**B4L11 Darkness at Noon**

**I.課文翻譯與重點解析**

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| *1* 因為天生失明，我從來沒機會見過自己的樣子，完全靠著他人眼中看到的我來創造出自己的模樣。 |

1 (1) Blind from birth為Because I have been blind from birth簡化而成的分詞構句。

(2) from birth 從出生起

(3) have the opportunity to + VR... 有做……的機會

(4) (which) I create in the eyes of the observer為形容詞子句，修飾 the image。

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| *2* 很多人似乎認為既然我看不見，我也就聽不到。常常會有人極大聲地和我說話，一字一句說地非常仔細。 |

1 (1) S + seem to VR → it seems that S + V 似乎

原句 → It seems that many people think that since I can’t see, I also cannot hear.

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| **seem**的其他用法：  seem + adj./like + N  • My father seemed (to be) exhausted when he got home last night.  • Your brother seems like a very popular guy at school. |

(2) since *conj.* 既然；因為（可放句首或句中） 同 because

• Since the medication doesn’t work, you should see another doctor for a different treatment.

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| since *prep./conj.* 自從（放句中）  S + have + p.p....since S + V-ed/N  • It has been ten years since I last saw you. |

2 (1) 原句 → Very often, people *will* talk to me very loudly. They pronounce every word very carefully.

其中will用來強調習性，表「常、慣於」，一般要重讀，如：My husband *will* smoke immediately after a meal.

(2) enunciating為and enunciate簡化而成的分詞構句。

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| *3* 當我到機場，要求票務人員協助我搭飛機時，他或她總是會拿起電話，打給地勤人員，並很小聲地說：「嗨，珍，我們這裡有個七十號。」我後來得到一個結論，不使用「失明」這個字眼，是以下兩個原因其中之一：他們不是擔心如果說了這個恐怖的字眼，票務人員的眼角膜就會立刻剝落；要不就是他們很不願告知我自己先前並未察覺到的情形。 |

1 (1) ask...for... 向……要求……

• You need to ask your supervisor for more advice on how to write your thesis.

(2) ticket agent 票務人員

(3) ground hostess 女地勤人員

(4) whisper *vi. vt.* 輕聲說話

• Maggie is whispering because she has a sore throat.

• My best friend whispered a secret in my ear.

(5) 這裡的seventy明顯是空服員之間的一個暗號，目的是避免說出某個敏感字眼。

2 I have concluded...指經過這些年來，我「已經」得到了這個結論。

3 (1) either A or B 不是A就是B；A和B兩者其一此為對等連接詞的句型，A和B須為同詞性的單字、片語或子句。此句中的either...or... 用來連接兩個動詞fear和are。若以此句型連接兩個主詞時， 動詞須和較接近者一致。

• Either going to the movies or going to the amusement park is fine with me.

比較 neither A nor B 不是A也不是B

• Neither John nor I am a student.

(2) inform sb. of/about sth. → notify sb. of sth. 通知某人某事

**inform**的其他用法：

(1) inform sb. that S + V 將……告訴、傳達、通知某人

• Peter informed me that he had arrived at the station.

(2) inform against/on sb. 告密；告發

• He informed against the drug dealer.

(3) ...my condition of which I may not have been previously aware → ...my condition which I may not have been previously aware of

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| 關係子句句尾的介系詞常移至關係子句前，而此時當受格的關代不能省略，也不能用關代that。  • This unit deals with math concepts (that) I am not familiar with.  → This unit deals with math concepts with which I am not familiar. |

(4) be/become aware of + N/that S + V 意識……；知道……

• I was not aware of your presence at the party.

→ I was not aware that you were at the party.

(5) may have + p.p....對過去可能發生的事情的猜測

• I may have lost my money on the bus because it is not in my pocket now.

比較 對現在或未來的推測則用 may + VR。

• We may go swimming tomorrow, so make sure you bring a bathing suit.

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| *4* 有些人認為我也不會說話。經常當我太太和我出去吃晚餐時，服務生都會問我太太「他是否要喝飲料」，我也常回答「他的確要」。 |

1 (1) 前面提到許多人認為他看不見所以也聽不見，而這裡提到其他人認為他因為看不見所以也不會說話，所以用others表示。others→ other people。

(2) that I can’t talk為名詞子句，當believe的受詞。

2 (1) ...ask my wife if “he would like a drink”是yes-no 問句的間接問句。

• The waiter asked me, “Do you need a drink?”

→ The waiter asked me if I needed a drink.

(2) indeed *adv.* 確實是；實在是；真正地

• It is indeed a mystery where human beings came from.

(3) to which I respond...是由which I respond to...轉換而來，而respond/reply to N同answer N。

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| *5*-*6*這一點可以從我在英國牛津大學攻讀法律學位時發生的事清楚地說明。那一年我生病住院，有一位老婦人坐在我病房的門口，她問一直幫我推輪椅的醫護人員，「他叫什麼名字？」  　　「你叫什麼名字？」醫護人員對我重複一次這個問題。  　　「哈洛‧克雷思」我回答道。  　　「哈洛‧克雷思」他重複一次。  　　「他何時出生？」  　　「你何時出生？」  　　「1944年11月5日」我回答道。  　　「1944年11月5日」醫護人員緩慢地說。 |

1 (1) this point指的是上一段所提的others believe that I can’t talk這件事。

(2) drive/bring sth. home to sb. → make sb. realize sth. 使某人清楚地了解某事

2 be hospitalized 住院

• I was hospitalized for a week after the car accident.

3 原句 → An elderly woman sat at my door.

在此為了強調地方副詞而將之移至句首，形成Adv. + V + S 形式的倒裝句。

4 who had been wheeling me為形容詞子句，修飾the orderly。另外，由於wheel me的動作較ask 更早發生，所以用過去完成進行式had been wheeling me，表示「較早之前一直……」。

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| *7*-*8* 這個過程持續了大約五分鐘。「聽著，」我終於脫口而出，「這太荒謬了，我雖然看不見，可是你們兩位應該都很清楚我不需要一位翻譯。女士，你可以直接跟我說。」  　　「他說你可以直接跟他說。」醫護人員向老婦人轉述。 |

1 this procedure指的是推他輪椅的護理員和坐在他病房門口的老婦人之間的對話，明明筆者就聽得到也可以自己回答，但老婦人就是要透過護理人員，這一切顯得很荒謬。

2 (1) it為虛主詞，代替真主詞that...interpreter，以避免句子顯得頭重腳輕。

(2) have got to中文解釋為「必定」，功能是強化說話者對所敘述事物的肯定度。

• I know who will win the election. It’s got to be Sue.

3 could have p.p.表「原本可以……（但卻沒有）」，用來表示過去的可能性。

4 report在此有「轉述」的意思。

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| *9*-*10* 在所有迷思當中最嚴重的是，因為我看不見，所以我無法工作。雖然我擁有哈佛的法律學位，但仍有超過四十家的律師事務所因為我失明而拒絕我。  　　令我高興的是，這個狹隘且排外的觀念開始在改變。在1976年4月16日，勞工部發布要求身障人士平等工作機會的規定。 |

1 (1) the + 最高級 + of all... 在……當中最……

• Michael is the tallest boy of all in his class.

(2) view *n. [C]* 看法

• Can I ask you about your views on global warming?

(3) that子句為名詞子句，當view的同位語。

2名詞子句與形容詞子句的判別：

判斷that子句為同位語或是形容詞子句，可觀察that是否在子句裡面扮演主詞、受詞或補語的角色。若無，則是名詞子句；若有，則是形容詞子句（即關係子句）。

• It’s hard to accept the fact that Gary is a killer. （名詞子句，當作the fact的同位語，that ≠ which）

• It’s hard for me to believe the secret that you told me.（形容詞子句，that → which）

3 even though S + V... 即使……

• I didn’t pass the test even though I did study hard for it.

4 (1) to one’s + 情緒名詞，表「令某人……的是」。常見的情緒名詞有：delight, surprise, disappointment, relief。

(2) be beginning to VR表「快要……」，類似用法的動詞有：go, run, die, finish。

• Just a moment. I’m finishing my report.

5 (1) the Department of Labor 美國勞工部，主要在保障勞工的工作權益和福利待遇。

(2) issue *vt.* 頒布

• The government issued laws to protect children and women from domestic violence.

(3) that mandate...for the handicapped為形容詞子句，修飾 regulations。

(4) the handicapped 身障人士

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| *11-13*我期待有一天，雇主看待他們身障員工的眼光就像多年前一個小孩看待我的眼光一樣。  　　那時候我正跟我爸爸在我家後院打籃球。我爸爸會站在籃框下大叫一聲，我就會把球投向他頭頂上方固定在車庫上的籃框。我們隔壁鄰居―― 一個五歲的小孩和一個玩伴閒晃到了我們家的院子。「他是個瞎子，」我們鄰居小聲地對她朋友這樣說。這時我爸爸射球不進，接著我也一樣。「哪一個是瞎子？」她的朋友小聲地問道。  　　我希望，在未來當工廠經理碰到一位身障員工和一位非身障員工一起工作時，在看完他們工作後，他的評論會是：「哪一個人身體有障礙？」 |

1 (1) look forward to N/V-ing 期待……

• I look forward to the coming of the summer vacation.

(2) 這裡when當作關係副詞使用，意思等於on which，而此時的when可省略或用that代替。

the day (when) → the day on which → the day (that)

• I’ll never forget the day when I got my first paycheck. → I’ll never forget the day on which I got my first paycheck.

(3) ...as a little child did me years ago

→ ...as a little child viewed me years ago

英文句子裡若提到才剛出現的動作，往往會用助動詞do, does, did來代替。另外，此處as當連接詞，表「像……」的意思。

(4) years ago → many/several years ago

表時間單位的名詞常會以複數形表示「許多……」。

2 (1) shoot *vi. vt.* 投（籃）；開槍

• The fugitive shot at everyone he saw in the street. The police had to shoot him to stop him.

(2) attached為that/which was attached簡化而成的分詞片語。

• Do you know the boy (that was) injured in the fight?

• The boy (that was) brutally abused by his father was sent to a hospital.

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| be attached to的意義是「附著於主要物件之上」，例如本文中車庫是主要物件，而籃框則是附著於上的附屬物件。而將籃框固定在車庫牆上，一定不是籃框自己的動作，而是由「人」來做這固定的工作，所以使用被動語態。 |

3 (1) 原句 → Our five-year-old neighbor who lived next to us walked into our yard with her friend.

(2) next-door *adj.* 隔壁的

• My husband works in the next-door office. 比較 next door (to) *adv.* 隔壁地

• The café I recommend is right next door to the supermarket.

(3) aged *adj.* ……歲的

此為後位修飾，形容詞子句簡化為分詞片語的用法。

• This movie is not recommended for those (who are) aged 18 and under.

(4) wander *vi. vt.* 漫步

• The children wandered (all) about.

補充 wander around/through (a place) 徘徊；遊蕩

• We spent the weekend wandering around/through the little village.

字辨 wonder *vi. vt.* 疑惑；想知道

• His strange act made me wonder about his intention.

• Melissa wonders why her parents got divorced.

4 I did the same中the same指的是前述之事（shot and missed）。

5 (1) come upon/across sb. → run into/across sb.

→ encounter sb. → bump into sb. → meet sb. by chance/accident 偶遇某人

(2) working為who are working簡化而成的分詞片語。

(3) watch + O + VR/V-ing 看……做……

• I like to watch my kids play with toys.

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| 除了watch，其他感官動詞亦有這樣的用法，如：see, hear, feel等。  • I saw Linda dancing in the dance classroom.  • Nobody heard the child scream.  • I can feel the dog shiver. |

**II 應用字彙**

***1.* observer** *n. [C]* 觀察者；觀察家

observe *vt.* 觀察；遵守

• Telescopes are used to *observe* the sky.

• If you want to avoid being fined, you had better *observe* the traffic regulations.

observation *n. [C,U]* 觀察

• She remains under *observation*（觀察中）in the hospital.

observatory *n. [C]* 天文臺

***2.* converse** *vi.* 說話

conversation *n. [C,U]* 會話；對話

• This *conversation* wouldn’t be necessary if you had behaved yourself.

***5.* dread** *adj.* 可怕的；令人害怕的

dread *n. [C,U]* 恐懼

• Many people have a *dread* of（對……心懷恐懼）snakes.

• Being nervous by nature, Vera lives in *dread* of（活在……的恐懼之中）flunking the course.

dreadful *adj.* 可怕的；糟透的

• The outing was *dreadful*; it rained and we were all soaking wet.

***9.* diploma** *n. [C]* 證書；文憑

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| (1) 比較**diploma, degree, certificate**的差異：  ① diploma：證書（強調的是證明文件）。  在美國，高中畢業證書也用diploma。  • A high school diploma doesn’t guarantee a good job.  ② degree：學位（強調的是經過完整課程而得到的資格、頭銜）。  • Many college graduates decide to pursue a higher degree instead of looking for a job right away.  ③ certificate：證明書，如：a birth certificate。  (2) **degree**相關詞彙：  ① bachelor’s degree 學士學位  ② master’s degree 碩士學位  ③ Ph.D./doctor’s/doctoral degree 博士學位 |

***10.* hospitalize** *vt.* 使……住院（常用被動式）

hospitalization *n. [U]* 住院治療

• Jack fell in love with a nurse during his *hospitalization* for knee surgery.

***14.* misconception** *n. [C]* 迷思；誤解

misconceive *vi. vt.* 誤解

• Because Jack is not a native speaker of English, he often *misconceives* what other people mean.

conception *n. [C,U]* 概念

• If you study astronomy（天文學）, you will have some *conception* of what the universe is like.

conceive *vi. vt.* 想像；想出

• We couldn’t *conceive* of John’s future in pro （職業的）basketball because he was not very tall.

• Who *conceived* the idea that the universe began with an explosion?

concept *n. [C]* 概念；觀念

• The *concept* that the Earth is the center of the universe was common 500 years ago.

***15*. delight** *n. [C,U]* 歡愉；喜悅　同pleasure　反displeasure

delightful *adj.* 令人愉快的；令人高興的

． We had a delightful evening on Valentine’s Day.

1. take/find (a) delight in V-ing 喜愛；以……為樂

． Mary is a cynical person who takes delight in teasing others.

1. to one’s delight/to the delight of sb. 令（某人）高興的是

． To his delight, he won first prize in the contest.

***16.* regulation** *n. [C]* 規定；調節

regulation*n. [U]* 管理

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| (1) follow/observe/obey the regulation 遵守規則  (2) violate/break/breach the regulation 違反規則  (3) school/traffic regulations 校規／交通規則 |

regular *adj.* 固定的；規則的

• Joe is a *regular* customer in this small café.

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| keep regular hours 過規律生活  • To remain healthy, you should keep regular hours in addition to having a balanced diet. |

irregular *adj.* 不規則的

• Julie worked *irregular* hours in the college library.

***20.* manager** *n. [C]* 經理

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| (1) general manager 總經理  (2) project manager 企劃經理  (3) sales manager 業務／銷售經理 |
| (1) time management 時間管理  • Good time management is essential if you want to be efficient.  (2) personnel management 人事管理  • The personnel manager is responsible for efficient personnel management. |

manageable *adj.* 可控制的 反 unmanageable

• All governments have to learn to deal with both *manageable* and unmanageable natural disasters.

***21.* disabled** *adj.* 殘障的

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| the handicapped/crippled/disabled都是指「身障人士」。盲人是handicapped，而不是disabled或crippled（跛腳的）。disabled的意義趨近crippled。目前普遍接受的說法是the physically challenged，而常用visually impaired代替blind，用hearing-impaired代替deaf。 |

disable *vt.* 使傷殘（常用被動式）

• Dick was *disabled* after being injured in a car accident.

disability *n. [C,U]* 殘疾；無能

• Born with several *disabilities*, Bella struggles to live like a normal person.

• Some ignorant people treat *disability* like a disease.

**II 認識字彙**

***6.* exclusion** *n. [U]* 排除在外

• His naughty behavior resulted in his *exclusion* from the class.

exclude *vt.* 排除

• The committee decided to *exclude* the athlete from the list of contestants.

exclusive *n. [C]* 獨家消息

• The *exclusive* on the pop singer’s family life boosted the magazine’s circulation（銷售量）by fifty percent.

exclusive *adj.* （團體）排外的；條件嚴格的；專屬的

• Peter was accepted into an *exclusive* club in which all the members are billionaires.

exclusively *adv.* 排外地

• The basketball team is composed *exclusively* of players over 190 cm tall.

***7.* mandate** *vt.* 要求；命令；管轄

• The principal *mandated* that every student (should) wear a uniform to school.

mandatory *adj.* 強迫的　反 voluntary

• Army service is a *mandatory* obligation（責任；義務）for young men in Taiwan.

**IV片語**

***5.* turn...down** 拒絕　同 reject, refuse

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| (1) turn down 把音量調低  • Please turn down the music; I am trying to study.  (2) turn in 繳交  • Please turn in your test papers. Time is up.  (3) turn sb./oneself in 檢舉某人／自首  • The convenience store robber turned himself in, hoping to get less jail time.  (4) turn into 變成  • The tadpole turned into a frog. |

***7.* come upon** 偶遇；想出

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| (1) come across 偶遇  • Yvonne came across her elementary school classmate while studying in Tokyo.  (2) come up with 想出  • After working on the math problem for an hour, I finally came up with a solution.  (3) come clean 自白；招供  • The two-timing man came clean with his girlfriend, who forgave him.  (4) come down with 生病  • Josh came down with a cold, so he can’t come today. |

**V句型練習**

**could/would**

**should/might**

Ⅰ. **S + + have + p.p.**

***1*** 此句型為與過去事實相反的假設語氣，表示「原本、當時可以……（但後來卻沒有……）」及「原本、當時應該……（但後來卻沒有……）」，必須使用「助動詞 + have + p.p.」。

***2*** 可用來表達與過去事實相反的假設語氣之助動詞有四個，分別為：could, should, would, might

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| 助動詞 + have + p.p. → 與過去事實相反 |
| 當時（不）可以……  當時（不）應該……  當時（不）會……  當時（不）可能……  could  should  would  might  S + (not) + have + p.p. |

• I would have gone to the movie with you, but I had to prepare for the final exam.

（我本來可以跟你去看電影的，但我必須準備期末考。）

• Jim keeps dozing off. He should have gone to bed earlier last night.

（吉姆一直打瞌睡，他昨晚應該早點上床睡覺的。）

• Linda could have told me the truth, but I don’t know why she didn’t.

（琳達當時大可告訴我實情的，但我不知道她為什麼沒有。）

• I might have missed the important call. Fortunately, I heard the phone ringing and

got it.

（我原本可能錯過那通重要的電話，幸好我有聽到電話響並且接到。）

**引導式翻譯**

***1.*** 我當初應該小心一點。

I 　　　　　 　　　　　 　　　　　 more careful.

***2.*** 他原本可以考滿分的， 但他考試漏寫了一題。

He c　　　　　 　　　　　 g　　　　　 a perfect score, but he missed one question on the test.

***3.*** 要是她當時沒有攜帶指南針，她可能就在森林裡迷路了。

She 　　　　　 　　　　　 　　　　　 lost in the forest if she had not taken the compass with her.

***4.*** 如果他沒有把我從馬路上拉開，我就被那輛卡車撞到了。

I 　　　　　 　　　　　 　　　　　 　　　　　 by the truck if he had not pulled me out of the road.

答案：

***1.*** should have been ***2.*** could have gotten

***3.*** might have gotten ***4.*** would have been hit

**delight**

**surprise**

**disappointment,**

**regret**

…

Ⅱ. **To one’s S + V**

***1*** 本句型介紹「令人感到……」的用法，在所有格後加上表示情緒的名詞。此用法為副詞片語，常置於主要子句之前。

***2*** 表示「情緒」的常見名詞有：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 開心；欣喜；興奮 | joy, delight, excitement |
| 滿意；滿足 | satisfaction, content(ment)  (1) to one’s satisfaction：可置於主詞補語位置或句末。（見例句）  (2) 表示「心滿意足、盡情地」常用to one’s heart’s content。 |
| 驚訝；詫異 | astonishment, amazement, surprise |
| 傷心；悲傷 | sadness, sorrow, grief |
| 失望；絕望 | disappointment, despair |
| 可惜；後悔；遺憾 | regret |
| 欣慰；鬆了一口氣 | relief |
| 尷尬 | embarrassment |
| 惱怒 | annoyance, vexation |
| (1)可加上much或great來加強程度，如：much to my astonishment, to my great astonishment。  (2) 也可將「to one’s + 情緒名詞」改成「to the + 情緒名詞 + of + sb.」。 | |

• To our surprise, Sam was admitted to National Taiwan University.

• To my disappointment, our team lost the match.

• To her annoyance, her boyfriend kept lying to her.

• To my great satisfaction, my proposal has been adopted.

• I hope that everything is to your satisfaction.

• This matter is not likely to be settled to everyone’s satisfaction.

• Professor Lin is going to retire next year, much to the regret of his students.

• Children can run around in this park to their heart’s content.