**L7 What Matters on Mother’s Day**

**I.字彙**

**1.greeting** *n. [C]* 招呼；問候；賀詞

• All the students wrote *greetings* on their teacher’s birthday card.

greet *vt.* 迎接；招呼；對……做出反應

• The host *greeted* his guests at the door.

• Her speech was *greeted* with loud applause.

|  |
| --- |
| greeting card 賀卡  • People nowadays often send digital greeting cards during the Christmas season. |

**2. horrify** *vt.*使害怕 horrified *adj.* 受驚嚇的

• The policeman was *horrified* to find two dead bodies in the car.

horror *n. [U]* 害怕；恐怖

• The girl screamed in *horror*（害怕地）when she saw a big cockroach on the floor.

|  |
| --- |
| **(1) horrifying 與 horrible 的比較：**  ① horrifying 某事物令人震驚／作嘔的  • It was horrifying to see a mouse being eaten alive.  ② horrible 某事物令人震驚／討厭的  • It was a horrible experience to be hit by a car.  **(2)「恐懼」的同義字比較：**  ① horror：指會讓人全身發抖、寒毛直豎和嫌惡逃避的恐懼；因此，「恐怖片；  恐怖故事」是 horror movie/story。  ② fear：字義最廣泛，也最常使用，泛指任何恐懼。  ③ fright：被真實出現的事物或景象突然刺激到的短暫恐懼；因此，「怯場」是  stage fright。  ④ terror：和fright一樣，是指被現實發生的事物突然嚇得意識癱瘓，失去防衛能  力，程度比fright還嚴重；因此，「恐怖分子」是 terrorist。  ⑤ dread：擔心未來可能發生的危險，膽怯的成分比較濃厚。  ⑥ panic：指突如其來的恐懼，尤其是一下子能影響到多數人，強調「慌亂」的心態。引發恐懼的起因或許只是雞毛蒜皮的小事；因此，股票市場中的「金融恐  慌」是 financial panic。 |

**3. death** *n. [U,C]* 死亡 die *vi.* 死亡

(1) die down 逐漸減弱；降低

• The flames died down after burning fiercely for three hours.

(2) die out 滅絕；消失

• The population of koalas in the wild is in danger of dying out.

(3) die away 逐漸消失

• As we drove away from the scene of the fire, the roaring sound of the blaze died away.

(4) die hard 執著；不易改變

• My uncle just can’t quit smoking. It seems that old habits die hard.

(5) be dying for sth./to + VR 渴望；極想

• I am so thirsty. I am dying for something to drink.

• She is dying to meet her idol in person.

(6) 跟「死」有關的說法：

sentence/put someone to

be beaten/frightened to + death

meet one’s

• Karl was convicted of murder and sentenced to death.

• Being drunk, the cruel man beat his dog to death.

• Desperate, thinking that Juliet was gone, Romeo drank the poison and met his death (= died).

(7) 通常 die from 用於因意外或受傷而死；die of則是因疾病或飢餓而死，但現在沒有嚴格規定，兩者可通用。

(8) I’ll love you until my dying day. 至死不渝

(9) Never say die. 永不放棄

(10) die a natural death 壽終正寢

**4. destruction** *n. [U]* 破壞；摧毀 反 construction

destructive *adj.* 毀滅性的；喜歡破壞的

• The *destructive* tsunami（海嘯）caused vast devastation（毀滅）in coastal Japan.

• Some children are very *destructive*. They ruin almost everything they lay their hands on.

**5.** **protest** *vt. vi.* 抗議；聲辯

protester *n. [C]* 抗議者

• *Protesters* against the new tax law gathered in front of the Office of the President, vowing to topple the government if their demands were not met.

(1) stage/hold/start a sit-in/protest/demonstration/hunger strike

發起一場靜坐／抗議／示威遊行／絕食

(2) protest rally 抗議大會

• There was a protest rally in the capital city to oppose the government’s new economic policy.

**6. propose** *vt.* 提議；主張

• To get to the destination on time, Norman *proposed* that we (should) start early to avoid the rush-hour traffic.

• Man *proposes*, God disposes. （【諺】謀事在人， 成事在天。）

proposal *n. [C]* 提議；建議；求婚

• Cathy accepted Carl’s *proposal*, and they will get married in June.

|  |
| --- |
| (1) propose to sb. 向某人求婚  • Believing Cathy to be his Ms. Right, George has decided to propose (= pop the question) to her.  (2) propose a toast 提議乾杯  `• At the company celebration, Joel proposed a toast to the sales team. |

**7. honor** *n. [U]* 敬意；榮譽

honorary *adj.* 名譽的；掛名的

• He was awarded an *honorary* doctorate（名譽博士學位）.

honorable *adj.* 光榮的；榮耀的

• Mother Teresa’s *honorable* deeds in helping the poor in India won her the respect of the whole world.

(1) do honor to 給……增光；對……表示敬意

• Recipients of the Nobel Prize do honor to their home countries.

(2) on my honor 我發誓；我以人格擔保

• I will pay the money back, on my honor.

(3) honor guard 儀隊

**8. president** *n. [C]* 總統；總裁

presidential *adj.* 總統的

• Barack Obama and Mitt Romney were the two *presidential* candidates（總統候選人）in the 2012 election.

**9. declare** *vt.* 宣布；鄭重聲明

**比較declare, claim, announce, state的差異：**

① declare：指在正式場合中的宣稱（= state officially）。

② claim：用於日常生活中的聲稱及宣稱。

③ announce：指宣布、通知或通告。

④ state：用於一般的陳述及說明。

**10. contribution** *n. [C]* 貢獻 同 dedication

|  |
| --- |
| (1) contribute sth. to sth. （為報紙、雜誌、電臺或電視節目）投稿／撰稿；（在會議或會談期間）講話，（尤指）發表意見  • The writer contributed several articles to the newspaper.  (2) contributing factor 成因 |
| 「因果」的表示法：  (1) A contribute to B A是B的原因  • Both hard work and luck contributed to his success.  (2) lead to 引發  • Lack of sleep can lead to many illnesses.  (3) give rise to 導致（不快的事）  • Low levels of sugar in the blood can give rise to dizziness.  (4) give birth to 促成……的誕生  • The scientist’s experiments gave birth to a new way of treating cancer.  (5) A be responsible for B 是……的原因  • The old wiring was responsible for the warehouse fire. |

**11. society** *n. [U,C]* 社會；社團

social *adj.* 社會的；社交的

• An increase in crime has harmed our *social* order（社會秩序）.

sociable *adj.* 好交際的；交際的

• Amy is a very *sociable* girl. She attends a lot of social events.

socialize *vi.* 交際

• At the party everyone had a great time *socializing*.

**12. increasing** *adj.* 增加的　反 decreasing

increase *n. [C,U*] 增加的量　反 decrease

• Because of our excellent faculty, the number of students at our school is on the *increase* （= increasing 正在增加中）.

increasingly *adv.* 愈來愈……地 （類似 more and more）

• Laptop computers have become *increasingly* popular due to their compact（小型的）size.

**13. upset** *vt.* 使心煩意亂；打亂；使（腸胃）不適

• He showed up late and *upset* our schedule for the day.

• Too much dessert during dinner has begun to *upset* my stomach.

upset *adj.* 難過的；沮喪的 同 sad, depressed

• Jill is *upset* about not getting a good grade on the test.

**14. advantage** *n. [U,C]* 益處；優勢 反 disadvantage

advantageous *adj.* 有益的

•Keeping a balanced diet is *advantageous* to our health.

disadvantaged *adj.* 下層社會的；貧困的

• This new law will help the poor and *disadvantaged* people in our country improve their living condition.

**15. commercial** *adj.* 商業的；營利的

commercialism *n. [U]* 營利（主義）；商業主義

• The excessive *commercialism* of this TV show eventually caused it to lose most of its viewers.

commercial *n. [C]* 電視、收音機廣告

• Don’t trust what the TV *commercials* say; they often exaggerate facts.

commerce *n. [U]* 商業；貿易

• As *commerce* increased, many people became richer.

**16. interrupt** *vt. vi.* 打斷；干擾；插嘴

interruption *n. [C,U]* 打斷；干擾

• I cannot concentrate on my work with these continuous *interruptions*.

• Can I finish my work without *interruption*? Please stop annoying me because I am busy.

**17. arrest** *vt.* 逮捕

|  |
| --- |
| (1) issue a(n) arrest/search warrant for...  發出……的拘捕令／搜索狀  (2) put/hold/place sb. under house arrest  將某人軟禁 |

**18. postage** *n. [U]* 郵資

• What is the *postage* for this registered letter（掛號信）?

|  |
| --- |
| (1) postage stamp 郵票  (2) post office 郵局  (3) postcard 明信片  (4) postmark 郵戳  (5) mailman 郵差 同 postman, mail carrier  (6) postmaster 郵政局長 |

**19. feature** *vt. vi.* 以……為特色；做為……的重要部分、特色；由……主演

鋒時刻》由成龍主演。）

feature *n. [C]* 特色

• The new *features* of the cell phone include a camera, a voice recorder, and online service.

features *n. (pl.)* 面貌；容貌

• She is a woman with delicate（精緻的）*features*.

**21. despite** *prep.* 儘管 同 in spite of

**22. custom** *n. [C]* 風俗；習俗

• In Japan, it is *customary* to take off one’s shoes before going indoors.

customs *n. (pl.)* 海關

• When you go through *customs*, a *customs* officer will ask you if you have anything to declare. If you do, you must pay a *customs* duty.

customer *n. [C]* 顧客

• Great service and delicious food drew a lot of *customers* to this small restaurant.

**24.mention** *vt.* 提到；說起

mention *n. [C,U] (usually sing.)* 說到；提及

• The *mention* of her sick mother made everyone feel sad for the little girl.

(1) Don’t mention it. 不客氣。

(2) not to mention 更不用說

• He can’t even afford a motorcycle, not to mention a car.

(3) make mention of... 提及……

• The article makes mention of a visit he made to London.

**25. hire** *vt.* 聘僱；租用 同 employ　反 fire, lay off

• My grandmother *hired* a maid to do the cleaning/housekeeping for her.

**27. wild** *n. [C]* 野外

• You can see a lot of animals in the *wild* in Kenya.

wildly *adv.* 狂野地；激烈地；瘋狂地；非常地

• My cousin is *wildly* enthusiastic（熱情的）about baseball. He never misses a game.

wild *adj.* 野生的；粗野的；猛烈的

• It is not safe to be alone in the forest since you might come across some fierce *wild* animals.

• The *wild* storm kept people from going outdoors.

• My mother was *wild* with anger when I told her that I had broken her beloved vase.

**II片語**

**1. be likely to** 有可能

S be likely to VR.... → It be likely that S + V....

• Kate has been preparing for the big exam. She *is likely to* pass.

→ Kate has been preparing for the big exam. It is likely that she will pass.

|  |
| --- |
| 其他表「可能」的字：  1 possible：不能修飾人，但可以修飾事物。  • It is possible that he will come. (○)  • It is possible for him to come. (○)  • He is possible to come. (╳)  • Heavy rain is possible this evening. (○)  2 probable：一樣不能修飾人，而且多用在It is probable that.... 這種句型中。  • It is probable that he will come. (○)  • It is probable for him to come. (╳)  • He is probable to come. (╳)  → 只能用that子句作真主詞  • Heavy rain is possible but not probable this evening. (○)  → 傍晚是有下雨的可能，但是可能性並不高。 |

**2. call on** 呼籲 同 call upon, appeal to

call on/upon sb. to + VR 呼籲、懇求某人做某事

• The school has been calling on all the students to help with recycling.

**3. call for** 要求

• The protesters are *calling for* an immediate response from the government to their demand to do away with the death penalty.

**III句型練習**

**Ⅰ. It seems/seemed (+ that) + S + V**

**→ S + seem(s)/seemed + to + VR**

***1*** 本句型在介紹seem「似乎」的用法，用來表示不是很精確的推論。

• It seems (that) he knows a lot about music.

→ He seems to know a lot about music.（把子句的主詞移到句首當主詞）

(1) 若前後動詞發生的時間一樣時，用It seems + (that) + S + V或It seemed + (that) + S + V-ed，而此時的句子可以轉換成S + seems/seemed + to + VR形式：

• It seems (that) Debbie is happy today.

→ Debbie seems to be happy today.

• It seemed the question was easy.

→ The question seemed to be easy.

(2) 若主要動作發生的時間較seem早時，用it seems + (that) + S + V-ed/have p.p./has p.p.或 it seemed + (that) + S + had p.p.，而此時的句子可以轉換成S + seems/seemed + to + have p.p.的形式：

• It seems (that) Mark fell in love with Jane at first sight.

→ Mark seems to have fallen in love with Jane at first sight.

• It seems (that) Larry has finished his work.

→ Larry seems to have finished his work.

• It seemed (that) someone had broken into the house.

→ Someone seemed to have broken into the house.

(3) 另外，seem所引導的句子也可以用進行式：

• It seems (that) Danny is telling a lie.

→ Danny seems to be telling a lie.

(4) seem的否定放前或放後皆可，但放前比較常見：

• He didn’t seem to like the idea.

• He seemed not to like the idea.

***2*** seem的相關用法：

(1) seem + (to be) + 補語

• Sandy seems (to be) fond of cooking.

• They seem (to be) very interested in playing soccer.

(2) seem like + N/S + V 「彷彿；好像」

• It seems like a great idea. You can try it.

• It seemed like the whole city was destroyed by the earthquake.

(3) seem as if/as though + S + V 「看起來彷彿／好像」（若敘述的情境是可能發生的則用一般式；若敘述的情境是不可能發生的則用假設句。）

① 接一般式：

• It seems as if it will rain soon.

• It seems as if someone is following us.

② 接假設句：

• It seems as though he knew everything.

• It seems as if he were the boss of the company.

|  |
| --- |
| **Despite + N**  **V-ing , S + V**  **II. Despite the fact that + S + V, S + V**  **(Al)though+ S + V, S + V** |

**1** 本句型在說明despite和(al)though的用法。先複習although/though後接子句的句構（although多放在句首，though則可放在句首或句中），在中翻英時，不要受到母語的影響而翻譯成“Although..., but....”。

• Though/Although we made every effort, we lost the game. (○)

→ We made every effort, but we lost the game. (○)

→ Though we made every effort, but we lost the game. (╳)

**2** despite 表「雖然；儘管」，為介系詞，後面只能接名詞、動名詞或是加上 the fact that 後接子句，逗點之後再接主要子句。

• Despite the sudden rain, the baseball game continued.

• Despite having little money, they lived a happy life.

• Despite the fact that the doctor tried his best, he couldn’t save the child.

**3** 相關句型

(1) in spite of/regardless of + N/V-ing

• In spite of the record heat, the fans waited in line to see their favorite star.

• In spite of being afraid of heights, Hannah still climbed up to the top of the tall tower.

(2) in spite of/regardless of the fact that + S + V

• In spite of the fact that the test questions were difficult, all the students in the class did very well.

(3) even though/if S+V

• Even though he studied hard, he failed the important test.

A. 選出正確的答案

(　　) 1. 　　　 her disappointment at the results, Kelly seemed to remain calm.

(A) Although (B) However (C) In spite of (D) When it comes to

(　　) 2. Despite 　　　 up late, we were able to get to the meeting on time.

(A) get (B) getting (C) to get (D) got

(　　) 3. 　　　 her doctor told her to rest, she still worked hard day and night.

(A) Though (B) Regardless of (C) Except for (D) But for

(　　) 4. The boy went out without a jacket 　　　 the cold weather.

(A) along with (B) far from (C) in addition to (D) in spite of

(　　) 5. Despite 　　　 he was only ten, Jeff could run faster than any other kid in the school.

1. × (B) of (C) that (D) the fact that

A. 1. C　2. B　3. A　4. D　5. D

**1. 有關worth的相關補充：**（配合T-128）

(1) be worth N/V-ing 值得

→ be worthy of N/being p.p.

→ It be worth (one’s) while to VR/V-ing

• I spent a week reading the novel, but it was worth it.

• The movie was long, but it was worth seeing.

• The teacher’s lifelong dedication to education is worthy of respect.

• The student is hard-working; he is worthy of being praised.

• Don’t just focus on your studies; it is worth your while to spend some time socializing with your friends.

(2) worthy當形容詞用時，不能單獨使用。

• Derek is a worthy student. (○)

• Derek is worthy. (╳)

(3) worth 後面接動名詞時，雖然感覺像是被動，但是一定要用主動。

(4) 可以用well、certainly、really、barely... 來修飾worth，其中以well最常見。

**What Matters on  
Mother’s Day**

7



課文架構表

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

單字延伸

1. destroyed 2. construct

3. decrease 4. increase

5. advantage 6. benefits

7. profit 8. elementary

9. dictionary 10. customary

Part 1：隨堂測驗

一、文意字彙

1. feature 2. mention

3. advantage 4. commercial

5. arrested 6. society

7. interrupt 8. declared

9. destruction 10. upset

二、詞類變化

1. proposal 2. protest

3. customary 4. contributed

5. increase

三、引導式翻譯

1. until, handing, out

2. in, return, treated, to

3. human, called, on, government

4. likely, to, approaching

四、句型練習

(A)

1. Ellyn seemed to be disappointed with the result of the game.

2. David seems to act differently when he is around his new friends.

3. Julia seems to be suffering a lot of pressure from her job.

(B)

1. Despite the heavy rain, he still went out for a walk.

2. Despite experiencing many difficulties, she refused to give up.

3. Despite our effort(s), we couldn’t save the dying whale.

五、翻譯

1. in honor of our grandfather’s 90th birthday

2. The book is written in remembrance of my father

3. that are still worth seeing today

4. He lost his family in a big fire, and his life was very difficult from then on.

5. An increasing number of people are spending money on plastic surgery.

六、綜合測驗

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

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

七、閱讀測驗

**Comprehension Check**

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

LESSON 7 What Matters on Mother’s Day

### PART A

1. in the beginning

2. called on everyone

3. called for a longer lunch break

4. hand out the food and drinks

5. made an important contribution to

6. take advantage of the warm weather

7. are treated to

8. donated money to, donated food and drinks

### PART B

1. (a) It seems that

seems to have

(b) It seems that what the teacher is saying now is important.

What the teacher is saying now seems to be important.

2. (a) Despite, Despite, Although

(b) Although Vivian felt bored, she pretended that she enjoyed her boyfriend’s joke.

3. (a) when children show their love to/for their father

(b) The lunch break is a time when we can enjoy lunch.

4. (a) he is still not happy with

(b) Many English words begin with the letter “s.”

5. (a) in honor of

(b) Miss Wang made a speech in remembrance of her father.

6. (a) The movie star declared that

(b) The couple declared that they were no longer in love with each other.

7. (a) who is wearing a red shirt, wearing a red shirt

(b) The people living in the village love singing and dancing.

8. (a) is worth visiting

(b) The movie is worth watching.或It is worth watching the movie.

### PART C

I.

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

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

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

II.

1. made, in, China

2. called, on

3. made, a, contribution, to

4. Although, Despite, Despite, the, fact

5. declared, that, worth, collecting

III.

1. Despite her great effort, Cindy didn’t win first prize in the speech contest.

2. The traffic on the highway seems to be heavy.

3. May donates some of her money to those who need help every year.

4. Although Jim is not a Christian, his every meal always begins with a prayer.

5. It seems that the man is satisfied with his son.

The man seems to be satisfied with his son.

6. but they were worth it eventually

7. From then on, it seemed my evenings were filled with tests and lectures.

8. Despite the fact that I was so busy getting ready for high school