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The Ocean: Our Fragile Paradise


◀ Part A Idioms and Collocations ▶

1. on a boat ride 搭船

 補充：on + 交通工具：on a boat ride, on the boat, on the bus, on the train, on the plane, on one's bike, on horseback...


▪ I met my boyfriend on a boat ride.


(我是在某一次搭船的時候遇見我男朋友的。)

 我是在某一次搭船的時候嚴重暈船。

I got terribly seasick on a boat ride.


2. as a result of 由於；因為

 (1) 用法：as a result of + 原因

(2)  because of, owing to, thanks to, on account of


▪ The manager was fired as a result of a quarrel with his boss.

(經理因為和老闆爭吵而遭革職。)

 由於生重病，John 辭職了。


As a result of a serious illness, John quit his job.

3. crack down on 採取嚴厲手段禁止、打擊、取締、鎮壓

 用法：crack down on + 非法活動


▪ The police are cracking down on illegal downloading.

(警方正強力取締非法下載。)

 政府誓言打擊犯罪。


The government vowed to crack down on crime.

4. set rules 制訂規則

 set 有設立標準 (set the standards)、建立典範 (set an example) 之意。



- Students have to follow the rules set by the school administration.

(學生必須遵守學校行政單位制訂的規則。)

 父母應該制定規則給小孩遵守。


Parents should set rules for children to follow.

5. make plans 規劃；計劃

  create plans, devise plans, draw up plans


- Students should learn to make plans for their future.

(學生應該學習規劃未來。)

 我們最好規劃一下寒假。


We'd better make plans for the winter vacation.

6. environmental awareness 環保意識

 raise/increase (the public's) environmental awareness 提高(眾人的)環保意識


- More and more teachers are working hard to increase the environmental awareness of students.

(愈來愈多的老師努力地提高學生的環保意識。)

 教育有助於提高眾人的環保意識。

Education is a great way to help raise people's/the public's environmental awareness.

7. be home to 是……的棲息處

 用法：地點 + be home to + 生物


- The North Pole is home to polar bears.

(北極是北極熊的棲息地。)


 臺灣是臺灣獼猴的棲息地。

Taiwan is home to the Formosan rock monkey.

8. for good 永遠

 **同** permanently, forever, for good and all

- Jay's injury may keep him out of baseball for good.
(Jay 受的傷可能會讓他永遠無法打棒球了。)

 Thomas 總算能夠永遠放棄抽菸。

Thomas finally was able to give up smoking for good.


◀ Part B Sentence Patterns ▶

1. $S_1 + \text{be} \dots, \text{ and so be} + S_2$ 也……

$S_1 + V, \text{ and so aux. } V + S_2$ 也……

$S_1 + \text{be} + \text{not} \dots, \text{ and neither} + \text{be} + S_2$ 也不

$S_1 + \text{aux. } V + \text{not} + VR, \text{ and neither aux. } V + S_2$ 也不

 (1) 注意：「也不」倒裝句的部分，不需再加 not

(2) 「也」亦可做以下表示：

(a) $S_1 + \text{be} + \dots, \text{ and} + S_2 + \text{be}, \text{ too}.$

(b) $S_1 + (\text{aux. } V) + V \dots, \text{ and} + S_2 + \text{aux. } V, \text{ too}.$

(3) 「也不」亦可做以下表示：

(a) $S_1 + \text{be} + \text{not} + \dots, \text{ and} + S_2 + \text{be} + \text{not}, \text{ either}.$

(b) $S_1 + \text{be} + \text{not} + \dots, \text{ nor} + \text{be} + S_2.$

(c) $S_1 + \text{aux.} + \text{not} + VR + \dots, \text{ and} + S_2 + \text{aux.} + \text{not}, \text{ either}.$

(d) $S_1 + \text{aux.} + \text{not} + VR + \dots, \text{ nor} + \text{aux.} + S_2.$

- Cars are expensive, and so are motorcycles.

(車子貴，摩托車也貴。)


- May drives a car, and so does everyone else in her family.

(May 開車，她的家人也是。)

- Cars are not cheap, and neither are motorcycles.

(車子不便宜，摩托車也不便宜。)

- I don't drive a car, and neither does anyone else in my family.
(我不開車，我的家人也不開車。)

 抽菸有害健康，熬夜也是。

Smoking is harmful to your health, and so is staying up late.


= Smoking is not good for your health, and neither is staying up late.

我不抽菸，我的朋友也不抽菸。

I don't smoke, and neither do my friends.

2. It's (high/about) time that + S + V-ed

該是(某人)做.....的時候了

 (1) 「該是(某人)做.....的時候了」的句型：


(a) It's (high/about) time that + S + V-ed

(b) It's time + (for sb.) + to VR

(2) 注意：that 所接子句用簡單過去式，可能是因為「現在該做.....，而未做」所以用表「與現在事實相反」的過去式句型。

(3) it's high time...的 high 有「強調」之意，意思上與 it's time...與 it's about time...一樣。

- It's time that you went to bed.
= It's time for you to go to bed. (It's time for bed.)
(該上床睡覺了。)
- It's time we left for work.
= It's time for us to leave for work.
(我們該上班了。)

 該是你完成工作的時候了。

It's time that you finished the job (your job/your work).

該是你解決問題的時候了。

It's (high/about) time you solved the problem.

3. go + V-ing 從事.....活動

 go 所接的動詞為有關休閒、娛樂、運動等方面的活動，例如：


go shopping/dancing/swimming/sightseeing/hunting/mountain climbing/
camping/skiing/hiking/walking/picnicking/fishing/snorkeling/scuba diving

▪ We will go shopping this afternoon.

(我們今天下午要去購物。)

▪ My friends and I like to go swimming.

(我朋友和我喜歡游泳。)


 我先生去年冬天去滑雪。

My husband went skiing last winter.

上週末我媽媽去露營而我爸爸去釣魚。

Last weekend, my mother went camping while my father went fishing.

4. NP + V-ing (形容詞子句簡化成分詞片語)

 此句型為形容詞子句簡化成分詞片語的表示法。形容詞子句為主動語態時 (N + 關代 + V...), 可簡化為 V-ing; 若為被動語態 (N + 關代 + be + p.p....), 則簡化為 p.p.。本課練習 NP + V-ing。

▪ Jack likes the girl who is sitting next to Mary.


= Jack likes the girl sitting next to Mary.

(Jack 喜歡坐在 Mary 旁邊的女生。)

▪ The trees that surround the lake were planted about 20 years ago.

= The trees surrounding the lake were planted about 20 years ago.

(圍繞著湖的那些樹是大約二十年前栽種的。)

 我的狗是躺在沙發上的那一隻。

My dog is the one lying on the sofa.

正在講電話的那位男士是我的英文老師。

The man talking on the phone is my English teacher.


5. -er + N + than... (比較級)

解 (1) 比較級的基本句型：

S + V + more/less/fewer + N + than + ...

(2) 注意：less 接不可數名詞，fewer 接可數名詞，more 可接可數名詞或不可數名詞。

- Taiwan has fewer people than Japan.
(臺灣的人口比日本的人口少。)
- The United States has more people than Japan.
(美國的人口比日本的人口多。)


 我妹妹喝的水量比我的少。

My sister drinks less water than I do.

然而，她吃的食物比我的多。

However, she eats more food than I do.

6. instead of... 代替.....；而不是.....

 (1) 用法：S + V₁ + instead of + V₂-ing...


N₁ + instead of + N₂

表「要做的事是前者不是後者」或是「用前者取代後者」。

(2) 補充：S + not + V₁. Instead, S + V₂.

= S + not + V₁. S + V₂, instead.

- This coming Sunday, my wife will go window-shopping instead of watching TV at home. (這星期日，我太太要去逛街不是在家看電視。)
- Last Friday, May went window-shopping instead of going to the library.
(上星期五，May 去逛街而不是去圖書館。)


 Kevin 選擇隱藏祕密不讓父母知情，而不是說實話。

Kevin chose to hide the secret from his parents instead of telling the truth.


然而，他的父母決定原諒他，不處罰他。

However, his parents decided to forgive him instead of punishing him.

7. as + S + V 就如

 as = like, in the same way, 表示「以同樣的方式」。

- Leave the photographs as they are. (= like they are)
(不要動這些相片。)
- We had to do the homework as the teacher required us to. (= in the (same) way the teacher required) (我們必須按照老師的要求做作業。)


 漁民不可以再用以前慣用的方式抓魚。

The fishermen are not allowed to catch fish as they used to.

我按照老闆建議的方式制定計劃。

I made the plan as my boss suggested.

8. S + be + p.p. (被動語態)


 被動語態強調的是接受動作的人、事、物。因此，若行為者不重要或泛指一般人，或者與討論的內容關係不大，則使用被動語態。

▪ Smoking is not allowed on campus.

(校園內不准抽菸。)

▪ Students were annoyed by the noise made by the machine.

(學生因為那機器產生的噪音而心煩。)

 全班分成五組。

The class was divided into five groups.

Jim 生日那天收到很多禮物。

Jim was given many gifts on his birthday.

◀ Part C Practice ▶

I. Multiple Choice

A 1. Si-chuan Province is home _____ the panda.

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

D 2. We had a good time _____ the boat ride to Okinawa.

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

B 3. Marriage is _____ good. If you cheat and hurt your spouse, you will always be haunted by the wrong you've done.

(A) by (B) for (C) over (D) upon

- C 4. Police are _____ on drunk driving.
(A) suffering from (B) setting out
(C) cracking down (D) handing out
- A 5. _____ rules for students is necessary.
(A) Setting (B) Set
(C) To setting (D) By setting
- C 6. The bus was delayed _____ a car accident.
(A) in addition to (B) in spite of
(C) as a result of (D) because
- B 7. “It’s time you _____ plans for your future,” said my mom.
(A) make (B) made
(C) are to make (D) were made
- D 8. The number of students _____ the meeting was about 200.
(A) are attending (B) are attended
(C) attended (D) attending
- B 9. On Sundays, my parents _____ mountain climbing while we children _____ swimming.
(A) do/go (B) go/go
(C) did/went (D) went/did
- C 10. My sister is _____ than my brother.
(A) very heavy (B) as heavy as
(C) heavier (D) so heavy
- D 11. Please make the table _____ you were told to.
(A) that (B) which (C) how (D) as
- A 12. This author _____ as one of the greatest writers in Taiwan.
(A) is recognized (B) who recognized
(C) recognized (D) recognizing
- D 13. I can make a contribution to the environment, and so _____ you.
(A) will (B) are (C) do (D) can

- D 14. The United States has 75 percent _____ mainland China.
 (A) as many people (B) as many as
 (C) more children (D) fewer people than
- B 15. Jim was not home, and _____.
 (A) Dan was, too (B) neither was Dan
 (C) neither did Dan (D) Dan didn't, either

II. Guided Translation

1. Steven 喝白開水解渴，他兒子也是。

Steven drinks (drank) water to quench his thirst, and so
does (did) his son.

2. 愈來愈多的父母親試著提高小孩的環保意識。

More and more parents are trying to raise the environmental awareness of
 their children.

3. 我們決定去露營，而不是住飯店。

We decided to go camping instead of staying in the hotel.

4. 比賽因為颱風的緣故取消了。

The game was cancelled as a result of
 the typhoon.

5. George 比 Mary 富有，但他的朋友比較少。

George has more money than Mary, but he has
fewer friends than she does.

III. Sentence Writing and Translation

1. It's time for you to set rules for your children.

(用 It's time that... 改寫本句。)

→ It's time that you set rules for your children.

2. I won't go snorkeling, and my sister won't, either.

(用 neither 改寫本句。)

→ I won't go snorkeling, and neither will my sister.

3. Jim 的錢比 Jane 的少。

Jim has less money than Jane.

4. 我不會講法語，我的妹妹也不會講。

I can't speak French, and neither can my younger sister.

5. 該是你關電腦的時候了。

It's time that you turned off the computer.

We hear less and less laughter in this society. Studies show that laughter can warm our hearts and lift our spirits. In addition, it can bring people closer to one another. For example, I used to be depressed and laughed rarely.

6. 我因為這種不好的態度而跟同學處不好。 Then I took my doctor's advice and tried to laugh more. 7. 漸漸地，我覺得更快樂，我週遭的人也是。 No wonder laughter is said to be the best medicine. 8. 所以，該是我們開始笑，讓世界更快樂的時候了。

6. I didn't get along well with my classmates as a result of my bad attitude.

7. Gradually, I felt happier, and so did those around me.

8. So it is time we all started to laugh and make our world a happier place.