# **Lesson Twelve**

# Walt Disney: The Dreamer

## I. 字彙測驗

despite	1. Karen failed to get the job <u>d</u> possessing all the qualifications.			
entertain	2. As a magician, Ken knows very well that his job is to en people			
jungle	3. Some adventurers were exploring the <u>j</u> e in search of an			
	unnamed animal.			
copyright	4. Many teenagers are not aware they may be breaking <u>c</u> <u>t</u> law			
	when they download music from the Internet.			
celebrity	5. She is a <u>c</u> y, but all Julia wants is freedom and privacy.			
popularity	6. With the growing p y of online gaming, we can see more and			
	more Internet cafés in Taiwan.			
studio	7. The basement of this building is being used as a recording s o.			
project	8. Without Joey's help, the <u>p</u> <u>t</u> wouldn't have been finished on			
	time.			
overnight	9. Losing weight takes time and persistence; it's impossible to do it			
	<u>o t</u> .			
settlement	_ 10. The pioneers faced many difficulties while trying to establish a			
	$\underline{s}$ t on the new continent.			
alike	11. I can hardly tell this fake painting from that genuine one because			
	they are so much <u>a e</u> .			
fellow	12. Being a careless <u>f</u> w, Chuck often forgets to keep his promises.			
editing	13. Jessica is in charge of e ting the magazine, and she is proud of			
	her job.			
amusement	14. When it comes to a t parks, I think Disneyworld in Florida is the			
	best one.			
replacement	_ 15. One of the computers in the office has broken down, so we are			
	buying a <u>r</u> t.			
tropical	16. Pineapples are (tropic) fruit grown in southern Taiwan.			
achievement	17. Most movie stars think winning an Oscar is a great			
	(achieve).			
convincing	18. The police have found some (convince) evidence to prove			
	that man's guilt.			
animation	_ 19. <i>Toy Story</i> was the first movie to be made using computer			
	(animate).			
dedication	20. I admire the nurse's (dedicate) to her work.			

# Ⅱ. 語法測驗

<b>(D)</b> 1.	Over there is the ch	nurch Douga	l and I got married.	
	(A) that	(B) there	(C) which	(D) where
(A)2.	At high school our	baseball team was	coached by a teacher	Wu.
	(A) named	(B) names	(C) naming	(D) to name
( <b>D</b> )3.	I told the sales calle	er to stop my	time.	
	(A) wastes	(B) to waste	(C) wasted	(D) wasting
( <b>B</b> ) 4.	Tina got home at se	even-thirty, but her	parents out by	then.
	(A) went	(B) had gone	(C) going	(D) was gone
(B)5.	on his dad's	shoulders, the little	boy could see the pa	arade pass by.
	(A) Sit	(B) Sitting	(C) He sits	(D) To sit
(A)6.	Reading this novel,	, I was to a n	nagical fantasy world	l.
	(A) swept away	(B) turned about	(C) pushed back	(D) given off
( <b>C</b> ) 7.	He graduated in en	gineering and went	work for a top	construction firm.
	(A) up with	(B) in for	(C) on to	(D) up on
<b>(D)</b> 8.	The boy interrupted	d several times,	his father conside	erably.
	(A) annoys	(B) was annoying	(C) annoyed	(D) annoying
( <b>C</b> ) 9.	Feeling that her sup	pervisor had cheate	d her a promo	tion, Doris quit the
	company.			
	(A) up to	(B) away with	(C) out of	(D) in to
( <b>B</b> )10	. I finished that proj	ect last month, and	now I'm a ne	w one.
	(A) catching up	(B) working on	(C) going ahead	(D) putting on

### III. 片語與句型造句

#### 

例 It's unrealistic of Jeremy to dream of becoming a famous movie star.

傑若米夢想能成為知名的電影明星是不切實際的。

(1) 她一直夢想和她的白馬王子(Prince Charming)過著幸福快樂的日子。

### She is always dreaming of a happy life with her Prince Charming.

(2) 布萊恩 (Brian) 夢想有天能擁有他自己的餐廳。

Brian dreams of owning his own restaurant one day.

### 2 much/even/far/a lot/still + comparative adj./adv. 更加……

例 This painting is much more valuable than you think it is.

這幅畫比你所想的更加珍貴。

My English teacher told me that I had made some progress in speaking and I would do even better with constant practice.

英文老師告訴我,我在口語方面有進步,而且只要持續練習,可以做得更 好。

(1) 這件洋裝比我預期的便宜很多。

### This dress was a lot cheaper than I had expected.

(2) 昨天下過雨後,今天天空晴朗(bright)多了。

After yesterday's rain, the sky is much brighter today.

### 3. instead of V-ing/N 而非……

例 Danny went to the party instead of preparing for his final exam.

丹尼去參加派對而非準備他的期末考試。

To get along well with others, we should look for their good points instead of their disadvantages.

要和別人相處融洽,我們應該看別人優點,而非他們的短處。

(1) 我父母買了一台電腦給我當生日禮物,而非 X-Box。

#### My parents bought me a computer instead of an X-Box for my birthday.

(2) 他沒有穿西裝打領帶,而是穿牛仔褲去面試。

Instead of wearing a suit and tie, he went to the interview in jeans.

### 4. do double duty as... 兼有……的功用

例 This games console does double duty as a DVD player.

這台遊戲主機兼有 DVD 播放器的功能。

(1) 這是一個很小的城鎮,在這裡警察局長(police chief)兼任消防員的職務。

It was a very small town, where the police chief did double duty as a fire officer.

(2) 當朋友來過夜(stay over)時,我的沙發還可以當床使用。

My sofa does double duty as a bed when friends stay over.

### 5. protect ... from + N/V-ing 保護……免於……

例 You should apply sunblock to protect your skin from getting burned. 你應該擦點防曬乳液來保護你的皮膚免於曬傷。

(1) 這些植物有一種特別的方法可以保護自己防禦昆蟲。

These plants have a special way of protecting themselves from insects.

(2) 在美式足球賽中,球員會戴安全帽來保護他們的頭部免於傷害。

In American football, the players wear helmets to protect their heads from injury.

### 6. Adj. ..., S + V ... 以形容詞開頭的分詞構句

例 Addicted to playing online games, Ken didn't spend enough time studying for the exam.

由於沉迷於網路遊戲,肯沒沒有花足夠的時間準備考試。

(1) 由於對明天的旅行感到很興奮,小孩們都無法入睡。

Excited by tomorrow's trip, the kids can't get to sleep.

(2) 由於為他們女兒的成就感到驕傲,莉亞(Leah)的父母在畢業典禮上大聲地鼓掌(clap)。

Proud of their daughter's achievement, Leah's parents clapped loudly at the graduation ceremony.

### 7. convince sb. to V 說服某人做某事

例 The lawyer tried to convince the judge to believe his client was innocent, but in vain.

律師試圖要說服法官相信他的委託人是無辜的,但是卻徒勞無功。

(1) 你要怎麼說服你哥哥把他的摩托車(scooter)借給你?

How will you convince your brother to lend you his scooter?

(2) 雖然花了很多時間,但戴夫(Dave)終於說服艾咪(Amy)的父母接受他了。

<u>It took a long time, but Dave finally convinced Amy's parents to accept him.</u>

8. Despite N ..., S + V ... 儘管……;雖然…… Although S + V ..., S + V ...

例 Despite repeated failure, he did not give up his ambition to be an artist.

儘管失敗了好幾次,他仍不放棄想成為藝術家的志向。

Although most experts think global warming is real, there is much disagreement over its causes.

雖然大多數專家都認為溫室效應是真的,但對於它的起因仍有很多爭議。

(1) 儘管疼痛(pain),他仍決心要完成馬拉松賽跑(marathon)。

### Despite his pain, he was determined to complete the marathon.

(2) 雖然我很多年沒見到她,我仍可清楚地描繪出(picture)她的臉。

Although I haven't seen her for years, I can still clearly picture her face.

#### 

例 We will have to overcome many difficulties to make our dream come true. 我們必須克服許多困難才能讓夢想成真。

(1) 你真的相信你能讓這麼一個可笑的(ridiculous)夢想成真嗎?

### Do you really believe you can make such a ridiculous dream come true?

(2) 我確信你當(be)一位知名歌手的夢想有一天會成真。

I am sure your dream of being a famous singer will come true one day.

### 10. allow sb. to V 允許某人做某事

- 例 Julia's parents doesn't allow her to use the computer on weekdays. 茱莉雅的父母不允許她週一到週五使用電腦。
- (1) 因為他看起來不像二十一歲,門房 (doormen) 不讓東尼 (Tony) 進入俱樂部。 Because he didn't look 21, the doormen wouldn't allow Tony to enter the club.
- (2) 這張票可以讓你搭乘所有歐洲火車旅行一個月。

This ticket allows you to travel on all European trains for one month.

## IV. 克漏字測驗

(**B**) 1. (A) better (B) the best (C) the better (D) a best (**B**) 2. (A) song lyrics (B) comic strips (C) film editors (D) tropical jungles (C) 3. (A) make (B) take (C) break (D) shake (**A**) 4. (A) swept away (C) protected from (D) dropped back (B) cheated out (C) to be scolded (**D**) 5. (A) to scold (B) scolding (D) be scolded (**D**) 6. (A) sooner or later(B) up and down (C) better or worse (D) day and night (D) whom (C) 7. (A) which (B) what (C) where (**B**) 8. (A) Although (B) Despite (C) In spite (D) Whereas (A) 9. (A) work on (B) make up (C) bring in (D) look for (C) 10. (A) cheat (B) settle (C) realize (D) come true

## V. 翻譯

1.	繼續努力。不久後,你的努力會有代價的。			
	Keep up the good work. Before long, your effort willpay			
2.	我發現這本小說非常有趣,以致於我日以繼夜地閱讀直到看完為止。			
	I found the novel so interesting that I read it <u>day</u> <u>and</u> <u>night</u> until I			
	finished it.			
3.	何不出去呼吸點新鮮空氣,而非整天待在家裡看電視呢?			
	Why not go out and get some fresh air <u>instead</u> <u>of</u> watching TV at home all			
	day long?			
4.	總之,避免壓力的最佳策略就是學習如何放鬆。			
	To <b>sum up</b> , the best strategy to avoid stress is to learn how to relax.			
5.	這款最新型的手機已為該產業的技術性發展帶來新局面。			
	This latest cell phone model has <u>broken</u> <u>new</u> <u>ground</u> in the			
	technological development of the industry.			
	5. 因為吉姆沒有自己的小孩,因此他喜歡花很多時間和附近的小孩在一起。			
	Because Jim had no children of his own, he enjoyed spending a lot of			
	time with the children in the neighborhood.			
7.	羅伯特(Robert)擔心明天的數學考試,他已經決定今晚要熬夜讀書。(Adj,			
	$S + V \dots$			
	Worried about the math test tomorrow, Robert has decided to stay up studying			
	tonight.			
8.	儘管身體障礙(disability),珊蒂(Sandy)過著積極而有意義的生活。			
	Despite her disability, Sandy lives an active and meaningful life.			
9.	雖然他工作很忙,他還是試著花很多時間和他的小孩在一起。			
	Although he is busy working, he tries to spend a lot of time with his children.			
10.	. 東尼(Tony)試著說服他父母買一支新手機給他當生日禮物。			
	Tony tried to convince his parents to buy him a new cell phone as a birthday			
	present.			
11.	. 她放學後去打工,希望能改善家裡經濟情況。			
	She has a part-time job after school, hoping that she can improve her family's			
	financial situation.			
12.	停止製造這麼多的噪音;我必須要準備明天的報告。			
	Stop making so much noise; I need to prepare my report for tomorrow.			

### VI. 英文瞭望台

### 課文問答

1. Where was Walt Disney when he first got the idea to build a theme park? (paragraph 1)

### At an old and dirty amusement park.

2. How did Disney create the Disneyland that we know today? (paragraph 2) **Through the power of his imagination.** 

3. When did Walt and his brother start the Disney Brothers' Studio in Hollywood? (paragraph 3)

#### In 1923.

4. What memory inspired Disney to create Mickey Mouse? (paragraph 4)

#### The memory of a pet mouse he had once had.

5. Name two of Disney's successful animated films. (paragraphs 4/5)

### Snow White and the Seven Dwarves, Bambi.

6. What was Walt Disney's greatest achievement? (paragraph 6) **Building Disneyland.** 

### 單字比較

scold v. 通常是指長輩對晚輩的責罵、	VS.	blame v. 「責怪」,指的是一般意義
訓斥。		上的責怪,以為是他人所犯的錯誤,
		但不包含言語上的責罵。

## 練習

- 1. Mom **scolded/blamed** me for the broken window.
- 2. After being <u>scolded</u> by the teacher, Tom vowed to try harder.
- 3. She tried to **blame** the other driver for the accident when it was her own fault.

dedicate v.「奉獻;獻身於」,通常表	VS.	devote v. 也是「奉獻」的意思,含有
達一種嚴肅莊重的感覺,還可指「呈現		較多的情感色彩,也可表達為「致力
(著作)給」		於」。

## 練習

- 4. The author **dedicated** the book to his late father.
- 5. After retirement, Mrs. Lee **devoted/decidated** herself to voluntary work.

### VII. 閱讀測驗

One of Disney's most successful cartoon movies was the 1999 film *Tarzan*. Though it cost the company over US \$150 million to produce, the movie made three times that amount at the box office. Besides proving Disney's skill at making great animated movies, the film also reminded us of the continued global popularity of a well-loved fictional character.

Tarzan first appeared in a novel written by Edgar Rice Burroughs and published in 1912. The story of the man brought up by apes in the African jungle quickly capture the public imagination. Burroughs wrote a whole series of Tarzan stories, more than two dozen of them, continuing into the 1940s. Other people have also used the character in comics and TV shows, not to mention movies.

Disney is the only film company to have made animated Tarzan films. However, there are no fewer than 89 movies with the word "Tarzan" in the title. The first were all silent films adapted from the novels, beginning with *Tarzan of the Apes* in 1918. When talking pictures appeared in the 1930s, the most famous Tarzan actor of all time starred in a series of movies. His name was Johnny Weissmuller. Before he turned to acting, Weissmuller was an American swimming champion. He won five gold medals at the Olympic Games in 1924 and 1928.

(**D**) 1. The Disney film *Tarzan* . (A) was Disney's most successful non-cartoon movie (B) made about US \$150 million at the box office (C) caused the Disney company to lose money (D) earned three times as much as it cost to make (A) 2. What does the passage say about the main character in *Tarzan*? (A) He is familiar to people all over the world. (B) He first appeared in a Disney movie. (C) He is an ape living in the African jungle. .(D) He was in a novel based on the movie. (**D**) 3. How long did Edgar Rice Burroughs write Tarzan stories? (A) He only wrote one. (B) For about ten years. (C) From 1912-1918. (D) For about thirty years. (**B**) 4. According to the passage, in the first movie about Tarzan, (A) there were no apes (B) there was no sound (C) there was a cartoon (D) there were 24 characters (C) 5. Why was Johnny Weissmuller famous before he played Tarzan? (A) He played many other roles. (B) He was a wealthy man. (C) He was a successful athlete. (D) He wrote many novels.

### VIII. 看圖寫作

<u>B</u> 1	圖 2	圖 3
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**Part I** Answer the following questions according to the above pictures.

#### Picture 1

1. Where are Dean and Dora?

They are at an amusement park.

2. What is Dora doing?

She is eating candy floss/cotton candy.

### Picture 2

3. What is Dean suggesting?

He is suggesting they go on the roller coaster.

4. What is Dean thinking about Dora?

He is thinking she will be scared.

#### Picture 3

5. What are Dean and Dora doing now?

They are riding on the roller coaster.

6. How does Dean feel?

He feels terrified.

**Part II** Write a 100-word composition based on your answers to the questions.

**Dean and his friend Dora were at the amusement park. Dora seemed bored, so Dean bought her some candy floss. Then he asked her if she would like to ride the roller coaster with him. Dean secretly thought Dora would be terrified, and he could put his arm round her to comfort her. But as the cars rose to the top, Dean began to get an uncomfortable feeling. The coaster gathered speed and headed down the steep hill. Dean was terrified. As for Dora, she loved the exciting ride.**