**B3L2 Children of Heaven**

**I.課文翻譯**

1 阿里和妹妹莎拉，與父母生活在一個貧困的地區。他們的母親病得很重，而父親努力地找工作，他們只有一點錢可以買食物。因為他們已經有幾個月沒有付房租，房東正向他們催討。

1 in...neighborhood 在……鄰近地區

．The mail carrier knows everyone in the neighborhood.

2(1) 比較 sick 和 ill 的差別：

　　 在美國，表「生病的」常用sick，而 ill 為較正式的用語。在名詞前，英美都用 sick，較不常用 ill，如；a sick child。另外，在英國，sick可表「欲嘔的」，如：She was sick to her stomach.

(2) find/look for a job/work 找工作

(3) a little 「有一些」，為肯定用法；而 little 「幾乎沒有」，為否定用法。

‧I’d like a little sugar in my coffee.

‧There is little hope that Rocky will succeed.

(4) with which to buy food → with which they could buy food

 原句由 they had only a little money 和 they could buy food with the money 　組成；其中，which 指的是前面的 a little money ，類似的有：

‧The chair on which you are sitting was designed by my sister.

(5) 在名詞子句，wh-疑問詞後常接 to VR 用以代替原先含「能夠」（can） 意義的子句，如：

‧I don’t know what I can do to help you.

 →I don’t know what to do to help you.

3 as 在此同 because。

2 有一天，阿里帶著莎拉的鞋子去找修鞋師傅修理，可是卻在回家途中把鞋子給弄丟了。他回到家後才發現他把鞋子弄丟。他怕父母會生氣和失望，所以乞求妹妹保密。莎拉同意了，他們兩人決定共用阿里那雙舊的運動鞋。莎拉的上課時間在早上，所以她就先穿鞋子。放學後，她就衝回家，把鞋子拿給阿里。然後，他就跑去上學，他的學校下午才開始上課。雖然阿里盡可能地快跑，他還是經常遲到而被老師警告。

1 on the/one’s way (to + 地方) 到……途中

 注意 home, here, there 等地方副詞前不加 to。

‧I saw a car accident on my way to school today.

‧Linda met her former English teacher on her way back home.

2 It was not until…that… 直到……才……。

 \*有關本句型的用法請見本課句型I。

3 (1) be afraid that S+V → be afraid of N/V-ing 恐怕……

(2) beg sb. to VR 求某人……

 (3) keep...(a) secret 保密

． I’m planning to throw Tina a surprise party. Can you keep it secret?

4 decide (not) to VR 決定（不）要……

同 be determined to VR, make up one’s mind to VR

‧We’ve decided not to tell Cindy our plan for summer vacation.

5 which 用來補充說明前面的 school，類似的用法有：

 ‧A friend of mine gave me this magazine, which contains a lot of interesting pictures.

6 as + adj.( + N)/adv. + as sb. can/(it is) possible

 →...as best sb. can

 →...to the best of one’s ability

 ‧David made the house as clean as he could before his date arrived.

‧I shouted as loudly as possible, but the people outside the house still didn’t hear me.

3 幾個星期後，莎拉注意到她的一位同學穿著阿里弄丟的鞋子。當她和阿里跟著那年輕女孩回家時，他們發現她家比他們更窮。阿里和莎拉充滿了憐憫和同情，所以並沒有要求那女孩歸還鞋子。

1 (1) notice 後接省略了 that 引導的名詞子句 one of her...當作受詞。

 (2) that Ali had lost 為形容詞子句，修飾 her shoes。

2 (1) that her family was even poorer than theirs 為名詞子句，當 discovered 的受詞。

 (2) even/still/much/a lot + 比較級

 ‧A lot of people are suffering from big credit card debts, and experts say the situation may get even worse.

 much/far/by far/far and away + the + 最高級

補充

　　　　the very + 最高級

‧What’s the very best movie you have ever seen?

3 (1) be filled with 充滿著　同 be full of

 ‧My grandmother says her journey through life has been filled with happy times.

(2) so...that...如此……以致於……

 ‧Mary was so tired that she went to bed early.

 ‧Sarah was so worried about the results of the exam that she couldn’t sleep well.

 ‧Mike ran so fast that I couldn’t catch up with him.

1. 阿里聽到有一場為城裡的男孩而舉辦的長跑比賽。當他知道三獎是一雙新鞋子時，他決定參加。他興奮地跑回家，跟妹妹保證說會替她贏得那雙新鞋。

1 (1) hear about 獲悉 補充　hear from 從……得到信函／消息等

 (2) a long-distance race 長跑比賽

 補充　➀cross-country race 越野賽

 　　　➁relay race 接力賽

 ➂racewalking　競走

 ➃obstacle race　障礙賽

 (3) that was held for the boys in the city 為形容詞子句，修飾a long-distance race。

 (4) hold 舉行　同 take place　（不可用被動）

 ‧We were told that the meeting would be held in the boardroom.

2(1) that the third prize was a new pair of shoes 為名詞子句，當 learned 的受詞。

(2) take part (in) 參加　同 participate (in), join (in)

 ‧Peter took part in too many school activities, so he didn’t have time to study.

 注意「參加考試」要說 take/sit for an exam。

3(1) that he would win her the new shoes 為名詞子句，當 promised 的受詞。

 (2) win sb. sth. 為某人贏得某物　同 win sth. for sb.

5 比賽那天到來。阿里一開始領先，可是比賽中途，他開始累了，他的腳也開始痛了起來。當他覺得愈來愈疲憊時，他只想到莎拉和對她的承諾。夢想能替妹妹贏得那雙新鞋子帶給他力量，他一直就維持在最快的兩名跑者後面，一心想贏得第三名。突然，當靠近終點線時，另一名跑者從後面撞到阿里，他跌倒在地上。

1 a strong/good/head start 領先

2 (1) Getting...為 As he was getting...簡化而成的分詞構句。

(2) 比較級 + and + 比較級　愈來愈……同 increasingly

‧It’s getting darker and darker. I think we should find a place to stay.

3 (1) Dreaming of the new shoes 為動名詞片語當主詞，視為單一事件，其後接單數動詞。

‧Watching Western movies on TV is my favorite pastime during vacations.

 (2) (that) he would win for his sister 為形容詞子句，修飾 the new shoes。

 (3) right *adv*. 正好；恰好；就

 (4) determined 為 and was determined 簡化而成的分詞構句。

 (5) finish third (place) 結束時第三名

4 (1) the finish line 終點線 the starting line 起跑線

 (2) collide with 碰撞　同 bump into, crash into

 ‧Jason almost collided with me when I stopped suddenly.

6 阿里抬起頭看到其他男孩衝向前。他不想在這時候放棄，所以他一躍而起，盡可能地快跑。他衝過終點線，贏得了比賽！觀眾高興地歡呼，並在頒獎典禮替阿里拍照，可是阿里卻哭了起來。如果他得的是第三名，他就可以贏得自己想要的獎品了。而現在他不能拿著新鞋子回家，他讓妹妹失望了。

1 (1) look up 向上看

 ‧When we were kids, we loved to lie on the grass and look up at the night sky.

 (2) rush ahead 往前衝

2 (1) Refusing 為 As he refused 簡化而成的分詞構句。

 (2) give up 放棄　同　stop trying

 ‧Don’t give up simply because you failed on the first try.

 (3) point 在此指「時刻、瞬間」。

3 (1) spectator 觀眾；旁觀者 audience 觀眾；聽眾 viewer 觀看者；（電視）觀眾

　‧The audience was silent until Nancy finished the song.

 ‧The program has attracted millions of viewers around the country.

 (2) take a picture of sb. 替……拍照 同 take one’s picture

 ‧Sam asked someone else to take a group picture of his family.

4 (1) If he had come in third, he could have won the prize he wanted. → In fact, he didn’t come in third, so he couldn’t win the prize he wanted.

 ※有關本句型的用法請見本課句型Ⅱ。

7 阿里充滿了悲傷，他慢慢地走回家，發現妹妹在外面急切地等著。他一句話都沒說，可是莎拉馬上就從他的臉上知道阿里並沒有把她期盼的東西帶回家。她跑進屋裡，把阿里孤伶伶地留在門邊。

1(1) Filled 為 As he was filled 簡化而成的分詞構句。

 (2) find + O + OC (V-ing/p.p./adj./N phr.)

 ‧Sally walked into her sister’s room and found her lying on the bed.

 ‧If you see the movie, you’ll find it very interesting.

 ‧Susan’s mother found her a great help in the kitchen.

2 (1) that Ali didn’t bring home what she was expecting 為名詞子句，當 knew 的受詞。

 (2) what she was expecting 為名詞子句，當 bring 的受詞。其中，what 即 the thing that（指 the new shoes ）。

3 (1) leaving為and left 簡化而成的分詞構句。

 (2) leave + O + OC (adj./V-ing/p.p.) 使……處於……狀態中

　‧The science fiction film left me full of curiosity about the universe.

 ‧Tina failed to show up, leaving her boyfriend waiting in the rain for two hours.

 ‧Tired from work, Kim left the food untouched and went to bed.

 8 這二個小孩並不知道他們的父親正從工作的地方騎車回家，而腳踏車後面放了兩雙新鞋。

1 (1) neither of 二者皆不（其後動詞用單數）

 ‧Neither of the students has finished her science report. 補充 none of 三者皆不

　‧I have three sisters, but none of them lives nearby.

 (2) that their father was riding home from work 為名詞子句，當 knew 的受詞。

 (3) (,) with + O + OC (adj./V-ing/p.p./prep. phr.) 表附帶狀態

 ‧Nicole looked me in the eye, with tears rolling down her cheeks.

 ‧With her hair wrapped in the towel, the woman left the pool area and went into the locker room.

 ‧David used to sleep with the door open.

 ‧The young man stood by the fence, with his hands in his pockets.

**II字彙**

***1.* struggle** *vi.*奮鬥；努力；掙扎；搏鬥 同 combat, endeavor

 ‧The boy’s father grabbed him by the neck, and the boy *struggled* to get free.

 struggle *n. [C]* 奮鬥；努力；掙扎；搏鬥 同 effort

 ‧The people on the small island will continue in their *struggle* for independence.

struggling *adj.* 奮鬥的；掙扎的

　‧The young man nearly starved when he was a *struggling* painter in Paris.

(1) struggle against/with 向……鬥爭；與……搏鬥

．The boy struggled with the question and finally found the answer.

(2) class struggle 階級鬥爭

(3) life-and-death struggle 你死我活的鬥爭

(4) the struggle for existence/life 生存競爭

***2.* rent** *n. [C,U]* 租金；房租

rental *n. [C]* 租來之物（房屋、汽車等）*n. [U]* 租賃

‧Drive carefully, because this car is a *rental*.

‧YouBike is Taipei’s public bicycle *rental* system.

rented *adj.* 租來的

‧Is your car *rented* or do you own it?

1. rent sth. from sb. 向某人租某物
2. rent sth. (out) to sb. 租某物給某人
3. rent for/at + 金額 某物的租金為……
4. for rent 出租

‧ Do you know whether there is any house for rent?

1. back rent 拖欠的房租
2. video rental shop 影視出租店

***3.*** landlord *n. [C]* 房東；地主（多指男性）

1. landlady 女房東　(2) tenant 房客
2. lease 租約　(4) deposit 押金

***5.* disappointed** *adj.* 失望的；沮喪的

disappointing *adj.* 令人失望的；掃興的

‧May’s optimism enabled her to get through the *disappointing* moments in her life.

***6.* beg** *vt. vi.* 乞求；乞討；行乞　同 plead, implore

(1) Beggars can’t/mustn’t be choosers./Beggars should/must not be choosers.飢難擇食

(2) If wishes were horses, beggars would ride.

 空想若能成真，就不會有窮人。

***7.* secret** *n. [C]* 秘密；秘訣

 secretly *adv.* 秘密地

　‧It was embarrassing for Alan to be teased by his friends in front of the girl he *secretly* admired.

1. a dark secret 不可告人的秘密
2. an open secret 公開的祕密
3. top secret 極機密
4. in secret 祕密地；私下

‧We arranged a birthday party for Wendy in secret.

(5) let sb. in on a secret 將祕密告訴某人

‧I have to say sorry to you, for I have let Mary in on the secret.

(6) reveal a secret 洩漏祕密

***8.* warn** *vi. vt.* 警告；提醒　同 alert, inform

warning *adj.* 警告的

‧*Warning* bells and lights showed that a train was approaching the railroad crossing.

warn sb. off/away 通知某人離開、避開

‧He warns off everybody who tries to talk to his girlfriend.

***9.* pity** *n. [U,C]* 同情；憐憫；可惜；遺憾；憾事　同 sympathy, mercy

pitiful *adj.* 可憐的　同 poor, pathetic

‧His family was so poor that the *pitiful* little child often did not have enough to eat.

pitifully *adv.* 可憐地

‧The dog looks *pitifully* thin; it seems to have eaten nothing for days.

1. out of pity 出於同情

‧The girl kept the poor old dog out of pity.

1. what a pity 多麼可惜

‧What a pity that you can’t join us on this trip!

***10.* compassion** *n. [U]*  同情；憐憫　同 sympathy, pity

compassionately *adv.* 有同情心地；憐憫地

‧The young lady smiled *compassionately* at the child who had lost his parents in the car crash.

比較pity, compassion, sympathy 的差異：

(1) pity：指對痛苦或悲哀的人感到可憐的感情，有時帶有輕蔑的意味。

1. compassion：比 pity 強烈，加上想給予關愛和幫助的感情。
2. sympathy：理解他人痛苦或悲哀的心情，並願意分擔其痛苦或悲哀。

‧We all felt sympathy for the victims of the big earthquake.

***11.* halfway** *adv.* 到一半；在中途

meet sb. halfway 與某人妥協

‧You want NT$1,000 for the shirt, but I'll meet you halfway by increasing my offer from NT$500 to NT$750.

***13.* exhausted** *adj.* 精疲力盡的；耗盡的　同 tired, weary

‧The campers had to return when their supply of food was *exhausted.*

exhaust *vt.* 使……疲憊；耗盡　同 tire, consume

‧The naughty children have *exhausted* my patience and made me angry.

exhausting *adj.* 令人疲乏的

‧After an exhausting day, Eric went home and took a hot shower to relax.

heat exhaustion 中暑虛脫

***14.* crash** *vi. vt.* 撞擊；轟然作響；墜毀；垮臺；當機

‧A huge wave *crashed* over the rocks and soaked the people standing near the water.

‧The police *crashed* the door of the suspect’s house and stormed in.

‧No one could imagine that such a big company should *crash* overnight.

‧I can’t do any work because the computer has *crashed*.

crash *n. [C]* 撞擊；轟隆聲；撞毀；垮臺

‧I heard a loud *crash* when my son dropped the tea tray.

‧The terrible car *crash* took place at an intersection.

‧A lot of people lost their savings in the stock market *crash.*

***15.* refuse** *vi. vt.* 拒絕；謝絕 同 decline, reject 反 approve, accept

1. flat refusal 斷然拒絕

‧When Rick asked a girl out for a date, she gave him a flat refusal.

1. take no refusal （或 not to take a refusal ）不許人說不

‧I shall take no refusal from you; you must do exactly what I said.

***16.* dash** *vi. vt.* 急奔；撞砸

‧I saw the little boy *dash* the vase onto the floor.

 dash *n. [C]* 奔跑；短跑

‧Let’s make a *dash* for the exit right now.

dash off 匆忙寫下

． I dashed off a note while I was waiting for the bus.

***17.* spectator** *n. [C]* 觀眾；參觀者同 viewer, onlooker

‧*Spectators* are not allowed to go onto the playing field during the football game.

***18.* award** *n. [C]* 獎項；獎勵；獎品　同 reward, trophy

‧An *award* was presented to Dr. Wang for his outstanding achievement in medical research.

字辨 reward 酬謝或報答某人

‧Mrs. Lin rewarded the young man for bringing her dog back.

***20.* eagerly** *adv.* 急切地；渴望地

eagerness *n. [C]* 熱切；渴望

‧If you really want the job, you should make your *eagerness* known in the interview.

***21.* expect** *vi. vt.* 期望；期待；認為

 expectancy *n. [U,C]* 期待（感覺或狀態）

　 ‧There is always a feeling of *expectancy* before class begins.

(1) against/contrary to (all) one’s expectations 出乎某人意料地

‧Against all our expectations, George was promoted to the position of general manager. We never thought he would get such a promotion.

(2) meet/live up to one’s expectations 達到某人期望

‧The Mayday concert last night was fantastic! It totally lived up to my expectations.

(3) beyond/exceed one’s expectations 超出某人預期

‧The team’s performance exceeded/was beyond the director’s expectations.

(4) fall short of one’s expectations 不如某人所望

‧We stayed in the hotel recommended by the travel agency, but it fell short of our expectations.

(5) life expectancy 平均壽命

‧Because of better medical care and nutrition, people today tend to have a longer life expectancy.

**III句型練習**

**Ⅰ. It is/was not until...that S + V**

***1*** not...until...「直到……才……」

until 和 not...until 之間的差異：

　(1) S + V...until +某個時間點／S + V

 做某件事一直做到某個時間點

　‧Kim studied English until eleven o’clock.

 →Kim一直讀英文到十一點。

 11:00 p.m.

 (2) S + ...not + V...until + 某個時間點／S + V

 直到某個時間點才開始做某事

 ‧→Kim直到十一點才上床睡覺。

 11:00 p.m.

從以上的圖示及例句可看出 until 用在肯定句中時，表示某個動作的「終點」；用在否定句中時，表示某個動作的「起點」。

(1) 他們直到晚上十點才回家。

(2) 他們聊到凌晨五點。

(3) 你必須等到他們叫你的名字。

(4) 直到你告訴我實話，我才會原諒你。

**參考答案：**

(1) They did not return/get home until 10:00 p.m.

(2) They talked until 5:00 a.m.

(3) You have to wait until they call your name.

(4) I will not forgive you until you tell me the truth.

另外，until 亦可替換為 till ，但 till 為較不正式的用法，因此少用於寫作當中。

***2*** it is /was not until...that..的句型。此句型由 not...until變化而來，其功用在強調 until 後所接的資訊：

 He didn’t change his mind until this morning.

 →It wasn’t until this morning that he changed his mind.

 改寫步驟：

　(1) 原句 until 後面的部分不變，並放到 it is/was not until 和 that的中間。

 (2) 然後把原句 until 前面的部分改成肯定句，放到 that 的後面。

 (3) 需注意 that 後面子句的動詞時態變化。

 ‧He didn’t stop singing until she left.

 →It was not until she left that he stopped singing.

 改寫：

 (1) I didn’t hear from him until this spring.

 (2) Jack is not allowed to go out until his mother comes back.

 **參考答案**：

　(1) It was not until this spring that I heard from him.

 (2) It is not until his mother comes back that Jack is allowed to go out.

***3*** 其他相關句型補充：

　not...until...的倒裝句：

　 某個時間點 be

**Not until + + + S + V**

 S + V… aux. V

 ‧You can’t enter the living room until the floor is dry.

 →It is not until the floor is dry that you can enter the living room.（強調句）

　 →Not until the floor is dry can you enter the living room.（倒裝句）

**改寫步驟**：

(1) 先寫 not until。

(2) 原句中 until 後面的部分不變，並放到 not until 的後面。

(3) 然後，若原句中 until 前的子句有 be 動詞或情態助動詞（can, will...等），就寫 be 動詞或情態助動詞。若只有一般動詞，則用 do, does 或 did。

(4) 寫完 be 動詞或助動詞後，把原句剩下的部分寫完。

‧He didn’t feel relieved until his son came back safe and sound.

 →It was not until his son came back safe and sound that he felt relieved.

 →Not until his son came back safe and sound did he feel relieved.

**引導式翻譯（每格不只一字）**

***1.*** 我直到昨天才收到你的信。

→ yesterday you letter.

***2.*** Maggie 直到午夜才完成作業。

→ midnight her assignment.

***3.*** 人生病才能了解健康的重要。

→ that he or she realizes the importance of health.

***4.*** 他直到跟 Tina 分手才發現 Tina 欺騙他。

→ she had been cheating on him.

***5.*** 他直到上大學才第一次離開他的故鄉。

→ for the first time.

***1.*** It wasn’t until, that I got/received

***2.*** It wasn’t until, that Maggie finished/completed

***3.*** It isn’t until one gets sick

***4.*** It wasn’t until he broke up with Tina that he found (that)

***5.*** It wasn’t until he went to university/college that he left his hometown

**II. If S + had + p.p., S + would/could/might/should have + p.p.**

***1*** If S + had + p.p., S + would**/**could/might/should have + p.p. 表和過去事實相反的假設，用以表達說話者對過去所發生或未發生事情的態度或見解。而主要子句中的助動詞使用視語意而定，如 would 表「就會；就要」（多半表「因果關係」）、could 表「就有能力；就可以；就可能」（表能力或推測）、might表「可能」（推測的性質居多）、should 表「應該」（表推測現在應已如此）。

‧If I had known you were working at this shop, I would have come to visit you.

‧If the witness had told the truth, the police could have solved the case.

‧If the pilot had paid closer attention when flying the plane, the plane might not have crashed into the mountain.

***2*** 可將 if 省略，把附屬子句中的 had 移至句首與主詞對調，形成倒裝句：

‧If I had had time yesterday, I would have helped you. But I was busy all day.

→ Had I had the time yesterday, I....

‧If I had taken that road last night, I might have been trapped in the traffic jam for hours.

→ Had I taken that road last night, I....

***3*** 除了將與過去事實相反的假設語氣中的 had 移至句首，形成倒裝句外，其他類型的假設語氣附屬子句亦可倒裝。步驟為省略 if ，將 if 子句中含有 were 或 should, could, would 等助動詞移至主詞前，即可形成倒裝句。如：

 ‧If you were in his place, you might quit.

 → Were you in his place, you might quit.

 ‧If I could help you out, I would do it without hesitation.

 → Could I help you out, I would do it without hesitation.

 ‧If we should fail in this attempt, what would happen to us?

 → Should we fail in this attempt, what would happen to us?

***4*** 若過去的事情一直影響到現在，主要子句則用與現在事實相反的假設語氣，亦即動詞用過去簡單式。句型為 If S + had + p.p., S + would/could/might + VR...(this morning/now/today).

 ‧If I had made that choice then, my life would/could/might be really different now.