**The Guggenheim**

**I字彙**

***5.* throughout** *prep.* 從頭到尾

throughout在本課的用法是指「某段時間從頭到尾」。此外，它還有「遍及（某地）」之意。舉例如下：

(1) throughout + 時間

 throughout one’s life/the 20th century/the semester/the year 某人一生／整個二十世紀／全學期／全年

‧ Mother’s Day is celebrated throughout the world, though the date for celebrating this event differs from country to country.

(2) throughout + 地方

throughout the island/Taiwan/the country/the world 全島／臺灣／國／世界

‧ The unknown disease has spread throughout the country in a few months.

***7.* isolate** *vt.* 使隔離；使孤立

isolated *adj.* 被隔離的；被孤立的；孤單的

‧ Being a top scholar in her field, Professor Gass felt *isolated* because few people seemed to understand her.

‧ Living in an *isolated* house in the mountains helps the artist concentrate on her work.

‧ Infected with a dangerous disease, the patient was *isolated* in an isolation ward（隔離病房）and not allowed to have visitors.

 isolate + A + from B 將A自B隔絕開來

 separate + A + from B 將A和B分開

兩者用法相近，但separate意為「分開」，而isolate則更強調「孤立、隔絕」的感覺。

‧ They isolated Tom, who was ill with SARS, from everyone else.

‧ In the crowd, the boy got separated from his mother.

***9.* spiral** *adj.* 螺旋形的；盤旋的

spiral *vi.* 螺旋形升降

‧ Food prices are *spiraling* up（螺旋形上升）.

‧ The employment rate has *spiraled* down（螺旋形下降）.

***10.* wind** *vi.* 纏繞

(1) wind up 結束

‧ Because I have other things to attend to, I would like to wind up this meeting soon.

(2) 注意wind作名詞解釋為「風」時，發音為[wInd]，與動詞不同。

(3) wound 也可當動詞，意為「傷害」，發音為[wund]；to wound sb. 傷害某人

(4) wound 當名詞時意為「傷口」；to heal a wound 治癒傷口

***11.* circular** *adj.* 圓的

circulate *vi.* 循環；繞……轉

‧ The beating of the heart causes the blood to *circulate* inside the body.

circle *n. [C]* 圓

‧ The student drew a *circle* and a square on the paper.

circulation *n. [C]* 循環；發行量／銷售量

‧ The newspaper enjoys a wide *circulation*; many people read it.

**比較circular與round的不同：**

(1) **circular**：含有「循環的」的意思，所以circular logic（循環論證，以一個觀點去證明另一個觀點，接著再以另一個觀點返回來證明前一觀點的邏輯論證方式）所採的字意就是以circular所帶有的「循環的」表示。

(2) **round**：可用以表示「圓的」，以及「完整的」的意思。所以，用來表示「一個整數的數字」就會以round來表示，例如：a round figure（整數）。

***18.* slightly** *adv.* 輕微地；稍微

not have the slightest/faintest idea/clue 完全沒概念；完全不清楚

‧ I didn’t have the slightest idea what the math teacher was talking about.

***20.* angle** *n. [C]* 角度

(1) obtuse angle 鈍角

(2) acute angle 銳角

(3) right angle 直角

***21.* pleased** *adj.*歡喜的；心滿意足的　同 delighted

pleasing *adj.* 愉快的；討人喜歡的　同 satisfying, delightful

．I like the singer, for her voice is *pleasing* to the ear（悅耳動聽的）.

pleasant *adj.* 令人愉快的；討人喜歡的

． Hong Kong is a *pleasant* place for shopping; you can meet many pleasant shop clerks there.

***24.* scale** *n. [C]* 魚鱗；秤；等級；規模

‧ Many people put their weight *scales* in the bathroom.

‧ How would you rate the film on a *scale* of 1 to 5?

‧ Nuclear weapons can cause destruction on a large *scale*.

(1) on a scale of A to B 以A到B的等級

‧ The teacher marked the students’ works on a scale of 1 to 10.

(2) on a large/small scale 大／小規模地

‧ Being popular, the car is produced on a large scale.

***25.* situate** *vt.* 位於

‧ Paris is *situated* on the banks of River Seine.

‧ The monks have decided to *situate* their new temple in the suburbs of the city.

situation *n. [C]* 情況；情勢

‧ The economic *situation* of this country is getting worse.

「位於某處」有以下主動或被動的不同用法：

be situated/be located/sit/lie/stand + 介系詞 + 地方

‧ The department store is located right in the center of the town.

‧ Our school sits on a hillside.

‧ The Aegean Sea lies between Greece and Turkey.

‧ A huge wardrobe stands in the corner of the room.

***26.* originally** *adv.* 原來；本來

originate *vi.* 起源於　同 come from, stem from

‧ Buddhism *originated* in/from（源於）India and was later introduced to China and other Asian countries.

origin *n. [C]* 起源

‧ The Big Bang theory is the most popular theory to explain the *origin* of the universe.

***27.* joint** *adj.* 合辦的；共有的

joint *n. [C]* 關節

‧ Arthritis（關節炎）is a disease that causes a lot of pain in the *joints* of the body.

***28.* venture** *n. [C]* （冒險）事業；企業

venture *vt. vi.* 冒著危險做……；以……為賭注

‧ He *ventured* all his money on a new stock.

‧ It takes courage to *venture* into such an ambitious project.

‧ Nothing *ventured*, nothing gained.（【諺】不入虎穴，焉得虎子。）

***29.* eastern** *adj.* 東方的；東部的

east *n. [U] (sing.* *)*東（方）

． The train station is in the *east* of the city.

east *adj.* 東方的　*adv.* 向東方地

． I like to go cycling along the *east* coast on weekends.

． The ship is sailing *east*.

***31.* masterpiece** *n. [C]* 傑作

master *vt.* 精通

‧ It is not easy to *master* a foreign language.

master *n. [C]* 大師；主人

‧ Stephen King is an acknowledged *master* of horror novels.

‧ If properly trained, a dog will obey its *master* completely.

***32.* inspire** *vt.* 啟發（靈感）；鼓舞 同 encourage, stimulate

inspiration*n. [U,C]* 靈感；榜樣；（宗教）啟示；啟發

‧ The pastor got an *inspiration* from the Bible and gave a good sermon.

inspiring *adj.* 鼓舞的

‧ The message that we should also forgive ourselves while forgiving others is an *inspiring* one.

**II片語**

***1.* so as to** 以便……　同 so that + S + V, in order to + VR, to + VR, with a view to + V-ing, with an eye to + V-ing

注意 so as to不可置句首；而with a view to, with an eye to的to是介系詞，後面接V-ing。

‧ Tom studied hard so as to get good grades.

→ Tom studied hard so that he could get good grades.

→ Tom studied hard in order to get good grades.

→ Tom studied hard with a view to getting good grades.

→ Tom studied hard with an eye to getting good grades.

***3.* open out** 開闊；變大；變寬

‧ The river goes around a bend and suddenly *opens out* into a lake.

**III句型練習**

**Ⅰ. Never have/has/had p.p.**

 **Seldom + aux. V + S + VR**

 **Hardly be ...**

 **Rarely**

 **Little**

***1*** 本句型是否定副詞放句首的倒裝句型。此句型是為了加強語氣，而且較正式，故常使用於文書當中。

***2*** 常見的否定副詞如下表（以下字首字母皆以大寫呈現，表示該副詞或副詞片語置於句首時之形式）：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 絕不 | In no way, On no account, By no means, Under no circumstances |
| 從未；很少 | Never, Rarely, Seldom |
| 幾乎不；簡直不 | Hardly, Scarcely, |
| 毫不 | Little, Few（後常搭配know, realize, think等） |
| 無處 | Nowhere |
| 不但……而且…… | Not only...but (also)...  |
| 直到……才…… | Not until  |
| 一……就…… | No sooner had S + p.p.... than + S + V（過去式） |

***3*** 否定副詞放句首的倒裝句形成方式如下：

(1) 若原句的動詞為be動詞，則倒裝句結構為：否定副詞 + be + S

‧ He is seldom able to do his homework by himself.

→ Seldom **is** he able to do his homework by himself.

(2) 若原句有情態助動詞，則倒裝句結構為：否定副詞 + aux. V + S **+** VR

‧ I can hardly find a better guy than you.

→ Hardly **can** I find a better guy than you.

(3) 若原句為完成式時態，則倒裝句結構為：否定副詞 + have/has/had + S + p.p.

‧ We have never been to such a grand wedding.

→ Never **have** we been to such a grand wedding.

(4) 若原句的動詞為一般動詞，則倒裝句結構為：否定副詞 + do/does/did + S + VR

‧ She little knew that someone had been following her.

→ Little **did** she know that someone had been following her.

引導式翻譯

***1.*** 直到我跟米爾頓分手，我才了解到我的生活已不能沒有他了。

N　　　　 　　　　 I broke up with Milton 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　 I couldn’t live without him.

***2.*** 你絕不可以沒有經過允許就進入這個房間。

Ｏ　　　　 　　　　 a　　　　 　　　　 　　　　 enter this room without permission.

***3.*** 我很少看電影。

S　　　　 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　 to movies.

***4.*** 她一聽到這個消息就嚎啕大哭。

No 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　 the news 　　　　 she burst out crying.

***1.*** Not, until, did, I, realize

***2.*** On, no, account, can, you

***3.*** Seldom, do, I, go

***4.*** sooner, had, she, heard, than

**Ⅱ. appear**

**S + + to + have + p.p.**

 **seem**

***1*** 本句型在介紹appear/seem搭配完成式不定詞（to + have + p.p.）的用法

**It seems/seemed that S + V/V-ed...**

**= S + seems/seemed + to VR**

‧ It seems that he is rich. → He seems to be rich. （他似乎很有錢。）

‧ It seemed that he was nervous.

→ He seemed to be nervous. （他當時似乎很緊張。）

注意 (1) appear的用法與seem相同。

(2) 當seem/appear與後面動詞的發生時間相同時，後面用 to VR。

***2***但如果seem/appear與後面動詞的時間不一致,注意「to + have + p.p.」，表示動作比主要動詞更早發生。所以，當動詞發生時間早於seem/appear時，to後面接 have + p.p.。

‧ It **seems** that he **slept** very well last night.

　　　　　　　　 ↓

 slept比seems早發生

→ He seems **to have slept** very well last night.（他似乎昨晚睡得很好。）

‧ It **appeared** that he **had been** frightened.

→ He appeared **to have been** frightened. （他當時看起來像是被嚇到過。）

***3***比較以下四句：

(1) She seems to be ill. → It seems that she is ill.（她現在看來似乎有病。）

(2) She seemed to be ill. → It seemed that she was ill.（她當時看來似乎有病。）

(3) She seems to have been ill. → It seems that she was ill.（她現在看來似乎之前生過病。）

(4) She seemed to have been ill. → It seemed that she had been ill.（她當時看來似乎更早之前生過病。）

***4***報導類動詞：say, report, rumor, believe, think, consider, expect, suggest, estimate等。為表客觀，可以被動語態使用這些動詞，也可視需要搭配完成式不定詞：

S + be + said/believed/rumored... + to + VR/ have + p.p.

‧ He is said to be rich.

→ It is said that he is rich.

‧ He is said to have killed a man.

→ It is said that he killed a man.

***5*** 課本第138頁句型II練習A第一句的答案另有Nancy seems...另一種說法，在此做較深入的解說：

(1) 因為說話者從有人進入他房間到離開，都不曾見到這個人， 因此，Nancy seemed... 或Nancy seems... 的seemed, seems都不是屬於Nancy的動詞狀態。嚴格來說，句子的動詞狀態應屬於that子句中的推論，而且是作用在「說話者」，也就是It seemed to me that Nancy...或是 It seems to me that Nancy...「就我看來，南西……」的意思。

(2) Nancy seemed... 和 Nancy seems...兩句在意義上有差別。前者是指說話者在當時的推論，有可能在講這句話的時候已改變看法。例如：Nancy seemed to have been in my room. But actually it is Lisa that put Nancy’s note on my table then. 後者指的是說話者現在在做「Nancy那時應該有進入他房間」的推論。因此兩種答案都可以。只是各有不同的含意。