

## 9

# Racing for Love—The Story of Atalanta and Hippomenes

## Part A Idioms and Collocations

### 1. make...attempt 嘗試；企圖

**解** (1) make an attempt to VR (想做……)

(2) make no attempt to VR (沒有想做……)

(3) make an attempt at + N/V-ing (在……方面的嘗試)

- The player made an attempt to fight for her right to compete in the game.  
(這選手努力爭取比賽的權利。)

**解** 主辦國家沒有努力幫助我們的選手解決問題。

The host country made no attempt to help our player solve the problem.

### 2. in awe 敬畏；驚歎

**解** (1) awe 有「尊敬、害怕與讚歎」之意

(2) 用法：V + in awe (敬畏地……；驚歎地……)

be + in awe + of N (對……感到敬畏)

- Everybody watched in awe as the basketball player made a shot, got a rebound, and then made a slam dunk, one after the other.

(當這籃球選手連續地投球、搶籃板、灌籃時，每個人看得驚歎不已。)

**解** 很多小孩很敬畏父親。


Many children are in awe of their fathers.

### 3. desire for 對……的渴望

**解** 用法：(1) a desire for + N (2) a desire to VR


- Joe has a strong desire for fame/to be famous.


(Joe 渴望出名。)

 Jim 渴望自由。


Jim has a strong desire for freedom.

## 4. divert one's attention 使某人分心

 (1) 用法：divert one's attention (away from...)


(2)  distract sb. from sth.

- The loud music diverted my attention.  
= My attention was diverted by the loud music.  
= I was distracted by the loud music.  
(這吵雜的音樂聲讓我分心了。)

 當一位美麗的女孩經過時，男孩就分心了。


The boy's attention was diverted as a pretty girl walked by.

## 5. catch up with 趕上

 (1) 此片語可用以「趕上某人的速度或程度」。


(2) 比較：keep up with (保持不落後)


- After taking a sick leave for two weeks, May had difficulty catching up with her classmates.  
(請了兩星期的病假，May 難以趕上同學。)

 再努力點，你就能夠趕上其他人了。


Work harder and you will be able to catch up with the others.

## 6. pull ahead 取得領先

 (1) 用法：pull ahead (of sb.)

(2)  take the lead

- Mark made several attempts to pull ahead during the race, but in vain.  
(Mark 在賽跑時好幾次嘗試取得領先，但徒勞無功。)

 如果你想在馬拉松比賽當中取得領先，你必須常做練習。


If you wish to pull ahead in the marathon, you have to do a lot of practice.

## 7. pick up 增加；撿起

**解** (1) 用法：pick up speed (加速)；pick up one's pace (加快步調)

(2) 本課出現的另一個用法是 pick sth. up 「撿起」。

- My car can't pick up speed. There must be something wrong with it.  
(我的車子無法加速，它一定有問題。)


 踩油門，你的車子就加速了。

Step on the gas and then your car will pick up speed.

## 8. pass up 拒絕；放棄

**解** 用法：pass + O + up

- The diamond ring was too shiny to pass up.  
(這鑽戒太亮眼了，實在沒辦法不看它。)

 我實在無法相信你竟然放棄這樣一個好機會。

I can't believe you passed up such a good opportunity.

# ◀ Part B Sentence Patterns ▶

## 1. Adj..., S + V (形容詞片語修飾主要子句的主詞)

**解** (1) 此句型為省略副詞連接詞 + 主詞 + be 的分詞構句：


連接詞 + S + be + adj. + ..., S + V

→ Being + adj. + ..., S + V

→ Adj. + ..., S + V

(2) 形容詞片語修飾主要子句的主詞。

- Different from other boys, Jason was interested in Barbie dolls when he was a little child.  
(不同於其他男孩，Jason 小時候喜歡芭比娃娃。)
- Aware that they couldn't change their son, Jason's parents chose to help him develop his interest.  
(知道他們無法改變兒子後，Jason 的父母選擇幫他發展他的興趣。)

 很高興父母支持他，Jason 決定學服裝設計。


Happy that his parents were by his side, Jason decided to study fashion design.

有天分又努力，Jason 現在是世界知名的服裝設計師。

Gifted and hard-working, Jason is now a world-famous fashion designer.

## 2. S + be + $\begin{cases} \text{seen} \\ \text{heard} \\ \text{noticed} \end{cases}$ + $\begin{cases} \text{to VR} \\ \text{V-ing} \end{cases}$

( 被看到 / 聽到 / 注意到在..... )

 (1) 感官動詞 ( see, hear, notice, watch, feel ) 主動句的用法：  
see/hear/notice + O + VR/V-ing ( 受詞後面所接的動詞用 VR 或 V-ing )。

(2) 感官動詞 ( see, hear, notice ) 被動句的用法：


S + be + seen/heard/noticed + to VR/V-ing ( 受詞後面所接的動詞用 to VR 或 V-ing )。 [ notice 較常用於 V-ing ]

▪ Mr. Wang was heard arguing with the manager.

( 有人聽到王先生在和經理爭執。 )

▪ The cat is often noticed cleaning itself.

( 我們常看到貓舔自己的身體。 )

 我們看到鄰居的狗在沙發上睡覺。

My neighbor's dog was seen sleeping on the sofa.

我們常聽到林老師在辦公室裡唱歌。

Miss Lin is often heard singing in the office.

## 3. wonder wh- + S + V 想知道.....


 wonder + wh- 疑問詞，表「想知道……；感到好奇」

▪ I wonder what kind of girl could be a good match for Tom.

( 我想知道什麼樣的女孩子適合 Tom。 )

▪ I wonder when you will make up your mind to quit smoking.

(我很好奇你何時會下定決心戒菸。)

 我很好奇為何日劇在臺灣這麼流行。


I wonder why Japanese soap operas are so popular in Taiwan.

你可能想知道他們是如何取悅老闆的。

You may wonder how they pleased the boss.

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## 4. S + V + only if + S + V.... 只有.....

 補充：only 若置於句首，則主要子句須倒裝：

(1) Only if + S + V + aux. V + S + VR....

(2) Only if + S + V + be + S....

S + V + only if + S + V....

→ Only if + S + V + aux. V + S + VR....

- Mom said to my brother, “I will forgive you only if you promise never to lie again.”


→ Mom said to my brother, “Only if you promise never to lie again will I forgive you.”

(媽媽對我哥哥說：「只有你答應不再說謊了，我才會原諒你。」)

- You are likely to pass the final exams only if you study hard.

→ Only if you study hard are you likely to pass the final exams.

(只有努力用功你才有可能通過期末考。)

 只有跟 Mary 道歉，她才會原諒我。

Mary will forgive me only if I apologize to her.

→ Only if I apologize to Mary will she forgive me.

只有願意付出你才會快樂。

You will be happy only if you are willing to give.

→ Only if you are willing to give will you be happy.

## 5. It became/was clear that.... 很明顯地.....

**解** (1) 用法：It became/was clear that + S + V....

(2) **同** It was obvious/evident/apparent that + S + V....

Clearly/Obviously/Evidently/Apparently, S + V....

- It became clear that Joe was working much harder than before.

(很明顯地 Joe 比以前努力多了。)

- It was clear that Joe was catching up.

(很明顯地 Joe 正在迎頭趕上。)

**解** 很明顯地 Joe 是班上最用功的學生。

It became clear that Joe was the hardest-working student in the class.

很明顯地老師很替 Joe 高興。

It was clear that the teacher was happy for Joe.

## 6. No other N...as...as.... (最高級)

**解** 最高級的表示法：

形容詞	句型套用
1. 原級	(1) No other + N <sub>1</sub> + be + as + adj. + as + N <sub>2</sub> (2) No other + N <sub>1</sub> + V + as + adv. + as + N <sub>2</sub>
2. 比較級	(1) No other + N <sub>1</sub> + be + adj.-er + than + N <sub>2</sub> (2) No other + N <sub>1</sub> + V + adv.-er + than + N <sub>2</sub>
3. 最高級	S + be + the + adj.-est + N...

- No other girl in this class is as tall as Jane.

= No other girl in this class is taller than Jane.

= Jane is the tallest girl in this class.


(Jane 是我們班上最高的女生。)

- No other student in our school runs as fast as Ken.

= No other student in our school runs faster than Ken.

= Ken is the fastest runner in our school.

(Ken 是我們學校跑得最快的學生。)

 我認為 Michael Jackson 是世界上最知名的歌手。


I think no other singer in the world is as famous as Michael Jackson.

這個任務是最困難的。(No...)

No other task is as difficult as this one.

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## 7. not sure if... 不確定是否.....

 (1) 用法：S + be + not sure if/whether + S + V....


(2) 補充：S + be + not sure + wh- + S + V....

▪ Mary is not sure if she should say “no” to George.

(Mary 不確定是否該對 George 說「不」。)

▪ We are not sure if we can finish the job in time.

(我們不確定是否能及時完成工作。)

 醫生不確定受傷男子是否能存活下來。


The doctor was not sure if \_\_\_\_\_ the injured man could survive.

這學生不確定自己是否能解決問題。


The student is not sure if he can solve the problem by himself.

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## 8. too...to... 太.....而不能.....

 (1) 用法：too + adv./adj. (for sb.) + to VR

too + adj. + a(n) + N + (for sb.) (to VR)

(2)  so...that + S + can't + VR

(3)  ...enough to VR (夠.....而能.....)


▪ The chocolate cake was too tempting (for us) to pass up.

(這巧克力蛋糕太誘人了，令人(我們)無法視而不見。)

▪ This is too difficult a question for me.

= This question is too difficult for me to answer.

(這問題太難我不會回答。)

 這小孩的問題太困難了，老師無法解決。

The child's problem is too difficult \_\_\_\_\_ for the teacher to solve \_\_\_\_\_.



你年紀太小不能單獨旅行。

You are too young to travel alone.

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## ◀ Part C Practice ▶

### I. Multiple Choice

- B 1. Standing in front of the Forbidden City (紫禁城), all of us looked up \_\_\_\_\_ awe.  
(A) by (B) in (C) to (D) at
- A 2. We need to study much harder to catch \_\_\_\_\_ with the other students.  
(A) up (B) to (C) of (D) on
- D 3. Jane picked \_\_\_\_\_ speed and outran the other runners.  
(A) in (B) of (C) at (D) up
- A 4. It seemed that the student \_\_\_\_\_ no attempt to solve his own problem.  
(A) made (B) did (C) took (D) drew
- C 5. Joe's strong \_\_\_\_\_ for wealth and fame led him to become a greedy, selfish man.  
(A) long (B) looking (C) desire (D) talent
- B 6. It's too good an opportunity to \_\_\_\_\_ up.  
(A) pick (B) pass (C) speed (D) put
- A 7. The noise from the construction site \_\_\_\_\_ the students' attention. They couldn't concentrate on their studies.  
(A) diverted (B) spanned (C) focused (D) made
- B 8. The skinny boy was slow in the beginning but soon \_\_\_\_\_ in the race.  
(A) passed up (B) pulled ahead  
(C) made attempts (D) put aside
- C 9. The student was seen \_\_\_\_\_ on the exam.  
(A) cheat (B) to cheating  
(C) cheating (D) cheated

- B 10. \_\_\_\_\_ was clear that Jim's mother was angry with him because he had told a lie.  
(A) That (B) It (C) This (D) What
- D 11. I wondered \_\_\_\_\_ caused the couple to break up.  
(A) if (B) whether (C) that (D) what
- C 12. We are not sure \_\_\_\_\_ we should hide the secret from our teacher.  
(A) where (B) what (C) if (D) that
- C 13. In my eyes, no other animator ( 動畫師 ) is as \_\_\_\_\_ Hayao Miyazaki ( 宮崎駿 ).  
(A) the most creative (B) more creative than  
(C) creative as (D) so creative as
- C 14. We all think that John will be able to win the position \_\_\_\_\_ he takes action now.  
(A) no sooner (B) despite the fact that  
(C) only if (D) because of
- C 15. \_\_\_\_\_ that he had lost the game, Jim headed home right after the game was over.  
(A) To feel disappointed (B) He was very disappointed  
(C) Disappointed (D) To his disappointment

## II. Guided Translation

- 2010 年沒有一個地震比 2 月 27 日發生在智利的地震強大。  
In 2010, \_\_\_\_\_ **no** \_\_\_\_\_ **other** earthquake was \_\_\_\_\_ **as** \_\_\_\_\_ great \_\_\_\_\_ **as** the one that struck Chile on February 27.
- 無法承受地震的搖晃，許多建築物都倒了。  
\_\_\_\_\_ **Unable** \_\_\_\_\_ **to** withstand the shaking caused by the earthquake, many buildings collapsed.
- 只有當你準備充分，你才會贏得比賽首獎。  
You will win first prize in the contest \_\_\_\_\_ **only** \_\_\_\_\_ **if** \_\_\_\_\_ you are well-prepared.

4. 這些學生太年輕而不了解其行為的後果。

These students are too young to understand the consequences of their actions.

5. 站在總統府前，這些學生們驚歎地看著。

Standing in front of the Presidential Office Building, the students looked it in awe.

### III. Sentence Writing and Translation

1. Kevin is the most diligent employee in the company.

(用 No other N...as...as... 改寫)

→ No other employee in the company is as diligent as Kevin.

2. Jack was unable to solve the problem.

Jack decided to quit.

(用 Adj..., S + V 句型改寫)

→ Unable to solve the problem, Jack decided to quit.

It's said that one morning in May, 1925, 3. 有人聽到一隻名為 Hachiko 的秋田犬 (Akita Inu) 一直對著他的主人吠叫 (was heard...). It seemed that he wanted to stop his master from leaving for school, but in vain. 4. 由於無法藉由吠叫阻止他的主人, Hachiko 撿起一顆球 and invited his master to play. That didn't work either and his master left for school. Later that day his master fainted in the classroom and then passed away before the ambulance came. Not knowing what had happened to his master, Hachiko went to the train station to wait for him in the evening as usual. From then on, he continued to wait loyally for ten more years. 5. 他的行為太明顯到令人無法視而不見 and drew the attention of all the people around the train station. After Hachiko died, his story was passed on. His loyalty is still felt to this day.

3. an Akita Inu named Hachiko was heard barking violently at his master

4. Unable to stop his master by barking, Hachiko picked up a ball

5. His behavior was too obvious to ignore