <p>vt.<br/>重新計算</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

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| <p><b>install</b></p>   | <p>vt.<br/>1. 任命，使就職 (+in)<br/><b>He has been installed in his new office.</b> 他已就任新職。<br/>2. 安裝，設置<br/><b>He's going to install an air-conditioner in the house.</b> 他要在这屋子裡裝冷氣機。</p> |
| <p><b>televised</b></p> | <p>vt.<br/>1. 電視播送<br/>2. 電視拍攝<br/><br/>vi.<br/>播送電視節目</p>                                                                                                                             |
| <p><b>transmit</b></p>  | <p>vt.<br/>1. 傳送，傳達<br/><b>I will transmit the money by special messenger.</b> 我將專門派人送這筆錢。</p>                                                                                         |

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|  | <p>2. 傳(光、熱、聲等); 傳動<br/><b>They are trying to find a better way of transmitting energy.</b> 他們正試圖尋找一種更好的輸能方法。<br/>3. 遺傳; 留傳 (+to)<br/><b>Genes are transmitted from one generation to another.</b> 基因代代相傳。<br/>4. 發射; 播送 (+to)<br/><b>The message was transmitted by radio.</b> 這情報是用無線電發送的。<br/>5. 傳播; 傳染 (+to)<br/><b>Rats transmit disease.</b> 老鼠傳播疾病。<br/><br/>vi.<br/>播送信號; 發報</p> |
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|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>strategy</b></p>  | <p>n.<br/>1. 戰略；戰略學 [U]<br/><b>He is an expert in military strategy.</b> 他是軍事戰略專家。<br/>2. 策略，計謀；對策 [C](+for)<br/>[+to-v]<br/><b>The government adopted a strategy of massive deflation.</b> 政府採取了大規模緊縮通貨的策略。<br/><b>By careful strategy he managed to push the proposal through.</b> 透過審慎的謀劃，他成功地使該建議獲得通過。</p> |
| <p><b>propagate</b></p> | <p>vt.<br/>1. 繁殖，增殖<br/><b>Trees propagate themselves by seeds.</b> 樹靠種子繁衍。<br/>2. 使遺傳<br/>3. 傳播；使普及<br/><b>propagate scientific knowledge</b> 普及科學知識<br/><br/>vi.<br/>繁殖，增殖</p>                                                                                                                               |



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