**L7 Stories Told in Poems**

**I.課文翻譯與重點解析**

1 有些詩人把玩音韻寫出讀起來好玩的詩。有些詩人在浪漫的詩歌中運用優美的詞藻表達愛意。更有些詩人寫詩展現他們說故事的天分。他們用少少的字寫出韻味無限的敘事詩。

1 (1) some..., others/some..., still others... 意為「一些……另一些……還有一些……」，用於非限定範圍，所指的對象有三群。

(2) play with... 玩弄；逗玩……

． Shakespeare was adept at playing with words（玩文字遊戲）.

(3) make + O + OC 意為「使成為……」，OC可為adj., N, VR。

． The mayor vows to make the city safe and fun. (adj.)

． The firefighter was made a national hero. (N)

． The company made its employees wear uniforms. (VR)

2 (1) do so 意為「這樣做」，so在此為副詞，指的是前句“compose poems to show their talent for storytelling”。

． These naughty boys cried loudly in front of a candy shop. They did so to get their parents to buy them some candy.

(2) by + V-ing... 藉由……；藉著……

(3) in fewer words 意為「用更少的字數」。in在此翻成「用」，本意是「在這些字中」。與文字有關的字，如：rhyme, sentence, verse 等，都可在前面加in表達此義。

． I will try to answer your questions in five sentences.

(4) but with more meanings 中的 with 表示「帶著……；帶有……」。

2 以詩的形式寫故事的時候，詩人們字斟句酌，只留下最重要的線索。如果讀者是好偵探，好追問且想像力豐富，他們可以拼湊出故事的全貌。因此讀詩的時候，你一定要不斷地提問題，注意不尋常的細節，並且試著從線索中找出答案。

1 When + V-ing..., S + V為分詞構句的應用，請提醒同學注意主詞的一致性及分詞主被動之區分。

． When telling me she had decided to go abroad to study art, she looked very excited.

2 (1) ..., (who are) inquisitive and also imaginative,...

此部分可視為形容詞子句之省略。

． The audience looked at the singer, radiant and beaming on the stage.

(2) be able to VR 同be capable of V-ing

． The three-year-old child is able to tell/is capable of telling the difference between a chick and a duckling.

3 (1) as S + V, S + V 當……

． As she danced in the hall, everyone stared at her in amazement.

(2) keep + V-ing 繼續…… 同keep on V-ing

． The vendor kept trying to talk me into buying his shoddy goods.

(3) pay attention to N 留心；注意

． The swimmers paid no attention to the warning sign erected on the riverbank.

3 為了更了解敘事詩，我們可以從分析故事的幾個基本元素開始：場景、角色或主述者以及故事情節。下面是你也許會問到有關這些元素的一些問題：

1 (1) To VR, .... 意為「為了（表目的）」，to可用in order to替代。

． To/In order to catch the first train downtown, Sally got up at 5:00 a.m.

(2) start with... 以……開始；從……著手

2 Here V + S的句型，地方副詞在句首，若主詞為一般名詞，句子需倒裝；若主詞為代名詞，則不需

倒裝。． Here comes the bus.

． Here you are.

4 關於場景：這個故事是在何時何地發生？當時是怎樣的情境？

關於角色或主述者：故事裡有哪些角色？你認為他們有哪些特質？誰可能是故事的主述者？主述者的語氣為何？

關於故事情節：你認為這些角色可能發生什麼事？他們遇到什麼問題？他們如何解決問題？

1 Wh- (+ N) + do you think/guess + S + V/V?

2 Who might be the speaker that tells you the story? 此句以 that 引領關係子句主要的原因是因為前面有who/which 等疑問代名詞，為避免重複同樣的代名詞，故以 that 代替。

3關係代名詞 **that** 的特殊用法：

需使用 that 的情況

➀先行詞是人＋物

． I saw the girl and her dog that were playing in the park yesterday afternoon.

➁先行詞前面有序數

． Yvonne is the first girl that came to school yesterday.

➂先行詞前面是最高級形容詞

． He is the best teacher that I have ever seen.

➃先行詞前面有all, no, every, any, the only, the same, the very 等字詞

． All the students that answer the question right will get candy.

． For the book report, you may choose any book that was written by this author.

➄以Who、Which、What 為首的問句（避免重複）

． Who is the lady that is talking to your father?

． We have several books by the same author. Which one is the book that you are looking for?

➅先行詞是much, none, few, little, anything, something, everything 或nothing 等代名詞

． The doting parents gave their son anything that he asked for.

． There is nothing more that I can say about it.

． I have told you everything that I know.

不使用 that 的情況

➀在介系詞之後

． Do you know the man to whom John turned for help?

➁在逗點之後，即關係代名詞的非限定補述用法（關係代名詞與先行詞之間有逗點）

． Jane is going to New York to visit her sister, who is studying law there.

4 sth. happen to sb. 某事發生在某人身上

． A series of tragedies happened to the family within the last three months.

比較sb. happen to VR 某人碰巧……

． I happened to meet my colleague on my trip to India.

5 deal with 處理　同cope with, handle

． The government has to deal with the soaring unemployment rate.

5 下面有兩首敘事詩，各自敘述一個獨特的故事。現在你可以運用你在前面學到的方法來閱讀接著兩頁以詩歌形式寫成的故事。

1 (1) 在The following is/are...的句型中，動詞使用 is 或are 是由後面接的主詞補語決定。

． The following is the recording of his speech made fifty years ago.

． The following are the countries that I have traveled to.

(2) each telling在此同and each tells，此為獨立分詞構句，原來有兩句：

The following are two narrative poems.

Each (of the two poems) tells a unique story.

第一句的主詞為the following，與第二句的主詞each 不同。改為分詞構句時，需保留第二句的主詞。

2 (1) 在Now you may use what you have learned above...中，what 引領名詞子句做為use 的受詞。

． I don’t know what he is talking about.

(2) 在...to read the stories (that are) told in the form of poems... 中省略了that are，形成形容詞片語修飾前面的名詞stories。

． The films (that are) made by Steven Spielberg are all very popular.

(3) in the form/shape/figure of... 以……的形式／形狀／人物呈現

． Sometimes blessings come in the form of disasters.

． Can you tell me why a baseball field is in the shape of a diamond?

6 **在我二十一歲那年**

在我二十一歲那年

我聽到一位智者說：

「銀幣、英鎊、金幣皆可拋，

但你的心可不能送人；

珍珠、紅寶石皆可捨棄，

但別愛上別人。」

跟我說這些話沒用，

我當時才二十一歲。

在我二十一歲那年

又聽他這麼說過：

「拿出真心，

付出不會一無所獲；

你會換來聲聲歎息，

得到的會是無窮的悔恨。」

如今我已二十二歲，

唉！他講得真對！真對！

─郝思曼（1859-1936）─

1 I heard a wise man say...，感官動詞的受詞後面可接原形動詞（主動）、現在分詞（主動）或過去分詞（被動）。

． I heard someone cry out last night; it was really scary.

． Ian told me that he saw Kevin waiting for the bus near my home.

． A lot of people saw the reporters beaten and dragged away by the police.

2 give sth. away 贈送；分發　同give away sth.

．“Last Christmas I gave you my heart, but the very next day you gave it away.”─from *Last Christmas* by George Michael

3 keep + O + OC，OC 可以是adj.、V-ing（主動）或p.p.（被動）等。

． The housekeeper always keeps the house spotlessly clean. (adj.)

． The general kept his troops moving for two days. (V-ing)

． Keep the meat refrigerated until you want to cook it. (p.p.)

4 (1) No use to talk to me. → It was no use to talk to me.

(2) It/There + be + no use + V-ing/to VR... 表示「……是沒有意義的、沒用的」；V-ing/to VR 兩種用法都有人使用，但 to VR 的用法較少人使用。

5 (1) 這裡的in vain 是「白白地(without purpose)」之意。

． The vengeful son swore that his father would not have died in vain.

(2) in vain 另一個常用的意思是「枉然地；不成功地」。

． The teacher tried in vain to quiet down the excited students.

6 (1) ’Tis＝It is，英詩中為了搭配每一行的輕重音節及音節數，故有這種縮寫形式。

(2) sighs a plenty　同plenty of sighs

7 sell/buy A for B　以 B 的價錢賣／買 A

． Debbie sold her hair for thirty francs.

7 **電視**

在史鮑斯先生和夫人

的屋裡

他和她

看著電視

兩人之間

一語不發

直到某日電視故障

然後，「您好嗎？」

他向她說，

「我們應該沒有見過面。

我姓史鮑斯。

您呢？」他問道，

她向他說，「這麼巧，我也是。」

「您覺得我們會不會可能是──？」

但是，電視隨後又突然地恢復正常

所以他們從未發現真相。

─伊芙‧瑪莉安（1916-92）─

1 (1) 在...would watch teevee...中，would表示過去的習慣或常做的事，相當於used to。

． We would take a walk around the lake after dinner when we lived in the woods.

(2) teevee 為 TV，tee和vee各代表T, V的發音。

2 not...until... 直到……才……

． I did not know what had happened until I read the newspaper.

3 I don’t believe we’ve met yet.

yet 為「已經」，用於否定句或疑問句，本句的否定詞在 I don’t believe 中。

． I have not met him yet.

． Did you hand in your homework yet?

4 在 the set came suddenly right about 中，came 指畫面恢復。而 right about 等同於 right about the time when “Do you suppose that we could be─?” was said。

5 they never did find out → they never really found out，在 did find out 中，did 為加強語氣的用法。

**II字彙**

***1.* verse** *n. [C,U]* 詩歌

． Personally, I prefer prose to verse because I often find the latter hard to understand.

free/blank verse 自由詩／新體詩（非格律詩）

**\*\*\*verse**、**poetry** 與 **prose** 的定義：

1. verse 有幾個常見的意思──

① 詩行或詩句：a series of words or sentences that are part of a poem or a song

． The professor likes to quote a few verses from his favorite poets to start his lecture.

② 詩節（stanza）：one section of a poem

③ 泛指所有的韻文或詩體，同poetry。

． Blank verse is a kind of poetry that is not written in rhyme, in contrast to rhymed verse. But while blank

verse may still have a regular rhythm, free verse does not.

1. poetry 泛指所有的詩或詩歌。
2. prose 泛指所有的散文。

***2.* talent** *n. [U,C]* 天分；才華

1. talent show/contest 才藝表演／競賽

． Britain’s Got Talent is a very famous talent show in Britain.

1. talent scout 星探

． The talent scout looked for promising young actors or singers and gave them some professional training.

1. have/show a talent for... 有……的才華或天分

． The child has a great talent for painting.

***3.* crucial** *adj.* 極為重要的；關鍵的　同critical

It + be + crucial/essential/vital/necessary that + S + (should) + VR/be p.p.

． It is crucial that the safety issue (should) be handled carefully.

crucially *adv.* 極重要地；關鍵地

． The last votes are crucially important in determining the result of the election.

***4.* clue** *n. [C]* 線索 clueless *adj.* 一無所知的

． Most people are clueless about the exchange rates of some minor currencies.

1. not have a clue about 完全不懂；毫無線索

． Don’t ask me. I don’t have a clue about computer chips（電腦晶片）.

1. a/the clue to... ……的線索／提示

． The police have found a clue to the identity of the murderer.

***5.* detective** *n. [C]* 偵探 detector *n. [C]* 偵測器

． The police used the metal detector to make sure nothing dangerous would be carried into the meeting.

***6.* imaginative** *adj.* 富想像力的 imagine *vt.* 想像

． As a city person, he can’t imagine living in the country without any modern conveniences.

imagination *n. [U]* 想像

． The author shows a vivid imagination in depicting the future world of his science fiction.

***8.* analysis** *n. [C,U] (pl. analyses)* 分析 analytical *adj.* 分析性的

． The scientist has made an analytical study to explain the causes of global warming.

***9.* element** *n. [C]* 要素；元素 elemental *adj.* 基本的；自然力量的

． The government promised to provide supplies to meet the most elemental needs of the hurricane victims.

． A typhoon is an elemental force of nature.

elementary *adj.* 初級的；基礎的

． The entrepreneur is a self-educated man. He didn’t even finish elementary school.

1. in one’s element 如魚得水；得心應手
2. out of one’s element 處於不適合的環境

***11.* trait** *n. [C]* 特性；特點

personality/genetic trait 人格／基因特質

\*\*\*比較 trait, characteristic, feature 的區別：

1. trait：通常指人個性上的特點。
2. characteristic：通常指特性或特徵，可同時修飾人或事物。
3. feature：通常用來形容人臉上或事物的特色。

． Her large blue eyes are the child’s best feature.

． Each room in this hotel has a distinct view and other special features.

***12.* pearl** *n. [C]* 珍珠

cast/throw pearls before swine 對牛彈琴；枉拋珍珠給豬群（這句成語源自於《聖經》，意思是說：不要把你們的珍珠丟到豬前面，免得牠們不懂珍惜而糟蹋了珍珠。）

． To serve unappreciative guests that fine wine is to cast pearls before swine.

***13.* ruby** *n. [C]* 紅寶石

ruby wedding anniversary 紅寶石婚（意為結婚四十週年紀念）

***14.* fancy** *n. [C]* 愛慕；戀愛 fancy *vt.* 喜愛（英式口語用法）；想像

． I do fancy the idea of throwing a garden party this weekend.

． I can’t fancy that little boy playing the role of Romeo onstage.

1. catch one’s fancy 吸引某人；投合某人的心意

． None of these books caught my fancy.

1. take a fancy to sb./sth. 喜歡某人／某事

． He takes a fancy to trendy sports cars.

1. footloose and fancy-free 無婚姻或不受戀愛牽絆；自由自在的

． After getting married, he began to miss the days when he was footloose and fancy-free.

***15.* bosom** *n. [C]* 胸；胸懷

bosom friend 知心朋友

． Sarah and Susan grew up in the same neighborhood and have been bosom friends ever since childhood.

***18.* suppose** *vt.* 認為；以為

1. suppose sb. to be adj./N 以為某人是……

． I supposed Jack to be very rich. But as a matter of fact, he is as poor as I am.

1. be supposed to VR 應該要做……　同 should/ought to VR

． You’re supposed to buy a ticket if you want to join in the party.

1. suppose/supposing (that) 假如　同 if

． Suppose we miss the train, what should we do?

**III 認識字彙**

***1.* narrative** *n. [C,U]* 故事；敘事；（作文）敘述文

． If you closely study this narrative, you will find it has a very clever design.

narrate *vt.* 敘述；描述

． The man enjoys narrating his adventures in Africa to his friends.

narrator *n. [C]* 敘述者；做旁白說明的人；解說員

． The children waited anxiously for the narrator to finish telling the story.

**IV片語**

***1.* piece together** 拼湊出……；結合；整合（話、證據、結果等）

1. a piece of cake （口語）輕鬆的事情

． Winning the chess match was a piece of cake for the clever boy.

1. pick up the pieces 收拾碎片；收拾殘局

． The boy broke a glass bottle, and his mother hurried to pick up the pieces.

1. give sb. a piece of one’s mind 對某人不客氣地表示意見或責備某人

． If you are late for work again, I will give you a piece of my mind.

**V句型練習**

**Ⅰ. Wh- (+ N) + do you think/guess + S + V?**

**V?**

***1*** (1) 此種問句為wh-問句，內含插入語句，表示徵詢他人意見，整句意為「你想／猜／認為（consider）／覺得（feel）……？」。

(2) 插入語句的動詞多為「猜測動詞」，如：**think、guess、say、suppose、believe、consider、imagine**等。

(3) wh-疑問詞後接插入語（即主要子句）時，插入語句要倒裝，但後半從屬子句不倒裝，即主詞、動詞不需對調位置。

(4) 在練習造此句型的句子時，可先將問句回溯至其敘述句，然後在形成疑問句時，依據問句中詢問的重點（主詞、受詞、主詞補語、副詞等），找適合的疑問詞來造句。另外，原敘述句中的that 通常省略，例如：

． You think that Jay Chow（主詞）is the best singer in Taiwan.

→ Who do you think is the best singer in Taiwan?

（在問句中，被詢問的項目Jay Chow由疑問詞who 取代，擺在問句句首；主要子句 you think 倒裝成do you think；that 後的子句部分則相同。）

． You guess that John wants a bicycle（受詞）as a birthday gift.

→ What do you guess (that) John wants as a birthday gift?

． You think that Larry is a liar（主詞補語）.

→ What do you think (that) Larry is?

． You said that Brenda went to the library（地方副詞）yesterday afternoon.

→ Where did you say (that) Brenda went yesterday afternoon?

． You said that Brenda went to the library yesterday afternoon（時間副詞）.

→ When did you say (that) Brenda went to the library?

． He said that the movie stopped showing last night（時間副詞）.

→ When did he say (that) the movie stopped showing?

***2*** 其他相關用法（Yes-No 問句）：

． Do you know who he is? （你知道他是誰嗎？）

． Don’t you wonder why he disappeared? （你不會好奇他為何失蹤了嗎？）

． Did he doubt where I had been? （他有懷疑我去哪裡了嗎？）

1. 上述句子為Yes-No 問句，要用Yes 或No回答，既是Yes-No 問句，疑問句部分要倒裝。勿將此種問句與本課句型混淆。
2. 此種句子通常用來問某人知不知道或清不清楚某事。
3. 如同一般主要子句一樣，後接附屬子句做受詞時，附屬子句不需倒裝。
4. 下列為Yes-No 問句且陳述正確的句子：

． Do you really think that I am talented? （你真的認為我有天分嗎？）

． Did you consider that he was wrong? （你認為他錯了嗎？）

中翻英

***1.*** 你猜他幾點會到？

***2.*** 你想我會選哪一個？

***3.*** 你認為他現在住在哪裡？

***4.*** 你認為他會找誰幫忙？

***5.*** 你覺得故事將會如何結束？

***6.*** 你想你女朋友會挑哪一枚戒指？

答案：

***1.*** What time do you guess he will arrive?

***2.*** Which one do you think I will choose?

***3.*** Where do you think he lives now?

***4.*** Who(m) do you think he will turn to (for help)?

***5.*** How do you think the story will end?

***6.*** Which ring do you think/guess/suppose your girlfriend will pick?

**Ⅱ. what + S + V (Noun Clause)**

***1*** 本句型表示複合關係代名詞what（等同 all the thing(s) that）所引導的名詞子句中，what可做為子句裡的受詞。此名詞子句的功能與一般名詞相同，可以當作主要子句中的受詞。此名詞子句當主要子句的主詞或受詞時，通常為單數，因What follows實為一個子句（S + V），what即為這個子句的主詞，follow為動詞，又what當主詞時視為第三人稱單數，所以follow要加s。而此句型What follows….的結構是 S + V + SC，動詞要跟著後面的主詞補語變化，為單數時，用單數動詞，為複數時，則動詞應用複數動詞，如︰

． What follows is a tip on how to decorate a Christmas tree.

S V SC

（接下來的是一個如何裝飾聖誕樹的技巧。）

． What follows are a few examples of animal intelligence that scientists have observed.

S V SC

（接下來的是科學家所觀察到動物智慧的一些例子。）

3 若 what 所引導的名詞子句內容為 what S have to/must/should/can do 且當主要子句的主詞，主要子句的動詞為 be V 時，則主詞補語常為 (to) VR，句型如下︰

**What S have to/must/should/can do is (to) VR...**

（……必須／應該／能做的就是……）

． To apply for the job, what/all you have to do is (to) fill out this form.

（要應徵這份工作，你必須做的就是填妥這份表格。）

4 另外，what 亦可為子句中的主詞或補語，如︰

． I wonder what will happen in the contest.（what為子句中的主詞）

． He owes what he is today to his parents. （what 為子句中的補語）

中翻英（劃線部分應使用 what 子句）

***1.*** 你應該做的是立刻買個禮物送她。

***2.*** 我們都應該珍惜大自然供給我們的東西。

***3.*** 讓我生氣的是我老闆的態度。

***4.*** 健康的生活，而非萬貫家財，才是你所需要的。

***5.*** 我要知道出了什麼問題。

***6.*** 結果不是我原先所期望的。

答案：

***1.* What you should do** is (to) buy a gift for her/buy her a gift right away.

***2.*** We all should cherish **what Mother Nature has given us**/**provided/blessed us with**.

***3.* What makes me angry** is my boss’s attitude.

***4.*** A healthy life rather than a lot of money is **what you need**.

***5.*** I want to know **what went wrong**.

***6.*** The result is not **what I expected**.