**B3L3 As Easy as 1,2,3**

**I字彙**

***1.* ability** *n. [C,U]* 能力　同capability

able *adj.* 能夠的

． She is able to speak (→ be capable of V-ing) seven languages.

unable *adj.* 不能夠的；沒有能力做……

． I tried to call Jason but was unable to do (→ be incapable of V-ing) it. I don’t know where he is now.

***2.* acquire***vt.* 學得；獲得；養成（acquire a habit）

1. an acquired taste 逐漸養成的愛好

． Nancy said that listening to jazz is an acquired taste.

1. AIDS = acquired immune deficiency syndrome 愛滋病；後天免疫缺乏症候群

相似字

(1) require *vt.* 需要；要求；命令

． Those puppies require your care and attention. Try to play with them more often.

(2) inquire *vi. vt.* 詢問；調查

． The police were appointed to inquire into the event. Let’s wait for the answer.

***3.* identify** *vt.* 辨識；分辨

identity *n. [C]* 身分

． An identity card（身分證= identification card）is an easy way for legal residents to prove who they are.

1. identify sb./sth. as sb./sth. 認出；鑑定

． He identified the woman as his high school teacher.

1. identify sth. with sth. 認同／看待某事等同於另一件事

． You should not identify love with bread.

1. sb. be identified with sth. 某人被視為是某事的代表人物

． Simone de Beauvoir has always been identified with the feminist movement.

1. identity crisis 認同危機
2. UFO = unidentified flying object 不明飛行物；飛碟；幽浮

***4.* complicated** *adj.* 複雜的　同complex

complication *n. [C]* 困難、複雜的情況

． We really have no time to deal with more complications regarding this matter.

complications *n. (pl.)* 〔醫〕併發症

． That patient died of complications.

***5.* shepherd** *n. [C]* 牧羊人

shepherd *vt.* 引導　同guide, lead

． The librarian shepherded the students into（引導某人前往某處）the reading room.

***7.* match** *vt. vi.* 使相配；使符合；使看起來一致

match *n. [C]* 火柴；比賽；（適合的）伴侶

． I need some matches to light the candles.

matchless *adj.* 無敵的；出類拔萃的

． That tennis player’s skills are matchless.

***8.* risk** *n. [C,U]* 冒險；風險

risky *adj.* 危險的；冒險的；大膽的

 Investing all your money in the stock market is very risky.

1. risk one’s neck 冒著某人的生命危險
2. run the risk of sth./V-ing 冒著做某事的風險

***9.* unmanageable** *adj.* 難以處理的；棘手的

manage *vt.* 管理；處理；經營

*vi.* 設法；設法應付；度過

． The popular political leader has the ability to manage crises.

． I know it’s a difficult task, but I think I can manage.

un- 字首有「否定」之意，如：unimportant（不重要的）、unaware（未意識到的）、unhappy （不快樂的）等。

***10.* thankfully** *adv.* 幸運地；還好

thankful *adj.* 感激的　同grateful

． I am really thankful for your helpful advice.

1. be thankful to VR/to sb./for sth. 感激……／某人／某事

． I was really thankful to see they’d arrived in Taiwan safely.

． We are thankful for the support Mr. Lin offered.

1. thanks to N 幸虧、多虧、由於……

． Thanks to the new treatment, the cancer patient’s condition has improved greatly.

***12.* engage** *vi.* 從事 *vt.* 占用（時間、精神）

． Lucy is a famous lawyer. She has engaged in the legal profession for twenty-five years.

engaged *adj.* 忙於／從事……的（+ in）；已訂婚的（+ to）；（時間）被占用的；（電話）忙線中

． She is fully engaged in her business.

． Tony is engaged to Mary.

． That number is engaged. I’ll call again later.

engagement *n. [C]* 訂婚；婚約；契約；僱用期間

***14.* motivate** *vt.* 促使；引起……動機

motive *n. [C]* 緣由；動機；目的；（機械的）起動力

． The man’s motive in attacking the woman is still unknown.

motivate sb. to VR 激發／鼓勵某人做某事

． The lovely girl’s smile motivated Jack to ask her out on a date.

***15.* symbol** *n. [C]* 象徵

symbolize *vt.* 象徵　同represent, stand for

symbolic *adj.* 象徵性的　同iconic, representative

． The snake is symbolic of evil in many fairy tales and folk stories.

***19.* pioneering** *adj.* 先鋒的；開拓的

pioneer *vt.* 開拓（新領域）；率先……

． The new virtual reality technique was pioneered by some computer engineers in the U.S.

比較 **achieve, complete, fulfill, attain, accomplish** 的區別：

1. 意義：

① complete, fulfill 意義偏向「完成（工作；任務）」。

② achieve, accomplish則偏向「達到」。

③ attain偏向「得到」的意思，類似obtain。

1. 常用搭配語：

． complete/fulfill the task/mission

． achieve/accomplish the goal

． attain one’s driver’s license

clay pots 陶盆

***21.* civilization** *n. [C,U]* 文明

civil *adj.* 市民的；國民的；公民的；國內的

． The president in a democracy is namely a civil servant（公僕）.

(1) civil death 褫奪公權終身

(2) civil engineer 土木工程師

(3) civil law 民法 (4) civil liberty 公民自由

(5) civil rights 公民權 (6) civil servant 公務員

(7) civil war 內戰

-ize 結尾為動詞，表示讓某種東西有其特殊的性質，如：capitalize（用大寫書寫）、finalize（完成）、realize（了解）、legalize（使……合法化）。

***22.* chapter** *n. [C]* 章；節

． There are ten chapters in that book.

比較**chapter, unit**的區別：

unit *n. [C]*（教學）單位；單元；小組；小隊

． The hour and minute are units of time.（一小時與一分鐘都是時間單位。）

***23.* document** *n. [C]* 文件

documentary *n. [C]* 記錄片 *adj.* 紀錄的；紀實的

． Our history teacher showed us the documentary on the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor this morning.

． There is plenty of documentary material on life in the Roman Empire.

***24.* combination** *n. [C,U]* 組合；結合；密碼鎖

combine A with/and B 結合A和B

． Some TV programs combine education with/and recreation.

***25.* grateful** *adj.* 感謝的；感激的　同thankful 反ungrateful

1. be grateful/thankful to sb. for sth. 感激某人某事
2. express/show gratitude (to sb.) for sth. （向某人）表達感激／感謝

**II片語**

***1.* keep track of** 記錄　反lose track of

1. track *n. [C]* 痕跡；軌跡；跑道

*vt.* 追蹤；留下痕跡或腳印於……

． After the car race, the dirt road was covered with many automobile tracks.

． The hunter tracked the deer to the cave and captured it.

1. track sb. to a place 追蹤某人至某處

． The police tracked the thief to his hideout.

1. track sb./sth. down 追蹤；找到

． It took the police a long time to track down the killer.

***2.* put aside** 把……放在一旁；儲蓄

． The child put aside his toy and went to bed.

． My parents have advised me to put aside some money for a rainy day.

1. pull sth. aside 把……拉到一邊

． I pulled the curtain aside to let the sunshine stream in.

1. stand aside 站一邊

． The teacher asked me to stand aside to let other students pass.

***3.* far from** 一點也不……　同not...at all

． His work is far from perfect.

1. far and away = by far 無疑地；顯然地（通常與比較級或最高級連用）

． Skating and skiing are far and away/by far the most popular winter sports in Canada.

1. far and wide 到處

． Jay Chou is a singer who is known far and wide in Asia.

***4.* aside from** 除了……之外（還有）

． Aside from apples, I also like bananas and guavas.

besides, in addition to, except, aside from, apart from 雖然都有「除了……之外」的意思，但用法略為不同：

1. besides + N, S + V（有將N包含在內）

． Besides Jack, Lisa also passed the math exam. →Jack也通過了。

1. In addition to + N, S + V 大多數的情況用法和意義都和besides相同。

． In addition to milk, juice is also good for your health.→牛奶也對健康很好。

1. except for + N（不將N包含在內）

． Except for Jack, we all passed the math exam. →Jack沒有通過。

1. Aside from + N, S + V = Apart from + N, S + V 此兩個詞兼具包含和不包含的特性，必須從上下文判斷。

． Aside from hamburgers, I also like French fries.（同besides）

． Aside from the last question, I’ve almost finished the homework.（同except）

**III句型練習**

**Ⅰ. It + takes + sb. + time + to VR**

 **costs + sb. + money + to VR**

**sth. + cost(s) + sb. + money**

**sb. + spend(s) + time + V-ing**

 **money on N**

***2*** (1) take 當「花費時間」解時，主詞為事物，不為人。It takes + sb. + time + to VR 句型實際上是由 **To VR/V-ing** + takes + sb. + time 句型轉換而來的，亦即 it 在此為虛主詞，代替原先的真主詞to VR或V-ing，但轉換後多寫成to VR，而非V-ing。此句型亦可換成It takes + time + for sb. + to VR，如︰

． It took human beings thousands of years to learn how to count with numbers.

→ It took thousands of years for human beings to learn how to count with numbers.

另外，take 亦可當「花費（人）心思、工夫、精力等」解，如︰

． It took the folk artist a lot of time and energy to complete this unique work.

． Because so much of this organization’s volunteer work is done in dangerous locations, it takes great courage to be one of its workers.

(2) cost 當「花費金錢」解時，主詞應為某物，但若某事花費某人錢，亦可同上個句型，用虛主詞來造句。

． To get her car fixed cost Alison four thousand dollars.

→ It cost Alison four thousand dollars to get her car fixed.

另外，cost 亦可當「使人犧牲健康、友情、睡眠等」解，如︰

． The entrepreneur’s success in business cost him his health.

(3) spend 當「花費時間或金錢」解時，主詞為人，不為事物。

． Susan spent a lot of money (in) dressing herself up.

→ It cost Susan a lot of money to dress herself up.

與spend類似的其他用法尚有︰

 time (in) + V-ing

sb. spend/waste/save +

 money on + sth.

花費／浪費／節省時間、金錢在……上

***3*** 可將上述用法整理成下列句型︰

1. sth. take(s) (sb.) + 時間／巧思／工夫／精力……

→ It + takes (sb.) + 時間／巧思／功夫／精力…… + to VR

……使人耗費時間／巧思……等

1. sth. cost(s) sb. + 金錢／健康／生命／睡眠／友情……

→ It + cost(s) sb. + 金錢／健康／生命／睡眠／友情…… + to VR

……使人犧牲金錢／健康……等

1. It + takes + time + for sb. + to VR 做……花人時間
2. sth. + cost(s) (sb.) + money ……花（人）錢
3. It + cost(s) (sb.) + money + to VR 做……花（人）錢
4. sb. spend(s) + time/money + (in) V-ing/on sth. 人花時間／金錢做……

**Ⅱ. N + to VR (+ prep.)**

***1*** 不定詞片語原為一修飾前述先行詞的關係子句，後轉換成不定詞片語而來，以求簡潔。

***2*** 被修飾的名詞可為不定詞片語意義上的主詞或受詞：

1. 被修飾的名詞為主詞︰

． The general public needs good books that can elevate the mind.

→ The general public needs good books to elevate the mind.

1. 被修飾的名詞為受詞（不定詞片語中的動詞可為及物動詞或不及物動詞再接介系詞，注意介系詞不可省略）︰

． I have nothing that I should complain about.

→ I have nothing to complain.（☓）

→ I have nothing to complain about.（○）

． There is a river nearby which we can swim in.

→ There is a river nearby for us to swim.（☓）

→ There is a river nearby for us to swim in.（○）

***4*** 原關係子句改為不定詞片語時，被修飾的名詞若做受詞，原先子句裡的主詞是否須省略，須視省略後文意是否完整而定。若不宜省略，則在不定詞片語前加for + O代替原先的主詞，如︰

． I need some tools which I can fix the broken chair with.

→ I need some tools to fix the broken chair with.（主要子句主詞為I，與關係子句主詞一致，改成不定詞片語後，仍看得出是動詞的執行者，故可將關係子句的 I 省略。）

． There is a small swimming pool in our community which kids can go swimming in.

→ There is a small swimming pool in our community for kids to go swimming in.（主要子句主詞為there，與關係子句主詞kids 不一致，不宜將之省略，省略的話，會不清楚此游泳池是給誰游的。）