

5

Street Dance: The Style of Freedom

◀ Part A Idioms and Collocations ▶

1. have one's roots in... 根源於.....；起源於.....

解 S + have one's roots in + ... (某事根源於……)

- President Obama said, "The America of today has its roots in the India of Mahatma Gandhi."

(美國總統 Obama 說：「今日的美國根源於甘地的印度。」)

[註：因為甘地主張非暴力的社會運動。]

解 泰國的按摩起源於古老的醫療 (medical treatment)。

Thai massage has its roots in an ancient medical treatment.

2. find one's way to... 傳入.....

解 a custom/an event/a culture/... + find one's way to + 某地

(某習俗、事件、文化……等傳入某地)

- Our products finally found their way to Japan.

(我們的產品終於進入日本市場了。)

解 基督教於 1600 年代傳入臺灣。

Christianity found its way to Taiwan in the 1600s.

3. such as 例如

解 such as 用以舉例說明。


- I love various kinds of music, such as jazz, rock, and pop music.

(我喜愛各式各樣的音樂，例如：爵士樂、搖滾樂以及流行音樂。)

解 我爸爸喜歡各種不同的食物，例如：泰國料理和日本料理。


My father likes different kinds of food, such as Thai food and Japanese food.

4. be known as 以 (身分、名稱) 為人所知


 (1) 「S + be known as + 身分、名稱」有兩個含義：

- (a) 以 (身分、名稱) 為人所知
- (b) 以 (身分) 而出名

(2) 以……身分出名；以……特色出名


- (a) S + be + known/well-known/famous + as + 身分
- (b) S + be + known/well-known/famous + for + 特色
- (c)  notorious, infamous (惡名昭彰的)

- Chien-ming Wang is well-known as a baseball player.
(王建民是位知名的棒球選手。)
- Chien-ming Wang is known for his sinker pitch.
(王建民因他的伸卡球而出名。)

 臺灣也被稱為 Formosa。


Taiwan is also known as Formosa.

5. face to face 面對面地

 (1) S + V + face to face

(2) come face to face with... (直接面對……)

- Please explain your problem to us face to face.
(請當面跟我們解釋你的問題。)
- Let's come face to face with our children's problems.
(讓我們直接面對小孩的問題吧！)

 雖然我在日本讀書，藉由網路，我仍可以和父母親「面對面」地說話。

Even though I am studying in Japan, I can talk to my parents "face to face"
through the Internet.

6. pull off 成功做到 (困難的事)


 (1) pull off + O

(2) pull off 亦有「脫掉衣物」、「路邊停車」之義。

- The famous actor pulled off the stunt on his own.
(這位知名演員親自完成了特技動作。)


- Jack pulled off the road to pull off his coat.

(Jack 路邊停車脫外套。)

 Cathy 完成了這項任務，真是令人難以置信。


It's unbelievable that Cathy pulled off the mission.

7. in preparation for 準備

 S + V + in preparation for + O (為某事做準備)



- These students are training hard in preparation for the GEPT.

(這些學生正接受嚴格訓練為全民英檢做準備。)

 Jim 不斷地練習為即將到來的面試做準備。

Jim practices constantly in preparation for the coming interview.


8. take pride in 對……感到驕傲；以……為傲

  be/feel proud of, feel pride in

- Michelle took pride in her husband's achievement.

= Michelle was/felt proud of her husband's achievement.


(Michelle 以她先生的成就為傲。)

 我們都必須學習欣賞我們的國家，而且以我們的國家為傲。

All of us should learn to appreciate and take pride in our country.


◀ Part B Sentence Patterns ▶

1. with + N + $\begin{cases} \text{V-ing} \\ \text{p.p.} \end{cases}$ (表附帶狀態)

 此為「with + 受詞 + 受詞補語」的句型。現在分詞 (V-ing)、過去分詞 (p.p.)、形容詞片詞、介系詞片語皆可做為受詞補語。本課練習 with + O + V-ing 以及 with + O + p.p.。

例句	說明
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Danny always drives his car with the music playing loud. <p>(Danny 開車時總是把音樂開得很大聲。)</p>	受詞補語與受詞的關係為主動，故用 V-ing。

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alice stayed at home alone all night with the door unlocked. (Alice 獨自待在家一整晚，而沒鎖門。) 	受詞補語與受詞的關係為被動，故用 p.p.。
---	------------------------


 我的狗望著我手中的雞腿，不斷地流著口水。

My dog looked at the drumstick in my hand with its mouth watering.

我的叔叔離開房間，臉上帶著微笑。

My uncle left the room(,) with a smile on his face.

2. ...N (,) + prep. + which/whom + S + V (介系詞 + 關代)

 (1) 形容詞子句（無論是限定用法或非限定用法）裡，如果把介系詞移至 which/whom 之前，形成 prep. + which/whom 時，whom/which 就不可用 that 替換，也不能省略。

(2) 形成 prep. + which/whom 的可能情況：

(a) 關代為動詞片語的受詞：

- The works at which the students are looking were designed by Mr. Cai. (學生們正在看的作品是由蔡先生設計的。)

(b) 被動語態：

- Many people are interested in the artist Cai Guo-Qiang, by whom these gunpowder drawings were created.

(很多人對藝術家蔡國強很有興趣，這些火藥爆破圖是由他設計的。)

(c-1) 介系詞 + 關代形成副詞片語表地點：

- The museum in which we can see the works of Mr. Cai is located in Taipei. (我們可以欣賞到蔡先生作品的美術館位於臺北。)


(c-2) 介系詞 + 關代形成副詞片語表情況：

- We are grateful to Mr. Cai, without whom the exhibition wouldn't be a success. (我們很感謝蔡先生，沒有他的話，這個展覽不可能成功。)

(c-3) 介系詞 + 關代形成副詞片語表時間：

- Betty went to the marketing meeting, during which she discussed the company's new products with others.

(Betty 去參加行銷會議，在會議當中她與其他人討論公司的新產品。)


 今年暑假我們將造訪哈佛大學，我們在那裡唸了四年的書。

This summer vacation we will visit Harvard University , in which we spent four years studying.


你昨晚與之談話的那位女生現在正在大廳等你。

The girl with whom you talked last night is waiting for you in the lobby.

3. nothing + adj. 沒有……的事

 形容詞放在 nothing/something/everything/anything 等字後面做修飾。

- There is something wrong with Tiffany.
(Tiffany 有點不對勁。)
- I have nothing particular to say. (我沒有特別的事要說。)


 Kim 的回答有點奇怪。

There is something strange about Kim's answer.


我沒有重要的事要報告。

I have nothing important to report.

4. ever since 從那時起

 since 為時間副詞，意為「從那時候起到現在」，即「since then」之意，因此要搭配完成式使用。亦可加上 ever，形成「ever since」。在此用法中，since 或 ever since 通常放在句尾，亦可放在句中。

- The shy girl met an outgoing boy last year and has become a more confident person ever since. (這害羞的女孩在去年遇到一個外向的男孩。從那時候起，她就變成較有自信的人了。)
- I started learning Japanese in 2007 and have been studying it ever since. (我 2007 年開始學日文，自從那時候起就一直學到現在。)


 Betty 的父親三個月前過世，自從那時候起她的心情就一直都不好。

Betty's father passed away three months ago and she has been in a bad mood ever since.

我去年遇到 Ethan，自從那時候起我們就一直在一起了。

I met Ethan last year and we have been together (ever) since.


5. one...the other... (代名詞) 一個.....另一個.....

 (1) one...the other...在「特定兩者」的情況下使用，意為「一個……另一個……」

(2) (a) one...another...the other...用於「特定三者」的情況下，意為「一個……一個……另一個……」

(b) one...another...用於「非特定兩者（共三者以上）」的情況下，意為「一個……另一個……」

- I have two beloved women. One is my mother and the other is my wife. (我有兩個心愛的女人。一位是我媽媽，另一位是我太太。)
- The twins look almost the same but one is slightly taller than the other. (這雙胞胎看起來幾乎一模一樣，但是其中一位比另一位高一些。)


 我的一隻手比另一隻手大一些。

One of my hands is slightly bigger than the other.

Oscar 做這工作有兩個原因。一是為了好玩，一是為了錢。

Oscar did the job for two reasons. One was for fun and the other was for money.

6. the former...the latter... 前者.....後者.....

 用於代替前面提過的名詞，the former 指前者，the latter 指後者

- Some people prefer Chinese medicine to Western medicine because they think the former does less harm to the body than the latter. (有些人偏好中醫勝於西醫，因為他們覺得前者〔Chinese medicine〕對身體造成的傷害比後者〔Western medicine〕少。)
- Of the two contestants, I think the former did a better job than the latter. (在這兩位參賽者當中，我認為前者的表現優於後者。)

 Phil 必須在爸爸的公司和太太之間做出選擇。他選了後者而非前者。

Phil had to choose between his father's company and his wife. He chose the latter instead of the former.

Ken 和哥哥很不一樣。前者很隨和，後者很難相處。

Ken and his brother are quite different. The former is easygoing while the latter is hard to get along with.

7. It is...who... (強調句)

解 (1) It is...who... 為「強調」句型，所要強調的是「人」，亦可寫成 It is...that...

(2) It is...that... 亦可用來強調事、物、原因、時間、地點、方法等。把要強調的人、事、物、原因、時間、地點等放在 be 動詞和 that 之間，其餘的部分放在 that 後面。

強調	例句
主詞	▪ It was <u>Mary</u> that talked to the coach. (和教練談話的是 Mary。)
受詞	▪ It was <u>the coach</u> that Mary talked to. (Mary 談話的對象是教練。)
時間	▪ It was <u>in the morning</u> that Mary talked to the coach. (Mary 是在早上和教練談話的。)
地點	▪ It was <u>in the court</u> that Mary talked to the coach. (Mary 是在球場上和教練談話的。)
原因	▪ It was <u>because she wanted to quit</u> that Mary talked to the coach. (Mary 和教練談話是因為她想退出。)
方法	▪ It was <u>by telephone</u> that Mary contacted the coach. (Mary 是透過電話和教練聯絡上的。)

解 Jim 是在昨晚感到不舒服的。

It was last night that _____ Jim felt sick.

是 Jess 想出這麼棒的主意的。

It was Jess that came up with such a good idea.

◀ Part C Practice ▶

I. Multiple Choice

- B 1. With constant practice, David was able to pull _____ Michael Jackson's dance moves.
(A) over (B) off (C) in (D) on
- C 2. Taipei 101 is also known _____ the Taipei Financial Center.
(A) to (B) for (C) as (D) by
- D 3. Sometimes it is necessary for the president to talk to people face _____ face.
(A) in (B) at (C) by (D) to
- C 4. Baseball found _____ to Taiwan in the early 1900s.
(A) it (B) itself
(C) its way (D) its own
- A 5. My brother is good at many sports, _____ badminton, volleyball, and soccer.
(A) such as (B) in addition
(C) instead of (D) except for
- D 6. Sandy's success _____ a special opportunity. Without that opportunity, she wouldn't have become so successful.
(A) has a lot in common with (B) has some influence on
(C) has an important role in (D) has its roots in
- B 7. The host country is building new stadiums in _____ for the Olympic Games.
(A) celebration (B) preparation
(C) honor (D) memory
- B 8. Mr. Lin took _____ in his daughter's outstanding performance.
(A) care (B) pride (C) advantage (D) place

- D 9. This is a great chance, one _____ we all should take advantage.
 (A) which (B) that
 (C) by which (D) of which
- A 10. My little son always asks me questions _____ there are no easy answers.
 (A) to which (B) in which (C) which (D) that
- C 11. _____ was on New Year's Eve 2004 that the formal opening of Taipei 101 took place.
 (A) So (B) Such (C) It (D) That
- A 12. There is _____ on TV tonight.
 (A) nothing good (B) good enough
 (C) good program (D) enough program
- C 13. It was _____ that threw the ball into the field.
 (A) when Steve caught the baseball (B) in the evening
 (C) Steve's daughter (D) from the stadium seat
- B 14. The teacher wished her students good luck _____ her fingers crossed.
 (A) upon (B) with (C) because (D) while
- D 15. Two factors have contributed to Michelle's success. One is her own determination, and _____ is her parents' encouragement.
 (A) another (B) other
 (C) the others (D) the other

II. Guided Translation

1. 當代的角色扮演 (Cosplay) 起源於 1970 年代晚期的日本。

Contemporary Cosplay has its roots in
Japan in the late 1970s.

2. 之後 Cosplay 於 1990 年傳入臺灣。

Then, it found its way to Taiwan
 in the 1990s.

3. 這工作很艱難，但 Michael 終究完成了它。

The job was tough, but Michael pulled it off after
all.

4. Susan 被狗咬過一次。從那時候起，這可怕的經驗一直在她的腦海裡揮之不去。

Susan was bitten by a dog once and this terrible memory has
been haunting her ever since.

5. 人民被鼓勵使用大眾交通運輸工具代替自行開車，因為前者比後者對生態更友善。

People are encouraged to take mass transportation instead of driving because the former is more eco-friendly than the
latter.

III. Sentence Writing and Translation

1. Our boss said that he would give us a raise.

We complained to our boss about our low salary.

(請用 whom 合併兩句。)

→ Our boss, to whom we complained about our low salary, said that he would give us a raise.

2. The award is for the best leading actor.

Tom Hanks was nominated for the award.

(請用 which 合併兩句。)

→ The award for which Tom Hanks was nominated is for the best leading actor.

3. 李安 (Ang Lee) 以電影導演而聞名。

Ang Lee is known as a film director.

4. Jessica 改變了她的飲食。那是她在這麼短時間內減重的方法。

Jessica changed her diet. That's how she lost weight in such a short time.

5. 這麼多人在交談，不可能在教室裡讀書。(with + N + V-ing)

It's impossible to study in the classroom with so many people talking to one another.

Of all the people I know, I respect my mother the most. There are three reasons for this. First, 6. 她從我出生起就一直很照顧我. Even if she is very tired, she never complains. Second, she is known for her modesty and frugality. Third, she is kind and considerate. 7. 她常做義工，從中她得到成就感。 Indeed, she is always willing to help those in need. In short, 8. 我母親是我的模範，我從她身上學到很多東西.

6. she has taken good care of me (ever) since I was born

7. She often does voluntary work, from which she gets a sense of achievement.

8. my mother is my role model, from whom I have learned a great deal