**LBb=B2L12 Color and Culture**

**I.課文翻譯與重點解析**

*1*　　每個文化都會將某些特定的意義和顏色聯繫在一起。比方說，在英語系的社會裡，藍色和悲傷有關，綠色被認為是嫉妒，而黃色則讓人聯想到膽怯。然而，在一些情況中，同樣的顏色在不同的文化裡有顯著不同的意義。一些有趣的例子包括：紅色、黑色、白色。在西方社會和華人社會裡，就含意來說，人們對它們有很不一樣的看法。

1associate A with B 把A和B聯想在一起

→ A is associated with B A與B被聯想在一起

2 (1) English-speaking societies

→ societies in which people speak English

類似結構的複合形容詞有a record-breaking high jump, a fund-raising dinner, an award-winning film。

(2) A be linked to B A和B有關

• Their failure was linked to a bad decision.

1. link A to/with B 同 connect A to B 把A和B連接起來

• The Channel Tunnel﹙英吉利海峽隧道﹚links Britain with the rest of Europe.

1. A link (up) to/with B 連接﹙機器；網路﹚ 同 connect to

• This computer links (up) to/with the multifunction printer.

1. 「A與B有關聯」的表示法：

A and B are associated/connected/related/linked

A be associated/connected/linked with B

A be connected/related/linked to B

There is a(n) connection/link/relation(ship)/association between A and B

(3) consider A + (to be) B 認為 A 是 B

• The little boy was considered (to be) a hero because he saved an old man from a fire.

• This movie is considered (to be) dull due to its predictable plot.

view/see/regard/look upon/think of/refer to A as B 視A為B

• The garden is seen as a paradise for people who love flowers.

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3 (1) 原句 → Some interesting examples include red, black and white, as western people and Chinese people see these colors in different ways in terms of their meanings.

(2) 關係代名詞 which 指的是前面的三個顏色，語意已經明確，所以引導的子句為補述用法，前面必須有逗點。

2　　在華人文化中，紅色被認為代表好運及快樂。因此，紅色往往出現在婚禮上、新年的慶祝活動，以及與新生兒有關的慶祝中。雖然紅色在華人文化中通常被賦予正面的意義，但在西方……

1 (1) 原句 → In Chinese culture, people think that the color red means good luck and happiness.

(2) be + thought/believed/said + to VR → It is + thought/believed/said + that S + V

（在客觀的陳述或主動句子中的主詞不明確或不重要時，常使用這種被動的說法。）

• Mr. Johnson is believed to be the best English teacher in our school.

→ It is believed that Mr. Johnson is the best English teacher in our school.

2 原句 → As a result, this color can be widely seen in weddings, New Year’s celebrations, and all kinds of festivities which surround the birth of a new baby.

3 原句 → Although red is usually given a positive meaning in Chinese culture, in western culture it normally has negative meanings.

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……文化中，它通常具有負面的意義。這個顏色與生氣（像是在seeing red（生氣）這個詞語中）和難堪（像是在red in the face（漲紅了臉）這個成語中）密切相關。在足球中，一個嚴重犯規的球員會被發給「紅牌」並且被逐出比賽。

4 as在句中為一連接詞，意思為「和……一樣；如同……」

• The “w” in “writer” is silent, as (it is) in “wrist.”

5 ...and (is) taken out of the game.其中and對等連接given和taken兩個動作。

3　　另一個紅色在華人文化中比在西方文化中，被給予一個較正面意義的有趣例子，可從這個顏色在商業上被使用的方式觀察得知。在華人的股票市場上，股票價值上升時會被用紅色標記，損失則用綠色表示。在西方的股市這樣的情況則是相反過來，股票價值下跌時會用紅色表示。事實上，英文的措辭in the red意思是指一個公司正在虧損，而in the black的意思是正在獲利。

1 (1) 原句 → Another way red is seen as a positive color in Chinese culture but not in western culture is how it is used in the business world.

(2) how red is given a more positive meaning in Chinese than in western culture 為疑問詞how 所引導的名詞子句，作為介系詞 of 的受詞。

(3) observe *vt.* 觀察，在句中也可以用notice或see取代。

(4) the way (in which/that) the color is used in business，在本句中the way 被後面的形容詞子句所修飾，in which/that可以省略。

• I don’t like the way he looks at me. It makes me feel uneasy.

• The way he cooks chicken is very unusual.

2 (1) 原句 → In Chinese stock markets, we use the color red to mark increases in share values and green to show losses.

(2) increase/decrease in... 在……的增加／減少

• The rapid increase in population in this city has caused housing prices to skyrocket.

(3) in red 用紅色

in + 語言／材料 用……語言／材料

3 (1) 原句 → In western stock markets it is the opposite, which means they use the color red to mark dropping stock values.

(2) 當提到的情況與前面正好相反時，可以用the opposite is true或on the contrary來表示。

• People drive on the left side of the road in the UK; the opposite is true in Taiwan. (= on the contrary, people in Taiwan drive on the right side.)

(3) where 在此為關係副詞，指的是 in western stock markets，語意已明確，所以引導的子句為補述用法，前面必須有逗點。

4 (1) is losing money用進行式，因為在紅色狀況持續時，表示公司正在賠錢。

(2) being in the black 為動名詞當主詞，故動詞means為單數。

(3) be being + p.p. 為進行式的被動語態。

• The football game is being played right now; you can watch it live on TV.

(4) make a profit 獲利

4　　這兩個文化看待黑與白兩個顏色的方式也有很大的差異。在西方世界中，黑色是哀悼的顏色，而且男女在喪禮中都穿著黑色。另一方面，在華人……

1原句 → The way the two cultures view black and white is also very different.

differences (between A and B) + in某方面 ﹙AB兩者﹚在某方面的不同

• There are great differences between the two novelists in their writing styles.

2 at + 某個場合。例如：at a funeral/party/ceremony。

4……文化中，傳統上是由白色扮演這個角色──雖然現在在這樣的場合中，有時人們也會穿黑色的服裝。在傳統的喪禮中，哀悼者通常穿著白色並給死者親屬裝了錢的白包（奠儀）。另一方面，在大部分的西方文化中，白色與純潔相關。那也就是為什麼新娘在她們的婚禮當天會穿著這個顏色的原因，雖然以前她們曾經是穿著代表繁殖力的綠色或是其他顏色。

3 (1) 原句 → ...it is the color white that traditionally plays this role—though nowadays sometimes people also wear black on such occasions.

(2) on the one hand...; on the other (hand)... 在一方面……，在另一方面……

(3) it is/was...that... 為加強語氣的句型，所要強調的字詞，要放在it is/was和that之間。當所要強調的是人，that也可改為who。

• It was Mr. O’Neill that/who gave us a lecture. (Mr. O’Neill gave us a lecture.)

(4) on a...occasion 在一個……的場合

4 (1) be dressed in + 衣服／顏色 同 dress in + 衣服／顏色

• People usually dress in black when they attend funerals.

(2) give sth. to sb. → give sb. sth.，其他常見的授與動詞用法有：

➀ buy/bring sth. for sb. → buy/bring sb. sth.

➁ send/give/write sth. to sb. → send/give/write sb. sth.

➂ ask sth. of sb. → ask sb. sth.

5 (1) That’s why S + V

(2) on + 特定的一天／特定一天的某個時段

• We have a day off on National Day.

• Tim had a basketball game on Saturday afternoon.

(3) though 為一連接詞，同although。

• They lost the game though they had tried their best.

→ Although/Though they had tried their best, they lost the game.

(4) used to + VR 表「過去常做的事或狀態，現在已經沒有了」，而用於否定或疑問句時，則變為 did (not) use to VR或used (not) to VR的形式。

• I didn’t use to read a lot of science books.

• Did you use to play basketball on the weekend?

***2*** 比較 be used to + N/V-ing表「現在的習慣或狀態」；動詞除了用be動詞外，也可用get, become, grow... 等，表「由無而有」。

• I am used to having some green tea after dinner.

5　　顏色的背後大有文章。下一次你在某一個典禮或其他的特殊場合中，看看你周遭的顏色並想想它們其中一些可能會有的特別含意。

1 原句 → There is a lot more to color than what we know about it.

2 (1) The next time + S + V, S + V... 下一次……

(the) next time為一連接詞，類似的連接詞還有every time, each time, last time等。

• Every time he makes a mistake, he tries to find an excuse for it.

(2) next time為副詞，而 the next time為名詞。

• Next time, remember to turn off the air conditioner before you leave.

• The next time we meet each other will be two months from now.

(3) ➀think about sth. 考慮到

• You should think about the consequences before you do something you might regret.

➁ think of sth. 想到；想出

• Can you think of a phrase that contains a color?

➂ think over sth. （做出決定前）仔細考慮 同 think sth. over

• I have been thinking over your suggestions, and hopefully I can make the right decision.

➃ think up sth. 想出 同 think sth. up

• Don’t waste your time thinking up an excuse because I won’t believe you anyway.

**II 應用字彙**

***1.* consider** *vt.* 認為；考慮

considerate *adj.* 體貼的；考慮周到的 反 inconsiderate

• It was very *considerate* of you to call me on my birthday.

considerable *adj.* 相當多的 反 inconsiderable

• One hundred thousand dollars is a *considerable* amount of money to high school students.

considerably *adv.* 相當地；非常

• This city has changed *considerably* over the past decade.

1. in consideration of sth. 考慮到某事

• The boss gave John a raise in consideration of the hard work and long hours he spent

on the important project.

1. take sth. into consideration 將某事列入考慮；考慮到某事

• When planning a trip, you should take your budget into consideration.

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***2.* envy** *n. [U]* 嫉妒；羨慕

1. **envy** 與 **jealousy** 的比較︰

**envy︰** *n.* 羨慕（少有不愉快）

• I have been admitted into a medical school, and my friends are full of envy.

(They wish they had been admitted, too.)

**jealousy：** *n.* 嫉妒（有不愉快）； 吃醋

• Out of jealousy, Mary slapped the face of the lady having a conversation with

her husband.

1. green with envy → full of envy 非常羨慕
2. the green-eyed monster 嫉妒

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***3.* western** *adj.* 西方的

westerner *n. [C]* 西方人；歐美人

• Most *westerners* eat with a knife and fork, while Chinese people use chopsticks.

***4.* wedding** *n. [C]* 婚禮

wed *vt.* 嫁 *;* 娶

• Gary said that if Alison accepted his proposal, he would *wed* her immediately.

• Alison will *wed* Gary if he proposes.

1. wedding ring/band/vows 結婚戒指／婚宴樂隊／婚姻誓言
2. wedding dress/gown 結婚禮服
3. wedding ceremony 結婚典禮
4. wedding anniversary 結婚紀念日
5. wedding reception/banquet 婚宴
6. shotgun wedding 奉子成婚

***5.* celebration** *n. [C]* 慶典；慶祝活動

celebrate *vt.* 慶祝

Kyle *celebrated* his promotion by treating his co-workers to drinks.

***6.* surround** *vt.* 環繞；圍繞

surrounding *adj.* 周圍的；附近的

• After the plane crash, rescuers searched the *surrounding* area for survivors.

**surroundings**和**environment**的比較：

1. **surroundings**：指客觀周遭的環境。

• I didn’t like the house because of its surroundings.

1. **environment**：指包含社會、文化等精神具有影響力的環境，有時較抽象。

• I can’t believe you can work in such a bad environment. Your co-workers are not

supportive, and your boss is far from kind.

***8.* typically** *adv.* 典型地；通常地

type *n. [C]* 類型

• What is your blood *type*?

***10.* observe** *vt.* 觀察；遵守；慶祝

注意 observe 也是感官動詞，後面受詞的動詞要用原形或現在分詞。

• The audience *observed* the magician do/doing the tricks.

• Not *observing* the traffic regulations, Jess drove through a red light and got caught.

observatory *n. [C]* 天文台；瞭望台

***11.* share** *n. [C]* 股份；一份

• I ate only a small piece of the pizza we ordered; Pamela had the lion’s *share*.（最大

的一份）

share *vt.* 分享；分擔

• Robert refused to *share* his French fries with his friends.

• My roommate and I *share* the electricity bill.

1. a share/slice/piece of the pie 一杯羹；分得的甜頭

• The more people there are who get a share of the pie, the less each share is worth.

1. shareholder 持股者；股東

• The shareholders are having a meeting to discuss how to divide up the dividends.

***12.* opposite** *n. [C]* 相反的人或物

quite the opposite 完全相反

• What you said is quite the opposite of the truth.字

**opposite當介系詞的常見用法：**

(1) N1 opposite N2 在N2對面的N1

• The building opposite the bank is a hospital.

(2) N1 is opposite N2 N1在N2對面

• The hospital is opposite the bank.

***13.* profit** *n. [C,U]* 獲利 反 loss

profit *vi.* 獲益 反 lose

• Ice cream sellers *profited* from the unusually hot weather in the spring.

(1) make a healthy profit 獲利豐厚

(2) gross/net profit 毛利／淨利字詞搭配

***15.* occasion** *n. [C]* 場合

occasional *adj.* 偶爾的

• Over the next week, it is expected to be mainly sunny with *occasional* showers.

occasionally *adv.* 偶爾地

• Nora *occasionally* goes for a walk in the park in the evening.

***17.* ceremony** *n. [C]* 儀式

ceremonial *adj.* 儀式的

• The queen wore a *ceremonial* crown to the opening of the National Day celebration.

ceremony和ritual的比較：

(1) ceremony：正式的社交儀式；客套

(2) ritual：宗教的儀式 ；例行事件

2.**有關term的相關片語：**

in the short/long term 從短期／長遠來看

• Such a development seems unlikely at least in the short term.

keep (on good) terms with 和……保持友好關係

• The country has kept on good terms with its neighboring countries.

in layman’s terms 講淺顯一點

• Can you explain to me in layman’s terms how this computer works?

***3.*** 有關**break**的字詞搭配：

break down 故障；把……分解（為）

• A police officer came to our help when our car broke down on the way.

• In order to solve this problem, we should break it down first into several parts and deal with them one at a time.

1. break in 闖入；插嘴；插隊

•The thief broke in and stole a few priceless paintings.

1. break out （戰爭、疾病、動亂）爆發

• A fire broke out in the building but was soon put out.

1. break up 分手、解散

• The Beatles broke up in 1970.

**III句型練習**

Ⅰ**. While + S1 + V1, S2 + V2**

→ **S2 + V2, while + S1 + V1**

***1*** 本單元介紹從屬連接詞while﹙然而﹚引導子句，用來修正、補充或對照主要子句。其用法如下：

1. while放在句中時，其前可加或不加逗點。

• Some have nothing to eat, while some eat too much.

1. while 也可以放句首，子句後要加逗點。

• While some have nothing to eat, some eat too much.

1. while 也可用 whereas 替換。

• Whereas some people like black, others don’t.

1. 其他可用來表「對比」的，還有：but（為連接詞）, however（為副詞）。

• Some think math is hard, but some think it is easy.

• Some think math is hard; however, some think it is easy.

***2***連接詞 while的其他用法。

1. while表「雖然；儘管」，用法同although：

• While she spoke loudly, I still could not hear her.

1. while表「當……的時候」，常用進行式；當副詞子句和主要子句的主詞相同時，常省略副詞子句的主詞和 be 動詞，形成分詞構句的用法。

• While I was eating dinner, my friend called on me.

• While (he was) fighting in Germany, he was taken prisoner.

**A.** 填充題

• while sleeping is important to a person’s health

• while the Internet contains a lot of useful information

• while some are in favor of the policy

• it does not help strengthen one’s bones like running does

• his brother longed to practice medicine

• eating too many of them can turn your skin orange.

***1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***, others are not.

***2.*** While swimming is good exercise, ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***.

***3.*** While Andy wanted to become a lawyer, ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***.

***4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***, it can also be a dangerous place.

***5.*** While carrots are good for you, ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***.

***6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***, too much sleep can make him or her tired.

**B.** 完成句子：

***1.*** My sister went shopping with her friend, while I

***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** (stay/home/study).

***2.*** Some children are tall, while ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** (some/short).

***3.*** The weather in summer is hot, while ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***(weather/winter/cold).

***4.***While ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** (Ted/fail/exam/last time), he passed this time.

***5.***Some are rich, while ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***(others/poor).

參考答案：

**A. *1.*** While some are in favor of the policy

***2.*** it does not help strengthen one’s bones like running does

***3.*** his brother longed to practice medicine

***4.*** While the Internet contains a lot of useful information

***5.*** eating too many of them can turn your skin orange

***6.*** While sleeping is important to a person’s health

**B. *1.*** stayed (at) home studying

***2.*** some are short

***3.*** the weather in winter is cold

***4.*** Ted failed the exam last time

***5.*** others are poor

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**Ⅱ. That’s why/where/when/how + S + V**

1 此句型可用來補充說明前述之事，而that用來代替前面的子句或片語，達到連接前後二句的目的。其中，（the reason）why表原因、（the place）where表處所、（the time）when表時間、how表方法，其中以why和how較為常見。

• It’s raining hard outside. That’s why the baseball game has been cancelled.

• See the villa at the beach? That’s where I want to spend the rest of my life.

• They will meet at 8 o’clock. That’s when they will set out on a hike.

• Peter reads English novels and listens to English programs as often as possible.

That’s how he learns English.

2 此句型也可以以 S + V...; that’s why/where/when/how S + V...的形式使用。

• The price of oil is soaring; that’s why more and more people have stopped driving their cars.

3 若時間發生在過去時，則用that was why/where/when/how。

• His father died in an accident. That was why he had to drop out of school to work.

• I went to the shopping mall this morning. That was where I ran into an old friend.

• Jennifer wouldn’t talk to me. That was when I knew our friendship was over.

• He kept everything very simple. That was how he lived his life.

4 另外，還有what表事物 （what → the thing(s) which/that 用來指稱前述之事物），屬於複合關代，而本課所提及的why/where/when/how則為關係副詞。

• “Where there is a will, there is a way.” That’s what my father has always said.

→ what 指 “Where there...a way.”

A. 填充題

1. James is really impolite. That’s 　　　　 people don’t like him.

2. “Live for the moment.” That’s 　　　　 a lot of young people believe.

3. The young lady can never forget April 6; that’s 　　　　 she lost her lover.

4. Look at the coffee shop on the corner. That’s 　　　　 I met my wife for the first time.

5. Good companies give their employees respect. That’s 　　　　 companies keep their employees.

B. 引導式翻譯

1. 那演說者先說一個笑話。他那晚就是這樣子開始演講的。

The speaker told a 　　　 first. That was 　　　 he 　　　 his 　　　 that night.

1. 會議結束了，而我們就在那時候停止爭辯。

The meeting was 　　　; that was 　　　 we 　　　 an end to our 　　　.

3. 我們到阿里山去慶祝我們結婚周年；我們就是在那裡初次見面的。

We went to Mt. Ali to 　　　 our 　　　 　　　; that was 　　　 we first met.

4. 愛德華想要避開噪音，更加接近大自然。那就是他為什麼會住在山谷的原因。

Edward wanted to 　　　 away from the noise and be closer to 　　　. That was

　　　 he went to live in the 　　　.

參考答案

A.

1. why　2. what　3. when　4. where　5. how

B.

1. joke, how, started/began, speech

2. over, when, put, argument

3. celebrate, wedding, anniversary, where

4. get/stay, nature, why, valley

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12



**課文架構表**

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

**單字延伸**

**1. admire 2. envy**

**3. observe 4. investigate**

**5. inspect 6. typical**

**7. abnormal 8. racial**

**9. ceremonial 10. managerial**

**Part 1：隨堂測驗**

**一、文意字彙**

**1. sorrow 2. celebration**

**3. western 4. opposite**

**5. ceremony 6. Typically**

**7. wedding 8. funeral**

**9. occasion 10. profits**

**二、詞類變化**

**1. envious 2. general**

**3. surroundings 4. observation**

**5. consideration**

**三、引導式翻譯**

**1. breaking, the, rules**

**2. making, terms, of**

**3. do, the, red**

**4. more, than, eye**

**四、句型練習**

**(A)**

**1. Some countries are very rich, while others are extremely poor.**

**2. That area has a lot of natural resources, while this one has none.**

**3. I drink black coffee, while my brother prefers coffee with cream.**

**(B)**

**1. That’s why they looked tired.**

**2. That’s how he improves his English.**

**3. That’s what my teacher has always told me/always tells me.**

**五、翻譯**

**1. I saw red and started yelling at him**

**2. I was red in the face**

**3. most car accidents are linked to/connected  
with drunk driving/drinking and driving**

**4. Willie is poor at math; on the other hand, he is good at languages.**

**5. May used to give/hold parties and invite friends over before she had a baby.**

**六、綜合測驗**

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

6. D 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. B

七、閱讀測驗

**Comprehension Check**

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. C

LESSON 12 Color and Culture

### PART A

**1. are always associated with beautiful girls**

**2. in terms of cost**

**3. stand for**

**4. made her boyfriend see red**

**5. If we break school rules**

**6. the opposite of**

**7. made no profit at all this year**

**8. on my sister’s wedding day**

### PART B

**1. (a) While Tina’s brother never fails to be/is always late, she is always on time.**

**(b) while others look down on her.**

**2. (a) why he didn’t go to school**

**(b) That’s what they asked for.**

**3. (a) is thought to stand for**

**(b) Joy is considered (to be) the sweetest waitress at this restaurant.**

**4. (a) from the way she talks to us**

**(b) The two sisters are different in the way they dress themselves.**

**5. (a) The major difference between the two schools**

**(b) What are the differences between the two restaurants?**

**6. (a) It was last night that**

**(b) It was Jess that came up with such a good idea.**

**7. (a) Eva used to call people names in public**

**(b) Mark used to dress in red, but now he prefers dark blue.**

**8. (a) There is more to women than meets the eye.**

**(b) There is more to men than meets the eye.**

### PART C

**I.**

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

**6. C 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. A**

**11. D 12. D 13. C 14. B 15. C**

**II.**

**1. considered, nice, teacher**

**2. are, associated, with**

**3. saw, red**

**4. That’s, how, she, lost, weight**

**5. more, to, than, meets, eye**

**III.**

**1. My sister works day and night, while my brother sleeps night and day.**

**2. That’s why my parents are very worried about them.**

**3. It was because he was greedy that Sam lost so much money.**

**4. This city used to be considered a dirty city.**

**5. That’s why we don’t like to work with him.**

**6. We also used to spend hours talking on the phone.**

**7. Besides, she doesn’t think of everything in terms of money.**

**8. That’s why I depend on her a lot.**