**L12 Jason Wu: From Dolls to the First Lady**

**I字彙**

***1.* ivory** *n. [U,C]* 象牙色；象牙

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| (1) 比較**ivory**和**tusk**的不同：  ① **ivory**：指象牙色或乳白色，也可專指象牙。  ② **tusk**：多指野豬（boar）、海象（walrus）和大象長長且彎曲的尖牙。  (2) Ivory Coast *n.* 象牙海岸（西非的共和國）  (3) ivory tower *n.* 象牙塔（遠離現實社會的理想狀態） |

***3.* flatter** *vt.* 突顯；襯托；諂媚；討好

• Danny *flattered* his girlfriend by telling her how gorgeous she looked in her new dress.

flattered *adj.* 感到榮幸的

• I feel *flattered* that a busy man like you would make time to have dinner with me.

flattery *n. [U]* 諂媚

• Decent people don’t use *flattery* to get what they want.

flatterer *n. [C]* 拍馬屁的人

• Company CEOs and other leaders should take care not to be surrounded by *flatterers*.

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| 比較**flatter**和**compliment**的不同：  (1) **flatter**：為討好對方而說言不由衷或不誠懇的話。  (2) **compliment**：誇獎；稱讚。 |

***4.* tone** *n. [C]* 色調；語調；氣氛；狀態

• Disappointed that his favorite team did not win, Richard spoke in a sad *tone*.

• As everyone believed that the economy was getting better, the *tone* of the conference was optimistic.

• Exercise improves our muscle *tone*.

tone *vt. vi.* 加強；顏色調和（或和諧）

• He began to lift weights in order to *tone* up （加強）his body.

***5.* overwhelm** *vt.* 難以承受（情感或感覺）；壓倒；使感動；使困窘

• The boat was *overwhelmed* by a great wave.

overwhelming *adj.* 超過情感所能負荷的

• Annie found the city quite *overwhelming* when she first arrived.

***6.* reserved** *adj.* 含蓄的；保留的；預定的

• I have a table *reserved* at the Italian restaurant.

reserve *vt.* 預約；保留　*n. [C]* 保留地；後備軍人

• You’d better *reserve* some energy for tomorrow’s race in the school sports meet.

• To protect endangered species, the area was made into a game *reserve*.

***8.* dismiss** *vt.* 不理會；摒除；解散；開除

• The meeting was *dismissed* on time.

• The servant was *dismissed* for being dishonest.

dismissal *n. [U]* 不理會；摒除；解散；開除

• Mom’s quick *dismissal* of my objections really upset me.

• The *dismissal* of five workers caused other workers to go on strike.

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| (1) dismiss A as B 視A為B而不予理會  • The judge dismissed the lawyer’s argument as irrelevant.  (2) dismiss A from B 把A從B中除去  • Jane hasn’t been able to dismiss her ex-boyfriend from her mind.  (3) Class dismissed. 下課。 |

***10.* eventually** *adv.* 終於　同 finally, at last, in the end

• The student wouldn’t listen to his teacher’s repeated warnings not to bully others and *eventually* was suspended from school.

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| 字辨 eventful *adj.* 多事的；重大的  • It was an eventful year in which many things happened. |

***12.* convert** *vt. vi.* 改變（某物／信仰）；改裝；兌換

convertible *adj.* 可變換的　*n. [C]* 敞篷車

• Denny’s brand new red *convertible* runs fast and is very, very expensive.

***13.* basement** *n. [C]* 地下室

base *n. [C]* 基礎；根據；棒球壘；基地（座）

• They built a house at the *base* of the mountain.

• The research findings provided the government with a good *base* for establishing a better education system.

• Captain Johnson is stationed at the military *base* near the city; he commands a company.

• A Christmas tree must have a *base* to hold it in an upright position.

base *vt.* 以……為根據

• The stories in this book are *based* on facts; they are not fictional.

• His success in business is *based* on a shrewd assessment of what customers want.

***14.* realize** *vt.* 實現；了解；寫實

realization *n. [U]* 實現

• The skyscraper is the *realization* of a ten-year dream.

***17.* draft** *vt. vi.* 起草；擬稿；徵兵；徵召

• During the war, many farmers were *drafted* by the army although they did not want to go to war.

draft *n. [C]* 起草；草擬；徵兵；徵召

• They are making a *draft* of the new administration building.

• In time of war, soldiers are often supplied to the army by *draft*.

***18.* patience** *n. [U]* 耐心　反 impatience

patient *adj.* 有耐心的 *n. [C]* 病人 反 impatient

• The doctor made his daily rounds（巡視病房）to check on his *patients*.

***19.* discouraged** *adj.* 氣餒的　反 encouraged

discourage *vt.* 使氣餒　反 encourage

• All her friends tried to *discourage* her from climbing the mountain, as a typhoon was about to hit the area.

***20.* director** *n. [C]* 總監；指導者；董事；理事

direct *vt.* 掌管；指揮；指示方向

• The conductor *directed* the orchestra at yesterday’s concert.

direction *n. [U,C]* 掌管；指揮；命令；方位

• The commander gave *directions* to make a surprise attack at night.

***21.* acquaint** *vt.* 使熟悉；使熟識

**acquainted** *adj.* 認識的；通曉的

• I am not acquainted with（熟悉；認識）the man talking to Mr. Lee.

***24.* perseverance** *n. [U]* 毅力；堅忍不拔

persevering *adj.* 堅忍不拔的；持續的

• She was *persevering* enough to reach her goal of starting her own business.

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| 比較**persevere**和**endure**的不同：  (1) **persevere**：指堅持意志；不屈不撓。  (2) **endure**：指堅忍度過；忍耐。 |

***26.* reputation** *n. [U,C]* 聲譽；名聲

• He has a *reputation* of being very honest.

reputable *adj.* 聲譽卓著的；可尊敬的

• As a *reputable* politician, he will not take bribes.

repute *vt.* 認為；當做

• He is *reputed* to be one of the best surgeons in the city.

**II句型練習**

**would**

**might**

**could**

Ⅰ. **Had + S + p.p.... , S + + have p.p.**

**would**

**might**

**could**

**Were + S..., S + + VR**

***1*** 此句型為假設語氣的倒裝句。

(1) 與現在事實相反的假設：

**If + S + were/V-ed..., S + would/could/should/might + VR**

• If it were Sunday today, I would be shopping in the mall now.

• If I had enough money now, I could take a taxi instead of riding this crowded bus.

(2) 與過去事實相反的假設：

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

• If I had studied hard last night, I would have passed the exam this morning.

• If I had attended the party last Friday, I would have been able to talk with you.

(3) 混合型的假設：if子句與過去事實相反，主要子句與現在事實相反。

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

• If I had studied English last night, I would be able to answer the question now.

(4) 對未來不可能成真的事情的假設：

**If + S + were to VR..., S + would/should/could/might + VR**

• If the sky were to fall, I would lend you my comic book.

(5) if 子句表未來萬一的假設：

**If + S + should + V...,** 祈使句／**S + would/could/should/might + VR/S + will/shall/can/may + VR**（可能性極高）

• If he should come, please don’t tell him I am here.

• If he should come, I would run away immediately.

→ 他會來的機會應該很渺茫。

• If he should come, I will leave at once.

→ 他有可能會來。

***2*** if子句中若有were, had（had + p.p.中的had，非過去式的had）及should，則可以省略if，然後將動詞移至句首，形成倒裝句。

• If it were Sunday today, I would be shopping in the mall now.

→ Were it Sunday today, I would be shopping in the mall now.

• If I had studied hard last night, I would have passed the exam this morning.

→ Had I studied hard last night, I would have passed the exam this morning.

• If I had studied English last night, I would be able to answer the question now.（混合型）

→ Had I studied English last night, I would be able to answer the question now.

• If he should come, I would run away immediately.

→ Should he come, I would run away immediately.

***3*注意**以下兩點：

(1) 將had移至句首的倒裝句型，必須是「與過去事實相反」的假設語氣。換言之，had後面必須有過去分詞（p.p.）才能倒裝。請見以下例句說明：

• If I had wings, I could fly in the sky.

→ had後面沒有接p.p.，可見if子句是對現在事實相反的假設。句中的had是動詞have（有）的過去式，而非過去完成式的助動詞had，故不能改為倒裝句。

(2) 省略if的假設句中，否定詞not放在主詞後面。

• Had I not seen it with my own eyes, I wouldn’t have believed it.

Ⅱ. **If it had not been for + N, S + + have p.p.**

**would**

**might**

**could**

**If it were not for + N, S + + VR**

***1*** 本句型是表「若不是； 若非」的假設語氣。以下為「與現在事實相反」和「與過去事實相反」的假設語氣講解。

(1) 與現在事實相反：

If it were not for

Were it not for

If not for

But/Except for

would

could

might

+ NP, S + + VR

① 在假設句if it were not for等後面需為名詞片語。

② 在主要子句中需使用過去式助動詞，之後再接原形動詞。

If it had not been for

Had it not been for

If not for

But/Except for

air and water, all of us would die.

•

(2) 與過去事實相反：

If it had not been for

Had it not been for

If not for

But/Except for

would

could

might

+ NP, S + + have p.p.

① 在假設句if it had not been for等後面需為名詞片語。

② 在主要子句中需使用過去式助動詞再接have p.p.。

③ 此句型和上一個與「現在」事實相反的「若非」，皆可使用if not for, but for, except for替代。

If it had not been for

Had it not been for

If not for

But/Except for

But/Except for

your timely help, I couldn’t have done it.

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***2***補充：but that表「若不是」

(1) But that S + V（現在式）, S + would/could/should/might + VR（與現在事實相反）

• But that she has a boyfriend in Taiwan, she would go to the U.S. for further studies.

• But that you are here supporting me, I would give up.

(2) But that S + V（過去式）, S + would/could/should/might + have p.p. （與過去事實相反）

• But that she had a boyfriend in Taiwan, she would have gone to the U.S. for further studies last year.

• But that you helped me then, I would have failed.