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### Mini-Challenge

**Task 1:** Learning More about "If—" and "General MacArthur's Prayer for His Son"

**Task 2:** Creating a Bookmark with Words of Wisdom on It

# Life Lessons in Rudyard Kipling's "If—"



# If

If you can keep your head when all about you  
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;  
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,  
But make allowance for their doubting too;  
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,  
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,  
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,  
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;  
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim;  
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster  
And treat those two impostors just the same;  
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken  
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,  
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,  
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:

If you can make one heap of all your winnings  
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,  
And lose, and start again at your beginnings  
And never breathe a word about your loss;  
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew  
To serve your turn long after they are gone,  
And so hold on when there is nothing in you  
Except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,  
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch;  
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you;  
If all men count with you, but none too much;  
If you can fill the unforgiving minute  
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,  
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,  
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!

—Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936)

## **T**hinking Ahead



Scan and Watch

Watch the video and write T (true) or F (false) before each of the following statements.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The man learned how to pack a suitcase from his mom.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The man often shot hoops with his dad when he was little.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The man's father traveled often when he was growing up.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The video is about a father-son relationship.

# Reading Selection



課文動畫  
課文朗讀



## Reading Strategy

### • Identifying Elements of Poetry

Poetry is a literary work expressing the author's ideas or feelings. Its words often have a rhythm, creating a concert of words and images to embody\* the theme the author wants to convey.

**Line:** In a poem, words in the same row form a line, and the length of a line is usually counted by the number of syllables\*, not words. It is not necessary for a line to be a complete sentence.

**Stanza:** A stanza in a poem is similar to a paragraph in prose\*. It consists of several lines focusing on the same idea.

**Rhyme:** The words sound the same in one or more syllables. The rhymes of the first stanza in "If—" are -ou/-oo, -ting, and -ies/-ise.



Word Bank

embody 體現

syllable 音節

prose 散文

<sup>1</sup> Poems have the power to move us, inspire us, and guide us to do great things. "If—" succeeds in doing all three. Written by Rudyard Kipling, British **Nobel Laureate in Literature\***, and first **published**<sup>1</sup> in 1910, the poem contains **advice**<sup>2</sup> from a father to his son on living a good life. The speaker raises common circumstances one may **encounter**<sup>3</sup> in life and explains the best way to **confront**<sup>4</sup> each of them. "If—" was one of the twentieth century's most

**beloved**<sup>5</sup> poems, and its words of wisdom remain **relevant**<sup>6</sup>  
 10 to this day.

The poem begins with advice regarding how to behave **righteously**\* **in the face of** unrighteousness. When people are **hostile**<sup>7</sup> toward you, remain calm and **steady**<sup>8</sup>. Have faith in yourself when others blame or doubt you, but be  
 15 **receptive**\* to constructive criticism. No less important is the quality of patience, for without it, the fruits of your labor may be lost. And if people despise you or spread lies about you, be **truthful**<sup>9</sup> and **refrain**\* from returning the **hatred**<sup>10</sup>. Doing so is the only way to **put an end to** the cycle of

### Note the Details

1. What should we do when we are faced with people who are unfriendly to us or do us wrong?



“

**Poems have the power to move us, inspire us, and guide us to do great things.**

”



20 hatred and **dishonesty**<sup>11</sup>. In addition, it's essential to be **modest**<sup>12</sup> and humble.

The second **stanza**\* focuses on pursuing one's dreams and suggests that people do so in a balanced manner. As the speaker explains, you can dream and think, but your dreams and thoughts should be **translated**<sup>13</sup> into **rational**<sup>14</sup> and direct action in the real world. Of course, you'll have success and failure in life. You need to accept both with grace and continue to **persevere**<sup>15</sup> in either case. Furthermore, when others **distort**<sup>16</sup> your words and **deeds**<sup>17</sup>, always **push forward** with your eyes on your goals. Even if your plans end up as failures, you should **pick yourself up** and try whatever you can to start again.

The third stanza explores mental toughness and the power of will that one must **possess**<sup>18</sup>. Life is a game of chance, the speaker warns, so sometimes you must bet whatever you have in one play of "**pitch-and-toss**\*" to be

successful. However, even if you lose everything, don't **indulge**<sup>19</sup> in **self-pity**<sup>20</sup>. And if exhaustion **overtakes**<sup>21</sup> you, rely on your willpower to carry you through.

2. Why is willpower an important ability that one needs to have?

“

**Ultimate success comes to those who find inner strength and have the will to persevere.**”

40

In short, do everything you can to accomplish your goals and never give up. Ultimate success comes to those who find **inner**<sup>22</sup> strength and have the will to persevere.

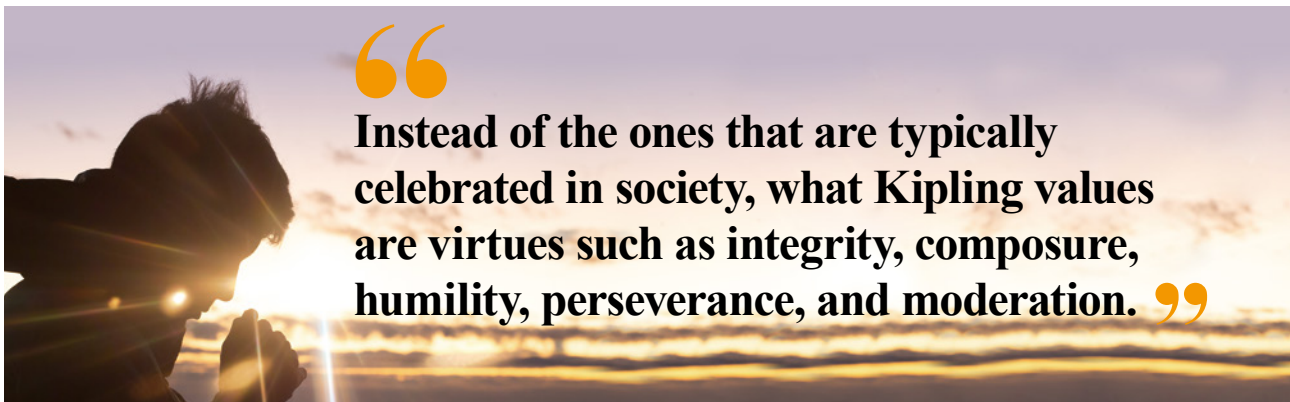
45 The final stanza deals with one's personal relationships and the value of time. As the speaker says, associate with people from all **walks of life**, from kings to common people, but **retain**<sup>23</sup> a balanced world view in all your interactions. You will **unavoidably**\* encounter both friends and **foes**<sup>24</sup> in  
50 life, but avoid being overly hurt or influenced by either. In addition, **keep in mind** that time is precious. It doesn't wait for anyone, nor does it give anyone a second chance. Be sure, therefore, to cherish every moment in your life and live it **to the full**. All of these pieces of advice, from the  
55 poem's start to its finish, are presented in the form of conditions, or "ifs." The poet doesn't mention the consequence of following these conditions until the final two lines, revealing that if you fulfill all of these conditions, you will become a man and the world will be in your hands.

60 In "If—," Kipling **lays out** all of the qualities that are key to living a successful life. Instead of the ones that are typically celebrated in society—power, **wealth**<sup>25</sup>, **fame**<sup>26</sup>, and physical strength, what Kipling values are **virtues**<sup>27</sup>

3. Which qualities are celebrated by Kipling?

such as **integrity**<sup>28</sup>, **composure**<sup>\*</sup>, **humility**<sup>\*</sup>, perseverance,  
65 and **moderation**<sup>\*</sup>. These values are why “If—” **resonates**<sup>\*</sup>  
with whoever reads it and, though over a century old, is  
considered **timeless**<sup>\*</sup> to this day.

—Written by Elena Yu



## Reading Strategy

### • Review: Understanding Vocabulary by Context Clues

When seeing an unfamiliar word while reading, readers can use clues in the context to figure out the meaning of the word. Below are several types of common context clues. You can use IDEAS as the acronym<sup>\*</sup> for these five context clues.


**Inference:** When the definition of the unknown word is not given in the passage, readers need to look for clues from the sentences before or after.

**Definition:** If the word is unfamiliar to most readers, the author might give a definition after the word in the same sentence.

**Explanation/Example:** These kinds of clues will be given in later sentences.

**Antonym:** A word of opposite meaning may appear near the unfamiliar word to make a contrast.

**Synonym:** Authors use words of similar meaning to reinforce<sup>\*</sup> their ideas.

 Word Bank   acronym 首字母縮略詞   reinforce 加強

James arranged the following chart. Circle the types of context clues that help him produce possible meanings for those unfamiliar words.

Types of Context Clues	Unfamiliar Words and Possible Meaning	Source of Possible Meaning
I / D / E / A / S	<u>Unrighteousness</u> is something not fair to someone. (paragraph 2)	When <u>people are hostile toward you</u> , remain calm and steady.
I / D / E / A / S	<u>Failure</u> is the opposite of success. (paragraph 3)	Of course, you'll have <u>success and failure</u> in life. You need to accept both with grace and continue to persevere in either case.
I / D / E / A / S	<u>Mental toughness</u> is the power of will. (paragraph 4)	The third stanza explores <u>mental toughness and the power of will</u> that one must possess.

## Think and Reflect

1. Think of a successful person. What are his or her most outstanding qualities?

*The person that I consider to be successful is.... His/Her most outstanding qualities are....*

### Think about...

someone close to you  
someone you look up to  
someone who lives a life you desire  
someone famous around the world

2. What may happen if people only focus on going after power, wealth, fame, or physical strength instead of the virtues that Kipling values?

*If people only focus on going after power, wealth, fame, or physical strength, they may....*

### Think about...

a powerful person without integrity  
a wealthy person without moderation  
a famous person without composure  
a physically strong person without humility



# Graphic Organizer

When discussing a topic, we can list its central concepts and the ideas branching out from them in a hierarchical order. Use the graphic organizer below to analyze and review the poem "If—." Complete the organizer with information from the passage.

1<sup>st</sup>  
lesson

Giving advice on how to <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the face of unrighteousness.

- (1) When people are hostile, <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) Have faith in yourself, but <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) When people despise you or spread lies about you, <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

2<sup>nd</sup>  
lesson

Focusing on <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in a balanced manner.

- (1) Translate your dreams and thoughts into <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) Whether you have success or failure in life, you need to <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) Always <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ when others distort your words and deeds.
- (4) Even if your goals end up in failure, <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

3<sup>rd</sup>  
lesson

Exploring <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ that one must possess.

- (1) Even if you lose everything, don't <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) If exhaustion overtakes you, <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) Whatever you try to accomplish in life, <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

4<sup>th</sup>  
lesson

Dealing with <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Associate with <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) Avoid <sup>18</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) Keep in mind that <sup>19</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

Life  
Lessons  
in  
the  
Poem



# Comprehension Practice

## Practice A

General  
Understanding

1. What is the theme of the poem "If—"?

- (A) Circle of life.
- (B) Everlasting love.
- (C) Self-development.
- (D) Beauty of simplicity.

Inference

2. What can we infer about the virtues that Kipling emphasizes?

- (A) They are essential to a person's success.
- (B) They are the shortcut to power, wealth, and fame.
- (C) They are typically celebrated by the general public.
- (D) They are the qualities that a good father should have.

Author's Purpose

3. What might be a reason why the author wrote "If—"?

- (A) To depict a father's tough love for his son.
- (B) To remind people of the hardships they may encounter.
- (C) To share a century-old classic poem with historic value.
- (D) To convey messages that are important to all generations.

## Practice B

In the first paragraph, the author says the poem "If—" succeeds in doing all three. What does "all three" refer to?

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# Vocabulary & Phrases



字彙朗讀

## Words for Production

### 1. **publish**

[ˈpʌblɪʃ]

▶ **vt. 出版；發行** to print and sell written works in the form of books, magazines, or journals

- Jane Austen's novels have been widely published ever since the early 1800s. Millions of copies of her works have been sold.

▶ **vt. 刊登；發表**

- Has that article you wrote been published in the local paper yet? We can't wait to see it in print!

**publisher**

[ˈpʌblɪʃə]

▶ **n. [C] 出版者（商）；發行者（商）**

- The spy's diary contains the answer to many mysteries, so several major publishers are interested in publishing it.

**publication**

[ˌpʌblɪˈkeɪʃən]

▶ **n. [U] 出版；發表**

- Once the editors have checked the work for any spelling or grammar errors, it should be ready for publication.

▶ **n. [C] 出版物**

- *Better Homes and Gardens* is a monthly publication that features articles about family matters, gardening, interior design, health and nutrition, and cooking.

### 2. **advise**

[ədˈvaɪs]

▶ **n. [U] 忠告；建議** guidance to help someone handle a situation

- Cindy wasn't sure what to do, so she asked her wise older sister for advice.

**advise**

[ədˈvaɪz]

▶ **vt. vi. 勸告；建議**

- After a series of break-ins in the neighborhood, the police advised everyone to lock his or her doors and windows at night.
- Health experts advise against sitting for long periods at a time as this tends to lead to poor circulation.



adviser

[əd`vaɪzə]

▶ *n.* [C] 顧問

- Edward's father left him a lot of money. He needs a good financial adviser to help him invest it properly.

3. **encounter**

[ɪn`kaʊntə]

▶ *vt.* 遭遇、遇到 (令人不快的事情) to meet with or experience something by chance, especially something hard or challenging

- If you encounter any difficulties while driving, just phone Roadside Assistance and they'll send someone to help.

encounter

[ɪn`kaʊntə]

▶ *n.* [C] 相遇；遭遇

- Mimi had a strange encounter with an old man today. He thought she was his granddaughter and kept calling her by a strange name.

4. **confront**

[kən`frʌnt]

▶ *vt.* 克服；解決 to face and deal with a challenge, problem, fear, or difficult situation, rather than ignore or run away from it

- Rather than just ignore the problem, Ben decided to confront his fear of public speaking and do something about it.

▶ *vt.* 面臨；面對

- When their boss suddenly died, the workers were confronted with a major problem. Who would run the company now?

confrontation

[ˌkɒnfrən`teɪʃən]

▶ *n.* [U, C] 衝突；對抗

- The loud music of the party brought the young students into direct confrontation with their neighbors.

- Since the restaurant was extremely busy this evening, there was a confrontation between a quick-tempered customer and a slow waitress.

5. **beloved**

[br`lʌvɪd]

▶ *adj.* 心愛的；鍾愛的 loved a lot or by many

- Mrs. Page will do anything for her beloved grandson. He's the apple of her eye.

6. **relevant**  
[ˈrɛləvənt]
- ▶ *adj.* 有價值的；有意義的 being valuable and useful to someone in his or her life and work
- Martin Luther King, Jr. dedicated his life to pursuing justice and equality for all. His words and vision remain relevant to this day.
- ▶ *adj.* 相關的；切題的
- Charlie's basketball skills aren't really relevant to the current discussion. Let's focus on his academic performance for now.
7. **hostile**  
[ˈhɒstl]
- hostility**  
[hɒsˈtɪləti]
- ▶ *adj.* 敵意的；敵對的 acting in a way that is very unfriendly and usually leads to a fight or argument
- Locals were very hostile toward foreigners when they first arrived on the island, which led to many violent confrontations.
- ▶ *n. [U]* 敵意；敵視
- There was open hostility toward the accused murderer. People kept yelling at her as she walked out of the police station.
8. **steady**  
[ˈstedi]
- ▶ *adj.* 沉著的；穩固的 not easily shaken or disturbed; under control
- Under the traffic officer's steady gaze, the driver soon felt very nervous about parking on the red line.
- ▶ *adj.* 穩定的；持續的
- Ever since the publisher signed three major authors, it has been enjoying steady financial growth.
9. **truthful**  
[ˈtruθfəl]
- ▶ *adj.* 坦率的；誠實的 completely honest, not telling any lies
- From the way he looked away and kept scratching his face, Margo knew her boyfriend wasn't being completely truthful with her.
10. **hatred**  
[ˈhætrɪd]
- ▶ *n. [U]* 仇恨；憎恨 an extremely strong feeling of dislike for someone or something
- Although her son had been injured in the accident, Mrs. Lee felt no hatred toward the driver of the other car, who seemed very concerned about her son's recovery.

11. **dishonesty**

[dis`anɪstɪ]

▶ *n.* [U] 欺騙；不誠實 behavior in which one cheats others

- This government official was accused of dishonesty and indifference to state affairs, but he denied all the charges.

**honesty**

[`anɪstɪ]

▶ *n.* [U] 誠實

- This enterprise demands honesty from the employees and urges them to perform their jobs in a professional manner.

12. **modest**

[`mɒdɪst]

▶ *adj.* 謙虛的；謙遜的 not boasting or being too proud of one's own qualities, abilities, or achievements

- Although Liam is very modest about his musical talents, everyone can tell he's going to be a superstar one day.

**modesty**

[`mɒdəstɪ]

▶ *n.* [U] 謙虛；謙遜

- Roxanne talks about her academic achievements with great modesty, so most people don't realize she's always at the top of her class.

13. **translate**

[træns`let]

▶ *vt.* 轉換；化為 to change a thing into a different form or into something else

- It's time Tessa translated all that knowledge and energy into a book. Others could learn so much from her.

▶ *vt. vi.* 翻譯

- It won't be easy to translate these Japanese poems into Spanish, because the two languages are just so different.
- Most travelers in the group speak English, so there's no need for the guide to translate.

**translation**

[træns`leɪʃən]

▶ *n.* [U] 翻譯

- I wish I could read Tolkien in the original English. His books seem to lose some of their power in translation.

▶ *n.* [C] 譯文；譯作

- Creating English translations for Chinese idioms while retaining their poetic tone is very difficult.



translator

[træns`letə]

*n.* [C] 譯者

- Since Huck could speak and read both Thai and Greek, he worked for many years as a translator.

14. **rational**

[`ræʃənl]

*adj.* 理智的；合理的 related to or based on clear thinking or reason instead of emotion

- Nobody was here, so the only rational explanation for the mess is that the cat knocked over the table.

15. **persevere**

[,pɜ:sə`vɪr]

*vi.* 鏗而不捨；不屈不撓 to not give up in spite of difficulty or disappointment

- Rescue workers persevered in their efforts to locate the missing children and finally found them trapped under a fallen tree.

perseverance

[,pɜ:sə`vɪrəns]

*n.* [U] 鏗而不捨；不屈不撓

- Kimmy showed great perseverance in finishing her first marathon, especially when her right leg hurt so badly.

16. **distort**

[dis`tɔ:rt]

*vt.* 曲解；歪曲 to change information in a way that's not truthful, usually for one's own benefit or to mislead others

- The thief tried to distort the truth, claiming that he was just “borrowing” the bike, but no one believed him.

17. **deed**

[did]

*n.* [C] 行為；行動 a certain act done by someone and usually judged by others to be good or bad

- Sean did two good deeds yesterday. He helped an old lady cross the road and bought a homeless person some breakfast.

18. **possess**

[pə`zɛs]

*vt.* 具有；擁有 to have or to own

- There is no right to own or possess firearms under New Zealand law, including for the purpose of self-defense.

possession

[pəˈzɛʃən]

▶ *n.* [U] 具有；擁有

- Since the late artist had no family, a local museum is now in possession of all her works.

▶ *n.* [C] (*usu. pl.*) 私人物品

- Among the lost hiker's personal possessions, park officials found a flashlight, a toothbrush, and a digital camera.

19. **indulge**

[ɪnˈdʌldʒ]

▶ *vi. vt.* (使) 沉湎；(使) 放縱 to let oneself have or enjoy too much of something

- Ken's on a diet and doesn't usually indulge in dessert, but he couldn't say no to a slice of birthday cake.
- After her exams, Julia indulged herself at the cinema and watched three films in a row!

20. **pity**

[ˈpɪti]

▶ *n.* [U] 憐憫；同情 the sadness or sympathy one feels when seeing others suffering

- Everyone took pity on Nora when her parents suddenly passed away. They felt very sorry for her.

21. **overtake**

[ˌovəˈteɪk]

▶ *vt.* 突然來襲、降臨 (*overtake—overtook—overtaken*) to happen to someone suddenly and unexpectedly

- When Susan talked about her dead dog, she was overtaken by emotion and started to cry.

22. **inner**

[ˈɪnə]

▶ *adj.* 內心的 coming from deep down inside oneself

- In the temple, Gayle forgot about the outside world, focused on her inner self, and explored all her deepest emotions.

▶ *adj.* 內部的；接近中心的

- Harvey didn't want to lose his ticket, so he placed it carefully in the inner pocket of his jacket.

23. **retain**  
[ri`ten] ▶ *vt.* 保有；保持 to keep or hold on to something
- With all these powerful people investing in the business, would Becca still be able to retain control of her company?
24. **foe**  
[fo] ▶ *n. [C]* 敵人 someone who fights against you; an enemy
- In this sci-fi movie, all nations on Earth unite against their common foe—the aliens from outer space.
25. **wealth**  
[welθ]
- wealthy**  
[`welθi]
- ▶ *n. [U]* 財富 fortune or riches in the form of money, land, and other valuable things
- As the owner of one of the world's richest banks, Ms. Russel is a person of great wealth and influence.
- ▶ *adj.* 富有的；富裕的
- Since the luxurious hotel charges over US\$20,000 a night, only very wealthy people can afford to stay there.
26. **fame**  
[fem] ▶ *n. [U]* 名聲 the state of being widely known by many people
- Taylor Swift shot to fame overnight when her song became a number one hit across the world.
27. **virtue**  
[`vɜ:tʃu] ▶ *n. [C]* 美德 a good quality that someone has or shows, especially in the face of difficulty or suffering
- Being generous is definitely a virtue. Not many people, after all, can forget about themselves and give freely to others.
28. **integrity**  
[in`tegrəti] ▶ *n. [U]* 正直；操守 the quality or virtue of being truthful or true to oneself, even when this is very difficult
- Larry has a lot of professional integrity and will never lie just to impress the boss.



# Idioms and Phrases

1. **in the face of** 面臨 confronted with or affected by something bad or even dangerous
  - Brenda shared her opinion in the face of much criticism. This took courage but she persevered and expressed her views.
2. **put an end to sth.** 終止；停止 to make something stop happening or existing
  - By the time Beethoven was 30, his increasing deafness had put an end to his career as a pianist.
3. **push forward** 繼續前進；推進 to force oneself to persevere or continue moving, even when this is very challenging or difficult
  - Though the climbers thought about giving up many times, they pushed forward and eventually reached the mountain peak.
4. **pick oneself up** 重新振作 to get over or recover from a failure, disappointment, or difficult situation
  - Anton failed his road test twice, but he didn't quit. He just picked himself up and practiced harder.
5. **walk of life** 行業；社會階層 a person's background, work, and social position
  - While the fans came from all walks of life, these differences didn't stop them from supporting their team together.
6. **keep in mind** 記住 to remember or remain aware of something
  - Please keep in mind that the library closes at five, so 4:45 p.m. is the latest time you can check out books.
7. **to the full** 盡可能；充分地 to the best of one's abilities; as much as possible
  - When one is on holiday, it's important to forget all about work or school and enjoy oneself to the full.
8. **lay out** 清楚說明 to explain something clearly
  - Before he took our order, the waiter held up a menu and laid out the various options we had for dinner.

# Words for Recognition

1. **Rudyard Kipling** [ˈrʌdjəd ˈkiplɪŋ] *n.* 魯德亞德·吉卜林
2. **Nobel Laureate in Literature** [noʻbel ˈləʊriətɪn ˈlɪtərəʃə] *n.* 諾貝爾文學獎得主
3. **righteously** [ˈraɪtʃəsli] *adv.* 公平地；正當地  
**unrighteousness** [ʌnˈraɪtʃəsniːs] *n. [U]* 不公平；不正當
4. **receptive** [rɪˈseptɪv] *adj.* 樂於接受的
5. **refrain** [rɪˈfreɪn] *vi.* 忍住；抑制
6. **stanza** [ˈstænzə] *n. [C]* 詩節
7. **pitch-and-toss** [ˈpɪtʃənˈtɒs] *n.* 擲錢幣遊戲（參與者朝目標投擲一枚錢幣，最接近者為贏家，可將所有錢幣向上拋擲，落地時凡正面朝上的錢幣都歸其所有。）
8. **unavoidably** [ʌnəˈvɔɪdəbli] *adv.* 無法避免地
9. **composure** [kəmˈpɒzə] *n. [U]* 沉着；鎮定
10. **humility** [hjuˈmɪləti] *n. [U]* 謙遜；謙虛
11. **moderation** [ˌmɒdəˈreɪʃən] *n. [U]* 中庸；適度
12. **resonate** [ˈreznə,et] *vi.* 引發共鳴
13. **timeless** [ˈtaɪmlɪs] *adj.* 亙古的；永恆的



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# Sentence Pattern

1

Dad, I don't know what to study in college. Any suggestions?

It's your life. Study whatever you are interested in. You have my full support.

Thank you, Dad. I'll think about it.



在此語境中，父親為強調「任何」感興趣的科系都可以，因此使用「whatever + S + V」的句型來表達對女兒的支持。

## Whoever/Whatever/Whichever (+ S) + V....

此句型中 whoever、whatever、whichever 等字為「複合關係代名詞」，即「先行詞 + 關係代名詞」的形式，相當於 anyone who、anything that、any/either of the Ns/them that。

- **Whoever** (=Anyone who) wants to enter this house should knock and ask for permission first.
- **Whatever** (=Anything that) has been reported about the superstar is mere rumor.
- You can choose **whichever of the toys** (=any of the toys that) you like as a birthday gift.
- Please contact me by telephone or e-mail, **whichever** (=either of them that) you prefer.

### Examples

1. Even if your plans end up as failures, you should pick yourself up and try whatever you can to start again. (line 30)
2. Life is a game of chance, the speaker warns, so sometimes you must bet whatever you have in one play of "pitch-and-toss" to be successful. (line 34)

3. These values are why “If—” resonates with whoever reads it and, though over a century old, is considered timeless to this day. (line 65)

### Practice A

**Rewrite the following sentences using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.**

1. Anything that my mom cooks makes my mouth water.

Whatever my mom cooks makes my mouth water.

2. Anyone who tries to crack open the vault will trigger the alarm.

3. These two tours are both great, so you can choose either of them that is most suitable for your family.

4. Anything that is sold in the boutique shop costs an arm and a leg.

5. The teacher will give bonus points to anyone who knows the answer to this question.

6. Any of the paths that the tourists take will lead to the cable car station.

### Practice B

**Read through the following dialogues and summarize each of them using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.**

1. Gary: Vicky is driving me crazy. She keeps lying to me!

Fred: Tell me about it! She is such a big liar. I don't believe anything she says at all.

→ Summary: Gary and Fred think whatever Vicky says is not true  
(Vicky / say / not true).

2. (*In the library*)

Alice: Whose computer is it and what's it for?





Brian: It's for public use. Anyone can use it to search for information as long as he or she has the password. If you want to use it, go ask the librarian for the password.

→ Summary: \_\_\_\_\_ (have / the password) can use the computer to search for information.



3. Ian: What would you like to eat for lunch today? I'm in the mood for beef noodles.

Madge: Well, I don't have any preference. I'll eat anything you would like to eat.

→ Summary: Madge will eat \_\_\_\_\_ (Ian / would like / eat / for lunch).



4. Yvonne: Nancy, look! Your favorite shop is having a big sale.

Nancy: Awesome! What's even better, it has a one-price policy.

Yvonne: What does that mean?

Nancy: It means any of the items you choose from the store costs the same.

→ Summary: \_\_\_\_\_ (a customer / choose / the store) costs the same.



5. Oliver: Have you heard the news that Mr. Thompson just got nominated for the Best Teacher Award this year?

Olivia: Oh, really? Isn't that an award for anyone who makes a great contribution to education?

Oliver: It is, and he does deserve it. Let's keep our fingers crossed for him.

→ Summary: The Best Teacher Award is an award for \_\_\_\_\_ (make / great contribution / education).



# Language Highlight

## Reference (指涉字)

1. 在篇章中，為了避免重複，並維持上下文的連貫性，常使用精簡的字詞來指涉前文提過的訊息，此類字詞稱為「指涉字」。
2. 常見的指涉字如下：
  - (1) 代名詞：they、yours、mine、another、these、either 等。
    - Tommy ran into Gina, and **they** had a short talk on the street.
  - (2) 副詞：here、there、then 等。
    - We are all waiting for you at the coffee shop. Come **here** quickly.
  - (3) 定冠詞：the。
    - Edward adopted a stray dog, and now **the dog** is his best friend.

### Example

Poems have the power to move us, inspire us, and guide us to do great things. “If—” succeeds in doing **all three**. Written by Rudyard Kipling, British Nobel Laureate in Literature, and first published in 1910, the poem contains advice from a father to his son on living a good life. The speaker raises common circumstances one may encounter in life and explains the best way to confront each of them. (paragraph 1, line 1)

### Practice A

Read the following passage carefully. Circle the reference to a marine pilot or marine pilots with a **BLUE** pen, and circle the reference to a ship or ships with a **RED** pen.

Ships are vital for international trade because almost every product, from food to iPhones, is carried on them from one port to another. Captains of these ships have to sail them. Once they arrive at a port, a marine pilot has to guide the ships safely into the port.

Marine pilots are people who know a specific port or harbor very well. To reach a port safely, they are needed because they know where the possible obstacles are. Docking a ship would be dangerous without them, because ships would run the risk of damaging

themselves and the goods on the ships when passing through unfamiliar waters.

Aside from knowing the ports well, natural factors such as tides and the direction of winds would cause a marine pilot to change his approach. These factors can greatly affect where a ship goes and how it moves, making it difficult to bring the ships to safety.

### Practice B

**Replace the underlined words with proper reference. The first one has been done for you.**

Totem poles\* are common among native American tribes. Created as a symbol of respect, 1totem poles are not just unique works of art. For native Americans living close to the northwest coast, the older generations have passed precious knowledge to the younger generations through their oral traditions, with totem poles being one way of telling 2those traditions.

Classification\* of totem poles can be based on 3the totem poles' location and their purpose. For example, visitors arriving in their canoes can see welcome poles when 4the visitors land. Inside the houses of chiefs are house poles, and stories of the household are delicately carved into 5the poles.

Furthermore, a special type of pole can be seen only in museums because it is only displayed 6in the museums—the shame pole. By tradition, one chief would have a shame pole erected to mock another chief who had made a mistake. However, the pole has to be taken down once something is done to correct the mistake.

1. they    2. \_\_\_\_\_    3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_    5. \_\_\_\_\_    6. \_\_\_\_\_



# Substitution (取代)

1. 在篇章中，避免重複的另一種手法為「取代」，會以某些字取代前文提過的名詞（片語）、動詞（片語）以及子句。
2. 常見的取代用法如下：
  - (1) 取代之詞片語：one(s)、none 等。
    - You have four **options**. Just pick **one**.
  - (2) 取代之動詞片語：do、will、have 等。
    - Jill **loves baseball**, and so **do** I.
  - (3) 取代之子句：so、not 等。
    - A: I believe **we can be on time**.
    - B: I think **so**.
    - A: The weather report says **it's going to rain tomorrow**.
    - B: If **so**, let's stay home. If **not**, maybe we can go on a picnic.

## Examples

1. And if people despise you or spread lies about you, **be truthful and refrain from returning the hatred**. Doing **so** is the only way to put an end to the cycle of hatred and dishonesty. (paragraph 2, line 17)
2. In “If—,” Kipling lays out all of the **qualities** that are key to living a successful life. Instead of the **ones** that are typically celebrated in society—power, wealth, fame, and physical strength, what Kipling values are virtues such as integrity, composure, humility, perseverance, and moderation. (paragraph 6, line 60)



## Practice

Read the following passage carefully. Circle the substitutions in the article and write down what they substitute for. The first one has been done for you.

To a lot of netizens, the virtual world may seem to be more appealing than the real one. Nowadays, people often amuse themselves online by sharing on social media or by shopping online. However, if you do so, you may endanger your privacy by spreading your private information online and exposing yourself to all sorts of risks.

People often use free apps without thinking twice. The victims of the following scheme would certainly regret not doing so. In 2014, a personality quiz app called “This Is Your Digital Life” was released, and 270,000 people used their Facebook accounts to log in and take a test in the app. These unlucky participants had their personal information stolen, and so did their online friends because their accounts were interconnected. Consequently, the data of up to 87 million Facebook users might have been misused.

It’s no exaggeration to say that multiple smartphone apps may be tracking owners who do not diligently check their privacy settings. Alphonso, an American high-tech company, develops software that is used in about 1,000 gaming and social apps. With users’ permission given at the time of downloading the apps, the software can access the smartphones’ microphones and thus pick up sounds in the surrounding environment. By doing so, this software can identify which TV programs and commercials users are watching. Such information is useful to advertisers who wish to know how to better market their products.

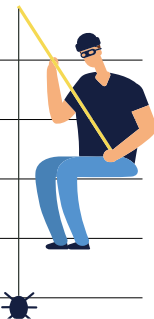
1. one : world

2. \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_



# L

# Listening Strategy



## Strategy Review

### Note-Taking

Outlining is one of the most common note-taking methods. While listening to a lecture, you can write down major topics and supporting details in the form of indented bullet points. In this way, you can organize the subtopics and details to have an overall structure of the lecture.

### Listening for Chronological Order

A story is usually organized in chronological order. Therefore, when you listen to a story, check for chronological order clues like “then,” “later,” or “before.” This can help you get a better understanding of what happens in the story.

## Listening Comprehension

Read through the text, chart, and questions. Then, listen to the recording. Fill in the blanks in the chart and choose the most appropriate answer for each question.

What is this story mainly about?

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Person           | · Name: Mark Bezos<br>· Volunteering: <sup>1</sup> _____     |
| 2. Event            | · <sup>2</sup> _____   |
| 3. Mission          | · Rescuing the dog<br>· <sup>3</sup> _____                   |
| 4. Feeling          | · Jealous<br>· <sup>4</sup> _____                            |
| 5. End of the story | · The woman who had been helped wrote a letter of gratitude. |
| 6. Reflection       | · <sup>5</sup> _____   |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. (A) To make a self-introduction.  
(B) To share a life-lesson story.  
(C) To introduce Mark Bezos's life.  
(D) To recruit more volunteer firefighters.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. (A) As a volunteer shoemaker.  
(B) As a volunteer policeman.  
(C) As a volunteer firefighter.  
(D) As a volunteer dog minder.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. (A) He couldn't enter the burning house.  
(B) He didn't make it to rescue the dog.  
(C) He missed the chance to fight the fire.  
(D) He thought his mission was unimportant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. (A) Mark arrived at the scene. → A fire occurred. → Mark helped get a pair of shoes. → A letter of gratitude was sent to the department.  
(B) Mark helped get a pair of shoes. → Mark arrived at the scene. → A fire occurred. → A letter of gratitude was sent to the department.  
(C) A fire occurred. → Mark arrived at the scene. → A letter of gratitude was sent to the department. → Mark helped get a pair of shoes.  
(D) A fire occurred. → Mark arrived at the scene. → Mark helped get a pair of shoes. → A letter of gratitude was sent to the department.