**L8 Hummingbirds: The “Flying Jewels” of the Americas**

**I.字彙**

***1.* rapidly** *adv.* 迅速地

rapid *n. (pl.)* 急流

． His boat capsized（翻覆）when he tried to shoot（快速通過）the rapids.

rapidity *n. [U]* 迅速

． After a careful check-up, the doctor found that David’s heart beat with unusual rapidity.

mass rapid transit (MRT) 大眾捷運系統

***2.* wing** *n. [C]* 翅膀；廂房；側廳；派別

． He was elected leader of the left wing of the party.

1. in the wings 預備；待命

． During the marathon, there was a rescue team waiting in the wings for any emergency.

1. on the wing 在飛行中

． When I looked up, I saw a lot of pigeons on the wing.

1. spread one’s wings 展翅；展開新生活

． He has decided to spread his wings after graduating from college.

1. under the wing of... 在（某人）保護下 同under one’s wing

． Since he was little, he has been under his parents’ wing.

***3.* feather** *n. [C]* 羽毛；（箭、帽的）羽飾

feather *vt.* 用羽毛覆蓋或裝飾 *vi.* 長羽毛

． The duck feathered its nest with its own feathers.

． The duckling（小鴨）will soon feather.

feathered *adj.* 有羽毛的

． The feathered cap looks great on you.

***4.* female** *n. [C]* 雌性；女性 反male

比較 **female**, **feminine** 和 **womanly** 的差異：

**female** 僅強調性別，可用來描述人類的女性或雌性動物，**feminine** 強調女性的特質，意為「女性化的；陰柔的」，而 **womanly** 意為「婦女的；適合婦女的；像婦女的」。

***6.* brilliant** *adj.* 鮮豔的；有才華的；傑出的 同smart, intelligent, outstanding 反dim, dull, dumb

． He’s the most brilliant student I’ve ever seen.

***8.* average** *adj.* 平均的；普通的 同standard

． Mr. Lee is a man of average height and weight.

average *vi.* 平均為……；平均達到

． If you want to pass the school year, you have to average 60% in all your subjects throughout the year.

1. above/below (the) average 平均之上／下

． Linda’s work at school is above average.

1. on (the) average 平均而言

． The diligent student studies six hours a day on average.

1. up to (the) average 達到平均標準地

． Our profit was well up to the average.

***9.* spot** *vt.* 發現；看見；（使）變髒 同notice, soil, stain

． I easily spotted my brother in the crowd because of his height.

． Red paint spotted the painter’s（油漆工人）shirt as he was working.

spot *n. [C]* （特定的）地點；場所；（斑）點；汙痕；少量 同location, site

． They are looking for a good spot to camp.

． A leopard can’t change its spots.（本性難移。）

． He wore a yellow tie with green spots to the party.

． He was so busy that he only had a spot of lunch.

1. hit the spot 恰到好處；令人滿意

． This ice cream really hits the spot. Can I have some more?

1. on the spot 立刻；在現場

． As he made a big mistake, the boss fired him on the spot.

1. put sb. on the spot 使人難堪

． He was put on the spot when someone accused him of taking the money.

1. There are spots even on the sun. 人非聖賢，孰能無過。

***12.* speed** *n. [C,U]* 速度

． The high-speed-rail train can travel at a speed of up to 300 km per hour.

speed *vi.* 迅速前進；加速

三態speed; sped; sped 或speed; speeded; speeded

． The motorcycles sped along the street.

speeding *n. [U]* 超速

． Morrison was fined NT$1,800 for speeding.

1. speed up 加速
2. at full speed 全速地
3. at a speed of... 以……速度前進

***14.* dive** *vi.* 俯衝；跳水；潛水；急忙跑至……

． The swimmer took a deep breath before diving into the water.

dive *n. [C]* 俯衝；跳水

． The stock market took a dive（暴跌，同took a fall）as the shocking news spread.

diver *n. [C]* 跳水者；潛水伕

． The police diver searched the lake for the dead body.

***15.* report** *vt. vi.* 報導；報告 同tell, describe

reporter *n. [C]* 記者 同journalist

． The reporter leads a very busy life because he is on call（隨時待命）day and night.

1. a first-hand report 第一手報導；直接報導
2. an oral report 口頭報告 反a written report 書面報告
3. a school report 成績單

***16.* backward** *adv.* 向後地；反方向地　反forward

1. ward 字尾接在名詞後表示「朝……方向的（地）」，例如：northward往北的（地）；downward 往下的（地）；skyward 朝天的（地）。
2. ward 本身也可當名詞，意為病房或牢房。

． The SARS patient was put in an isolation ward（住進了隔離病房）.

***17.* flight** *n. [U]* 飛行；（時間等）飛逝 *n. [C]* 空中旅行；班機

． The passengers had a pleasant flight because of the attendants’ superb service.

． The airline offers three flights a day to New York.

1. flight deck 駕駛艙
2. flight attendant 空服員
3. in flight 飛行中

***18.* depend** *vi.* 依靠；視……而定

1. It all depends. → That (all) depends. 看情形。
2. depend on 依賴；指望；視……而定 同rely on, count on

***19.* starve** *vi.* 挨餓；渴望*vt.* 使餓死

． The lonely old man is starving for companionship.

． The army came up with（想出）a way to starve the enemy into surrendering.

1. be starved of/for 需要／渴望

． The engine was starved of gas and couldn’t start.

1. starve to death 餓死

***20.* migrate** *vi.* 遷徙；移居

migration *n. [C,U]* 遷徙；移居

． These animals have made several migrations during the past decade.

． The migration of swallows often begins in autumn.

***21.* breed** *vi. vt.* 繁殖；養育；引起 三態breed; bred; bred

． The farm breeds dairy cows which produce milk for the nearby market.

． Familiarity breeds contempt.（親暱生侮慢。）

***24.* glimpse** *n. [C]* 一瞥 同glance, quick look 反gaze, observation

glimpse *vi. vt.* 看一眼 反observe, survey

． Before going to work, Father glimpsed the morning newspaper.

catch/get/have a glimpse of 瞥見；看一眼

． I caught a glimpse of the robber’s face as he ran past.

***25.* sparkling** *adj.* 閃耀的；（才氣）煥發的；起泡的

sparkle *n. [C,U]* 閃耀；朝氣；火花；閃光

． I saw the sparkle of white snow in the sun.

． All the sparkle left the woman after her husband and child died in a crash.

**II片語**

***1.* for the first time** 頭一遭

． I left home for the first time when I entered college.

1. at first hand 直接地；第一手得來地
2. at first sight 第一眼
3. in the first place 首先；第一
4. (the) first thing 首先

． Don’t worry. I’ll do it first thing tomorrow.

1. first and foremost 首要的是；首先
2. first of all 首先；第一

***2.* set A apart from B** 使出類拔萃

． Her special gifts set her apart from her classmates.

1. apart from 除……外 同besides, other than, aside from

． Apart from a table, there was nothing in the classroom.

1. keep A apart from B 使A不靠近B

． Keep these books apart from the others.

1. tell...apart 區別……

． The twins look so much alike that it’s not easy to tell them apart.

1. set apart 區別出

． Her blue eyes set her apart from the other girls.

1. take apart 拆開

． I have to take apart the radio to fix it.

**III句型練習**

**Ⅰ. So + adj. + be + S that + S + V**

 **adv. + aux. V + S + VR**

***1*** 表「如此……以致於……」的 so + adj./adv. + that...倒裝後的句型。若要強調 so 所引導的部分時，原先的主、動詞須調換位置，形成所謂的「問句式倒裝句」。此用法用來強調表示「程度」的補語或副詞部分，或使主要動詞接近主詞，此用法多出現在小說、諺語或詩歌中。

***2*** 原來不倒裝的句型：

S + be/V + so + adj./adv. + that + S + V

此句型中，so 為副詞，修飾形容詞、副詞，表程度；that子句表結果；口語中常將that省略。

***3*** 造倒裝句時，如果原先是be 動詞，則直接將其與主詞調換位置。

． Father was so silent that I felt uneasy.

→ So silent was Father that I felt uneasy.

***4*** 如果是一般動詞，則須在主要子句的主詞前加do, does 或did，然後將動詞改為原形動詞：

． He sings so well that he can be a famous singer.

→ So well does he sing that he can be a famous singer.

***5*** 延伸補充① such...that...倒裝句型

1. 句型：S + be/V + such (+ N) + that + S + V

→ Such (+N)+be/V+ S + that + S+V

1. 在此such為形容詞，修飾名詞或代名詞。

． Betty is such a nice girl that everyone likes her.

→ Such a nice girl is Betty that everyone likes her.

． Helen was such an attractive woman that men would give up everything for her.

→ Such an attractive woman was Helen that men would give up everything for her.

延伸補充②

1. 倒裝句型：SC + be + S
2. 即為了強調be動詞後的主詞補語，或當主詞過長時，可將主詞補語移至句首，然後將主詞、動詞互調位置：

強調主詞補語時：

． My ex-girlfriend, Wendy, was standing by the side of the stage.

→ Standing by the side of the stage was my ex-girlfriend, Wendy.

主詞過長時：

． Those who are content with whatever they have are happy.

→ Happy are those who are content with whatever they have.

延伸補充③

地方副詞倒裝：將地方副詞或介副詞移至句首做倒裝，主詞與動詞直接顛倒（即非問句式倒裝）。

． A sign saying “No smoking!” is in the lobby.

→ In the lobby is a sign saying “No smoking!”

延伸補充④

否定字詞倒裝：否定字詞如never, rarely, scarcely, seldom, hardly, little, not until, by no means, under no circumstances等移至句首時，其後的主要子句須倒裝（問句式倒裝）。

． The Roswell incident was not mentioned again until the 1980s.

→ Not until the 1980s was the Roswell incident mentioned again.

． I will by no means betray you in my whole life.

→ By no means will I betray you in my whole life.

延伸補充⑤

neither, nor及so 的倒裝（問句式倒裝）。

． Betty didn’t drink anything at the luncheon, and neither did her husband.

延伸補充⑥

only 的倒裝：通常是為了強調only 後面所接的副詞、副詞片語或子句而做倒裝用法。

． You can achieve success only by working hard.

→ Only by working hard can you achieve success.

**練習**

**A.**將下列各句改寫成倒裝句

***1.*** The boy was so greedy that he took all the apples.

→

***2.*** She came so late that she missed the bus.

→

***3.*** The days when my heart was young and happy are gone.

→

**B.**中翻英

***1.*** 那婦人氣得全身發抖。

→

***2.*** 他用功讀書，所以可以輕易地通過期末考。

→

***3.*** 這場比賽很無聊，以致於球迷開始一個接著一個離開。

→

**A.**

***1.*** So greedy was the boy that he took all the apples.

***2.*** So late did she come that she missed the bus.

***3.*** Gone are the days when my heart was young and happy.

**B.**

***1.*** So angry was the woman that she trembled all over.

***2.*** So hard did he study that he could easily pass the final exam.

***3.*** So boring was the game that the fans began to leave one by one.

**Ⅱ. (As +) adj. + as + S + V, S + V**

 **adv.**

***1*** 可將although 或though 所引導表「讓步」的副詞子句裡，做修飾作用的形容詞或副詞（尚有名詞，但較少見）提前至句首，形成倒裝語序，但附屬及主要子句不倒裝。

 Although + S1 + be/V1 + adj./N, S2 + V2

 Though V1 + adv.,

 adj./N as be/V1,

→ (As +) adv. + though + S1 + V1, S2 + V2

． Although/Though the storm was terrible, the family went on a trip.

→ (As) Terrible as/though the storm was, the family went on a trip.

． Although the father worked hard, he couldn’t make enough money to support his family.

→ (As) Hard as/though the father worked, he couldn’t make enough money to support his family.

． Although/Though he is a child, Hank can play the piano as well as an adult.

→ Child as/though he is, Hank can play the piano as well as an adult.（名詞提前至句首倒裝時，須省略冠詞）

***2***  在表「讓步」的副詞子句中，有時也會倒裝動詞，將之提前至句首，形成倒裝句，附屬及主要子句一樣不倒裝。

． Although/Though he may try, little Johnny can’t catch up with the others.

→ Try as/though he may, little Johnny can’t catch up with the others.

***3*** 表中文的「雖然……，但是……」，英文可有下列幾種表達法：

1. although/though S + V, S + V

． Although/Though it is a simple love story, I am touched by it.

1. S + V, but/yet + S + V

． It is a simple love story, but/yet I am touched by it.

註：yet 的詞性有adv.及conj.兩種。

1. 利用表「轉折」的轉承詞（副詞）來銜接前後句：

． It is a simple love story. However/Nevertheless/Nonetheless/Yet, I am touched by it.

1. despite/in spite of + N/V-ing, S + V

． Despite/In spite of all this suffering, we have to learn to look on the bright side of the disaster.

． Despite/In spite of being struck down by the other boxer, Ben struggled to his feet.

**A.** 將下列各句改寫成倒裝句

***1.*** Though the diamond is hard, it is easy to drill a hole in it with a laser.

→

***2.*** Although the room is small and old, it is cozy inside.

→

***3.*** Though the couple love each other deeply, they can’t but part for a while.

→

***4.*** Though Mr. Lee is a doctor, he can’t save all his patients.

→

**B.** 中翻英

***1.*** 那家人雖然很窮，但他們很知足。

→

***2.*** 雖然我哥哥很努力讀書，還是沒通過這次的考試。

→

***3.*** Mary 雖然殘障，但盡量不依賴他人。

→

***4.*** 她雖然在宴會上看起來很美，但她一點也不快樂。

→

***5.*** 那位畫家雖然現在有名，卻不驕傲。

→

答案：

**A.**

***1.*** Hard as/though the diamond is, it is easy to drill a hole in it with a laser.

***2.*** Small and old as/though the room is, it is cozy inside.

***3.*** Deeply as/though the couple love each other, they can’t but part for a while.

***4.*** Doctor as/though Mr. Lee is, he can’t save all his patients.

**B.**

***1.*** Poor as/though the family is, it is/they are content.

***2.*** Hard as/though my brother studied, he didn’t pass the test/exam.

***3.*** Physically challenged/Disabled as/though Mary is, she tries not to depend on/upon others.

***4.*** Beautiful as/though she looked at the party, she wasn’t happy at all.

***5.*** Famous as/though that artist is now, he is not proud.