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飲食與健康 × 科學新知 × 歷史與文化



本書精選 43 篇飲食、健康、科學、新知、歷史與文化方面的主題，要告訴你有趣的起源故事、破解常見的迷思，讓你看完不由得讚嘆「哇！原來如此。」



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課文朗讀 正常 CD/MP3 Track 10 慢速 MP3 Track 88



Monosodium glutamate (MSG) is a flavor enhancer¹ which is most well-known in North America for its use in Chinese food. Some North Americans claim that MSG causes them to feel unwell, prompting¹ many Chinese restaurants to place signs outside reading "No MSG." But is MSG really that bad for you?

MSG is a combination² of glutamate—a naturally occurring amino acid—and sodium, which is found in table salt. MSG has been regarded as unhealthy for years due to many anecdotal³ reports of people having various reactions to it. However, studies of MSG over the years have found no solid³ evidence to support these stories. One study did find that a small number of people responded badly to huge quantities of MSG consumed⁴ on an empty stomach, but this is an unrealistic⁵ scenario.

Tests on people who claimed

to be sensitive to MSG also found that almost all of their claims resulted from a placebo effect. Participants felt unwell when told they were given MSG, even when they were not actually given any. Feelings of sickness after eating are more likely due to high sodium levels in foods or overeating.⁶

Researchers seem to have given MSG the green light, and the United States Food and Drug Administration⁷ (FDA) classifies⁷ it as safe. Of course, whether or not you choose to eat it is still your call. ☺

翻譯請見第 172 頁

補充說明 文中第 24 行的 placebo [plə'si:bə] 指「安慰劑」，placebo effect 指用不具藥效的安慰劑來治療病人，卻因預期治療有效而症狀得到舒緩，在文中有「心理作用」的意思。

本文最後一個字 call 表「決定；選擇」，... is still your call 表「.....還是由你來決定」。whether or not ... 在此為 whether 引導的名詞子句作主詞用，搭配單數動詞 is。

Is MSG Actually Bad for You? 味精有害健康？

—Joscelyn Owen

不少重視健康的人外食的時候都會叫老闆別加味精 (monosodium glutamate [ˌməno'sodēəm ˌglütə'met]), 擔心味精會對健康造成傷害, 但真的是這樣嗎? 味精的主要成分是一種胺基酸 (amino acid [ə'mīnō]) 和鈉 (sodium [sə'dēəm]), 兩者都是人體中本來就有的成分。國外針對味精做過研究, 發現味精和傳聞中的過敏症狀並無絕對關聯, 甚至有一些是食用者的心理作用, 究竟真相如何, 請看本單元介紹。

Discussion Starter

Have you ever felt sick after eating MSG? If so, what kind of reaction did you have?

Reading Comprehension

- What can be inferred from the article?
(A) MSG is only bad for a few sensitive people, not everyone.
(B) MSG has caused disease among many Westerners over the years.
(C) Tests have shown that most negative claims about MSG resulted from a placebo effect.
(D) Some of the ingredients in MSG are harmful to animals.

答案請見第 172 頁

Vocabulary

* 表示大考出現過的字彙

* 1. **prompt** [prəmpt] *v.* 促使；激起
The food company's scandal has prompted the public to stop buying their products.

* 2. **combination** [kəm'bɪneʃən] *n.* 結合；組合 (體)
補 **combine** [kəm'baɪn] *v.* 結合；聯合
Pancakes are a simple combination of eggs, milk, and flour.

3. **solid** [ˈsɔːləd] *adj.* 確實的、可靠的；堅固的
To get more solid financial advice, you should talk to an expert.

* 4. **consume** [kənˈsjuːm] *v.* 食用、飲用；消耗
A lot of candy was consumed during the holiday.

* 5. **unrealistic** [ʌn'reali̯ɪstɪk] *adj.* 不切實際的
It is unrealistic to finish all this work in such a short time.

6. **overeat** [əʊvə'et] *v.* 飲食過量 (文中為動名詞用法)
Teddy felt sick after overeating at the buffet.

* 7. **classify** [klæsə'faɪ] *v.* 將……分級、分類 (classify A as B 表「將 A 分類為 B」)
The case is classified as top secret, so few people have access to it.

參考字彙

- enhancer [ɪn'hænsər] *n.* 增強劑 (flavor enhancer 表「增味劑」)
- 補 enhance [ɪn'hæns] *v.* 提高、增強
- anecdotal [ænɪk'dətl] *adj.* 軼聞軼事的；傳聞的

- scenario [sə'nəriə] *n.* 設想可能發生的情況；劇情綱要
- administration [əd'mɪnɪstrə'strɛʃən] *n.* 行政 (部門；機構)

Language Spotlight

give sth/sb the green light

准許、許可
the green light 原指車輛通行的「綠燈」，引申為「允許；准許」的意思。give sb the green light + to V. 表示「允許某人做某事」。「准許某事」時可寫作 give sth the green light 或 give the green light to sth。

- The doctor gave the patient the green light to start eating meat.
醫生准許病人開始吃肉。

動手寫寫看一

答案請見第 172 頁

✿ 一旦委員會通過這個提案，我們就可以開始動工了。

Once the committee _____ the proposal _____, we can start work.

Sentence Patterns

Some North Americans claim that MSG causes them to feel unwell, prompting many Chinese restaurants . . .

請見課文第 4 行

句型 省略關係代名詞的分詞片語

非限定用法的關係子句中，可省略關係代名詞然後將動詞改為分詞，並用逗號與主要子句隔開，故本句可還原為： . . . to feel unwell, which prompts many Chinese restaurants . . .，關係代名詞 which 用來代指逗點前 Some North Americans claim that MSG causes them to feel unwell 這件事。

- The batter hit a home run, which caused the crowd to go wild.
→ The batter hit a home run, causing the crowd to go wild.
那名打者擊出一記全壘打，讓觀眾為之瘋狂。

動手寫寫看二

答案請見第 172 頁

✿ 請根據以上所學改寫下列句子。

The thick fog surrounded the airport, which affected many flights.

→ _____

PIES: THE HISTORY OF A CLASSIC DESSERT

派：經典甜點的歷史

—James Baron

派是現今美國人最喜歡的甜點，甚至已經成為文化的一部分，不過它的歷史遠比美國悠久。早在幾千年前，古希臘人就已經發明了派，之後隨著羅馬人的征伐而傳遍歐洲各地，十七世紀時再由歐洲的殖民者引進北美洲和澳洲，經過在地的改良，逐漸發展成今天受歡迎的食物。現在就讓我們一起來認識這款經典美食的歷史吧！

Part

1

課文朗讀 正常 CD/MP3 Track 13 慢速 MP3 Track 91

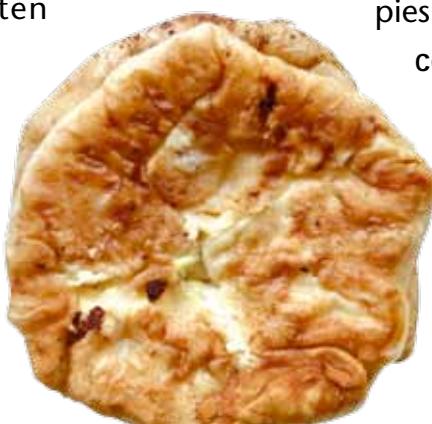
According to a well-known saying, few things are “as American as apple pie.” Pies have certainly become a favorite dessert in America, but the history of this dish actually goes back thousands of years ago, before America was even established.¹

Historians believe the first people to use pastry shells to cover ingredients² were the ancient Greeks. These shells were simple creations,³ made by mixing flour and water together, and were often not meant to be eaten but instead **functioned as** containers⁴ to better cook meats. Later, different sorts of meat and seafood pies became popular among

the wealthy Romans. The Romans are also ²⁰ said to have been the first people to make sweet pies, with a cheesecake-like pie called *placenta* being particularly popular.

After the Roman conquest⁵ of Britain in the first century, pies spread to the rest ²⁵ of Europe. People began using lard, rather than water, to make pie crusts, and meat was a common filling. Pies were then brought to North America by European settlers⁶ in the early 17th century. For ³⁰ settlers, a significant⁶ advantage of pies was that the shells covered the contents,⁷ which likely included duck or venison, keeping them fresh during the harsh ³⁵ winter months.

◀ 早期的甜派 *placenta* 類似起司蛋糕。（圖片/Wikipedia）

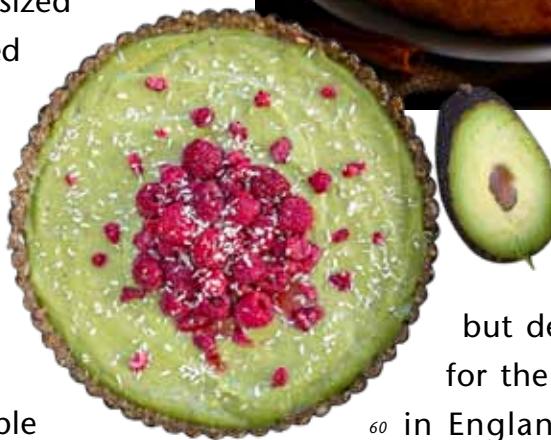


In many places in the world, savory pies have traditionally been more common than the sweet ones favored by Americans. In the United Kingdom, 40 shepherd's pie is a beloved dish containing minced meat and potatoes. Australian meat pies, snack-sized pies filled with diced or minced meat and gravy, have long 45 been an iconic part of the country's cuisine.

In North America, sweet pies became a favorite, especially as sugar 50 became more widely available and less expensive. Cookbooks in the late 1800s mentioned⁸ a handful of varieties,⁹ and by the middle of the 20th century a total of 65 types had 55 been recorded. Apple pie was one of the



meat pie
[mit] [paɪ] 肉派



earliest sweet pie recipes¹⁰ recorded, but despite Americans' pride for the dish, it was first made 60 in England. The first apple pie probably wasn't as tasty as the ones enjoyed today, given¹¹ sugar wasn't added and the shell was inedible,¹² but the recipe became sweeter over time.

65 These days, there is a vast¹² range of pies: from savory meat pies, to sweet pies with classic fillings like apple, pumpkin, and pecan, to strange pies with ingredients like avocados. No matter 70 what's inside of them, pies continue to please after thousands of years. ☺

翻譯請見第 173 頁

補充說明 文中第 2 行 as American as apple pie 字面意思是「像蘋果派一樣具美國特色的」，表示「道地美國式的；典型美國特色的」。文中帶有雙關意思。

文中第 69 行 no matter 後面可接各種 wh- 疑問詞，表「不論……；不管……」。

Discussion Starter

What is another food that has an interesting history? Why is it interesting?

Reading Comprehension

1. Which people are said to have made the first sweet pies?
(A) The English
(B) The Americans
(C) The Romans
(D) The Greeks
2. Which of the following is true, according to the article?
(A) Americans usually prefer savory pies, such as shepherd's pie.
(B) American settlers made pies because they kept ingredients inside fresh during hot weather.
(C) The ancient Greeks used lard and flour to make pastry shells.
(D) Sweet pies became a favorite in North America as sugar became more common.

答案請見第 173 頁

Vocabulary

① 為 Part 2 課程起始符號

* 表示大考出現過的字彙

* 1. establish [ɪ`stæblɪʃ] *v.* 建立

The clothing company was established in 1988 and has grown in popularity since.

* 2. ingredient [ɪn`grɪdɪənt] *n.* 食材；(構成)要素

Eric went to the grocery store to buy ingredients for the cookies he wanted to make.

* 3. creation [kri`eʃən] *n.* 創作(品)；創立

The gallery displayed the artist's early creations.

* 4. container [kən`tenə] *n.* 容器

補 contain [kən`ten] *v.* 盛裝；包含

Gina put some fruit in a container to take with her to work.

* 5. settler [sætlə] *n.* 殖民者；(來自別國的)移民者

The first English settlers in America had a hard time living there during the cold winter.

* 6. significant [sig`nifikənt] *adj.* 重要的；重大的

It is believed that some dreams have significant meanings.

* 7. content [kɔntənt] *n.* 內容(物)

We were all curious about the contents of the locked chest.

* 8. mention [mənʃən] *v.* 提及；說起

We were shocked when Joe left the company because he had never mentioned it to anyone.

9. variety [və`raɪəti] *n.* 不同種類；多樣性

補 range [rendʒ] *n.* 類別；範圍(文中第 65 行)

Bella listens to a wide variety of music, enjoying everything from classical to punk rock.

* 10. recipe [rɪsəpi] *n.* 食譜

I thought I followed the recipe perfectly, but the cake still didn't turn out right.

* 11. given [gɪvən] *prep.* 考慮到；鑒於

Given that this is Kevin's first job, he has done very well so far.

* 12. vast [væst] *adj.* 廣大的；大量的

Carl looked out of the train window at the vast, empty fields outside.

參考字彙

◆ conquest [kən.kwəst] *n.* 征服

◆ savory [sevəri] *adj.* 鹹的；香辣的

◆ iconic [aɪ`kənɪk] *adj.* 具代表性的；非常出名或受歡迎的

補 icon [aɪ.kən] *n.* 非常成功或受歡迎的人；廣為人知的象徵物

◆ inedible [ɪn`edəbəl] *adj.* 不可食用的；不適合食用的(字首 in- 表「不；無；非」)

▼ 十九世紀製作 placenta 的師傅。(圖片 / Wikipedia)





Dining in the Sky: Why Is Airline Food So Bad? 飛機餐為何總是那麼難吃？

—Mike Corsini



搭過飛機的人多半對飛機餐沒什麼好感。回想一下你吃過的飛機餐，不管是照燒雞肉還是紅酒燉牛肉，味道是否總是差強人意？你可能會懷疑是航空公司的主廚 (chef [ʃef]) 廚藝不佳，但其實這種感覺跟你身處在高空有關，現在就跟著本單元從科學角度來一探究竟吧！



課文朗讀 正常 CD/MP3 Track 23 慢速 MP3 Track 101

Airlines aren't known for serving high-quality meals. Travelers rarely **rave about** that tasty chicken or salmon¹ dish they ate on their last flight, but the airline chefs **are** only **partially²** **to blame**. Other factors cause the unsatisfying taste of many in-flight[◆] meals, and science can explain why.

The first reason airline food fails to **wow[◆]** us is because the **atmosphere³** inside an airplane affects our senses of taste and smell. Reduced air pressure and **humidity⁴**—airplane cabins are drier than most deserts—prevent our taste buds[◆] from recognizing sweetness or saltiness at normal levels. In addition, the dry atmosphere keeps our noses from functioning properly and causes food to taste twice as **bland⁵**. Surprisingly, the loud humming of the engines also affects taste as it reduces the influence of salt and sugar, but actually **strengthens⁶** some seasonings such as **curry⁷**.

Airlines have begun to **toy with** ways to improve the taste of airline food. Their chefs add extra salt and seasoning to **counter⁸** the effects of the airplane cabin. They also focus on what some call the fifth taste: **umami**. Foods rich in umami, such as tomatoes, seaweed, mushrooms, and shellfish, are unaffected by cabin pressure. Look for these foods the next time you check out the menu while up in the air! ◆◆

翻譯請見第 175 頁

「鮮味」(umami [u`mami]) 一詞來自日文，由池田菊苗教授結合 umai (美味) 與 mi (味道) 兩個日文字而成。「鮮味」可從海藻 (seaweed)、貝類 (shellfish [ʃe1,fiʃ]) 等食物中嚐到，與酸 (sourness)、甜 (sweetness)、苦 (bitterness)、鹹 (saltiness) 組成五種基本味道。

Reading Comprehension

1. Which of the following is true?

- (A) Airplane noise causes foods to taste very sour.
- (B) The fifth taste is not affected by the conditions inside an airplane.
- (C) Foods like seaweed and shellfish taste bland when served on airplanes.
- (D) Cabin noise is the main reason why food tastes bad on planes.

答案請見第 175 頁

Discussion Starter

How do you think your environment changes the taste of your food?

Vocabulary

* 表示大考出現過的字彙

1. salmon [sæmən] *n.* 鮭魚(肉)

Vincent likes to eat all sorts of fish, but salmon is his favorite.

2. partially [pɑːrʃəli] *adv.* 部分地

Edward is only partially responsible for the accident, as the other driver was talking on a cell phone.

* 3. atmosphere [ætməsfer] *n.* (某特定範圍內的)空氣；大氣；氣氛

The atmosphere in the desert was extremely dry, and the hikers had to drink a lot of water.

4. humidity [hjuːmɪdəti] *n.* 溼度；溼氣

Too much humidity in the air will make people think the air is hotter than it is.

* 5. bland [blænd] *adj.* 淡而無味的

The soup tasted bland, so I added more salt and pepper to it.

* 6. strengthen [streŋθən] *v.* 增強；鞏固

Reading books helps strengthen your mind and increase your vocabulary.

7. curry [kɜːri] *n.* 咖哩

I love to eat curry chicken at my favorite Indian restaurant.

8. counter [kaʊntə] *v.* 抵銷、抵制；反駁

Jerry countered what I was saying with an argument of his own.

參考字彙

- ◆ in-flight [ɪn'flaɪt] *adj.* 飛行(過程)中的
- ◆ wow [wau] *v.* 博得……的喝采、稱讚
- ◆ taste bud [test] [bʌd] *n.* 味蕾

Language Spotlight

1. rave about/over sth

對……讚不絕口、極力誇獎

動詞 rave [rev] 表示「熱烈談論」。

- Nancy raved about this film and said it was the best one she's seen this year.

南西對這部電影讚不絕口，說是她今年看過最棒的一部。

2. be to blame (for sth)

(為某事) 應受責備；應(為某事) 負責任

- Whoever is to blame for making a mess in the kitchen should go clean it up right now.

不管是誰該為把廚房弄得亂七八糟負責，都應該馬上去清理乾淨。

3. toy with sth 動過……的念頭；隨意擺弄……

toy 在此作動詞用，表「不認真考慮；玩弄」之意。

- Eric has toyed with the idea of planting a garden in his yard, but he has never actually done it.

艾瑞克想過要在院子種花，但他從未真的去做。

Sentence Patterns

In addition, . . . from functioning properly and causes food to taste twice as bland.

請見課文第 16 行

 倍數 + as + adj. + (N.) + as
倍數 + 形容詞比較級 + (N.) / 副詞比較級 + than
倍數 + the + 名詞計量詞 + of

倍數說法為「數字 + times」，兩倍可用 twice 或 two times 表示，不過 twice 不適用於上述第二種句型。另外，為避免句子冗長，形容詞後面的名詞(片語)通常省略，故本句可還原成 . . . cause food to taste twice as bland as food at normal humidity levels (does).

- Dan earns five times as much as I do each year.
- = Dan earns five times more than I do each year.
- = Dan earns five times the amount of money I earn each year.

丹每年賺的錢是我賺的五倍。

- Ellen works two times more hours each week than Jenny does.

愛倫每星期的工作時數是珍妮的兩倍。

動手寫寫看

答案請見第 175 頁

✿ 請用「倍數 + the + 名詞計量詞 + of」的句型，改寫下列句子。

Jerry's new house is three times bigger than the house I live in.

→ _____

Discovering the History of Landmarks

發現世界地標的歷史

—James Baron

世界各地的知名地標不僅是當地的象徵，也是遊客的必訪之地，不少地標還有著有趣的歷史。本單元將介紹巴黎艾菲爾鐵塔 (Eiffel Tower)、紐約自由女神像 (Statue of Liberty)、吉薩人面獅身像 (Great Sphinx of Giza) 和倫敦塔橋 (Tower Bridge) 這些知名地標，讓您深入了解它們背後的故事。



Part

1 課文朗讀 正常 CD/MP3 Track 59 慢速 MP3 Track 137

Across the world, there are famous landmarks that are easily recognized.² These include buildings, statues, and bridges, and many of them have interesting histories.

5 In Paris, the Eiffel Tower is among the most visited landmarks in the world. The 324-meter iron tower was built for the 1889 World's Fair. Although it is now very popular, people in Paris considered it ugly at the time! It was almost **torn down** in 1909 but was kept as a radiotelegraph[◆] station to gather information from enemies during World War I. **In the midst of** World War II, the Eiffel Tower narrowly avoided **destruction**³ again. Hitler told soldiers to destroy the tower, which had become an icon[◆] of France. Luckily, his orders were never **followed through with**.

Another world-famous landmark is New York's Statue of Liberty. The **bronze**⁴ statue of a goddess holding a torch and a tablet was designed by French sculptor Frederic Bartholdi. The **monument**⁵ of freedom was given to the United States by the people of France to remember the American Revolution. **Many** believe that the crown's seven spikes[◆] are for the seven continents⁶ of the world, representing⁷ global freedom.



► 自由女神像 (Statue of Liberty) 是法國送給美國來紀念美國革命 (American Revolution [ˌrevəˈluʃən]) 成功。雕像右手高舉的火炬 (torch [tɔ:tʃ]) 代表進步，左手則拿著刻著美國簽署獨立宣言日期一七七六年七月四日的寫板 (tablet [tæblət])。

► 艾菲爾鐵塔 (Eiffel Tower) 是巴黎地標之一，得名於設計師居斯塔夫·艾菲爾 (Gustave Eiffel)，是世界上最多人付費參觀的景點。鐵塔四面共刻有七十二個法國科學家、工程師和其他知名人士的名字，藉此紀念他們的貢獻。



圖片 / Wikimedia-Jean-Pierre Dalbéra



▼ 吉薩人面獅身像 (Great Sphinx of Giza) 位在埃及吉薩高原，豎立在卡夫拉金字塔前 (Pyramid of Khafre)，雕像的臉據說是依卡夫拉法老打造。



Part

2

課文朗讀 正常 CD/MP3 Track 60 慢速 MP3 Track 138

A different kind of statue can be found in the desert of Egypt. Created from one huge piece of stone, the Great Sphinx of Giza is one of the oldest and largest sculptures⁸ in the world. The Sphinx is a mythical[◆] creature⁹ with a lion's body and a human head, which symbolizes[◆] the ancient Egyptian sun god. The statue's missing nose has sparked¹⁰ several stories, including that of Napoleon's army using it for target practice. A more likely story is about a Muslim who disapproved[◆] of the god and chiseled[◆] the nose off.

Besides towers and statues, bridges are also popular landmarks. One of the most famous is Tower Bridge in London, completed in 1894. A public competition¹¹ was held to design the bridge, and eventually¹² a drawbridge was chosen, as it opens to allow tall ships to pass through. Ships have priority,¹³ so cars must wait for passing boats. Even

⁵⁰ former US president Bill Clinton was stopped by the bridge when he visited London in 1997, **to the dismay of** his separated security¹⁴ team.

There's a story behind every landmark.
⁵⁵ Next time you have a chance to visit one, perhaps you can find out how and why it was built. ☞

翻譯請見第 184 頁

補充說明 文中第 13 行的副詞 narrowly [nərəli] 表「勉強地、差一點地」，文中的 narrowly avoided destruction again 是指「驚險躲過再度遭到破壞」。

文中第 35 行的 The statue's missing nose has sparked several stories, including that of Napoleon's army using it for target practice.，其中的 that 代替前面出現過的名詞 story。

Discussion Starter

Can you think of another famous landmark? What is the story behind it?

Reading Comprehension

- What was the Eiffel Tower used as during World War I?
(A) An icon of France
(B) A radiotelegraph tower
(C) A lookout tower
(D) A monument of France's victory
- Which of the following is true, according to the article?
(A) The Great Sphinx's nose was shot off by Napoleon's army.
(B) The Statue of Liberty was made to remember the United States' victory in World War II.
(C) A sphinx is a mythical creature with a lion's head and a human body.
(D) Former US president Bill Clinton was separated from his security team by the Tower Bridge.

答案請見第 184 頁

Vocabulary

④ 為 Part 2 課程起始符號

* 表示大考出現過的字彙

* 1. **landmark** [lænd̩mark] *n.* 地標；(歷史上劃時代的)里程碑、重大事件
While visiting Taiwan, Mark took photos in front of the country's famous **landmark**, Taipei 101.

* 2. **recognize** [rekɪg̩.naɪz] *v.* 認出；辨識；認可
The celebrity wore sunglasses and a hat, but fans still recognized him.

* 3. **destruction** [dɪ̩ strʌkʃən] *n.* 破壞；毀滅
補 **destroy** [dɪ̩ strɔɪ] *v.* 破壞；毀壞 (文中第 15 行)
The flood caused the **destruction** of houses and other buildings in the city.

* 4. **bronze** [bronz] *adj.* 青銅製的 *n.* 青銅(製品)
Bronze weapons that were made thousands of years ago are displayed in the museum.

* 5. **monument** [mənjuːmənt] *n.* 紀念雕像、塔、碑；歷史遺跡
A **monument** was built to remember the many soldiers that died in the war.

* 6. **continent** [kən'tinent] *n.* 大洲；大陸、陸地板塊
Charlie is one of the few people who have traveled to all seven **continents** of the world.

* 7. **represent** [rɪ'prɛnt] *v.* 象徵；代表
The artist explained that the crow in his painting represents bad luck.

* 8. **sculpture** [skʌlptʃə] *n.* 雕像；雕刻品；雕刻藝術
補 **sculptor** [skʌlptə] *n.* 雕刻家；雕塑家 (文中第 21 行)

Kathy went to see the amazing sand **sculptures** that artists made for an event at the beach.

* 9. **creature** [kri:tʃə] *n.* 生物；動物
In the story, people were afraid of a big, hairy creature that lived at the top of the mountain.

* 10. **spark** [spark] *v.* 引發、激起(辯論、興趣等)；引起火花
The government's decision to change the law sparked anger from many citizens.

* 11. **competition** [kəmpɪ'tɪʃən] *n.* 比賽、競賽；競爭
Ariel won the swimming **competition** at her school for the third year in a row.

* 12. **eventually** [ɪ'ventʃəwəli] *adv.* 最後、終於
Our flight was delayed twice, but we eventually got on the plane and made it home safely.

* 13. **priority** [prɔɪ'orəti] *n.* 優先(權)；優先考慮的事
Daniel's work takes **priority** over everything else in his life.

* 14. **security** [sɪ:kjʊrəti] *n.* 保安、防衛；安全
Banks often have **security** guards standing inside to protect the bank's employees and money.

參考字彙

- ◆ **radiotelegraph** [rɪ'dɪo'telə.græf] *n.* 無線電報
- ◆ **icon** [aɪ.kən] *n.* 廣為人知的象徵物；受人崇拜、愛戴的偶像
- ◆ **spike** [spaɪk] *n.* 細長的尖狀物；釘鞋(作此義時常用複數形)
- ◆ **mythical** [mɪ'θɪkəl] *adj.* 神話(般)的；虛構的
- * ◆ **symbolize** [sɪm'bə.laɪz] *v.* 象徵
- * ◆ **disapprove** [dɪsə'pruv] *v.* 不贊成；不同意(字首 dis- 表「相反；不」)
- ◆ **chisel** [tʃɪzəl] *v.* 鑿、雕

Language Spotlight

1. **tear down** 拆除、毀掉（建築物或牆等）

用法 **tear down + sth**、**tear + 代名詞 /sth + down**

- The empty old houses were torn down to make room for a new apartment building.
這些空的舊房子被拆除以挪出空間來蓋新的公寓大樓。

2. **in the midst of** 在……期間；在……中間、之中

同義 **in the middle of**

名詞 **midst** [mɪdst] 表「中間、中央」，與 **middle** 同義。

- Leah was in the midst of taking her midterm exam when her stomach began to hurt.
莉雅在考期中考時肚子痛了起來。

3. **follow through** 徹底執行；把……繼續完成

follow through 可作不及物或及物用。作及物時可寫作 **follow sth through** 或 **follow through with/on sth**，文中即為此用法的被動語態。

- It's important to follow through on your promises, no matter how difficult it may be.
不論可能會有多困難，堅持自己的承諾是很重要的。
- Henry always makes plans but then never follows through.
亨利總是訂了計劃但沒有實行。

4. **to the dismay of sb** 令人焦慮、失望的是

名詞 **dismay** [dɪs'meɪ] 表「焦慮；沮喪、失望」，亦可寫作 **to sb's dismay**。

- To the dismay of the protestors in front of city hall, the government didn't accept their request.
令市政府前的抗議民眾失望的是，政府並沒有接受他們的要求。



倫敦塔橋（Tower Bridge）是橫跨泰晤士河的開合橋（drawbridge [drɔ:bɪdʒ]），因位於倫敦塔附近而得名，不過經常被人跟位於上游的倫敦橋（London Bridge）搞混（右圖）。十九世紀時，隨著倫敦經濟的發展，城市東部需要一座橫跨泰晤士河的橋樑，因此透過公開徵選橋樑設計，最後建築師霍拉斯·瓊斯（Horace Jones）的設計雀屏中選。

動手寫寫看一

答案請見第 184 頁

✿ 設計師建議我們拆掉兩個房間中間的牆來打通成一間較大的房間。

The designer suggests we _____ between the two rooms to make one large room.

✿ 每年 Sherry 都說要開始多運動，但她從沒徹底執行。

Every year, Sherry says that she is going to start exercising more but she never _____.

Sentence Patterns

The bronze statue of a goddess holding a torch and a tablet was designed by French sculptor Frederic Bartholdi.

請見課文第 19 行



省略關係代名詞構成的分詞片語

本句中 **holding a torch and a tablet** . . . 是由形容詞子句 **who/that holds a torch and a tablet** . . . 簡化而來的分詞片語，用來修飾 **a goddess**。請注意，主格關係代名詞引導的子句可改為分詞片語，省略關係代名詞後，表主動或進行時將動詞改為現在分詞，表被動時則改為過去分詞。在非限定用法的關係子句中，則要用逗號與主要子句隔開，如文中第 27 行的 . . . , representing global freedom 和第 44 行的 . . . , completed in 1894.。

- The man talking to me earlier was a total stranger.
稍早跟我說話的男子我完全不認識。
- The song written by the singer turned out to be a hit.
這名歌手寫的歌結果成為暢銷曲。

動手寫寫看二

答案請見第 184 頁

✿ 請根據以上所學，改寫下列句子。

The grocery store that was once owned by my uncle has now become a restaurant.

→ _____



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