**L2How to Beat the Blues**

**I 字彙**

***1.* beat** *vt.* 克服　同 overcome, surmount；打擊；敲打；打敗

‧ Stop *beating* the drum! There is already too much noise.

beat *n. [C]* 敲打；（心臟、脈搏等）跳動

‧ A normal heart rate is 60 to 100 *beats* a minute.

beating *n. [C]* 拍打；拍動

‧ I like to listen to the *beating* of the rain on the roof.

***2.* pressure** *n. [U]* 壓力　同 stress, tension

press *n. [C,U]* 壓；印刷機（printing press）；新聞界（the press）

‧ To turn on the TV, give the power button on the remote control a light *press*.

‧ For the sake of safety, the president decided not to tell the *press* about the rescue mission.

(1) air pressure 氣壓

(2) high/low blood pressure 高／低血壓

**比較 pressure, stress, tension 的差異：**

(1) pressure：科學上單位面積的壓力，也可以引申為心理上的壓力或影響力。

(2) stress：主要指心理上的壓力。

(3) tension：指緊張或關係不好所引起的緊張狀態或情勢。

***3.* relationship** *n. [C,U]* 關係

relative *n. [C]* 親戚

‧ A wedding is a good chance to meet all the *relatives* of the bride and the groom.

(1) establish/build (up)/form a relationship with sb. 與某人建立關係

‧ Jack has established a good working relationship with his boss.

(2) in relation to 關於

‧ She didn’t say anything in relation to her latest book.

***4.* suffer** *vi. vt.* 遭受；承受 同 bear, endure, go through

sufferer *n. [C]* 受害者；患者

‧ The doctor has done a lot of work with AIDS *sufferers*.

suffering *n. [C,U]* 痛苦；苦難（的經歷）

* The girl was abandoned as a baby, ill-treated at an orphanage, and abused by her foster family. Listening to her tell the story of her *sufferings*, I couldn’t help crying.

***5.* physical** *adj.* 身體方面的 反 mental 自然的；物理的

(1) physical education 體育　同 P.E.

(2) physically challenged 身障者

(3) physical checkup/examination 體檢

***8.* spirits** *n. (pl.)* 情緒　同 mood spirit *n. [U] (sing.)* 精神

‧ The positive attitude of the people clearly shows the *spirit* of this country.

‧ The *spirit* is willing, but the flesh is weak.（【諺】心有餘而力不足。）

spiritual *adj.* 精神上的

‧ In my view, *spiritual* life is more important than material life.

(1) lift/raise one’s spirits 提振某人的情緒

(2) high-spirited 情緒（士氣）高昂的

mean-spirited 卑鄙的

(3) spiritual leader 宗教領袖

***9.* accomplishment** *n. [U,C]* 成就；達成　同 achievement

accomplished *adj.* 有造詣的

‧ The Harry Potter series made J.K. Rowling an *accomplished* novelist.

***10.* regular** *adj.* 規律的；固定的　反 irregular

regulate *vt.* 調節；規範

‧ Our conduct is *regulated* by our moral values and our sense of right and wrong.

regulation *n. [C]* 規定；條例　同 rule

‧ Students should follow the school *regulations*, such as no cheating on exams.

***12.* effect** *n. [C,U]* 效果；（法律）效力；（藥）療效；功效；影響　 同 influence, impact

effective *adj.* 有效的　反 ineffective

‧ Screen windows and doors are *effective* in keeping out mosquitoes and other insects.

***14.* affect** *vt.* 影響　同 influence

affection *n. [U]* （因愛和關心而生的）感情

‧ Every mother has great *affection* for her children.

affectionate *adj.* 充滿愛的

‧ Before leaving on a business trip, Joe gave his wife an *affectionate* kiss.

***15.* consume** *vt.* 吃喝；消耗 time-consuming *adj.* 耗時的

‧ Although learning a foreign language seems *time-consuming*, it pays in the long run.

***18.* lighten** *vt. vi.* 使輕鬆；變愉快　同 ease

‧lightly *adv.* 輕輕地　同 with ease, softly

‧ Joan got home late, so she walked *lightly* to avoid being heard.

字尾 -en 加在形容詞或名詞後面時，表「使成為」，例如：deepen（加深）、strengthen（增強）、brighten（使明亮）、frighten（使驚恐）、straighten（使挺直）、weaken（使變弱）、lessen（使變少）。

***20.* blood** *n. [U]* 血液 bleed *vi.* 流血（三態 bleed; bled; bled）

‧ Be careful not to cut your finger, or it may *bleed*.

bloody *adj.* 血腥的

‧ A lot of soldiers were killed in the *bloody* battle.

(1) blue-blooded 貴族出身的

(2) flesh and blood 血肉；親人（骨肉）

***23.* adopt** *vt.* 採取；收養

‧ The couple *adopted* an orphan and treated him like their own child.

adoption *n. [U]* 收養

‧ If you want to have a child so badly, you might consider *adoption*.

***24.* react** *vi.* 反應　 reaction *n. [C,U]* 反應

‧ Mary showed no *reaction* to the surprising news.

(1) cause/trigger a...reaction 引起……反應

‧ Eating seafood triggers allergic reactions in Ben’s body.

(2) chain reaction 連鎖反應

***25.* event** *n. [C]* 事件　同 occurrence, incident

eventual *adj.* 最後的；結果的

* I firmly believe in our *eventual* success.

eventful *adj.* 多事的

‧ My social life is quite *eventful*.

**II.片語**

***2.* had better** 最好（其後接VR）

(1) Better late than never.（【諺】亡羊補牢，猶未晚也。）

(2) be better off 情況好轉

‧ You’ll be better off if you start to work hard now.

(3) for better or (for) worse 不管好壞

‧ Sandy decided to stay with her husband, for better or for worse.

(4) Better safe than sorry.（【諺】小心總比後悔好。）

‧ Though it is inconvenient to carry an umbrella around, I always carry one in my schoolbag. As they say, “Better safe than sorry.”

***3.* keep on** 持續　同 continue

(1) keep away (from...) 離開……

‧ Keep away from that house because there is a fierce dog inside.

(2) keep...from... 使……不能……

‧ The bad weather kept us from going on a picnic.

(3) keep up (with...) 趕上；不落後

‧ It is sometimes difficult for old people to keep up with the times.

***7.* end up** 結果是……

‧ Because Martin didn’t study, he *ended up* failing the test.

**III句型練習**

**Ⅰ. No matter wh- (+ S) + V, S + V**

(1) 本句型用法相當於 “疑問詞-ever...” 的結構。其中，no matter what 表「無論什麼」、no matter who 表「無論是誰」、no matter where 表「無論哪裡」、no matter when 表「無論何時」、no matter how 表「無論如何」：

‧ No matter who comes, he will be welcome. (= Whoever)

‧ No matter which one you choose, you’ll be satisfied. (= Whichever)

‧ No matter what happens, I will be here with you. (= Whatever)

‧ No matter where you go, I have no interest in going with you. (= Wherever)

(2) whoever、whichever 和 whatever 本身具有名詞性質，在子句中當主詞或受詞：

‧ Whoever comes/may come, don’t open the door.（當子句的主詞）

‧ Whichever they choose, I respect their decision.（當子句的受詞）

‧ Whatever happens, remember to keep calm.（當子句的主詞）

‧ Whatever you do, I will support you.（當子句的受詞）

(3) no matter how/however 其後是接 adj./adv.，再接子句：

‧ No matter how smart you are/may be, you shouldn’t be proud. (= However)

‧ No matter how hard you (may) try, it will be impossible for you to beat him.   
(= However)

***2***其他用法：

(1) whichever、whatever 可當形容詞，修飾名詞。

‧ Whichever road you take, it will lead you to the park.

‧ Whatever reason you give, I won’t believe it.

(2) whenever、wherever、however具有副詞性質，可修飾子句中的動詞、副詞或形容詞。

‧ However hot it is, I must go. (= No matter how)

‧ Wherever you are, never forget me. (= No matter where)

‧ Whenever we fail an exam, our teacher encourages us to study harder.   
(= No matter when)

(3) whatever、however 所引導的子句若句意明確時，可以省略 may/might be。

‧ Whatever his excuse (may be), I’m still going to make Jason pay for the damage he caused.

‧ A good car, however old (it may be), should be able to run.

(4) “疑問詞-ever + (S) + V...” 的結構亦可作名詞子句，當句子的主詞或受詞，解釋為 “anything that” 或 “anyone that”。此時不可和 “No matter 疑問詞-” 結構互換使用。

‧ [Whatever he says] is not true.

‧ You may buy [whatever you want] at the department store.

‧ [Whomever you invite] will be welcome.

‧ The teacher will give a prize to [whoever can answer the question].

練習

**A.** 選出正確的答案

(　　) ***1.*** No matter 　　　 happens, you should hold your head high and be happy.

(A) how (B) what

(C) when (D) which

(　　) ***2.*** 　　　 I hear the song, I think of those good old days.

(A) Whichever (B) Whatever

(C) However (D) Whenever

(　　) ***3.*** 　　　 I go, I always seem to run into my friends.

(A) Whoever (B) Whichever

(C) Wherever (D) Whatever

(　　) ***4.*** Nobody likes to hear anything spoken against him or her, 　　　 true it may be.

(A) however (B) whichever

(C) whatever (D) wherever

(　　) ***5.*** 　　　 wins the contest this Friday, it will be fine with me.

(A) Whichever (B) Whoever

(C) Whenever (D) No matter how

**答案：**

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

**Ⅱ. ...N, + which/who/whom... (Non-Restrictive Relative Clause)**

**...N + which/who/whom/that... (Restrictive Relative Clause)**

當關係子句所修飾的先行詞有不同的可能性，限定關係子句便用來限定並形容它所修飾的先行詞，此時先行詞和關代之間沒有逗號。若關係子句所修飾的先行詞為唯一，且不會造成混淆的情形，則使用非限定關係子句，其作用往往在補充說明先行詞的性質或內容，故又稱補述用法，此時，先行詞和關代之間要以逗號隔開。

• I have two brothers who live in the southern part of Taiwan.

→ 我還有其他哥哥，關係子句是限定住南臺灣的兩位哥哥。

• I have two brothers, who live in the southern part of Taiwan.

→ 我只有這兩位哥哥，關係子句是補充說明這兩位哥哥的住處。

• The dog which wagged his tail at me in the park followed me home.

→ 表示公園裡有很多隻狗，對我搖尾巴的那隻狗跟我回家。

• Taipei 101, which was once the tallest building in the world, is a very popular tourist spot.

→ 全世界只有一個臺北101，故不需要特別說明哪一個臺北101，關係子句是在

補充說明它曾是全世界最高的大樓。

• My uncle, who is on a business trip to New York, will come back next week.

→ 這句話表示我只有一位叔叔，他現在在紐約出差。

***2*** 當先行詞為一整個子句時，一定要用關代which來引出關係子句，也一定用非限定用法。

• The little girl talked a lot today, which was (something) unusual because she is usually a quiet person.

→ 關代which指前一個子句the little girl talked a lot today，意思是這樣的情形很少見。

• A student from a very humble background just received a scholarship from a very

good graduate school, which brought great honor to his family.

→ 關代 which 指他得到獎學金這件事。

***3*** 關係代名詞 that 的用法補充：

(1) 逗號之後，不可以用 that。

• Lisa’s sister, who studies in college, doesn’t go home often. (○)

• Lisa’s sister, that studies in college, doesn’t go home often. (×)

(2) 介系詞之後，不可以用 that。

• The music to which you listened was terrible. (○)

• The music to that you listened was terrible. (×)

(3) 先行詞是人 + 物時，一定要用that。

• I saw the old man and his dog that were running across the street.

(4) 先行詞前有序數、最高級形容詞、the only、the very、all、the same、every、no、little、much等時，一定要用 that。

• This is the best book that I have ever read.

• This is the last letter that Maggie wrote me.

(5) 疑問代名詞who/which/what之後，最好用 that。

• Who is the boy that is talking to Elaine?

練習

請依據題意填入適當的關代，並判斷此子句為限定或非限定用法（是否要有逗號）。

***1.*** I know the story of *Romeo and Juliet* 　　　　 is one of the world’s greatest love stories.

***2.*** I have quite a few bicycles. The bicycle 　　　　 my husband gave me as a birthday gift is the most expensive one.

***3.*** Some beautiful girls went to the party last night. Do you know the girl 　　　　　　　　　 was surrounded by a lot of boys there?

***4.*** Taichung City 　　　　　 is my hometown, is growing in size.

***5.*** This is the best movie 　　　　　 I have seen recently. You must see it!

**答案：**

***1.*** , which　***2.*** which/that　***3.*** who/that ***4.*** , which　***5.*** That

LESSON 1 Love in the Eyes of Poets:   
Metaphors and Similes in Poetry

### PART A

**1. especially when she**

**2. In Marvin’s eyes**

**3. Can Edward come up with a solution**

**4. compare life to a journey, compare life to a box of chocolates**

**5. What type of car**

**6. Bella kept wondering all day long**

**7. after I get through the last thirty pages**

### PART B

**1. (a) It is the blog that**

**(b) It was Bella not Jessica that Mike went to the party with.**

**2. (a) If I were Bella, I would become**

**(b) If I had magic power, I could travel anywhere/  
everywhere.**

**3. (a) makes Bella ill/uncomfortable/sick**

**(b) By using similes and metaphors, the poet made what he wanted to describe more concrete to readers.**

**4. (a) The boy who(m) Bella liked**

**(b) Bella’s friend whose house is in the forest has invited her to visit his parents.**

**5. (a) learning English is as difficult as**

**(b) Some people say that falling in love is like taking drugs, while others say it is like eating ice cream.**

**6. (a) He may have already heard about what you did in school**

**(b) Mike looks very happy. Bella may have accepted his invitation to the beach.**

**7. (a) understand why teenagers are so crazy about this love story**

**(b) Read on and you will see how much Dr. Cullen is devoted to his family and the villagers.**

### PART C

**I.**

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

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

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

**II.**

**1. In, Sandy’s, eyes, especially, when**

**2. he, sells, as, delicious, as**

**3. where, he, is, from**

**4. what, his, real, purpose, is**

**5. come, up, with**

**III.**

**1. It was last night that Tim heard the bad news.**

**2. In cartoons, there are all types of superheroes, which can’t be seen in our daily life.**

**3. If I were outgoing, I would be able to make friends with all types of people.**

**4. If I had enough time, I could finish all the homework on time.**

**5. I like to watch cartoons, especially when I am in a bad mood.**

**6. If I had magical powers, I would travel around the world.**

**7. I would make use of my powers to help poor people/the poor**

**8. I would come up with some ways to help everyone in the world enjoy a satisfying life.**

LESSON 2 How to Beat the Blues

### PART A

**1. who suffer from**

**2. and you’ll learn a lot of words in the long run**

**3. but he ended up in the Net café**

**4. on the other hand, Chapter Two is very difficult**

**5. will always do you good**

**6. a large amount of information**

**7. be responsible for your future**

### PART B

**1. (a) No matter who cheats on the exam**

**(b) No matter how fast your car can go, you still have to obey the traffic rules.**

**2. (a) whom we all admire a lot**

**(b) The girl who said that she enjoyed playing basketball was actually a basketball player.**

**3. (a) as a matter of fact, he was still in love with her**

**(b) Cindy knows little about the city. As a matter of fact, she just moved here two days ago.**

**4. (a) You’d better take a taxi**

**(b) You’d better not watch TV when Father tells you not to.**

**5. (a) The student kept on asking questions**

**(b) Too much tea may keep your brain active and thus keep you from getting a good night’s sleep.**

**6. (a) While my classmates agreed with me**

**(b) While we wanted to help Mary, she said she could do the job by herself.**

**7. (a) rather than complain (about it)**

**(b) Sam preferred to grow fruit and vegetables by himself rather than buy them at the market.**

**8. (a) After all, it was Mark who broke the window**

**(b) I never stay up late studying for exams. After all, health is more important than grades.**

### PART C

**I.**

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

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

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

**II.**

**1. but, ended, up, going, to**

**2.loud, kept, from**

**3. matter, what, After, all, amount**

**4. large, amount, does, good**

**5. had, better, keep**

**III.**

**1. My aunt, who enjoys teaching children to play the piano, is a musician.**

**2. While Becky has good taste in art, her husband knows nothing about it.**

**3. While some people like to live in big cities, others prefer (to live in) the countryside/country.**

**4. Too much work keeps people busy all the time. Moreover, the noise keeps them from living a relaxing life.**

**5. Many people believe the noise in the city is responsible for their poor health.**

**6. Unlike parents, who have a blood relationship with us**

**7. we had better be careful when/in making friends**

**8. On the other hand, bad friends are like a poison that may destroy us in the end.**