



What's in a Name?

Part A Idioms and Collocations

1. take...for granted 視.....為理所當然

解 take + O + for granted

- Don't take other people's assistance for granted.
(別把他人的幫助視為理所當然。)

✍ 把所有的事都視為理所當然是錯誤的。

It's wrong to take everything for granted.

2. show (one's) respect for 對.....表示尊敬

解 (1) show no respect for (不尊敬)

(2) 此片語亦可表示「顧慮他人的感受」。

- We should show (our) respect for the elderly.
(我們應該尊敬老人家。)

✍ 如今似乎有愈來愈多的人不尊重他人。

It seems that more people these days show no respect for others.

3. pass on 傳遞

解 (1) 用法：pass on + O (+ to sb.)

(2) 除了「傳遞」之意外，亦有「過世」之意 (= pass away)。

(3) pass...on to... 亦有「使用過後再傳下去」之意。

- More (and more) people decide to pass on their wealth to their pets after they die.
(愈來愈多人決定在死後將財富留給他們的寵物。)


✍ 請把書(看完後)傳給我。

Please pass the book on to me.

4. name...after... 以.....命名


 name A after B 以 B 的名字幫 A 命名

- Our boss named his son after his grandfather.
(我們老闆以他祖父的名字來為他兒子命名。)

 有些父母以花的名稱來為小孩命名。

Some parents name their children after flowers.

5. the majority (of...) 多數


 (1) the vast majority (幾乎每個人／每件事；絕大多數)

(2) the majority 當主詞時，可接單數動詞或複數動詞。

(3) the majority of + Ns


(4)  the minority (of...) 少數

- The majority of students interviewed said they hated tests.
(大多數被訪問的學生說討厭考試。)

 大多數的學生不確定為了什麼而讀書。


The majority of students are not sure what they are studying for.

6. end in 某字以.....為結尾

 此片語亦有「以……為結果」、「以……收場」之意。

- Most words that end in “-ly,” such as “clearly,” are adverbs.
(大部分以-ly 結尾的字，例如 clearly，都是副詞。)

- Their effort ended in failure.
(他們的努力最後失敗了。)

 有些以 ly 結尾的字，例如 friendly，是形容詞。

Some words that end in “-ly,” such as “friendly,” are adjectives.

7. the other way around 相反；反過來

解 (1) 亦可寫成 the other way round

(2) 此片語表「相反的情況」或「相反的方向」。

- You add tea to the milk, but I think it should be the other way around.
(你把茶加進牛奶裡，但我認為應該是反過來才對。)

解 Joe 飯前吃甜點。應該是反過來才對。

Joe had his dessert before the meal. It should be the other way around.

◀ Part B Sentence Patterns ▶

1. Transitional Words 轉折語


轉折語	例子	
用以「補充說明」	that is	that is to say
	in other words	namely
表「結果」	as a result	therefore
	thus	hence
	consequently	
表「語氣反轉」	(on the one hand...,) on the other hand	
	however	instead
	yet	in fact
	nevertheless	otherwise
	still	rather
表「附加」	in addition	besides
	moreover	additionally
	furthermore	
用以「舉例」	for example	for instance
用以「強調」	to be more clear	to be more precise
	in fact	
表「對照」	likewise	similarly

- Kevin said he knew everything about this event. In fact, he knew nothing about it.

(Kevin 說他知道這件事的全部內容。事實上，他一無所知。)

- Edward lied again and again. Thus, he lost his closest friends.

(Edward 一再地說謊。因此，他失去了最親近的朋友。)

 你吃什麼就像什麼。也就是說，你所吃的東西對於你的健康有很重大的影響。


You are what you eat. That is, what you eat has a great influence on your health.

Sam 變了許多。例如：他已減輕了二十磅。此外，他已成為素食者。

Sam has changed a lot. For example, he has lost 20 pounds. In addition, he has become a vegetarian.

2. S + be + $\begin{cases} \text{regarded/viewed/seen} \\ \text{thought of/referred to/looked (up)on} \end{cases}$ + as + $\begin{cases} \text{N} \\ \text{(being) adj.} \end{cases}$

..... 被視為

 注意：consider 也有類似的用法：

S + be + considered + (to be) + N/(being) adj.

- The computer is considered one of the greatest inventions in human history.
(電腦被認為是人類史上最偉大的發明之一。)
- Cell phones were regarded as a luxury in the past.
(手機在過去被視為是奢侈品。)
- Nowadays cell phones are seen as a necessity.
(如今手機被視為是必需品。)

 努力被視為成功的關鍵。

Hard work is regarded as the key to success.


林老師被視為是學校裡最幽默的老師。

Mr. Lin is thought of as the most humorous teacher in the school.


3. Because + S + V..., S + V.... 因為....., 所以.....

If + S + V..., S + V.... 如果.....

When + S + V..., S + V.... 當.....

 本句型裡的 because, if, when 皆為引導副詞子句的连接詞。

連接詞	功能	例句
because	表原因	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because I paid attention in class, I could understand perfectly what my teacher said. (因為我上課很專心，我能夠完全了解老師上課所說的內容。)
if	表條件	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you pay attention in class, you will learn a lot. (如果你上課專心，你將學到很多。)
when	表時間	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I loved English when I was in school. (學生時代我很喜歡英文。)


 我們搭高鐵，因為它比巴士快。

We took the High Speed Rail because it was faster than the bus.

不論你看起來如何，你在我眼裡永遠是最美的女孩。

No matter how you look, you are always the most beautiful girl in my eyes.


4. be used to 習慣於.....

 (1) 用法：sb. + be used to + N/V-ing

= sb. + be accustomed to + N/V-ing

(2) 補充：sth. + be used to + VR (被用來.....)

- Not many foreigners are used to eating stinky tofu. (多數的外國人不習慣吃臭豆腐。)
- We are not used to getting up so early. (我們不習慣這麼早起。)

 我們很習慣新老師的風格。

We are used to the new teacher's style.

在臺灣，學生習慣於每天考試。

In Taiwan, students are used to taking tests every day.

5. This/That is why + S + V... (名詞子句當主詞補語)

解 這(那)就是為什麼/何處/何時/什麼/如何……：

	名詞子句(當主詞補語) [本課重點]	形容詞子句 (wh- 前有先行詞)
why	This is why + S + V	This is <u>the reason</u> why + S + V
where	This is where + S + V	This is <u>the place</u> where + S + V
when	This is when + S + V	This is <u>the time</u> when + S + V
what	This is what + S + V	This is <u>the thing</u> that + S + V
how	This is how + S + V	This is <u>the way</u> in which + S + V

- My father grew up in the small fishing village. This is why we visit this village often.
(我爸爸在這個小漁村長大。這就是為什麼我們常常到這漁村來。)
- My family gets together during Chinese New Year. That's when we can all see one another.
(我的家人在中國的新年期間聚會。那是家人可以會面的時刻。)

解 Jim 病得很嚴重。那就是為什麼他沒有上學。

Jim was seriously ill. That's why he didn't go to school.

這個慈善團體給了水災難民新的避難所。那是他們最需要的。


This charity organization gave the flood victims new shelters. That's what they needed most.

6. While + S + V..., S + V... (用以對比兩件事實)

解 (1) S + V..., while + S + V... = S + V..., whereas + S + V...

(2) 補充：however 為副詞，亦用以對比或比較兩件事實。

- While Americans like to get a tan, Chinese people prefer fair skin.
(美國人喜歡把皮膚晒成棕褐色，中國人則喜歡白皙的膚色。)
- While my English is excellent, my math is hopeless.
(我的英文很棒，數學則無藥可救。)


 有些學生喜歡英文歌曲，而有些學生則喜歡日文歌曲。

While some students like English songs, others prefer Japanese songs.

在過去從沒聽說過在線上看电影，現在則是個熱門的活動。

While in the past watching movies online was never heard of, nowadays it's a very popular activity.

7. ...N + where... (關係副詞)


 **解** where 為關係副詞，引導形容詞子句修飾先行詞。其所引導的形容詞子句句意完整，即不缺主詞或受詞。

▪ Can you imagine living in a place where food drops from the sky at mealtime?

(你能想像住在一個食物會於用餐時間從天上掉下來的地方嗎?)

▪ I can't stand being in a place where people are noisy.

(我無法忍受待在一個人聲吵雜的地方。)


 我比較喜歡住在大眾運輸方便的城市。

I prefer to live in a city where the public transportation is convenient.

我希望在一個沒有這麼多考試的國家讀書。

I hope to study in a country where there are not so many tests.

8. Upon + N/V-ing..., S + V.... 一.....就.....

 **解** 「一.....就.....」的基本表示法：

(1) Upon + N/V-ing..., S + V.... (前後子句的主詞相同時才可用此句型)

(2) As soon as + S + V..., S + V....

(3) The moment + S + V..., S + V....


▪ Upon arriving at the Taipei Main Station, I gave my boyfriend a call.

= As soon as I arrived at the Taipei Main Station, I gave my boyfriend a call.

(我一到臺北火車站就打電話給我男朋友。)

▪ Upon hearing the gunshot, the robber had a heart attack and died.

(一聽到槍聲，這搶匪心臟病發死了。)

 一看到她媽媽，這小女孩立刻放聲大哭了起來。

Upon seeing her mother _____, the little girl burst into tears.

Jim 的第一胎一出生他就立刻戒菸。

Jim quit smoking upon the birth of his first baby.

◀ Part C Practice ▶

I. Multiple Choice

- B 1. Taiwan is thought _____ a beautiful island.
(A) to as (B) of as (C) as (D) upon
- D 2. If people of different cultures could show respect _____ one another, there would be no war in the world.
(A) over (B) by (C) on (D) for
- D 3. Tom shouted in surprise _____ hearing the announcement of the test results.
(A) about (B) for (C) into (D) upon
- B 4. _____ Jerry never demands too much from his workers, he is considered a good boss.
(A) If (B) Because (C) Although (D) While
- D 5. You are free to express your ideas. _____, we are allowed to express ours.
(A) However (B) Otherwise
(C) Therefore (D) Likewise
- B 6. _____ some boys prefer to do outdoor activities, others want to stay indoors.
(A) Because (B) While (C) If (D) When
- A 7. George _____ his uncle, who was killed in the Second World War.
(A) was named after (B) who was named after
(C) named after (D) named it after

- D 8. Taiwan is a country _____ people are friendly and warmhearted.
 (A) which (B) that (C) when (D) where
- C 9. The _____ of people dream of becoming rich overnight.
 (A) number (B) amount (C) majority (D) total
- B 10. You bought a car and then got your driver's license. It should be _____ way around.
 (A) another (B) the other (C) each other's (D) one
- D 11. The words that _____ "-tion," such as "dedication," are usually nouns.
 (A) are referred to (B) are named after
 (C) pass on (D) end in
- B 12. Harry _____ of himself as a person of great importance to the company.
 (A) looks (B) thinks (C) refers (D) views
- C 13. We _____ getting up early during the week.
 (A) used to (B) are using to
 (C) are used to (D) will be used
- C 14. My husband and I wanted to do something to protect the environment. _____, we decided to eat more vegetables and fruits, and less meat.
 (A) On the other hand (B) Similarly
 (C) Thus (D) Still
- C 15. This tradition will _____ from generation to generation.
 (A) take for granted (B) show respect for
 (C) be passed on (D) be named after

II. Guided Translation

1. Henry 說他偏愛單身生活。也就是說，他不想結婚。

Henry said he prefers the single life. That is
to say, he doesn't want to get married.

2. 抽菸被視為是肺癌的主因。

Smoking is seen/viewed/regarded as the main cause of lung cancer.

3. Sam 說他對音樂一無所知。事實上，他彈奏好幾種樂器。

Sam said that he knew nothing about music. In fact, he plays several musical instruments.

4. 父母親的愛經常被視為理所當然。

Parents' love is often taken for granted.

5. Miami 是 Jill 想要度蜜月的地方，然而她的先生 Jack 堅持去巴黎。之後，他們做出妥協。這就是為什麼他們最後是在墾丁度蜜月。

Miami was the city where Jill wanted to spend her honeymoon. However, her husband Jack insisted on going to Paris. Then, they made a compromise. This is why they ended up in Kenting.

III. Sentence Writing and Translation

1. Leonardo da Vinci is considered one of the most intelligent people in the world.

(a. 請用動詞 refer 改寫，b. 請用動詞 think 改寫，動詞請做適當的變化。)

(a) Leonardo da Vinci is referred to as one of the most intelligent people in the world.

(b) Leonardo da Vinci is thought of as one of the most intelligent people in the world.

2. You look at your child from a different perspective.

Maybe you will be able to understand what he is thinking about.

(請用 if 連接兩句。)

If you look at your child from a different perspective, maybe you will be able to understand what he is thinking about.

3. 我們在 Youtube 上面可以看到許多瘋狂表演，這就是為什麼我們經常上 (log onto) Youtube。

We can see a lot of crazy shows on Youtube. This is why we usually log onto Youtube.

4. 暑假快到了。有些人在計劃旅遊，然而有些人在準備補考 (make-up test)。
Summer vacation is coming. While some people are planning trips, others are preparing for the make-up test.

5. 別把你的聰明才智視為理所當然。
Don't take your intelligence for granted.

As an old saying goes, "Rome wasn't built in a day." 6. 也就是說，一個人必須要有耐心和信心。 Furthermore, one must work hard to reach his or her goal. 7. 以國父 (Dr. Sun Yat-sen) 為例。 He devoted himself to the Chinese Revolution for dozens of years and had many setbacks. However, he didn't give up. 8. 相反地，那些失敗被當作是挑戰。 He kept trying and finally succeeded in overthrowing the Ching Dynasty. From his story, we can learn that great goals can only be achieved through constant hard work.

6. That is (to say), one must have patience and confidence.

7. Take Dr. Sun Yat-sen for instance/example.

8. Instead, those failures were regarded as challenges.
