

## 8

## Hummingbirds: The “Flying Jewels” of the Americas

## ◀ Part A Idioms and Collocations ▶

## 1. for the first time 頭一遭

**解** S + V + for the first time

- I talked back to my parents for the first time yesterday and I felt bad.  
(昨天我第一次跟父母親頂嘴，心情很不好。)

**寫** 上星期我第一次彈鋼琴，彈得還不錯。

I played the piano for the first time last week and I did well.

## 2. set A apart from B 使與眾不同；使出類拔萃

**解** set A apart from B 表「使 A 不同於 B 所指稱的群體」。

- The star's high EQ sets her apart from other stars.  
(這明星的高情緒商數使得她不同於其他的明星。)

**寫** 馬友友在音樂方面的天分使得他與眾不同。

Yo-Yo Ma's talent for music sets him apart from other musicians.

## 3. at a speed of... 以……的速度

**解** (1) at a speed of + 數字 + mph (miles per hour)


(2) at a speed of + 數字 + kph (kilometers per hour)


- Tom drives at a speed of 110 kph on the highway.  
(Tom 以每小時 110 公里的速度行駛在高速公路上。)

**寫** 在城市裡他以每小時 40 公里的速度行駛。

He drives at a speed of 40 kph inside the city.


## 4. keep up with 跟得上

-  (1) keep up with + sb./sth. (趕上、跟得上某人或某事物)  
(2) keep up with sth. 也有「不斷地了解某事物、熟悉某消息」之意。
- Walk faster, or you won't keep up with the tour guide.  
(走快一點，不然你會趕不上導遊。)


 如果你想要迎頭趕上頂尖的學生，你必須更加努力才行。

If you want to keep up with the top students, you have to work even harder.

## 5. depend on 依……情況而定；根據；依賴


 depend on 的用法：

- (1) 依……情況而定：A depend on B (A 這件事視 B 的情況而定)
- (2) 根據：S + V, depending on B (depending on = according to)
- (3) 依賴某人／某事：A depend on B
  - How much money you get depends on how hard you work.  
(你能得到多少錢視你努力的程度而定。)


 你可以搭計程車或搭公車，視你有多少時間而定。

You can take either a taxi or a bus, depending on how much time you have.

## 6. every + 數字 + Ns 每隔……


 every + 數字 + 時間單位複數形，表「每隔……時間」。

- During rush hours, the MRT runs every four minutes.  
(交通尖峰時刻，捷運每四分鐘發一班車。)

 我每六個月檢驗一次車子。

I have my car checked every six months.

## 7. starve to death 餓死


 starve to death 的主詞可為人或其他生物。

- A shortage of seals may cause the polar bears to starve to death.  
(海豹的短缺可能造成北極熊餓死。)

 如果你繼續節食，你可能會餓死。

If you keep on dieting, you may starve to death.


## 8. catch a glimpse of 瞥見

 (1) catch a glimpse of + O

(2)  catch sight of

- Joe caught a glimpse of a trapped animal while he was hiking.

(Joe 在健行的時候瞥見了一隻受困的動物。)


 在遊行隊伍裡我瞥見了一個帥男孩。

I caught a glimpse of a handsome boy in the parade.

## ◀ Part B Sentence Patterns ▶

### 1. So + adj. + be + S

So + adv. + aux. V + S + VR } + that + S + V 如此 以致於

 這是 so...that...的倒裝用法，將所要強調的形容詞或副詞連同 so 移至句首形成倒裝句：

(1) S + be + so + adj. + that + S + V...

= So + adj. + be + S + that + S + V...

(2) S + V + so + adv. + that + S + V...

= So + adv. + aux. V + S + VR + that + S + V...

- So tired was Jack that he fell asleep in class.


= Jack was so tired that he fell asleep in class.

(Jack 如此疲倦以致於他在課堂上睡著了。)

- So hard did Sam practice that he won the singing contest.

= Sam practiced so hard that he won the singing contest.

(Sam 如此努力以致於他贏得了歌唱比賽。)

 這歌手唱得這麼好以致於他吸引了很多人。

So well did the singer sing that he attracted many people.

我女朋友如此生氣以致於她不想跟我說話。


So angry was my girlfriend that she didn't want to talk to me.

## 2. Adj./Adv. + as + S + V, S + V... 雖然.....

**解** 除了形容詞之外，此句型也可將副詞與名詞置於句首：

Adv./N + as/though + S + V/be, S + V...

- Tired as I was, I still kept working.  
= Tired though I was, I still kept working.  
= Although I was tired, I still kept working.  
(雖然我很累，我仍繼續工作。)
- Beautifully as the woman sang, she still lost the singing contest.  
(雖然這女人唱得好，她還是輸掉了比賽。)

 雖然我的電腦很舊，使用上還不錯。

Old as my computer is \_\_\_\_\_, it still works well.


雖然媽媽生病了，她今天早上還是為我準備了早餐。

Sick as my mother was, she still prepared breakfast for me this morning.

## 3. with + O + OC (表附帶狀態)

**解** 此為「with + 受詞 + 受詞補語」的句型。可做為受詞補語的有現在分詞 (V-ing)、過去分詞 (p.p.)、形容詞片語、介系詞片語。

例句	說明
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ My dog looks at me, with her tail <u>wagging</u>. (我的狗看著我，尾巴搖來搖去。)</li> </ul>	受詞補語與受詞的關係為主動，故用 V-ing。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ John looked at his daughter's boyfriend, with his arms <u>folded</u>. (John 雙手臂交叉著看著女兒的男朋友。)</li> </ul>	受詞補語與受詞的關係為被動，故用 p.p.。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Students left the classroom with the doors and windows <u>open</u>. (學生們離開教室沒關門窗。)</li> </ul>	形容詞 open 做受詞補語。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Kevin went to the restaurant with nothing <u>in his wallet</u>. (Kevin 到餐廳去，皮夾裡一毛錢也沒有。)</li> </ul>	介系詞片語 in his wallet 做受詞補語。


 老師走進教室，臉上帶著笑容。

The teacher walked into the classroom with a smile on her face.

這男孩走向這女孩跟她說話，他的心跳得很快。

The boy walked over to talk to the girl(,) with his heart beating fast.


## 4. those... (代名詞)

 (1) 為了避免重複，可用 those 代替前面已提過的複數名詞。要注意的是，使用 those 時，其後一定有修飾語。

(2) that 可代替前面已提過的單數名詞或不可數名詞。

▪ The legs of a giraffe are longer than those (= the legs) of a lion.  
(長頸鹿的腿比獅子的腿長。)

▪ The tail feathers of a peacock are more colorful than those (= the tail feathers) of a peahen.  
(雄孔雀尾巴的羽毛比雌孔雀尾巴的羽毛色彩更鮮豔。)

 據報導，日本來的旅客比臺灣來的旅客更有禮貌。


It's reported that tourists from Japan are more well-mannered than those from Taiwan.

這家餐廳的餐後甜點比那家的甜點可口。

The desserts in this restaurant are more delicious than those in that restaurant.

## 5. If + S<sub>1</sub> + V, S<sub>2</sub> + will/would/can/could/may/might/should + VR

如果.....


 (1) If 引導的條件子句，表「未來的計劃或可能發生的事」。

(2) If 引導的條件子句，亦可用以表「事實」、「習慣」。

(a) If the sun goes down, it turns dark. (表事實)  
(太陽下山，天色就變暗。)

(b) If I cook, my husband washes the dishes. (表習慣)  
(如果我下廚，我先生就洗碗。)

- If I find out the truth, I will tell you.  
(如果我知道實情，我會告訴你。)
- If you go to the office now, you may see the English teacher.  
(如果你現在去辦公室，你可能會看到英文老師。)


 如果包包便宜，我會買兩個給媽媽。

If the bags are cheap \_\_\_\_\_, I'll buy two for my mother.

如果我追隨我父親的腳步，我的生活將會很無聊。

If I follow in my father's footsteps, my life will be boring.

## 6. What + V (以 what 引導的名詞子句當主詞)

 (1) what 所引導的名詞子句當主詞或受詞時不倒裝，意即使用「主詞 + 動詞」的形式，本練習以「主詞」為主。

(2) 補充：引導名詞子句的疑問代名詞包括 who, whose, whom, which, what；引導名詞子句的疑問副詞包括 when, where, why, how

- What caused your failure is not important to me.  
(是什麼原因造成你的失敗對我而言不重要。)
- What is important to me is why you did it.  
(對我而言重要的是為什麼你做那件事。)


 令我驚訝的是你的父母給你那麼多錢而沒有問為什麼。

What surprised me was that \_\_\_\_\_ your parents gave you so much money without asking why.


我們感興趣的是你要如何運用這筆錢。

What interests us is how you are going to use the money.

## 7. S + be + that + S + V... (that 引導的子句當主詞補語)

 本句型練習 that 引導的名詞子句當主詞補語。

- What your mother means is that you have to behave yourself.  
(你母親的意思是你必須守規矩。)
- What annoys us is that John often tells lies.  
(令我們心煩的是 John 常常說謊。)

 令我驚訝的是有這麼多歌迷在機場等候 Super Junior。

What surprised me was that there were so many fans waiting for Super Junior at the airport.

令 Mary 心煩的是她兒子把大部分的時間花在學習 Super Junior 的舞蹈上。

What annoys Mary is that her son spends most of his time learning Super Junior’s dance moves.

## 8. S + seem(s) + to + VR... 似乎.....



(1) 本句型的主詞可為「人、事、或物」。

(2) 本句型亦可寫成 It seems that + S + V...

- Many people seem to be able to dance to “Sorry, Sorry.”  
= It seems that many people are able to dance to “Sorry, Sorry.”  
( 很多人似乎都會跳“Sorry, Sorry”。 )
- Super Junior seems to have captured the hearts of many young fans.  
( Super Junior 似乎已經擄獲許多年輕歌迷的心。 )



Joanne 似乎有興趣學鋼琴。

Joanne seems to be interested in learning the piano.

Eve 似乎想成為流行歌手。

Eve seems to want to be a pop singer.

## ◀ Part C Practice ▶

### I. Multiple Choice

- B 1. In the United States, people can drive \_\_\_\_\_ a speed of 60 mph on the highway.  
(A) of (B) at (C) in (D) on
- C 2. We attended the performance \_\_\_\_\_ our cell phones turned off.  
(A) unless (B) because (C) with (D) for

- D 3. You can either take a walk or go jogging, \_\_\_\_\_ your energy level.  
(A) in addition to (B) apart from  
(C) according as (D) depending on
- D 4. The baby needs to be fed \_\_\_\_\_ hours.  
(A) other four (B) one another  
(C) every other (D) every four
- A 5. Every day, many animals \_\_\_\_\_ to death because they don't have enough food to eat.  
(A) starve (B) die (C) drown (D) kill
- B 6. The toys made by this company are more eco-friendly than \_\_\_\_\_ made by any other company.  
(A) these (B) those (C) ones (D) them
- C 7. \_\_\_\_\_ John gets fired, his family will be in trouble.  
(A) Although (B) Whether  
(C) If (D) Unless
- A 8. \_\_\_\_\_ caused Mary to quit her job was a mystery.  
(A) What (B) Why (C) That (D) It
- B 9. Sometimes it's hard for us to \_\_\_\_\_ new developments in technology.  
(A) be covered with (B) keep up with  
(C) end up with (D) be exchange with
- D 10. If you go scuba diving off the coast of Green Island, you \_\_\_\_\_ an amazing underwater world.  
(A) had seen (B) had to see  
(C) will look (D) will see
- C 11. \_\_\_\_\_ hot-tempered is our boss that few people dare talk to him.  
(A) Such (B) Only (C) So (D) Too
- B 12. Rainy \_\_\_\_\_ it was, we did still go sightseeing.  
(A) although (B) as (C) like (D) when
- D 13. What amazes me is \_\_\_\_\_ my dog can feel my emotions.  
(A) which (B) what (C) because (D) that
- C 14. Among the world's supermodels, Jane seems \_\_\_\_\_ the most famous.  
(A) that is (B) she is  
(C) to be (D) to being



- A 15. The patient sat on the sofa with his hands \_\_\_\_\_ violently.  
(A) shaking (B) shaken  
(C) to shake (D) shakes

## II. Guided Translation

1. 我昨天第一次和日本人談話。

I talked to a Japanese person for the first  
time yesterday.

2. 這個男人是如此的誠實以致於不可能賄賂他去做非法的事。

So honest is the man that it's impossible  
to bribe him to do something illegal.

3. 我瞥見門邊有人。

I caught a glimpse of someone at the door.

4. Kathy 的幽默感讓她不同於其他的女服務生。

Kathy's sense of humor sets her apart  
from the other waitresses.

5. 對你而言重要的事對我而言沒什麼。

What is important to you means  
nothing to me.

## III. Sentence Writing and Translation

1. Although Jim was eager to finish the task, he couldn't finish it in time.

(請用 as 改寫劃線部分)

→ Eager as Jim was to finish the task, he couldn't finish it in time.

2. My dog looks at the drumstick.

Her mouth waters.

(請用 with 合併兩句)

→ My dog looks at the drumstick with her mouth watering.

3. 如果你貢獻社會，你會覺得人生是有意義的。

If you contribute to the society, you will feel life is more meaningful.

4. 這個城市的人比那個城市的人更友善。

People in this city are more friendly than those in that city.

5. David 似乎喜歡占別人的便宜。

David seems to like to take advantage of others.

When I saw Mr. Lin for the first time, I was almost frightened to death. He looked very serious and didn't talk much. However, I started to have a different opinion of him later. 6. 他雖然嚴格，卻有耐心地教導我們。

Besides, he was good at telling jokes and creating a pleasant atmosphere in class.

7. 他的課是如此有趣，以致於我克服了對英文的恐懼。 Because of his encouragement, I began to study harder. Halfway through the semester I was already as good as my other classmates, and 8. 我能保持跟他們一樣的水準直到學期結束。

6. Strict as he was, he taught us patiently.

7. So interesting was his class that I overcame my fear of English.

8. I was able to keep up with them till the end of the semester.