**L1 Love in the Eyes of Poets: Metaphors and Smilies in Poetry**

I 字彙

***1.* lover** *n. [C]* 戀人；愛人 love *n. [C,U]* 愛；愛情；喜愛的人或物

‧ My heart is broken because Ruth, my *love*, married someone else today.

a(n) music/animal lover 音樂／動物愛好者

‧ Ed keeps many dogs as pets. He is a dog lover!

***2.* fair** *adj.* 美好的；晴朗的；公平的；普通的；漂亮的；皮膚白的或頭髮為金色的、淺褐色的

‧ My teacher said that my writing was *fair*, meaning that there was much room for improvement.

‧ Both Vicky and Nina have *fair* hair; they are both blondes.

(1) fair *n. [C]* 展覽；市集

a(n) book/world/agricultural/horse fair（書展／世界博覽會／農產品展覽會／馬市）

(2) All is fair in love and war. （【諺】情場如戰場。）

***3.* praise** *vt.* 讚美；讚揚 praise *n. [U]* 讚美　同 compliment　反 blame

praiseworthy *adj.* 值得稱讚的

‧ Joe’s effort to improve his English is *praiseworthy*, so his parents help him in any way they can.

***5.* compare** *vt. vi.* 將……比擬為……；與……匹敵

‧ In Jane’s opinion, nobody else’s singing can *compare* with hers.

comparative *adj.* 比較的；比較級的

‧ The previous chapter was rather difficult, but we read this chapter with *comparative* ease.

comparable *adj.* 比得上的；可比較的

‧ Chinese and English are two different language systems, and they are hardly *comparable*.

***6.* speech** *n. [U,C]* 用詞；說話方式；演講；演說

‧ The little boy was imitating his father’s *speech*, so he sounded very funny.

(1) make/deliver/give a speech 發表演說

‧ The president of the company will give a speech in response to his workers’ demands.

(2) speech 和 lecture 都譯成「演講」，但兩者不同。speech 指個人意見的發表，所以「演講比賽」是 speech contest，「發表看法」是 make a speech；lecture 指「授課的演講」，give a lecture 則為「講課」。

(3) lecture當動詞時，也可指「教訓……」。

‧ My father lectured me on the importance of being honest.

***7.* vivid** *adj.* 生動的；鮮明的 vividness *n. [U]* 鮮明

‧ The picture was taken many years ago, but it has not lost its *vividness*.

***8.* concrete** *adj.* 具體的；混凝土的　 反 abstract

‧ *Concrete* buildings are stronger and less likely to catch fire than wooden houses.

concrete *n. [U]* 混凝土　比較 cement 水泥

‧ Some scientists are trying to invent new materials to replace *concrete* in order to build houses that are more eco-friendly.

***11.* deep** *adv.* 很深地 depth *n. [U]* 深度

‧ I am a scuba diver, but I can only dive to a *depth* of thirty feet.

‧ We discussed the matter in depth.

***13.* forever** *adv.* 永遠地

forever (= for ever) 與 for good 都可以譯成「永遠」，用法也相同：

(1) Having taught in Taiwan for thirty years, the professor decided to return to her home in America and leave Taiwan for good.

***14.* prisoner** *n. [C]* 囚犯

imprison *vt.* 監禁；關押

‧ All the opposition leaders plotting to overthrow the government were caught and *imprisoned*.

imprisonment *n. [U]* 監禁；關押

‧ Convicted murderers may be sentenced to life *imprisonment*, a punishment that lasts until death.

***15.* surrender** *vi. vt.* 投降；放棄；屈服 surrender *n. [C,U]* 投降；屈服

‧ The *surrender* of the German Nazis and the Japanese imperial army marked the end of the Second World War.

***16.* midnight** *n. [U]* 午夜

‧ I took the *midnight* train, and an hour later, at 1 a.m., I reached my destination.

\*\*\*burn the midnight oil 工作到深夜

‧ My brother had to burn the midnight oil to meet the deadline for his term paper.

***17.* scoop** *n. [C]* 一球（冰淇淋、薯泥等）；一杓之量；杓子；獨家新聞

‧ The girl used the *scoop* to pick up some coffee beans.

‧ Lots of reporters gathered at the police station, hoping for a *scoop*.

scoop *vt.* （敏捷地）拾起；挖一球

‧ When Kathy saw the little kitten, she bent down to *scoop* it up.

‧ Cut the pumpkin in half, and *scoop* out the seeds with a spoon.

***18.* cone** *n. [C]* 甜筒；圓錐狀之物

‧ The little boy dipped the ice cream *cone* into the melted chocolate.

‧ They are trying to design a building in the shape of a *cone*/*cone-*shaped building.

*traffic cone 錐形交通路障*

***19.* grand** *adj.* 巨大的；巨大宏偉的；自以為是

‧ I could have given you some hints, but I felt you thought yourself too *grand*.

***20.* tickle** *vt. vi.* 給……搔癢；發癢；輕觸

tickle sb. pink 令某人愉悅

‧ I was tickled pink when the professor complimented me on my recent work.

ticklish *adj.* 怕癢的

***21.* tease** *vt. vi.* 逗弄；取笑 tease *n. [C] (usually sing.)* 愛開玩笑的人

‧ Henry always says silly things! He’s just a *tease*. Ignore him.

tease sb. about sth. 取笑某人某事

‧ When Louis imitated my speech, I realized that he was teasing me about my accent.

**II.片語**

***1.* come up with** 想出（想法或計劃）

「（人）想到（想法）」有以下說法：

(1) sb. come up with sth.

‧ After brainstorming, the managers finally came up with a solution to their company’s financial problem.

(2) sb. think of sth.

‧ On my way home, I thought of a way to help my friend with his problem.

(3) sth. occur to sb.

‧ The idea of the microwave oven occurred to Percy Spencer when a bar of candy in his pocket was melted by radar waves.

(4) sth. strike sb.

注意 這種用法不可以用進行式。

‧ The idea of measuring the volume of things by seeing how much water they displaced from a tub struck Archimedes while he was taking a bath.

(5) sth. come to one’s mind

→ come to 可以改成 cross

‧ The terrible image of that traffic accident came back to my mind.

‧ An awful thought just struck me/crossed my mind.

***3.* get through** 完成；結束

get through 當「完成、結束」解釋時，兼具及物與不及物的特性。課本用法是視為及物，假如視為不及物，後面則須接介系詞 with。此外，這片語還有其他意思：

(1) （測驗）及格：

‧ I got through the final exams last term.

(2) （法案）通過：

‧ The bill has gotten through the legislature.

(3) 和……（電話）聯繫：

‧ I tried calling Mary several times yesterday, but I couldn’t get through to her.

(4) 和……溝通：

‧ I couldn’t get through to him to make him understand he was in grave danger.

**III句型練習**

**Ⅰ. It is ...that...**

**was**

‧ Jenny is playing baseball with her brother in the park.

(1) 強調主詞 Jenny：

‧ It is Jenny that/who is playing baseball with her brother in the park.

注意 it 後面的 be 動詞要配合 that 子句的動詞時態用 is 或 was，而 that 子句中的動詞則須配合被強調部分的主詞。

(2) 強調受詞 baseball：

‧ It is baseball that Jenny is playing with her brother in the park.

(3) 強調對象 with her brother：

‧ It is with her brother that Jenny is playing baseball in the park.

(4) 強調地點 in the park：

‧ It is in the park that Jenny is playing baseball with her brother.

**.** 引導式翻譯

***1.*** 他愛的人是你。

　　　 　　　 　　　 that he is in love with.

***2.*** 湯姆和瑪莉要對這件事負責。

It is Tom and Mary that 　　　 　　　 　　　 this matter.

***3.*** 他因為懶惰才會考試沒過。

It was 　　　 　　　 　　　 　　　 that he failed the exam.

***4.*** 我昨天在圖書館遇到傑克。

It was yesterday that I 　　　 　　　 in 　　　 　　　.

***5.*** 我哥哥在這家店遇到他國中的同學。

　　　 　　　 　　　 the 　　　 　　　 my brother met his classmate from junior high school.

參考答案：

**C. *1.*** It, is, you

***2.*** are, responsible, for

***3.*** because, he, was, lazy

***4.*** met, Jack, the, library

***5.*** It, was, in, store, that

某些諺語不可照字面直接翻譯，如：

‧ It is a long lane that has no turning.（沒有不轉彎的長巷；否極泰來。）

‧ It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest.（再惡劣的鳥也不會弄汙自己的巢；家醜不可外揚。）

‧ It is an ill wind that blows nobody (any) good. （凡事有利有弊。）

‧ It is a good workman that never blunders. （再好的工匠也會犯錯；智者千慮必有一失。）

**Ⅱ. If + S + V-ed ..., S + would + VR**

**were could**

**might**

***1*** 本句型在學習與現在事實相反的假設語氣（subjunctive mood），用來表示不可能實現的願望或目的，而此句型主要由兩個子句所組成：一為條件子句，一為主要子句。

‧ If you see Pam, you may invite her to our Christmas party.

‧ If it rains tomorrow, I will stay at home.

***2***與現在事實相反的假設語氣：

(1) if 條件子句中的動詞要用過去式。

‧ If I had money, I might buy the new sports car. (The fact is that I don’t have money, so I may not buy the new sports car.)

‧ If she knew Tim’s number, she could phone him. (The fact is that she doesn’t know Tim’s number, so she can’t phone him.)

‧ If she could do the job, she would accept it. (The fact is that she can’t do the job, so she won’t accept it.)

(2) 不管主詞為第幾人稱，be 動詞一概都用were，且主要子句要用would、could、might等助動詞。

‧ If I were you, I would tell the truth.

‧ If he were rich, he would take a trip around the world.

(3) 如果 if 條件子句放在主要子句後面，兩個子句間的逗點要刪除。

‧ If I told the truth, my mother would be very sad.

→ My mother would be very sad if I told the truth.

‧ If he were ten years younger, he would go mountain climbing.

→ He would go mountain climbing if he were ten years younger.

補充練習

**A.** 選出正確的答案

(　　) ***1.*** If Jenny 　　　 time, she would take you to the movie.

(A) has (B) had

(C) will have (D) has had

(　　) ***2.*** I 　　　 you the place if I knew it well.

(A) will show (B) show

(C) could show (D) may show

(　　) ***3.*** How nice it 　　　 if I didn’t have to go to school today.

(A) is (B) will be

(C) would be (D) would have been

(　　) ***4.*** If there 　　　 no exams, some students would become lazy.

(A) are (B) were

(C) will be (D) might be

(　　) ***5.*** You might be in danger if you 　　　 in the deep river.

(A) swam (B) are swimming

(C) will swim (D) have swum

**B.** 改寫句子

***1.*** I don’t have a car, so I can’t drive you around Taiwan.

***2.*** I am not the president, so I can’t lower the tax.

***3.*** Jamie doesn’t run fast enough, so she can’t join the track and field team.

***4.*** Jessica doesn’t have enough money, so she can’t buy a bigger house.

***5.*** The typhoon is coming, so we can’t go on a picnic tomorrow.

參考答案：

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

**B. *1.*** If I had a car, I could drive you around Taiwan.

***2.*** If I were the president, I could lower the tax.

***3.*** If Jamie ran fast enough, she could join the track and field team.

***4.*** If Jessica had enough money, she could buy a bigger house.

***5.*** If the typhoon weren’t coming, we could go on a picnic tomorrow.