

1

The Day I Broke the Rules





Mini-Challenge

Task 1: Finding Out the Factors Pulling at Each Side of a Dilemma

Task 2: Building Up the Hierarchy of Your Core Values

本活動內容請見《素養活動手冊》pp. 1-3

Thinking Ahead

1. Watch the video and write T (true) or F (false) before each statement.



Scan and Watch

- T (1) Campbell's project is to make one toy a day and give it to someone who needs it.
- F (2) Campbell knew how to use a sewing machine when he started his project.
- F (3) Campbell so far has made 1,300 teddy bears for children from poor families.
- T (4) Campbell believes that as long as everyone does a little bit for others, the world will be a whole lot different.

2. Look at the signs. There are signs everywhere reminding us about different rules to follow. However, every rule has an exception. Give an example in which you think it's OK to break the rule, and explain why.

Take...for example.... However, when..., I think it's OK to break the rule. After all,



No Smoking

Fine \$1,000



All Dogs Must Be on a Leash

Fine \$2,000



No Eating or Drinking

Fine \$500

Reading Strategy

Identifying the Relationships between Characters

A narrative centers characters, and the development and relationships of characters determine the plot. The relationships between characters can be as family members, friends, or even enemies. So there may be romance, tension, trust, and distrust between characters. When characters develop, their relationships also change. Readers thus can see the growth of the characters from the changes in their relationships.

Read the story on the next page. Circle the relationship that you think exists between the narrator and the old man.

In the Beginning	In the End
co-workers	co-workers
friends	friends
strangers	strangers
neighbors	neighbors

Reading Comprehension

C Which of the following sentences indicates the relationship between the narrator and the old man?

- (A) I figured he was grumpy because he had no one to play with.
- (B) As we prepared for another game, he began to open up.
- (C) After that day, we became good friends.

My mom volunteered at a senior citizens' nursing home. One Saturday, she felt sick and asked me to go instead. I really didn't want to because I thought old people were boring. Still, I went.

At the nursing home, I wasn't sure where to start, so I tried to talk to an old man who was staring at a checkerboard. "Are you playing checkers?" I asked.

"Do you see me playing?" he snapped. I figured he was grumpy* because he had no one to play with. "May I play?" I said.

He made the first move and soon won the game. As we prepared for another game, he began to open up. "I used to be a teacher," he said.

"I'd like to be a teacher someday," I replied.

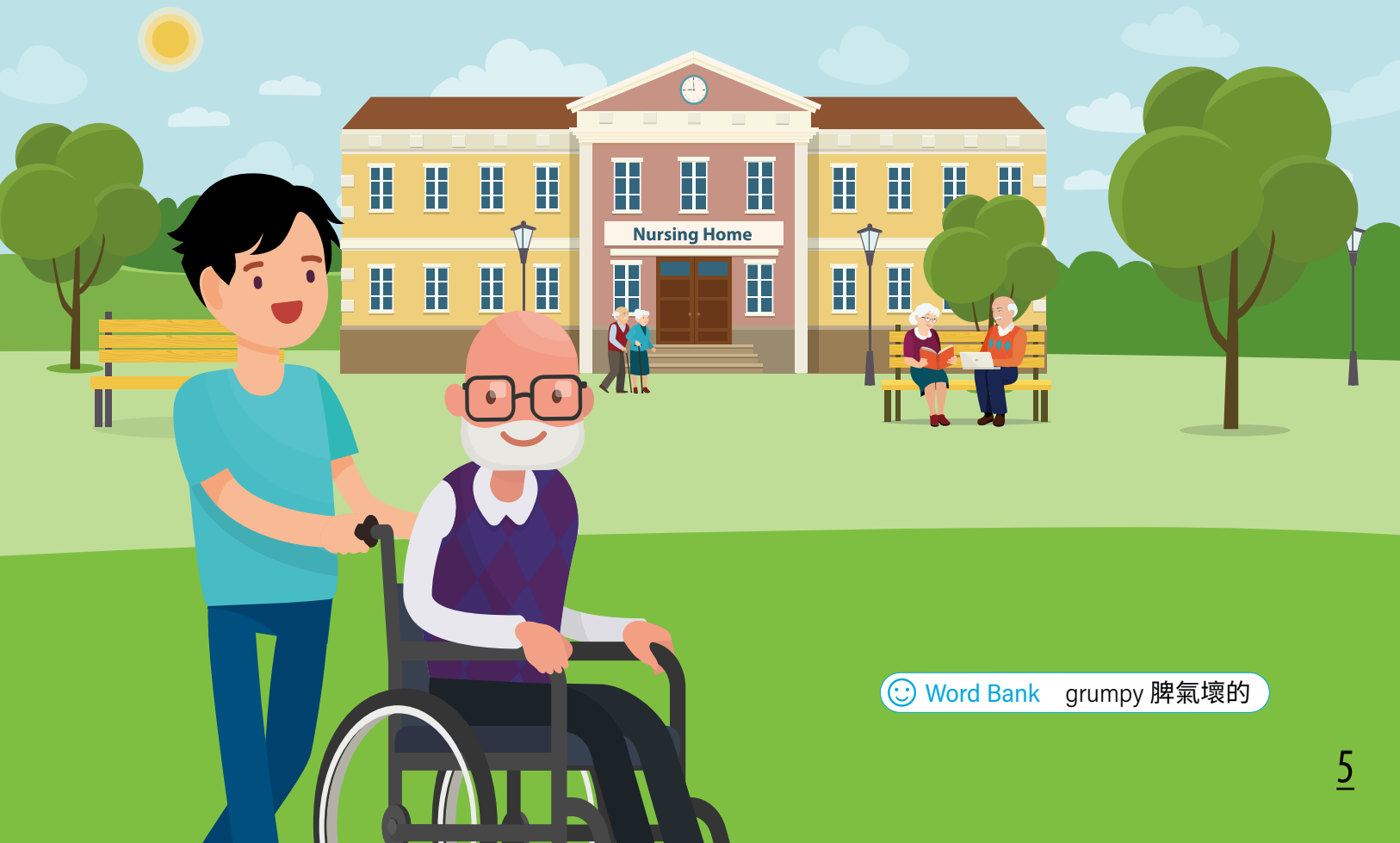
"You'll have to study hard." His voice was gentler this time.

"Were you always a teacher?"

"Nope. I was a pilot in the US Air Force. Then, I worked in a circus."

"Wow!" I couldn't believe what an exciting life he'd had.

After that day, we became good friends. I began visiting the nursing home regularly, and I really enjoyed it.



Reading Selection



Normal 1~6
Slow 7~12



課文動畫
課文朗讀

Track 1, 7



Language Highlight

01

What does the pronoun *it* in line 6 refer to?

Being able to bring some laughter to the kids.

A few years ago, I was **employed**¹ by the McDonald's Corporation². On "Ronald Day," I would **dress up** as **Ronald McDonald*** and visit the community hospital's sick children. Most of these young patients were **suffering**³ from **terminal**⁴ illnesses⁵. I loved my job and found it **tremendously**⁶ rewarding to be able to bring some **laughter**⁷ to the kids.



“

I also felt that sometimes nothing could convey love, empathy, and warmth like a heartfelt embrace.

”

Track 2, 8 1

02 One of the rules of my job was never to visit the children alone when I was dressed as Ronald, for I might **frighten**⁸ them with my painted face and red **wig**². I wasn't permitted to have any physical **contact**⁹ with the children either, since doing so might **pass on germs**¹⁰ to them. Though I understood the **reasoning**³ behind these rules, I also felt that sometimes nothing could convey love, **empathy**^{*}, and **warmth**¹¹ like a **heartfelt**^{*} embrace.

Track 3, 9 1

(本段2~5解析請見T-8)

03 Once, as I was leaving the hospital after finishing my work for the day, I heard a voice coming from behind a half-opened door. "Ronald," the **frail**¹² voice called, **prompting**¹³ me to push open the door and go in. I found a small boy of about five lying down and looking extremely weak and **pale**¹⁴. "His name is Billy," his parents told me, smiling. It was really heartbreaking to see such a young boy **confined**¹⁵ to a hospital bed. I knew I had to do anything I could to **cheer** little Billy **up**, so I stayed and did some magic tricks. The **sparkle**¹⁶ soon returned to his eyes and I asked if I could do anything else for him. Billy replied, "Ronald, can I have a **hug**¹⁷?"

Track 4, 10

(本段中譯及解析1~2請見T-8)

04 Although having to **turn** him **down** pained me deeply, I had no choice. I told Billy that it was against the rules, and

Reading Strategy

Identifying the Relationships between Characters

- Which of the following best describes the development of the relationship between the narrator and Billy?
 - (A) cruel → loving
 - (B) trusting → distant
 - (C) friendly → close

Note the Details

- What did the narrator do on Ronald Day?
- What were two of the rules the narrator had to follow when he was dressed as Ronald and visited the sick children? And why did he have to do so?
 1. He dressed up as Ronald McDonald and visited sick children in the community hospital.
 2. One rule was never to visit the children alone, for the painted face and red wig might scare the kids. The other was that physical contact with the children was strictly prohibited/ was not allowed, for fear of passing on germs to them.

30 quickly added that we could do some coloring instead. ³
while later, it appeared that he was getting **drowsy**¹⁸, so I
rose to my feet to get ready to leave. That's when he
stretched¹⁹ out his tiny arms to hug me. I **was about to**
refuse²⁰ again, but then I saw the look of hope in his eyes. ⁴
⁵ Suddenly, I realized I no longer cared if I was caught
breaking the rules. Some things in life, **after all**, are more
important. ⁶ I picked him up and held him in my arms.

Track 5, 11 (第五、六段中譯及解析請見T-9)

05 After that, we talked and talked. He **confided*** his
worries to me. He was afraid that his little brother would
¹ have no one to play with. ² Also, he was scared that his dog
40 would get hungry because he had hidden all its bones. It
seemed that Billy knew he would never be going home.
And yet, even then, he was only thinking of others.

Track 6, 12 ¹

06 When I finally stood up to go, I gave Billy's parents my
45 number and told them not to **hesitate**²¹ to call me if I could
be of any assistance. Then, two days later, I received a call
from Billy's mom telling me her son had passed away. She
² wanted to thank me for **making a difference** in his life, for
he'd said to her, "Mommy, I don't mind if I can't see **Santa***
50 this year because I've hugged Ronald."

—Adapted by Andrew Crosthwaite and Elena Yu from Sheldon Koggs's

3. Why did Billy's mother
want to thank the
narrator?

He risked being caught
breaking the rules by
hugging her son, which
made a difference in her
son's life. Her son left the
world without regrets
because he had hugged
Ronald.

"Billy" in *Chicken Soup for the Soul at Work: Stories of Courage, Compassion and Creativity in the Workplace*. Ed. Jack Canfield et al. Cos Cob: Chicken Soup for the Soul Publishing, 2012.



Think and Reflect

1. Have you ever broken any rule in your life, and what made you decide to do so? Did you ever regret your decision? Share your experience with your class.

I once... because.... I regretted/didn't regret doing so because....

Think about...

family rules
school/class rules
club rules
traffic rules

2. At home or in school, we are often taught that following rules is good, while breaking rules is bad. Do you agree or disagree, and why?

I agree/don't agree that following rules is good because....

Think about...

harmony
efficiency
fairness
flexibility

Graphic Organizer



A dynamic character graphic organizer analyzes how a character develops, changes, and learns throughout the story. Use it to review how the main character faced a challenge in his job. Fill in the blanks with the sentences that you find in the passage.



Character at the Beginning

What He Did	What He Knew	How He Felt
<p>He was employed by the McDonald's Corporation. He would ¹ <u>dress up as Ronald McDonald</u> and ² <u>visit the community hospital's sick children</u>. He loved his job and found it highly rewarding.</p>	<p>He knew the rules of his job.</p> <p>Rule 1: ³ <u>Never visit the children alone when dressed as Ronald.</u></p> <p>Reason: He might scare them with his painted face and red wig.</p> <p>Rule 2: ⁴ <u>Don't have any physical contact with them.</u></p> <p>Reason: ⁵ <u>Doing so might pass on germs to them.</u></p>	<p>He felt that sometimes ⁶ <u>nothing could convey love, empathy, and warmth like a heartfelt embrace</u>.</p>

Turning Point

A five-year-old boy named Billy asked him if he could have a hug.

Character at the End

What He Did	What He Knew	How He Felt
<p>He refused Billy at first. But he changed his mind when he saw the look of hope in Billy's eyes. Then he ⁷ <u>picked Billy up and held him in his arms</u>.</p>	<p>Two days later, he received a call from Billy's mom. She told him ⁸ <u>her son had passed away</u> and ⁹ <u>wanted to thank him for making a difference in Billy's life</u>.</p>	<p>He realized ¹⁰ <u>he no longer cared if he was caught breaking the rules</u>. Some things in life, after all, are more important.</p>

Comprehension Practice

General
Understanding

- D** 1. Which of the following best describes the passage?
- (A) Rules are set to protect people.
 - (B) If you don't like the rule, change it.
 - (C) Breaking rules is unacceptable at work.
 - (D) Rules can have exceptions, depending on the situation.

Key Details

- C** 2. According to the rules, what could the narrator do to help sick children?
- (A) Give them big hugs.
 - (B) Make delicious burgers.
 - (C) Do magic tricks to entertain them.
 - (D) Give performances to raise money for them.

Inference

- D** 3. What personality traits can best describe Billy?
- (A) Shy and timid.
 - (B) Honest and brave.
 - (C) Happy and carefree.
 - (D) Caring and considerate.

Inference

- B** 4. What did Billy mean when he said "Mommy, I don't mind if I can't see Santa this year because I've hugged Ronald"?
- (A) He liked clowns and fast food.
 - (B) He felt satisfied because he met Ronald.
 - (C) He no longer believed that Santa existed.
 - (D) He was too sick to tell Ronald from Santa.

Vocabulary & Phrases



字彙朗讀

Words for Production Track 13~14

1. employ

[ɪmˈplɔɪ]

employer

[ɪmˈplɔɪə]

employee

[ˌɛmplɔɪˈi]

employment

[ɪmˈplɔɪmənt]

vt. 僱用 to pay someone to do work or a job

- With his restaurant business growing fast, Mr. Finch decided to employ more people to serve the customers.

隨著他的餐廳事業快速成長，Finch先生決定要僱用更多人來服務顧客。

- As a new worker, Gina was a bit nervous to ask her employer for a raise.

身為一名新進員工，Gina對於要求她的僱主加薪有點緊張。

n. [C] 員工；受僱者

- The boss asked all her employees to work overtime in order to finish the project on time.

那位老闆要求她所有的員工加班以便準時完成這個計畫。

n. [U] 工作；受僱

- It's not easy these days to find employment without a university or college degree.

近來沒有大學或專科學歷要找到工作不容易。

2. corporation

[ˌkɔrpəˈreɪʃən]

corporate

[ˈkɔrpəɪt]

n. [C] (大) 公司；集團公司 a very large company or business

- Most global corporations operate in many countries and prefer employees who can speak more than one language.

大多數全球性的公司在很多國家都有經營事業，而且偏好會說超過一種語言的員工。

- Josh is an expert in corporate planning and helps large companies prepare for major projects.

Josh在公司規劃方面是專家，他幫助大公司籌備大型計畫。

3. suffer

[ˈsʌfə]

vi. 受苦 to experience a lot of pain or trouble because of something

- Uncle Harry suffers from a heart condition, so the doctors told him to cut down on fatty foods.

Harry叔叔患有心臟病，所以醫生告訴他要少吃高脂肪食物。

4. **terminal**

[ˈtɜːmɪnəl]

terminal

[ˈtɜːmɪnəl]

adj. 末期的 (of a disease or condition) that can't be cured and will lead to death

- When Grandma learned she had terminal cancer, she decided to make the most of the time left.

當奶奶得知她有末期癌症時，她決定要善用剩下的時間。

n. [C] 航廈；月臺

- Our flight leaves from Terminal 1, so make sure you don't get off the bus at the wrong terminal building.

我們的航班從第一航廈起飛，所以務必不要在錯誤的航廈下巴士。

5. **illness**

[ˈɪlnɪs]

ill

[ɪl]

n. [C, U] 疾病；生病 sickness or disease

- These days, many people suffer from illnesses such as diabetes or cancer caused by unhealthy lifestyles.

近來，許多人患有因為不健康的生活型態所引起的像是糖尿病或癌症等疾病。

- Even though Vincent van Gogh suffered from mental illness, he still produced wonderful paintings.

雖然文森·梵谷患有精神疾病，他仍然產出很棒的畫作。

adj. 生病的

- When Kurt fell ill, he had to see the doctor and take a whole week off from his job.

當Kurt生病的時候，他必須去看醫生且請假一個禮拜不工作。

6. **tremendously**

[triˈmɛndəslɪ]

tremendous

[triˈmɛndəs]

adv. 相當大地 greatly; extremely

- Aunt Mimi was tremendously thankful when the firefighters rescued her cat from the tree.

當消防員將她的貓從樹上救下來時，Mimi阿姨相當感謝。

adj. 相當大的

- Alexa did a tremendous amount of work during the year, so her employer encouraged her to take a longer break over Christmas.

Alexa這一年做了相當大量的工作，所以她的雇主鼓勵她在聖誕期間休長一點的假。

7. **laughter**

[ˈlæftə]

n. [U] 笑；笑聲 the act or sound of laughing

- Every time Dennis tells that funny story, we all burst into laughter.

每一次Dennis講那個好笑的故事，我們都會爆笑。

8. **frighten**

[ˈfraɪtən]

vt. 使驚嚇 to scare someone, usually very suddenly

- When kids came around the corner dressed in Halloween zombie costumes, they almost frightened the old lady to death.

當孩子們穿著萬聖夜的殭屍服裝從街角轉過來時，他們差點把那個老婦人嚇死。

fright

[fraɪt]

n. [U] 驚嚇

- A big dog with large white teeth appeared and both cats ran away in fright.

一隻有白色大牙的大狗出現，兩隻貓嚇得逃跑。

9. **contact**

[ˈkɑntækt]

n. [U] 接觸 the state of people or things touching each other

- Whenever your hand comes into contact with a surface that's too hot, your body will react even more quickly than you do!

每當你的手接觸到太熱的表面，你的身體反應甚至會比你還快！

n. [U] 聯絡

- The two elementary school friends used Facebook to keep in contact throughout their junior and senior high school years.

這兩位小學時的朋友在國中跟高中時代使用臉書來保持聯絡。

contact

[ˈkɑntækt]

vt. 聯絡

- Since nobody has replied to your e-mail, why not try to contact the office by phone instead?

既然沒有人回覆你的電子郵件，何不試著改用電話和那個辦公室聯絡？

10. **germ**

[dʒɜ:m]

n. [C] (*usu. pl.*) 細菌 a very tiny living thing that can cause illness or disease

- Proper cleaning of your contact lenses will kill the germs which may cause a serious eye infection.

適當清潔你的隱形眼鏡將會殺死可能造成嚴重眼睛感染的細菌。

11. **warmth**

[wɔ:rmθ]

n. [U] 熱情 kindness, passion, or enthusiasm shown by someone

- Agnes felt bad about staying an extra night, but the warmth in Mel's smile assured her she was still welcome.

Agnes對於多待一晚感到不好意思，但是Mel微笑裡的熱情讓她確信她還是受到歡迎。

n. [U] 溫暖

- During the cold winter months, the family usually turns on a heater or two for a bit of warmth.

在寒冷冬天的那幾個月，這家人通常會打開一兩個暖爐來獲得一點溫暖。

12. **frail**

[freɪl]

adj. 虛弱的 very weak or very sick

- After falling ill and spending a month in the hospital, the old man was very frail and could hardly stand up.

那個老人生病而在醫院待了一個月之後，他非常虛弱，而且幾乎站不起來。

13. **prompt**

[prɑmp̩t]

prompt

[prɑmp̩t]

▶ **vt. 促使** to cause something to occur or someone to do something

- Was it the strange noises or the flashes of light that prompted you to get up and take a look around?

促使你起床並到處查看的是奇怪的噪音還是燈光的閃爍？

▶ **adj. 立即的**

- When our secretary contacted the post office via e-mail, they sent a prompt reply within 24 hours.

我們的秘書透過電子郵件聯絡郵局，他們在24小時之內就送出立即回覆。

14. **pale**

[peɪl]

▶ **adj. 蒼白的** having a very white face, usually due to illness, hunger, shock, or fright

- At the sight of the shark, the swimmer's face went completely pale and she started shaking with fright.

一看到鯊魚，那個泳者的臉變得完全蒼白，且因為驚嚇而開始發抖。

15. **confine**

[kənˈfaɪn]

▶ **vt. 使離不開（床、輪椅等）** to force someone sick or injured to stay in bed or in a wheelchair, etc.

- Despite being confined to a wheelchair after the terrible accident, Lara remained as outgoing as ever.

儘管在那可怕的意外之後離不開輪椅，Lara仍然一如往常地外向。

▶ **vt. 侷限；限定**

- We can deal with everybody's personal opinion later; for now, let's just confine the discussion to the facts.

我們可以待會再處理每個人的個人意見，但是現在，我們要限定在討論事實。

16. **sparkle**

[ˈspɑrkəl]

sparkle

[ˈspɑrkəl]

▶ **n. [C] 神采；閃耀** lively brightness, usually showing happiness or confidence; a series of light flashes made by something shiny

- Although he had been confined to the cave for so long, there was still a sparkle in the explorer's eyes when he was rescued.

雖然他被困在洞穴裡這麼久，但是在獲救時，那個探險者的眼中仍然閃耀著神采。

▶ **vi. 閃耀**

- Princess Mira's diamond earrings sparkled under the light from the setting sun.

在落日的光線下，Mira公主的鑽石耳環閃爍發光。

17. **hug**

[hʌg]

▶ **n. [C] 擁抱** the act of holding someone or something to show warmth or love

- On her return from abroad, Christina gave her sister a nice warm hug.

Christina一從國外回來，她就給了她姊姊一個熱情的擁抱。

hug

[hʌg]

vt. 擁抱 (hugged—hugged—hugging)

- On the day Reid left to do his military service, he hugged his parents tightly and promised to phone them soon.

在Reid離開去服兵役的那一天，他緊緊地擁抱他的父母，並承諾很快會打電話給他們。

18. **drowsy**

[ˈdraʊzi]

adj. 昏昏欲睡的 feeling sleepy or tremendously tired

- Nicole didn't sleep well last night. No wonder she feels so drowsy today.

Nicole昨晚沒睡好。難怪她今天覺得非常昏昏欲睡。

19. **stretch**

[stretʃ]

vt. 伸出 (手臂或腿) to reach out with an arm or leg to get to something

- The book about corporate finance was on the top shelf, so Chuck had to stretch his arm high up to reach it.

vt. 伸長；拉長 關於公司財務的那本書在書架的最上層，所以Chuck必須要把他的手臂伸得很高才能拿到。

- Mrs. Wang stretched the elastic band over two corners of the lunchbox and handed it to me.

王太太把橡皮筋拉長到午餐飯盒的兩個角後將它遞給我。

20. **refuse**

[rɪˈfjuːz]

vi. vt. 拒絕 to answer no to a request or invitation

- Nurse Wells offered to take the patient for a walk in the garden, but he refused because he felt drowsy.

Wells護理師提議要帶病人到花園裡走走，但是他拒絕了因為他覺得昏昏欲睡。

- Since Mr. Baker already found employment somewhere else, he refused the first corporation's job offer.

n. [U] 拒絕 因為Baker先生已經在別的地方找到工作，他拒絕了第一家公司的工作機會。

- The teenage girl asked her parents to get her the latest smartphone, but her request was met with refusal.

那個少女要求她的父母買給她最新的智慧型手機，但是她的要求遭到拒絕。

refusal

[rɪˈfjuːz]

21. **hesitate**

[ˈhezəˌtet]

vi. 猶豫 to pause before doing something because one feels unsure, afraid, or nervous

- When her boyfriend proposed, Kim didn't hesitate about the decision at all. She answered "Yes!" right away.

n. [U] 猶豫 當她的男友求婚時，Kim對於決定一點猶豫都沒有。她立刻回答「我願意！」

- Most of the class called out the answer to the teacher's question without hesitation.

班上大多數的學生毫不猶豫地大聲說出老師提問的答案。

hesitation

[ˌhezəˈteɪʃən]

Idioms and Phrases Track 15

1. **dress up** 裝扮 to wear special clothes or costumes, usually for a special occasion
 - Every Halloween, the young cousins dress up as their favorite cartoon characters.
每年的萬聖夜，年幼的堂表姊妹們都會裝扮成他們最喜愛的卡通角色。
2. **pass on...to...** 將……傳給、轉交給…… to give something to someone else, especially after receiving it
 - Sneezing or coughing without covering your mouth could pass on germs to others.
打噴嚏或咳嗽時沒有遮住你的嘴巴可能會將細菌傳給其他人。
3. **cheer...up** 使……振奮、高興 to make someone feel happier or better
 - Annie felt sad because her college application was rejected and needed a hug to cheer her up.
Annie感到悲傷，因為她的大學入學申請被拒絕而需要一個擁抱來讓她振奮一下。
4. **turn...down** 拒絕…… to refuse or reject one's offer or invitation
 - Sam asked Ada out on a date, but she turned him down because she was already in a relationship.
Sam約Ada出去，但是她拒絕了他，因為她已經有對象了。
5. **be about to** 即將；正要 to be very close to doing something, usually before one is stopped for some reason
 - Kelly was just about to unlock the door when a loud bang behind her gave her a huge fright.
正當Kelly要打開門鎖時，她背後的一聲巨響嚇了她一大跳。
6. **after all** 畢竟 used to explain something or give a reason
 - Maybe we should wear costumes to the party. After all, everyone else is dressing up.
也許我們該穿上我們的派對衣服去參加派對。畢竟，其他人都盛裝打扮。
7. **make a difference** 有所影響 to have an effect on someone or something
 - Mrs. Tate made a difference in my life because she always tried her best to help me.
Tate太太對我的人生有所影響，因為她總是盡她所能地幫助我。

Words for Recognition Track 16

1. **Ronald McDonald** [ˈrɑːnlɪd məkˈdɑːnəld] *n.* 麥當勞叔叔
2. **wig** [wɪɡ] *n.* [C] 假髮
3. **reasoning** [ˈriːznɪŋ] *n.* [U] 論據；理由
4. **empathy** [ˈempəθi] *n.* [U] 同理心
5. **heartfelt** [ˈhɑːtˌfɛlt] *adj.* 由衷的
6. **confide** [kənˈfaɪd] *vt.* 向……吐露、透露
7. **Santa** [ˈsæntə] *n.* 聖誕老人（亦作Santa Claus）

Sentence Pattern

I want to thank everyone who supported me every step of the way, including my family, my friends, my campaign crew and supporters. I consider it an honor and a privilege to serve in this position. Thanks again for giving me this opportunity.



在此語境中，當選人在就職典禮演講中表達她認為擔任此職務是一項殊榮，因為「to serve in this position」文字較長，因此以虛受詞 it 代替，而該段文字則置於句尾。

S + find/consider/feel/think... + it + adj./N + to + VR

1. 此句型為虛受詞的用法。句子中「to + VR」是語意上真正的受詞，但文字較長，故用「it」代替，而將語意上真正的受詞移至句尾。此句型常用來表達對某動作或行為的看法或評價。
 - Many people find it offensive to be asked personal questions.
 - Olivia considers it bad manners to be late on a date.
2. 若要強調是「某人」的動作或行為時，可在「to + VR」前面加上「for + sb.」。
 - Teachers find it unacceptable for students to cheat on the test.

Example

I loved my job and found it tremendously rewarding to be able to bring some laughter to the kids. (line 5)

Practice

Combine the following sentences by using the pattern above. The first one has been done for you.

1. { It is impolite to yell at others.
 { Most people think that way.

Most people think it impolite to yell at others.

2. { It is a great achievement to win three championships.
 { Many fans think so.

Many fans think it a great achievement to win three championships.

3. { It is unacceptable to leave young children at home alone.
 { Most parents feel that way.

Most parents feel it unacceptable to leave young children at home alone.

4. { It is an act of kindness to help stray dogs.
 { Many of my friends consider it so.

Many of my friends consider it an act of kindness to help stray dogs.

5. { It is wrong to make fun of people's appearance.
 { Most students in my class find this wrong.

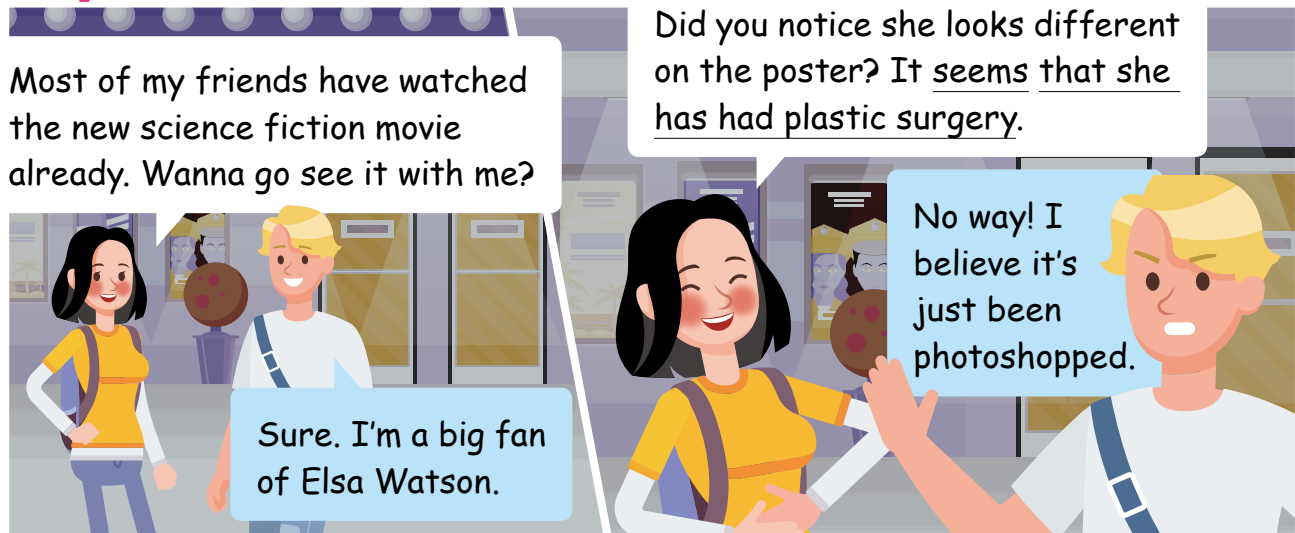
Most students in my class find it wrong to make fun of people's appearance.

6. { It is fun to tell jokes that insult people.
 { Nobody considers this true.

Nobody considers it fun to tell jokes that insult people.

Language in Use

Explore & Discover



Read the following sentences carefully.

1. With only one minute left in the game, the Lakers led by four points. It **appeared** that they could win the game.
2. Look! That old man is stumbling along and looks pale. It **seems** that he is not feeling well.
3. Did you see the big smile on Tammy's face when she left the stage? It **appeared** that she was satisfied with her performance.

What do you think is the function of "It seems/appears that...?"

- To announce an event that will happen for sure.
- To express the speaker's doubts about a condition.
- To indicate a situation that the speaker thinks is true.

Examples

1. A while later, it appeared that he was getting drowsy, so I rose to my feet to get ready to leave. (line 30)
2. It seemed that Billy knew he would never be going home. (line 41)

Apply & Practice

Step 1: Form groups of four. Discuss the following pictures and make two sentences for each one. Describe what you see in the first sentence. Infer what the situation may be in the second one using "It seems/appears that..."

Step 2: Each group chooses one picture and shares their sentences with classmates.









L

Listening Strategy



Track 17



Scan and Listen

Vocabulary Preview

Match the following words or phrases with the opposite meanings.

(A) disagree with

(B) turn down

(C) go against

(D) get into trouble

C 1. go for

B 2. accept

A 3. agree with

D 4. overcome a crisis

Listening Strategy

Listening for Agreement and Disagreement

In a conversation, when one speaker expresses his or her point of view, the other speaker may show agreement or disagreement. By understanding some keywords or clues that signal agreement and disagreement, the conversation can be comprehended more easily. Below are some examples that signal agreement, partial agreement, and disagreement.

Agreement

- *I agree with you.*
- *That's exactly what I think.*
- *I couldn't agree with you more.*

Disagreement

- *I don't agree with you.*
- *I am afraid I can't agree with you.*
- *I don't think so.*

Partial Agreement

- *I see your point, but...*
- *That may be true, but...*
- *I guess so, but...*

Listen for the Gist

Listen to the dialogue and circle the correct answers.

1. Emily (agrees / partly agrees / disagrees) with Jack's opinion.
2. Anna (agrees / partly agrees / disagrees) with Emily's opinion.

Listen for Details

Listen again. Find out each speaker's opinion and the reason behind his or her opinion. Write J for Jack, E for Emily, and A for Anna.

Opinion	<u>J</u>	Ronald should give Billy a hug.
	<u>E, A</u>	Ronald should NOT give Billy a hug.
Reason	<u>A</u>	Concerned about germs that may lead to illness.
	<u>E</u>	Strictly following the rules for the job.
	<u>J</u>	Giving Billy a hug to cheer him up.



