10 Can't We Talk?

◀ Part A   Idioms and Collocations ▶

1. stem from   來自;源自於

解 (1) stem from + 原因

(2) stem 的過去式要重複 m:stemmed

- The conflict between Vivian and her husband stemmed from their different family backgrounds.

（Vivian 和先生的衝突源自於家庭背景的不同。）

✍ Tom 與 Mary 的誤會來自於對問題處理態度上的不同。

The misunderstanding between Tom and Mary stemmed from   their

different attitudes toward the problem.

2. run across + sb.   偶遇

解 (1) 同 bump into, come across, run into

(2) run across + 地方 表「穿越某地」。

- Jefferson ran across his students in front of a Net café yesterday evening.

（Jefferson 昨天傍晚在一家網咖前巧遇他的學生。）

✍ 昨天在前往百貨公司的路上我巧遇我幼稚園老師。

I ran across my kindergarten teacher yesterday on my way to the department store .

3. show up   出現

解 (1) S + show up（……出現）

(2) 同 appear

▪ Brian didn't show up at the meeting yesterday.

（Brian 昨天沒有在會議上出現。）

📝 在塞車了一個多小時之後，Kate 終於在女兒的音樂會上出現了。

After being delayed over an hour in traffic, <u>Kate finally showed up at her daughter's concert</u>.

4. ask sb. for permission　　徵得某人的同意

解 (1) ask sb. for permission 亦可寫成 ask one's permission

(2) ask sb. for...（請求某人希望得到……）

ask sb. for help（請求某人協助）

▪ Before you drive your father's car, you have to ask him for permission.

（在你開你父親的車前，你必須徵得他的同意。）

📝 Mark 必須徵得父母的同意才能使用電腦。

Mark has to <u>ask his parents for permission to use the computer</u>.

5. on one's own　　獨立；靠自己；獨自

解 (1) on one's own 為副詞片語，其用法為：S + V + on one's own。

(2) 同 independently, alone, by oneself

(3) of one's own（自己的）為形容詞片語

▪ The little girl walked to her mother on her own.

（這小女孩靠自己走向她媽媽。）

▪ I have a bicycle of my own.

（我有自己的腳踏車。）

📝 這老人獨立生活。

The old man <u>lived on his own</u>.

6. focus on...　　專注於……上

解 focus 可為不及物動詞或及物動詞，用法如下：

(1) 不及物動詞：focus on + O

(2) 及物動詞：focus +…+ on…

　▪ Please focus on the positive side of life.

　　= Please focus your attention on the positive side of life.

　　（請專注於生活的積極面。）

✍ 我的父母希望我專注在課業上。

My parents　<u>want me to focus on my studies</u>　.

7. **draw (...) conclusions**　　得出……結論

解 (1) draw (…) conclusions

　　draw the conclusion that + S + V…

(2) 同 reach (…) conclusions

　▪ Did you draw any conclusion from your discussion?

　　（你們從討論中有得到任何結論嗎？）

✍ 許多研究人員得出這個結論：地球愈來愈溫暖了。

Numerous researchers　<u>have drawn the conclusion that</u>

the earth is getting warmer and warmer.

8. **bridge the gap**　　減少差異

解 (1) bridge the…gap

(2) bridge the gap between A and B

　▪ Communication may help bridge the generation gap.

　　（溝通可能有助於減少代溝）

　▪ Communication may help bridge the gap between parents and children.

　　（溝通可能有助於減少父母親與小孩之間的隔閡。）

✍ 好的政策有助於減少貧富差距。

　<u>A good policy helps bridge the gap between</u>　the rich and the poor.

◀ Part **B** Sentence Patterns ▶

1. that vs. those （代名詞）

解

that	those
代替前面已提過的單數或不可數名詞	代替前面已提過的複數名詞
注意：使用 that 或 those 時，其後一定有修飾語。	
▪ The climate in Taipei is different from <u>that</u> <u>in Kaohsiung</u>. （臺北的氣候不同於高雄的氣候。） 說明：that = the climate	▪ The students in Jim's class are more creative than <u>those</u> <u>in Kate's class</u>. （Jim 班上的學生比 Kate 班上的學生更有創意。） 說明：those = the students

✍ Kevin 寫的小說情節比 Cindy 的小說情節更有趣。

The plot in Kevin's novel is more interesting than <u>that in Cindy's novel</u>.

我班上的女生比你班上的女生高多了。

The girls in my class are much taller than those in your class.

2. S + V…, which… （以 which 代替前面整個子句）

解 (1) which 當主詞：S + V…, which + be/V +…

(2) 在此句型當中，在 which 與所代替的子句中間一定要有逗點。

　▪ Joanna said that she was fired, which turned out to be a misunderstanding.
　（Joanna 說她被開除了，結果是誤會一場。）

　▪ The dog saved a drowning girl, which made his master proud of him.
　（這隻狗救了一位溺水的女孩，這讓他的主人以他為傲。）

✍ Sam 跟老師頂嘴，讓他的老師非常生氣。

Sam talked back to his teacher, <u>which made his teacher very mad</u>.

我的姊姊說她要結婚了，這讓我們所有人都很驚訝。

My sister said she was going to get married, which surprised us all.

3. take a...approach to　對於某事採……方法

解 (1) 對於某事採……方法：take/adopt/use + a...approach to + N

(2) ……的方法：an approach to + N/V-ing

- As a teacher, Ted took a new approach to the lessons.
  （身為一位老師，Ted 採用新方法授課。）
- Joanne took a completely new approach to communicating with her son.
  （Joanne 採用全新的方法和兒子溝通。）

林先生與林太太決定採用不同的方式來解決女兒的健康問題。

Mr. and Mrs. Lin <u>decided to take a different approach to their daughter's health problem</u>.

Sam 採用創意的方式教英文。

Sam took a creative approach to teaching English.

4. N, 形容詞子句 (, ...)　（非限定形容詞子句的補述用法）

解 補述用法的形容詞子句（非限定用法）在意義上有時可等同於副詞子句或對等子句。

- The building, <u>which was damaged by the earthquake</u>, would be torn down.
  (→because it was damaged by the earthquake)
  （這棟建築，因為地震時受損，將被拆除。）
- Near the lake is a park, <u>where you can see a variety of flowers</u>.
  (→and you can see a variety of flowers there)
  （湖的附近有座公園，在那裡你可以看到各式各樣的花。）

這男孩，雖然是班上個子最小的，卻是籃球打得最棒的。(who)

The boy, <u>who is the shortest in the class</u>, is the best basketball player.

(→though he is the shortest in the class)

這男孩，因為想要買玩具，變得有點生氣。(who)

The boy, who had wanted to buy a toy, became annoyed.

(→..., because he had wanted to buy a toy, ...)

5. A + confide to + B + that + S + V... （A 向 B 吐露……）

解 (1) 此句型的意思為向某人吐露心聲、祕密、或隱私。

(2) 亦可寫成 A + confide sth. to + B

- This man confided to his friends that he was under great pressure.
  （這男人跟朋友們吐露他的壓力很大。）
- Susan confided to her teacher that her parents paid little attention to her.
  （Susan 向老師吐露她的父母親幾乎不關心她。）

✍ May 向她最好的朋友吐露她不再愛她男朋友了。

May confided to her best friend that   she was no longer in love

with her boyfriend.

Ken 向太太吐露他很沮喪。

Ken confided to his wife that he felt frustrated.

6. advise sb. to + VR　建議、勸告某人做某事

解 (1) 建議、勸告某人做某事亦可寫成 advise (sb.) that S + VR...

注意：that 引導的子句要用原形動詞

(2) 建議某人不要做某事：advise sb. + not + to + VR

- Mary advised her boss to be nicer to the employees.
  （Mary 建議老闆對員工要好一點。）
- I advise you not to confide your secrets to anybody.
  （我建議你不要向任何人吐露祕密。）

✍ 媽媽建議我在這樣的大熱天待在家裡。

My mom advised me to stay home   on such a hot day.

我的好朋友建議我要專注在課業上。

My good friend advised me to focus on my studies.

7. N + that + S + V　（that 引導名詞子句作前面名詞的同位語）

解 試比較下列兩者的差異：

引導名詞子句作名詞的同位語的 that	引導形容詞子句的 that（補充）
純粹的連接詞	連接詞 ＋ 代名詞
所引導的子句是<u>意思完整的子句</u>	所引導的子句是<u>意思不完整的子句</u>，即缺主詞或受詞
▪ The news <u>that Wang was injured</u> was shocking. （王受傷的這個消息很令人震驚。） ▪ We have to accept the fact <u>that Wang was injured</u>. （我們必須接受王受傷這件事實。）	▪ The news <u>that Mary told us</u> was shocking. （Mary 告訴我們的消息很令人震驚。）

你有聽過王要離開洋基（the New York Yankees）的報導嗎？

Have you ever heard <u>the report that Wang was going to leave the New York Yankees</u>?

Dillon 很難接受 Michael 過世的事實。

It's hard for Dillon to accept the fact that Michael has passed away.

8. All + sb. + want + be… (, not…)

某人所要的只是……（不是……）

解 此句型裡的關代 that 經常省略掉：All (that) sb. want + be…(, not…)

- ▪ After a long day of work, all I wanted was a hot bath.
  （工作了一整天，我只想要洗個熱水澡。）
- ▪ All the poor family wanted was a place to stay, not money.
  （這貧窮人家所要的只是一處可以棲身的地方，不是金錢。）

Jim 要的只是尊敬，不是金錢。

All Jim wanted was respect, not money.

我要的只是建議，不是同情。

All I wanted was advice, not sympathy.

◀ Part **C** Practice ▶

I. Multiple Choice

<u>D</u> 1. I can't believe that Tom showed _____ on time.

    (A) to   (B) by   (C) in   (D) up

<u>C</u> 2. Joe was seriously hurt. He couldn't move _____ his own.

    (A) of   (B) by   (C) on   (D) in

<u>A</u> 3. Cindy confided _____ her friend that her boyfriend wanted her to lose weight.

    (A) to   (B) at   (C) up   (D) on

<u>C</u> 4. Please _____ the topic of the discussion. Don't talk about something irrelevant.

    (A) come about   (B) put aside

    (C) focus on   (D) count on

<u>D</u> 5. My father _____ across an old friend of his in the park.

    (A) walked   (B) bumped   (C) went   (D) ran

<u>B</u> 6. May still can't accept the truth _____ her son was killed in a car accident.

    (A) which   (B) that

    (C) and   (D) though

<u>A</u> 7. Is there any effective way to _____ the gap between men and women?

    (A) bridge   (B) rule   (C) conclude   (D) focus

<u>B</u> 8. I prefer the desserts sold in this convenience store to _____ sold in the other convenience store.

    (A) these   (B) those   (C) them   (D) ones

<u>C</u> 9. The girl, _____ wanted to lose weight, ate nothing for dinner.

    (A) because   (B) which   (C) who   (D) that

  C 10. _____ the little girl wanted was a chance to learn.

      (A) That   (B) When

      (C) All   (D) Because

  D 11. Nancy _____ a completely different approach to her children's education.

      (A) called   (B) did   (C) thought   (D) took

  A 12. My parents advise me _____ when I feel annoyed.

      (A) to calm down   (B) to calming down

      (C) that I calmed down   (D) calm down

  D 13. Joe arrived at school on time, _____ seemed unusual to us.

      (A) that   (B) it   (C) who   (D) which

  C 14. Students have to _____ the teacher for permission to leave school.

      (A) give   (B) turn   (C) ask   (D) get

  B 15. The price of a car is much higher than _____ of a scooter.

      (A) this   (B) that   (C) one   (D) it

II. Guided Translation

1. 很多重要人物出現在 Jason 的婚禮。

   Many __important__ __people__ __showed__ __up__ at Jason's wedding.

2. 我先生和我之間的衝突來自於我們對於孩子教育方法上的不同。

   The __conflict__ between my husband and me __stemmed__ __from__ our different __approaches__ __to__ our children's education.

3. 我們老師勸告我們夜間不要獨自一人出門。

   Our teacher __advised__ __us__ __not__ to go out __on__ our __own__ at night.

4. 在跟其他團員充分討論之前，不要下任何的結論。

   Don't __draw__ any __conclusion__ __before__ __discussing__ the issue thoroughly with other team members.

5. David 向老師吐露他考試作弊。

David <u>confided</u> <u>to</u> <u>his</u> <u>teacher</u> <u>that</u> he had cheated on the test.

III. Sentence Writing and Translation

1. The living cost in Tokyo is high.

   <u>The living cost</u> in New York City is high, too.

   （畫線部分請用代名詞，再加上 as...as 合併兩句。）

   → The living cost in Tokyo is as high as that in New York City.

2. May said she had won the game.

   That was not true.

   （請用 which 合併兩句。）

   → May said she had won the game, which was not true.

3. 兒子要離家的這個消息讓這對夫婦很傷心。

   The news that their son was leaving home made this couple very sad.

4. 他們的兒子，曾說過他討厭日本，卻決定要搬到日本去住。(who)

   Their son, who once had said that he hated Japan, decided to move to Japan.

5. 因為他認為日本的生活環境比臺灣的舒服。

   It was because he thought the living environment in Japan was more comfortable than that in Taiwan.

   People of different ages tend to see things differently. <u>6. 例如，年輕人對美的看法跟老年人的不一樣。</u> Young people emphasize outer beauty, but older people seem to care more about inner beauty. Moreover, the former prefer American fast food while the latter would rather eat Chinese food. <u>7. 所以，他們之間總有道鴻溝，這引起很多的衝突。</u> It seems that the situation is getting worse nowadays. <u>8. 我覺得要減少差異並不容易</u> unless they learn to tolerate each other.

6. For example, the view of young people on beauty is different from that of older people.

7. So there is always a gap between them, which causes a lot of conflicts.

8. I think it won't be easy to bridge the gap