

Lesson Two**The Cost of Gratefulness****I. 字彙測驗**

- pray** _____ 1. John went to church to p_____y for his grandmother's health when she was sick.
- opportunities** _____ 2. Luke has had many o_____ties in life because he comes from a wealthy family.
- crucial** _____ 3. Adam missed a c_____l shot, which resulted in the team's 80-79 defeat last night.
- outing** _____ 4. The kids are looking forward to the class o_____g to the National Palace Museum.
- miserly** _____ 5. The m_____y millionaire refused to make a contribution to the relief fund.
- Hand** _____ 6. "H_____d in your assignments now," said the teacher.
- begged** _____ 7. "Please don't kill me!" the old woman b_____ged the robber.
- empty** _____ 8. The janitor comes to the office every afternoon to vacuum the floor and e_____y the trash cans.
- fateful** _____ 9. The general made the f_____l decision to drop the bombs.
- awe** _____ 10. The students looked at the flag in a_____e as they sang the national anthem.
- selfish** _____ 11. Julie's s_____h husband never offers to help with the housework.
- golden** _____ 12. The temple has a beautiful g_____n roof.
- cone** _____ 13. It's such a hot day. I'd love a delicious ice cream c_____e right now.
- pleaded** _____ 14. The thief p_____ded with the police officers not to arrest him.
- heading** _____ 15. This train is h_____ding south to Kaohsiung.
- frequently** _____ 16. The Lins travel abroad _____ (frequency)—at least twice a year.
- affordable** _____ 17. The fancy sports car is not _____ (afford) for most people.
- generosity** _____ 18. Though she is not wealthy, Ms. Chen is known for her _____ (generous) to the homeless.
- gratefulness** _____ 19. On Mother's Day, Ashley showed his _____ (grateful) by giving his mother a bunch of flowers.
- ingratitude** _____ 20. She didn't thank me for helping her, and I will never forget her _____ (gratitude).

II. 語法測驗

- (B) 1. She promised me that she _____ never lie to me, but she did.
(A) was (B) would (C) has (D) had
- (C) 2. This summer, I will _____ get a job or go to language classes.
(A) also (B) both (C) either (D) neither
- (D) 3. When it _____ sports, he'd rather watch than play.
(A) has to (B) goes with (C) stands on (D) comes to
- (B) 4. _____ I had time to eat today was a small sandwich.
(A) Just (B) All (C) That (D) For
- (A) 5. A brand-name handbag is not a good thing to spend a whole month's salary
_____.
(A) on (B) to (C) by (D) with
- (D) 6. I tried to comfort my _____ friend after his girlfriend broke up with him.
(A) broken-heart (B) heart-break (C) heart-breaking (D) broken-hearted
- (C) 7. He's a friendly guy for sure. Keep one thing in mind, _____—don't lend him
any money.
(A) because (B) yet (C) though (D) therefore
- (C) 8. The storm _____ destroyed the village if it hadn't changed direction.
(A) had (B) have (C) would have (D) would
- (D) 9. _____ you like French fries or potatoes with your steak?
(A) Can (B) Could (C) Will (D) Would
- (A) 10. _____ the president was speaking, someone fired shots at him.
(A) As (B) Though (C) Until (D) Unless

III. 片語與句型造句**1. S + seem like + N 似乎****it + seem like + S + V****例** The manager is frowning; the proposal doesn't seem like a good idea to him.

經理正在皺眉頭。這個提案對他來說似乎不是好主意。

It seems like you are holding something back and not telling me the whole truth.

看樣子你好像有所隱瞞，沒有告訴我全部的實情。

(1) 凱莉 (Kelly) 今天的心情似乎非常好。(It ...)

It seems like Kelly is in a very good mood today.

(2) 你應該跟巴比 (Bobby) 出去約會 (go out) 的——他似乎真的是個很好的人。

You should go out with Bobby—he seems like a really nice guy.**2. sth. + occur to sb. 某人想起……****it + occur to sb. + that + S + V****例** Learning Chinese is difficult, but the thought of giving up never occurred to Catherine.

學中文並不容易，但是凱薩琳的腦海從沒浮現過放棄的念頭。

It never occurred to me that Cathy would become the leader of our department.

我從來沒想過凱西會成為我們部門的主管。

(1) 我剛剛才想到我不能夠去這次的旅行。

It just occurred to me that I won't be able to go on the trip.

(2) 你沒想到艾咪 (Amy) 的感情可能會被你的行為所傷害嗎？

Didn't it occur to you that Amy's feelings might be hurt by your behavior?**3. a fit of ... 一陣…… (情緒)****例** Peter slammed the door in a fit of fury.

在一陣盛怒之下，彼得把門甩上。

(1) 在好幾個星期什麼都沒做出來之後，藝術家突然有了一陣靈感 (creativity)，完成三幅畫。

After doing nothing for weeks, the artist had a fit of creativity and completed three paintings.

(2) 在一陣怒氣 (rage) 之下，他走出車外開始對另一個駕駛大吼。

In a fit of rage, he got out of the car and began shouting at the other driver.**4. ring in one's ears 在耳邊迴盪****例** Days after the concert, Fiona's beautiful singing voice was still ringing in my ears.

演唱會都過了好幾天了，但費歐娜美麗的歌聲依然在我耳邊迴盪。

- (1) 經理嚴厲 (harsh) 的話語還在耳邊響著，他回到他的座位上。

With the manager's harsh words ringing in his ears, he went back to his desk.

- (2) 戰爭已經結束很久之後 (long after ...), 槍聲 (gunfire) 卻仍然在軍人的耳邊響起。

The sound of gunfire rang in the soldier's ears long after the war had ended.

5. in that case 那樣的話

例 The forecast is for rain this Saturday. In that case, we will hold the event in the main hall.

預報說這個禮拜六會下雨。那樣的話，我們將在大廳舉行活動。

- (1) 「我太飽了吃不下這塊蛋糕。」「那樣的話，把它給我。」

"I'm too full to eat this cake." "In that case, give it to me."

- (2) 「我現在不需要用電腦。」「那樣的話，我可以用嗎？」

"I don't need to use the computer now." "In that case, may I use it?"

6. turn back 返回，折返

例 We were heading for the beach, but bad weather forced us to turn back.

我們正往海邊去，但是天候不佳迫使我們折返。

- (1) 老爸忘了帶護照，我們只好折返去拿。

Dad forgot his passport and we had to turn back for it.

- (2) 在我們抵達山頂之前，天早就黑了 (dark long before ...), 所以我們最好折返。

It will be dark long before we reach the top of the mountain, so we'd better turn back.

7. rub it in 重提令人尷尬、不想再提的舊事

例 Will you please stop rubbing it in? I know I shouldn't have drunk so much.

可以請你別再說了嗎？我知道我不應該喝那麼多酒。

- (1) 好啦，你贏了那次的比賽。沒必要一提再提。

OK, you won the game. There's no need to rub it in.

- (2) 我是唯一一個數學不及格的，而我的朋友一直拿這件事講了又講。

I am the only one to fail the math test, and my friends keep rubbing it in.

8. cost sb. sth. 使某人花費……錢或代價

例 Every month, entertainment costs me about a quarter of my salary.

每個月的娛樂費用花掉我大約四分之一的薪水。

- (1) 訂婚 (engagement) 戒指花掉她男朋友一大筆錢。

The engagement ring cost her boyfriend a great deal of money.

- (2) 救起溺水的 (drowning) 小孩讓莎曼珊 (Samantha) 幾乎賠上她的命。

Saving the drowning child almost cost Samantha her life.

9. more than ... 多過……，不止……

例 This year, more than three thousand people took part in the annual marathon.
今年有超過三千人參加年度馬拉松比賽。

(1) 布蘭達 (Brenda) 接到二十多通電話，恭賀她的成就。

Brenda received more than twenty calls congratulating her on her achievement.

(2) 我的朋友賽門 (Simon) 已經去過 (visit) 五十幾個國家了。

My friend Simon has visited more than fifty countries.

10. one/two/three/... more + N 另外一／二／三／……個 N

例 Mom, may I have one more ice cream?
媽，我可以再吃一球冰淇淋嗎？

(1) 請再給我一天來完成作業 (assignment)。

Please give me one more day to finish the assignment.

(2) 離 (... to go before) 我們的假期還有三個禮拜。

There are three more weeks to go before our vacation.

IV. 克漏字測驗

Eddie hated spending money. If you went to lunch with him, he 1 usually “forget” to take his wallet along, and ask you to pay for him. Of course, you could never 2 you’d get the money back. Even worse, it never occurred to Eddie 3 the people who helped him with things. He just took their help for granted. All in all, he was a pretty 4 guy.

Eddie’s birthday was coming soon, and 5 he could think about was the presents he would receive. 6 the day approached, he kept reminding his co-workers of it, hoping they would buy him something expensive. Then he 7 be able to sell it and keep the money. The idea 8 Eddie a birthday present was not very popular among his co-workers, however. But they bought him one anyway. It was a cheap plastic piggy bank, the 9 for a miser. That day, Eddie left the office with the laughter of his co-workers 10 in his ears.

- (**D**) 1. (A) did (B) can (C) will (D) would
- (**A**) 2. (A) be sure (B) do much (C) let go (D) know of
- (**D**) 3. (A) thank you (B) thanked (C) thanking (D) to thank
- (**B**) 4. (A) frequent (B) selfish (C) grateful (D) crucial
- (**A**) 5. (A) all (B) only (C) that (D) if
- (**D**) 6. (A) Though (B) With (C) After (D) As
- (**C**) 7. (A) can (B) will (C) would (D) could
- (**C**) 8. (A) they buy (B) buying (C) of buying (D) have bought
- (**D**) 9. (A) frequent outing (B) poor beggar
(C) fateful day (D) perfect gift
- (**B**) 10. (A) singing (B) ringing (C) swimming (D) calling

V. 翻譯

- 「茶都喝完了。你要換喝點咖啡嗎？」「那樣的話，我不要了。」
“The tea is all gone. Do you want some coffee instead?” “ In that case, I’ll pass.”
- 那個自私的女兒了解到她以前對父母有多麼吝嗇。
The selfish daughter realized how miserly she had been to her parents.
- 那個乞丐向路人懇求要錢，當中有些人給了他一些銅板。
The beggar pleaded with passersby for money; a few of them (h) handed him some coins.
- 我買不起那家昂貴店裡的任何東西，所以兩手空空就回家了。
I couldn’t afford anything in the expensive store, so I went home empty-handed.
- 父親節是我回饋慷慨的父親的大好機會。
Father’s Day is a (g) golden opportunity for me to give something back to my generous father.
- 我們小的時候，禮拜天經常會外出郊遊。
When we were kids, we would (f) frequently go on outings on Sundays.
- 我沒想過 (occur) 一個小小的冰淇淋甜筒會花掉我兩百元！
It didn’t occur to me that a small ice cream cone would cost me two hundred dollars!
- 那個人所說的糟糕話語從此之後就一直在我耳邊響起。
The man’s awful words have rung in my ears ever since.
- 你要吃甜甜圈 (doughnut) 嗎？我請客。(Would ...)
Would you like a doughnut? My treat.
- 在一陣失望之下，她開始哭了起來。
In a fit of disappointment, she started crying.
- 提到發財，存錢是極為重要的。
When it comes to getting rich, saving money is crucial.
- 我知道我不應該做那件事。別再唸了。
I know I shouldn’t have done that. Don’t rub it in.

VI. 英文瞭望台

課文問答

1. What often happened to the writer when he was about thirteen? (paragraph 1)
His father often took him on outings.
2. Did the writer always pay for the ice cream cones he and his father had? (paragraph 2)
No, his father always paid for them.
3. What had the writer's father often told him about money? (paragraph 6)
That saving money was important.
4. Why did the writer feel awful? (paragraph 12)
Because he had been selfish and ungrateful.

單字比較

fateful <i>adj.</i> 「重要的，決定命運的」，往往用於發生負面結果的事情。	VS.	fatal <i>adj.</i> 「決定命運的」，也是用於產生負面結果的重大事項。另指「致命的」，如 fatal disease （致命的疾病）、 fatal accident （致命的意外）。
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練習

1. Ruby will always regret arguing with her husband before his **fatal/fateful** accident.
2. On that **fateful** day, nobody dreamed they would be in the middle of a terrible earthquake.
3. I just witnessed a **fatal** car crash on the highway.

miserly <i>adj.</i> 「吝嗇的，貪婪的」，如 a miserly person（吝嗇的人）。	VS.	misery <i>n.</i> 「悲慘，苦難」，如 make sb's life a misery（使某人面臨不幸）。
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練習

4. The **miserly** old man refuses to answer the door when charity workers call.
5. His childhood was spent in poverty and **misery**.
6. Don't be so **miserly**. Let your brother borrow your bicycle.

VII. 閱讀測驗

There are many kinds of festivals to celebrate different things. Some festivals have a common theme—gratitude. Though the methods of celebration may differ, their main purpose is the same. It is to give thanks to someone or something. Most commonly, the festival exists to give thanks to a god or gods. For Americans, Thanksgiving, the fourth Thursday in November, is the best known religious festival for showing gratefulness.

Most people are grateful to their parents, so it is not surprising that Mother's Day and Father's Day are celebrated around the world. The former usually takes place in March, April, or May, while the latter falls on the third Sunday of June in North America, Europe, and other places, but on August 8 in Taiwan. In most cases, both festivals usually involve gift-giving, special dinners, and family get-togethers.

Teachers are also given a special day of thanks around the world. World Teachers' Day is on October 5, and was established by UNESCO in 1994 to recognize the important role teachers play. But many countries have had their own traditional teachers' festivals for much longer. Taiwan has honored teachers on September 28 since 1952. In America, National Teacher Day falls during Teacher Appreciation Week, which is the first full week of May.

- (B) 1. What kinds of festivals does the passage mainly describe?
(A) Festivals for praying to gods. (B) Festivals for showing thanks.
(C) Festivals for eating and drinking. (D) Festivals for honoring the dead.
- (B) 2. Which of the following is a religious festival?
(A) Teachers' Day (B) Thanksgiving Day
(C) Mother's Day (D) Father's Day
- (C) 3. Where do people honor their fathers in August?
(A) The United States. (B) The UK.
(C) Taiwan. (D) Canada.
- (A) 4. According to the passage, there has been a World Teacher's Day _____.
(A) for more than 15 years (B) for at least 100 years
(C) since 1952 (D) since last October
- (D) 5. What happens in the first week of May, according to the passage?
(A) UNESCO celebrates World Teachers' Day.
(B) People celebrate Thanksgiving in Europe.
(C) People in Taiwan honor their teachers.
(D) Americans give thanks to their teachers.

VIII. 看圖寫作

圖 1	圖 2	圖 3
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Part I Answer the following questions according to the above pictures.

Picture 1

1. Why do the parents look scared?

Their child is running into the road.

2. What is Tom looking at?

He is looking at the child.

Picture 2

3. What is Tom doing?

He is pushing the child out of the way./He is saving the child.

4. What has happened to Tom?

He has been hit by the car.

Picture 3

5. Where is Tom now?

He is in hospital.

6. Why are the parents bringing gifts?

They are grateful to Tom.

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

範例 Tom was walking to school one day. Across the street, he saw a little girl run into the road. Her parents stood frozen with horror as a car sped towards their daughter. Without thinking, Tom dashed across the road and threw himself at the girl, pushing her out of the way of the car. Unfortunately, Tom was hit by the car and his leg was broken. A couple of days later, the girl and her grateful parents visited Tom in hospital and brought him some nice gifts.