

6

Kyoto: The Heart of Japan

◀ Part A Idioms and Collocations ▶

1. throughout the year 一整年

解 throughout + 時間：表「整個期間、從頭到尾」。

- In Taiwan, department stores are open seven days a week throughout the year. (在臺灣，百貨公司一整年的時間天天營業。)

寫 故宮博物院一整年的時間每天開放。

The National Palace Museum is open daily/seven days a week throughout the year.

2. leave...behind 留下.....

解 leave + O + behind 或 leave + behind + O

- Leave behind that unhappy memory and move on.
(把那不愉快的回憶留下，繼續往前行。)

寫 這富婆過世了，留下她的貓和一大筆錢。

The rich woman died, leaving behind her cat and a huge amount of money.

3. cast a reflection on... 投射影像在.....

解 (1) cast + light/a shadow/a reflection/one's eyes + ...

(把光／影子／影像／目光等投射在……)

(2) cast 動詞三態：cast-cast-cast

- The mountain casts a reflection on the lake.
(這山的影像投射在湖裡。)


寫 這些樹投影在池塘裡。


The trees cast a reflection on the pond.

4. a visit to 造訪；參觀(n.)

visitors to 訪客；遊客


visit 造訪；參觀(v.)

-  (1) a visit to + 地方／某人 (造訪某地／拜訪某人)
- (2) visitors to + 地方 (造訪某地的旅客)
- (3) visit 的動詞用法：visit + O (visit 為及物動詞，不加介系詞)
- I'd like to pay a visit to the Ueno Zoo. = I'd like to visit the Ueno Zoo.
(我想參觀上野動物園。)
 - Visitors to the Ueno Zoo come from all over the world.
(上野動物園的遊客來自世界各地。)


 我們的網站每天有上百位的訪客。

There are hundreds of people visiting our website every day.

5. in the form of... 以.....的形式


 in the form of + 樣子 (以.....的形式／樣子)

- In this cartoon, the main character appears in the form of a big bird.
(在這部卡通裡，主角以一隻大鳥的形式出現。)


 在故事裡，狐狸總是以美女的樣子出現。

In the stories, the fox always appears in the form of a beautiful woman.

6. musical instrument(s) 樂器

 亦可寫成 instrument(s)。

- What musical instrument was this company famous for making?
(這家公司以製作什麼樣的樂器而聞名?)

 我能夠彈奏三種樂器。


I can play three musical instruments.

7. catch sight of 看到

解 (1) S + catch sight of + O (表突然看到想看到的人、事、物……)

(2) catch 動詞三態：catch-caught-caught

- The storekeeper called the police immediately when he caught sight of a shoplifter. (店主人看到扒手時立刻報警。)

 Frank 看到他的女友朝他走來。


Frank caught sight of his girlfriend walking toward him.

8. on one's way to/from... 在前往或離開.....的路上

 (1) on one's way to/from + 地方 (在前往或離開某處的路上)

(2) 注意：on one's way home (回家路上不需要加 to)


- I saw Mayday band members on my way to the Kaohsiung Main Station. (我在往高雄火車站的路上看到五月天的團員。)

 我們在下班回家的途中看到公司的總裁。

We saw the company president on our way home from work.


◀ Part B Sentence Patterns ▶

1. no/not/never...without + N/V-ing 每次.....就一定.....

 no/not/never...without + N/V-ing...

以雙重否定來表示肯定，意為「每次.....就一定.....」

- I never look at the pictures without thinking of the trip to Japan.
= Every time I look at the pictures, I think of the trip to Japan.
(每次看這些照片就會想起日本之旅。)
- My husband does not go to a dentist without making an appointment first.
= Every time my husband goes to a dentist, he makes an appointment first.
(我先生每次看牙醫一定會先預約。)

 我每次到書店一定至少買兩本書。

I never go to the bookstore without buying at least two books.

我上學前一定先吃早餐。

I never go to school without eating breakfast first.

I do not go to school without eating breakfast first.

2. It is said/believed/rumored that S + V

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

聽說 / 相信 / 謠傳.....過去 / 曾經

解

(1) It is said/believed/rumored + that + S + be/V...

= S + be + said/believed/rumored...+ to + VR

(2) It is said/believed/rumored + that + S were/was/V-ed...

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

(3) 其他有類似用法的動詞還包括：alleged、expected、thought、considered、known、reported 等等。

- The millionaire is rumored to donate all of his money to an orphanage.
= It is rumored that the millionaire will donate all of his money to an orphanage.

(謠傳這百萬富翁將把錢全數捐給一家孤兒院。)

- It is said that Joe sold three cars last month.
= Joe is said to have sold three cars last month.

(聽說上個月 Joe 賣了三部車。)



聽說 Tom 喜歡他班上一位同學。

It is said that Tom likes/Tom is said to like _____ one of his classmates.

人們認為地球是圓的。

It is believed that the earth is round./The earth is believed to be round.

3. S + V, V-ing... (分詞構句)

解

(1) 本分詞構句的句型為省略相同主詞與對等連接詞 and 而來：

S + V, and S + V → S + V, V-ing...

(2) 如果分詞構句是否定句的話，not 置於 V-ing 前面：

S + V, not V-ing...

- Jim came to his father, asking for forgiveness.

(Jim 來到爸爸身邊，請求原諒。)

- His father gave him a hug, telling him not to make the same mistake again. (爸爸給了他一個擁抱，告訴他別再犯同樣的錯。)

- Jim looked at his father, not knowing what to say.

(Jim 看著他的爸爸，不知該說什麼。)



我們所有的人聚在教室前面，唱〈生日快樂歌〉給我們老師聽。

All of us gathered in the front of the classroom, singing "Happy Birthday" to our teacher.

我們老師很感動，說我們是她所教過最棒的學生。

Our teacher was moved, saying we were the best students she had ever taught.

4. as...as.... 和.....一樣



(1) 「A 和 B 一樣」的表示法：

(a) A + V + as + adv. + as + B.

(b) A + be + as + adj. + as + B.

(2) 「倍數」的表示法：

(a) A + V + 倍數 + as + adv. + as + B.

(b) A + be + 倍數 + as + adj. + as + B.

- Jim can dance as well as Ted.

(Jim 能跳得跟 Ted 一樣棒。)

- It was reported that Facebook has grown twice as fast as Twitter.

(據報導 Facebook 的成長速度是 Twitter 的兩倍。)



Eric 的笑容如陽光般燦爛。

Eric's smile is as bright as the sun.

Michelle 跟媽媽一樣，講話很溫柔。

Michelle speaks as gently as her mother.

5. provide + sb. + with + sth. 提供.....給某人



「提供.....給某人」的寫法：


(1) provide sb. with sth. = provide sth. for sb.

(2) give/offer + sb. + sth. = give/offer + sth. + to + sb.

- Mr. Lin always provides students with practical advice.

(林老師總是提供學生實用的建議。)

- Schools provide students with a lot of learning opportunities.
(學校提供學生很多的學習機會。)


 網際網路能夠提供許多新聞給我們閱讀。

The Internet can provide us with plenty of news to read.


這練習本提供學生很多的練習題。

This workbook provides students with a lot of practice questions.

6. either...or... 兩者擇一；不是……就是……

 either...or... 為對等連接詞，可連接單字、片語、或子句。如果連接的是主詞，動詞的使用需配合第二個主詞。

- You can either ask for help or solve the problem by yourself.
(你可以請求協助或自己解決問題。)
- Either you or Mary has to run errands for Mother.
(不是你就是 Mary 必須幫媽媽跑腿。)


 你可以選擇筆記型電腦或手機做為獎勵。

You can choose either a notebook computer or a cell phone as a reward.


你可以放棄或是繼續努力以完成夢想。

You can either give up or keep trying to fulfill your dream.

7. Once + S + V, S + V... 一旦……，就……

 once 有「as soon as」之意，表「一……就……」；也有「when」之意，表「當……就……」。

- Once we make up our mind, we have to stick to our decision.
(我們一旦下定決心，就要堅持到底。)
- Once I graduate from college, I'll get a job right away.
(我一旦大學畢業，就要立刻找工作。)

 John 一旦睡著就很難叫醒。

Once John falls asleep, it's hard to wake him up.

老師一旦開始解釋英文文法，Ken 就想睡覺。

Once the teacher starts explaining English grammar, Ken feels sleepy.

◀ Part C Practice ▶

I. Multiple Choice

- A 1. A visit _____ Tokyo is worthwhile.
 (A) to (B) by (C) from (D) for
- D 2. Never leave _____ any garbage when visiting a tourist attraction.
 (A) for (B) to
 (C) over (D) behind
- C 3. You can _____ hide the secret from us or tell the truth.
 (A) never (B) neither (C) either (D) both
- B 4. The flowers _____ a beautiful reflection on the river.
 (A) receive (B) cast (C) turn (D) give
- B 5. The Internet _____ people with a lot of chances to make money.
 (A) gives (B) provides
 (C) offers (D) donates
- C 6. Legend has it that vampires appear _____ human beings.
 (A) in preparation for (B) in celebration of
 (C) in the form of (D) in the way of
- A 7. I _____ two sumo wrestlers while I was on vacation in Japan.
 (A) caught sight of (B) came up with
 (C) was derived from (D) was composed of
- D 8. Miss Lin's acting skill _____ improving.
 (A) is said to (B) is said that
 (C) is said to have (D) is said to be
- D 9. Joe looked at the test questions, _____ a sigh of relief.
 (A) gave (B) and giving
 (C) to give (D) giving
- B 10. Jimmy looked at the woman, _____ what she wanted to do.
 (A) didn't understand (B) not understanding
 (C) and understanding (D) which understood

- A 11. Little Mary can speak Japanese as _____ as a native speaker.
(A) fluently (B) good
(C) friendly (D) possible
- C 12. Brad never goes to the restaurant _____ making a reservation.
(A) with (B) and (C) without (D) nor
- C 13. _____ you see the girl, you'll know who I am referring to.
(A) Unless (B) Although (C) Once (D) Until
- C 14. It is _____ that the movie actress is pregnant.
(A) rumors (B) rumoring (C) rumored (D) rumor
- C 15. "Recently, we have _____ read a single article that does not mention global warming."
(A) never (B) no (C) not (D) neither

II. Guided Translation

- 這家店的產品整年都在特價。
The products in this store are on sale throughout the year.
- May 回家路上到便利商店買了一瓶水。
May bought a bottle of water in the convenience store on her way home.
- 聽說 May 的先生在去年賺了 100 萬。
May's husband is said to have earned one million dollars last year.
- 我的父母到中國大陸去了，留下我和妹妹們在臺灣。
My parents went to mainland China, leaving behind me and my sisters in Taiwan.
- 這份工作提供我實現夢想的機會。
This job provides me with an opportunity to realize my dream.

III. Sentence Writing and Translation

1. May and her brothers live in a big house, the inside of which looks like Toys “R”Us.

(用 said 改寫本句。)

→ It is said that May and her brothers live in a big house, the inside of which looks like Toys“R”Us.

或 → May and her brothers are said to live in a big house, the inside of which looks like Toys“R”Us.

2. We stayed all day in the park.

We jogged and played basketball.

(請用分詞構句合併兩句。)

→ We stayed all day in the park, jogging and playing basketball.

3. 彈奏樂器可以為我們帶來許多的喜悅。

Playing a musical instrument can bring us a lot of pleasure.

4. 每次遇到問題，我都會感到害怕。(never...without...)

I never face a problem without feeling afraid.

5. 然而，一旦我從不同的角度(perspective)看問題，我總是能夠想出解決方法。

However, once I look at the problem from a different perspective, I can always come up with solutions.

I love seeing movies in my free time. That is because they can help me relax and put my worries behind me. 6. 我們一講到電影，就免不了要提起李安 (Ang Lee)。 He has made a lot of great movies and become famous around the world. 7. 他被認為是臺灣最好的導演之一。(He...) His movies often combine Western and Eastern cultures. 8. 除了有趣以外，他的電影提供人們許多發人省思的東西 (food for thought)。 Therefore, I admire him so much.

6. We can't talk about movies without mentioning Ang Lee.

7. He is considered to be one of the best directors in Taiwan.

8. Besides being fun, his movies provide people with much food for thought.