

4

Day of the Dead:

A Joyous¹ Celebration of Death

Project in Action

本活動內容請見《素養活動手冊》
pp. 12–23

When Two Cultures Collide—Create and Reflect

In Mexico, the Day of the Dead is actually a celebration of life. What about Tomb Sweeping Day in Taiwan? Let's first compare and contrast how the two cultures honor their ancestors, and then create posters, newsletters, or stories to highlight the cultural differences.

Thinking Ahead

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

因版權限制，
本活動影片僅
限課堂播放。

- F (1) Miguel is already dead, so he can see the dead.
- T (2) The dead can't cross the flower bridge unless their family members put photos of them on the family *ofrenda* (altar).
- T (3) The only way to send Miguel back home is to get his family's blessing.
- T (4) Miguel has to go back to his world by sunrise.

2. Look at these pictures of activities Mexican people do on the Day of the Dead. Choose one picture you find interesting and describe what activity it is.

A.



B.



C.



I like Picture A/B/C in which.... I find it interesting because....

Reading Strategy

Annotating

Annotating is how a reader reorganizes information from a text in his or her own way. Annotating helps readers remember, process, and further understand information from a text. Readers can highlight the most important points and their supporting details, draw connections between different pieces of information, circle special terms or new words, write responses to the content, or mark ideas to be clarified. These active reading activities help readers review and apply information later.

Do your own annotating while reading the text on the next page. Fill in the blanks beside the text with the keywords you find.

Reading Comprehension

- C Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Mexicans believe in the afterlife and reincarnation*.
 - (B) The top level of an *ofrenda* symbolizes earth, and people put food and drink there.
 - (C) People in Mexico set up an *ofrenda* to welcome their departed family members.



DAY OF THE DEAD

Honoring the Dead with the *Ofrenda*

In Mexico, people celebrate the Day of the Dead on November 1 and 2. The festival's purpose is to invite the departed back to the world of the living. In order to welcome their deceased family members, Mexicans set up an altar called an *ofrenda* in their home.

An *ofrenda* usually consists of three levels.

① The top level represents heaven. People decorate it with photos of those who have died and statues of saints*, the Virgin Mary, and Jesus.

② The middle level symbolizes earth. There people put food and drink that their deceased family members loved.

③ Finally, the lowest level stands for the underworld. Candles and incense* keep evil spirits away, and the dead can wash up with the water and towel provided.

By looking at *ofrendas*, we can begin to understand Mexico's unique cultural practices and ways of honoring the dead.

- ofrenda (Spanish)/altar (English)
- Mexico
- Day of the Dead: Nov. 1 and 2
- to welcome deceased family members

- ① top level—heaven—
photos/statues of saints
- ② middle level— earth —
favorite food and drink
- ③ lowest level—the underworld—
candles and incense to
keep evil spirits away; water and
towel to wash up



Word Bank

reincarnation 輪迴

saint 聖徒

incense 香

Reading Selection



Normal 52~56
Slow 57~61



課文動畫
課文朗讀

Track 52, 57

01 1

Language Highlight

In Paragraph 4, a transitional word is used after a negative sentence to clarify what was just said. What is this transitional word?

Instead.

1 **H**ave you ever thought about what it would be like
to have a deceased loved one return and
accompany² you to a holiday celebration? The idea may
scare you to death or at least **make your hair stand on**
5 **end**, but this is the **essential**³ **concept**⁴ behind the Day of
the Dead in **Mexico**², where people celebrate death with joy
and humor rather than **mourn**⁵ it with **sorrow**⁶. On this
joyous **occasion**⁷, family members gather for a **reunion**⁸ **in**
honor of those who have moved on to the **afterlife**^{*}.

“

On this joyous occasion, family members gather for a reunion in honor of those who have moved on to the afterlife. ”



Track 53, 58 1

10 **02** The Day of the Dead is thought to have originated centuries ago with the **Aztecs***. Nowadays it is celebrated passionately throughout Mexico on November 1 and 2. Traditionally, deceased children are honored on Nov. 1, while Nov. 2 is the day when departed adults are the main focus. During these 48 hours, the souls of the dead are believed to return to earth to visit their living family members. Instead of fearing the spirits of those they have lost, Mexicans **anticipate**⁹ their **arrival**¹⁰ and prepare for it. Days or even weeks **in advance**, they purchase necessary items and foods in local markets. These include **marigolds***, candles, “the bread of the dead,” and decorated sugar **skulls*** with the names of departed family members written on their **foreheads***. They also tidy and **restore**¹¹ the **graves*** and **cemeteries*** where their family members are buried.

Track 54, 59 (本段解析請見T-84)

25 **03** On the Day of the Dead, families assemble colorful **altars*** in their homes to welcome returning spirits. On the altars, they place photographs of their deceased loved ones as well as beverages and dishes that those family members had a **preference**¹² for while alive. After this warm **reception**¹³ for the souls at home, it is usually late in the evening, and families head to the cemetery, where they

Reading Strategy

Annotating

- The following are the annotations made for Paragraphs 2, 3, and 4. Fill in the blanks with the keywords you find.

Paragraph 2

- The Day of the Dead originated with the Aztecs.
- The first day is for deceased children.
- The second day is for departed adults.

Paragraph 3

Mexicans set up colorful altars in their homes to welcome the spirits.

Paragraph 4

Mexicans embrace death and celebrate the cycle of life itself on the Day of the Dead with many special foods and activities.

Note the Details

1. When and where is the Day of the Dead celebrated?

It is celebrated throughout

Mexico on November 1 and 2.

2. How do people welcome returning spirits into their homes on the Day of the Dead?

3. What is the true meaning of the Day of the Dead?

2. They assemble colorful altars in their homes, on which they put photos of their deceased family members and their favorite food and drink.

3. Since death is an unavoidable part of the life cycle, we might as well celebrate it.

decorate the graves and light one candle for each dead person. ³ Cheerful and merry*, they feast¹⁴ and pray till dawn¹⁵ with the sacred souls, transforming¹⁶ the normally horrifying graveyard* into a venue* of joy and celebration for the entire night.

Track 55, 60

04 Throughout the festival, colorful, ¹ cartoon-like representations of the dead can be seen everywhere. These include skeleton* and skull cookies, candies, flags, and ² toys. Many people also dress up in skeleton costumes, paint their faces to resemble¹⁷ skulls, and participate¹⁸ in ³ performances and street parades. While doing so, Mexicans aren't mocking¹⁹ death. ⁴ Instead, they are recognizing²⁰ it as an inevitable²¹ part of the natural cycle²² and would

“

If we cannot escape it,
why not celebrate it? ”



45 rather embrace it than ignore it. ⁵ By inviting the dead to return and sharing the pleasures of life with them, Mexicans are celebrating the cycle of life itself.

Track 56, 61

05 The Mexican Day of the Dead is an annual national event that brings together living hosts and non-living guests of honor. ¹ Hopefully it will never **die away**, since it allows people to accept a fact of life that **awaits**²³ us all. If we cannot **escape**²⁴ ² it, why not celebrate it?

—Written by Nick Kembel

Think and Reflect

1. Compare the Day of the Dead in Mexico with the Ghost Festival* in Taiwan. They seem to have a lot in common. Work with your partner and list one or two similarities they share.

The Day of the Dead in Mexico and the Ghost Festival in Taiwan share many similarities. For example, (Moreover,)

Think about...

festive atmosphere
attitude toward the dead
abundant offerings
parties and celebrations

2. According to the comparison you made in Question 1, why do you think people do this thing/these things on the Ghost Festival in Taiwan?

In Taiwan, people believe/think/.... Thus, they....

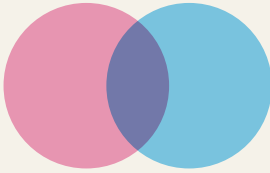
Think about...

attitude toward death
attitude toward the dead
religious belief

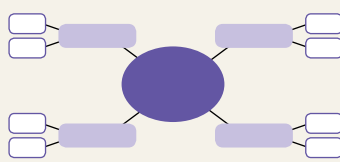
Graphic Organizer

1. The following are three graphic organizers that can be used to organize the ideas of an article. Circle the one you would use to help you grasp the context of the passage.

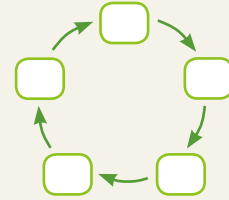
(A) Venn Diagram



(B) Mind Map

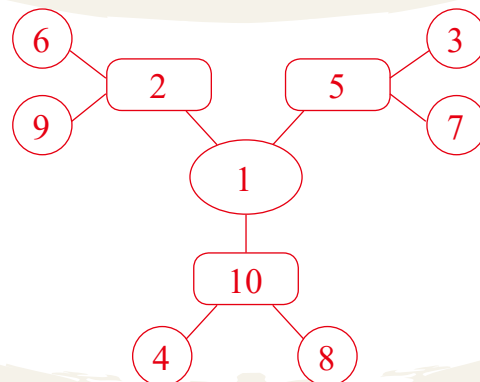


(C) Life Cycle



2. The sentences below are the ideas from the passage. After you read them, copy the graphic organizer you circled and put each sentence's number where it belongs in the graphic organizer.

- (1) The Day of the Dead is an annual national holiday in Mexico.
- (2) It is celebrated on November 1 and 2 from morning to night.
- (3) Many people dress up in skeleton costumes and paint their faces.
- (4) People purchase holiday items and foods in local markets.
- (5) Representations of the dead are seen everywhere.
- (6) Nov. 1 is for deceased children.
- (7) There are lots of skeleton and skull cookies, candies, flags, and toys.
- (8) People tidy and restore the graves and cemeteries of their families.
- (9) Nov. 2 is for departed adults.
- (10) People make a lot of preparations for the arrival of the spirits.



Comprehension Practice

General Understanding

D 1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) The Day of the Dead is a custom that is dying away.
- (B) The Day of the Dead is a great time for business people to make money.
- (C) The Day of the Dead demonstrates Mexican people's fear of death.
- (D) The Day of the Dead shows that Mexican people consider death a normal part of life.

Key Details

D 2. On the Day of the Dead, what do people do after dark?

- (A) They gather at their family altars and say prayers.
- (B) They participate in performances and street parades.
- (C) They dress up in skeleton costumes and paint their faces.
- (D) They decorate graves and light candles for their departed loved ones.

Key Details

B 3. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the Day of the Dead?

- (A) The celebration is believed to have originated centuries ago with the Aztecs.
- (B) Deceased children are the main focus on the second day of the festival.
- (C) Skeleton and skull cookies, candies, flags, and toys can be seen everywhere.
- (D) Families head to the cemetery after dark, where they feast and pray till dawn with the sacred souls.

Inference

B 4. What is the author's attitude toward the Day of the Dead?

- (A) Curious.
- (B) Positive.
- (C) Critical.
- (D) Negative.

4

Vocabulary & Phrases



字彙朗讀

Words for Production Track 62~63

1. joyous

[ˈdʒɔɪəs]

joyful

[ˈdʒɔɪfəl]

▶ **adj. 令人愉快的** making one feel very happy; filling one with happiness

- Hannah celebrated her daughter's birth with friends and family; it was a very joyous event. Hannah與朋友及家人慶祝她女兒的出生；那是一個非常令人愉快的活動。

▶ **adj. 令人愉快的**

- Christmas, with all its traditions and celebrations, is a very joyful time of the year.
因為其所有的傳統及慶祝活動，耶誕節是一個一年當中非常令人愉快的時刻。

2. accompany

[əˈkʌmpəni]

company

[ˈkʌmpəni]

▶ **vt. 陪伴** to go somewhere with someone

- Whenever Allen goes for a walk in the park, his furry black dog Butch always accompanies him.

每當Allen到公園去散步，他毛茸茸的黑狗Butch總是陪伴著他。

▶ **n. [U] 陪伴**

- Stacy didn't like waiting for the train all by herself, so her older brother promised to stay and keep her company.
Stacy不喜歡自己一個人等火車，所以她的哥哥承諾要留下來陪伴她。

3. essential

[əˈsenʃəl]

▶ **adj. 本質的；基本的** related to the basic nature or the most important part

- The essential difference between these two religions is that one has only one god while the other has more than one god.

這兩個宗教本質的差異是，一個只有一位神，而另一個卻有不只一位。

▶ **adj. 必要的；極其重要的**

- Sunglasses, a towel, a hat, and some sunscreen are essential for a fun day at the beach.

要快樂的待在海灘一天，太陽眼鏡、毛巾、帽子，與一些防曬乳是必要的。

4. concept

[ˈkɒnsept]

▶ **n. [C] 概念** an idea one can imagine or think up in one's mind

- In philosophy, the concept of a "universal truth" refers to something all human beings on earth would agree to be true.

在哲學裡，「普遍真理」的概念指的是這個世界上所有的人類都同意是真實的事。

5. **mourn**

[ˈmɔːn]

▶ **vt. vi. 哀悼** to feel very sad about one's death and/or act in a way that shows this sadness

- According to Confucius, every child should mourn the loss of a parent for at least three years. 根據孔子所言，每個孩子都應該為死去的父或母哀悼至少三年。
- Leon still mourns for his best friend, who passed away in an accident two months ago.

mournful

[ˈmɔːnfəl]

▶ **adj. 悲慟的**

Leon仍然為他的摯友哀悼，他在兩個月前的一場意外中過世了。

- After the funeral, the children spent a mournful weekend getting their late father's things in order. 喪禮之後，孩子們花了一個悲慟的週末，將他們過世父親的東西整理好。

6. **sorrow**

[ˈsəro]

▶ **n. [U] 悲傷** great sadness or unhappiness

- Though Angela did feel sorrow upon parting with all her high school friends, she looked forward to studying abroad.

sorrowful

[ˈsəroʊfəl]

▶ **adj. 悲傷的**

雖然Angela的確為了與她所有高中朋友分開感到悲傷，但她期待到國外留學。

- Ruby looked at Ken with sorrowful eyes, unable to find the proper words to tell him how she felt.

Ruby用悲傷的眼神看著Ken，無法找出適當的話語跟他說她的感受如何。

7. **occasion**

[əˈkeɪʒən]

▶ **n. [C] 場合** a special or significant event or happening

- On New Year's Eve, there were lots of fireworks at Sydney Harbour Bridge, and around a million people turned up for the occasion. 在除夕，雪梨海灣大橋有許多煙火，約有一百萬人出現在這個場合。

occasional

[əˈkeɪʒənl]

▶ **adj. 偶爾的**

註：因Sydney Harbour Bridge為澳洲地名，故保留harbour的英式拼法。

- Uncle Rupert doesn't usually drink, but he'll have an occasional glass of red wine at Christmas or birthday parties.

Rupert叔叔通常不喝酒，但他在耶誕節或生日派對上，偶爾會喝杯紅酒。

8. **reunion**

[riˈjuːnjən]

▶ **n. [C] 重逢；團聚** a special occasion for a family, class, etc. to get together after being apart for a while

- Every five years, all my cousins living abroad return to Taiwan for a big family reunion. It's always great to see everybody again.

每隔五年，我所有住在國外的表兄弟姊妹們會回到臺灣，參加一個家庭大聚會。再度看到每個人總是很棒。

reunite

[ˌriːjuːˈnaɪt]

vt. usually passive 重逢；重聚

- In their book *Identical Strangers*, the twins describe how they were reunited with each other after thirty-five years apart.

在他們的書《孿生陌生人》中，這對雙胞胎描述了他們如何在分開三十五年後，和彼此重逢。

9. anticipate

[ˌæntɪˈsɪpeɪt]

vt. 期盼 to look forward to something

- Months before the birth of their child, the couple started to anticipate holding the little baby in their arms.

在他們的小孩出生幾個月前，這對夫妻開始期盼將小寶寶抱在手臂裡。

anticipation

[ˌæntɪˈsɪpeɪʃən]

n. [U] 預料

- Everyone bought lots of snacks and fresh vegetables at the supermarket in anticipation of the approaching typhoon.

預料會有即將到來的颱風，每個人在超市裡買了很多的點心和新鮮的蔬菜。

10. arrival

[əˈraɪv]

n. [U] 到達；到來 the act of one's coming to or reaching a certain place

- Upon the passengers' arrival at the airport, customs officials searched all their bags for drugs and dangerous weapons.

乘客一到達機場，海關官員就搜查他們所有的袋子，尋找毒品及危險的武器。

11. restore

[rɪˈstɔː]

vt. 修復；整修 to fix a building, artwork, piece of furniture, etc. so that it looks new

- Amy's job is to restore ancient artworks for the National Palace Museum.

Amy的工作是為國立故宮博物院修復古代的藝術品。

12. preference

[ˌprɛfərəns]

n. sing. 偏愛 a stronger liking of something compared to another or others

- Whenever Justin goes to a café, he has a strong preference for the cold drinks.

每當Justin到咖啡店去，他偏愛冷飲。

prefer

[prɪˈfɜː]

vt. 偏愛

- These days, many people prefer watching videos on YouTube to watching movies or TV.

現今，許多人偏愛觀看YouTube上的影片勝過看電影或電視。

13. reception

[rɪˈsepʃən]

n. sing. 歡迎 a way in which someone or something is received, welcomed, or accepted

- Minutes after the president's arrival in North Korea for the first time, he was treated to a very warm and friendly reception.

在這位總統第一次到達北韓的幾分鐘後，他受到非常熱情與友善的歡迎。

receptionist

[rɪˈsepʃənɪst]

n. [C] 接待員

- Tim entered the building and was welcomed by the receptionist on the ground floor. She showed him which elevator to take.

Tim 進入了這棟大樓，在一樓受到接待員的歡迎。她告訴他要搭哪一部電梯。

14. **feast**

[fi:st]

vi. 盡情享用 to eat and drink a lot with great pleasure, often to celebrate a special occasion

- For Thanksgiving dinner, the reunited relatives feasted on roast turkey, mashed potatoes, and pumpkin pie.

feast

[fi:st]

n. [C] 宴會 在感恩節的晚餐上，團聚在一起的親戚們盡情享用烤火雞、馬鈴薯泥以及南瓜派。

- Guests attending the wedding feast ate and drank with great enjoyment, and the joyful celebrations lasted long into the night. 參加婚宴的賓客開心地吃吃喝喝，而這些歡樂的慶祝活動持續好久一直到深夜。

15. **dawn**

[dɔ:n]

n. [U] 黎明；破曉 the beginning of the day, when sunlight first appears

- Roosters are known to crow at dawn.

眾所皆知公雞在黎明時會啼叫。

16. **transform**

[trænsˈfɔ:m]

vt. 使改變形態 to change something or someone in nature, shape, or form

- The old ship has been transformed into a seafood restaurant where customers can feast on fresh fish and crab every day.

transformation

[ˌtrænsfəˈmeɪʃən]

n. [C] 轉變 這艘老舊的船已經被轉變為一間海鮮餐廳，顧客每天可以在那裡盡情享用新鮮的魚肉與蟹肉。

- It takes around two weeks for the insect to undergo an amazing transformation from a caterpillar into a butterfly.

這隻昆蟲花了約兩週經歷一個令人感到驚奇的轉變，由一隻毛毛蟲變成了一隻蝴蝶。

17. **resemble**

[rɪˈzembəl]

vt. 看起來像；像 to look or seem like something or someone else

- Although the brothers do resemble each other in terms of looks, their personalities couldn't be more different.

resemblance

[rɪˈzembləns]

n. [C] 相似；相像 雖然這兩位兄弟就外表來說的確看起來很像彼此，但他們的個性再不同也不過了。

- Henry was named after his grandfather and even bears a striking resemblance to the old man.

Henry 以他的爺爺命名，甚至長得跟這位老先生非常相似。

18. **participate**

[pɑːˈtɪsəˌpet]

participation

[pɑːˈtɪsəˌpeɪʃən]

▶ *vi.* 參加 to take part or be involved in something such as an activity or a sporting event

- The school held a charity garage sale and invited all the students and their parents to actively participate in the event.

▶ *n.* [U] 參加；參與 學校舉辦了一個慈善車庫拍賣，並邀請所有的學生和他們的父母積極參與這項活動。

- Malala is known for her active participation in the fight for the right of girls to get an education.

馬拉拉以她積極參與爭取女孩受教權而聞名。

19. **mock**

[mɑːk]

mock

[mɑːk]

▶ *vt.* 嘲弄；不尊重 to make fun of or treat someone or something with very little respect by copying

- It's not polite to mock people's accent when they speak a foreign language. 當別人在說外語的時候，嘲弄他們的腔調是不禮貌的。

▶ *adj.* 虛假的；不誠實的

- Arno didn't find his grandpa's ghost story scary at all and made a funny face in mock horror.

Arno一點都不覺得爺爺的鬼故事恐怖，並作了一個假裝害怕的搞笑表情。

20. **recognize**

[ˈrɛkəgˌnaɪz]

recognition

[ˌrɛkəgˌnɪʃən]

▶ *vt.* 承認；意識到；體認到 to be aware of and accept as true or real

- Though it is recognized that the new medication has several negative side effects, no better treatment currently exists.

▶ *vt.* 認出；辨識出 雖然大家意識到這個新藥物有幾個負面的副作用，但目前比較好的治療方式並不存在。

- The police officer immediately recognized the criminal from his hairstyle and the way he walked.

▶ *n.* [U] 承認 這位警員立刻從髮型和他走路的樣子認出了這名罪犯。

- Since the island nation's independence is still in question, it has yet to gain formal recognition as a member of the UN.

因為這個島國的獨立仍然受到質疑，它尚未獲得正式承認為聯合國的成員。

21. **inevitable**

[ɪnˈevətəbəl]

▶ *adj.* 不可避免的 impossible to avoid; sure to happen

- It is inevitable that more natural disasters will occur in the future if we don't do something now to slow down climate change.

如果我們現在不做些什麼來減緩氣候變遷，在未來不可避免的會有更多的天災發生。

22. **cycle**
[ˈsaɪkl̩]
- ▶ *n.* [C] 循環 a continuous process in which the steps are always repeated in the same order
- An essential step in the natural cycle is when fruit falls to the ground, and the seeds inside grow into new trees.
當水果掉到地上，而裡面的種子生長成新的樹，是自然循環中一個必要的階段。
23. **await**
[əˈweɪt]
- ▶ *vt.* 等待 to wait for; to anticipate
- The advertisement reads, “At the Dolphin Bay Hotel, a warm reception and amazing ocean views await our honored guests.”
這個廣告寫著，「在海豚灣旅館，熱情的迎接和令人驚奇的海景等待著我們尊貴的賓客」。
24. **escape**
[ɪˈskeɪp]
- ▶ *vt.* 避免 to get away from or avoid
- Greg pretended to have a headache in order to escape doing the dishes, but his mother didn't fall for it.
Greg 假裝頭痛以避免洗碗，但是他的媽媽並沒有中計。
- ▶ *vi.* 逃跑；逃走
- The news report said that the man had found a way to escape from the burning ship. 新聞報導說這個男人找到路從正在燃燒的船逃脫。
- escape**
[ɪˈskeɪp]
- ▶ *n.* [C] 逃跑
- The robber made his escape while the guards were changing shifts.
這位搶匪在警衛換班的時候逃跑了。

Idioms and Phrases Track 64

1. **scare...to death** 把……嚇得要命 to seriously terrify one
 - When Daniel popped out from behind the bush and shouted my name, it scared me to death. 當Daniel從灌木後突然出現並大叫我的名字時，把我嚇得要命。
2. **make one's hair stand on end** 使人毛骨悚然 to make one feel extremely scared, horrified, or shocked
 - Just then, Walter saw a figure dressed in white from head to toe come out of the dark. It made his hair stand on end! 就在那時，Walter看到了一個從頭到腳穿著白色衣服的身影在黑暗中出現，使他毛骨悚然！
3. **in honor of** 紀念 as a sign of respect for or in appreciation of
 - Every spring, a large feast is held in honor of the earth goddess.
每年春天有一個大型的盛宴舉行以紀念大地之母。

4. **in advance** 事先 beforehand; at an earlier time

- Most travelers prefer to book flights and accommodations well in advance of their trip. They don't want to leave it to the last minute. 大多數的旅行者偏好在旅行前訂好班機以及住宿。他們不想把它留到最後一刻。

5. **die away** 逐漸消失 to slowly go away or stop being used, done, or heard; to gradually fade or disappear

- The custom of sending paper Christmas cards is dying away, as most people nowadays prefer e-cards.

寄送紙本耶誕節卡片的習俗正逐漸消失，因為現在大多數的人都偏愛電子卡片。

Words for Recognition Track 65

1. **Mexico** [ˈmɛksɪˌko] *n.* 墨西哥
2. **afterlife** [ˈæftəˌlaɪf] *n. sing.* 死後的世界；死後（靈魂的）生活
3. **Aztec** [ˈæztek] *n. [C]* 阿茲提克人
4. **marigold** [ˈmæɪrəˌɡɒld] *n. [C]* 金盞花；萬壽菊
5. **skull** [skʌl] *n. [C]* 頭骨；顱骨
6. **forehead** [ˈfɔːrhɛd] *n. [C]* 前額；額頭
7. **grave** [ɡreɪv] *n. [C]* 墳墓；墓穴
8. **cemetery** [ˈseməˌtɛrɪ] *n. [C]* 墓地；公墓
9. **altar** [ˈɔltə] *n. [C]* 祭壇；聖壇
10. **merry** [ˈmɛrɪ] *adj.* 快樂的；愉快的
11. **graveyard** [ˈɡreɪvˌjɑːrd] *n. [C]* 墓地；墓場
12. **venue** [ˈvenju] *n. [C]* 舉行地點；活動場地
13. **skeleton** [ˈskelətn̩] *n. [C]* 骨骼；骨架

Sentence Pattern



在此語境中，導遊正在向遊客說明復活節島上巨型石像的由來，為了表達「石像在數百年前由拉帕努伊人建造而成」是被眾人普遍認定的事實，因此使用「be believed to」的句型。

S + be + thought/said/believed + to VR/have + p.p.....

- 此句型用於表達被眾人普遍認定、轉述或相信的事情，常出現於此句型的動詞有 think、say、believe 等。
 - Twins are thought to be able to sense when something goes wrong with each other.
- 當所述之事是指當下或未來的事實或發生的事情，應用「to + VR」；當所述之事是指過去的事實或過去已經發生過的事情，應用「to + have + p.p.」。
 - A high-sugar diet is generally believed to be harmful to our health.
 - The spire* of the cathedral* is said to have collapsed before the fire was put out.

Examples

1. The Day of the Dead is thought to have originated centuries ago with the Aztecs. (line 10)
2. The souls of the dead are believed to return to earth to visit their living family members. (line 15)

Practice A

Rewrite the underlined sentences below using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.

1. Jack and his girlfriend have been going out for ten years. People believe that they are getting married soon.
→ They are believed to be getting married soon.
2. Many basketball fans think that LeBron James is one of the greatest players ever. He will surely earn his honor in the NBA Hall of Fame.
→ **LeBron James is thought to be one of the greatest players ever.**
3. No one has ever seen a dinosaur. Everybody says that dinosaurs became extinct about 65 million years ago.
→ **Dinosaurs are said to have become extinct about 65 million years ago.**
4. A well-known poet passed away last month. People say that he dedicated much of his life to contemporary literature.
→ **He is said to have dedicated much of his life to contemporary literature.**
5. A notorious* politician has been arrested. Some people believe that he took a bribe of 5 billion dollars from a powerful business person.
→ **He is believed to have taken a bribe of 5 billion dollars from a powerful business person.**
6. There are many ways to learn English. Many people think that enlarging one's vocabulary is the first step in mastering English.
→ **Enlarging one's vocabulary is thought to be the first step in mastering English.**

Practice B

Detective Caine is investigating a murder. The following is a conversation between him and reporters. Complete the following sentences using the pattern above and the words given. The first one has been done for you.

Reporter A: Detective Caine, could you tell us more about the investigation of the murder? ¹ The killer is said to be on the run (the killer / say / be on the run). Is it true? Do the police have any idea of where he is now?

Detective Caine: No, the police haven't captured the murderer yet. But based on some inside information, ² he is thought to be hiding in a mountainous area of the country (he / think / be hiding / in a mountainous area of the country). We will do everything we can to hunt him down.

Reporter B: Mr. Caine, has the victim's autopsy* been done? What was the main cause of her death?

Detective Caine: Well, the coroner* finished the autopsy yesterday, and I've just received the report. According to the coroner's report, ³ the victim is believed to have been hit on the head (the victim / believe / be hit on the head).

Reporter A: It is rumored that the victim was acquainted with the murderer. What do you think?

Detective Caine: The police have been digging into the victim's personal relationships. So far we have some evidence showing that they had known each other from work. ⁴ They are thought to have gotten very close a few months ago (they / think / get very close / a few months ago).

Reporter B: Speaking of which, ⁵ the victim is said to have argued with the killer several times (the victim / say / argue with the killer / several times). Is that why she got killed?

Detective Caine: Well, I don't want to jump to that conclusion so soon.

Language in Use

Explore & Discover



Read the first two sets of sentences carefully and mark the last three sets in the same way.

1. The students would rather take a break now than continue studying.
The students would take a break now rather than continue studying.
2. Ryan would rather be a little nobody than become an evil somebody.
Ryan would be a little nobody rather than become an evil somebody.
3. The general would rather die a meaningful death than live a meaningless life.
The general would die a meaningful death rather than live a meaningless life.
4. Peter would rather stay in Taiwan for advanced studies than go abroad alone.
Peter would stay in Taiwan for advanced studies rather than go abroad alone.
5. Joy would rather go to Tainan by high-speed rail than drive for three hours to get there.
Joy would go to Tainan by high-speed rail rather than drive for three hours to get there.

What are the sentences above describing?

- They are describing emotions.
- They are describing complaints.
- They are describing preferences.

Example

Instead, they are recognizing it as an inevitable part of the natural cycle and would rather embrace it than ignore it. (line 43)

Apply & Practice

- Step 1:** Pair up. Write down your partner's name and ask the questions in the following psychological test. Your partner has to answer each question using "would rather... than...." or "would...rather than...."
- Step 2:** Mark the answers and analyze your classmates' personality by adding up the points he or she gets from each question.

Name: _____

Q1: Walking in the forest, you see a castle. When you walk into the castle, what would you rather do?

- Leave the door open. (5 pts) Leave the door closed. (3 pts)

Q2: In the courtyard of the castle is a fountain. There are many gold and silver coins in the fountain. What would you rather do?

- Pick them up. (5 pts) Leave them there. (3 pts)

Q3: Walking through the courtyard, you see two beverage bottles on a table. One is crystal clear and the other is opaque*. Which one would you rather drink from?

- The opaque one. (5 pts) The crystal clear one. (3 pts)

Q4: When you are walking around the castle, you find many different rooms inside. What would you rather do?

- Visit all of them. (5 pts) Take a look at some of them. (3 pts)
 Just pass by without entering any of them. (0 pts)

Q5: You keep walking and see a garden. There is a wooden bridge over a stream in the garden. What would you rather do?

- Walk over the bridge to see what's on the other side. (5 pts)
 Ignore the bridge. (0 pts)

Analysis

9–13 points: You are introverted* and dare not take risks.

14–18 points: You are careful when experiencing something new in life.

19–25 points: You are outgoing and like making new friends and exploring new things.

L

Listening Strategy



Track 66



Scan and Listen

Vocabulary Preview

Listen and repeat.

1. ceremony
2. grave
3. Tomb Sweeping Day
4. ancestor
5. tidy up

Work with a partner. Guess the meanings of the underlined words or phrases in the sentences and match a definition to each one.

- E 1. The opening ceremony is about to begin.
- A 2. My grandma lived in the same town from cradle to grave.
- B 3. Do you have any special plans on Tomb Sweeping Day?
- D 4. Our ancestors are from China.
- C 5. The teacher asked her students to tidy up the classroom.

Definitions:

- (A) a place where a dead person is buried in the ground
- (B) an annual Chinese holiday to remember the dead
- (C) to make a place or things clean
- (D) people who lived a long time ago and are related to you
- (E) a formal or traditional event, usually to mark an important occasion

Listening Strategy

Listening for Similarities and Differences

When you listen to new information, it is important to take notes of comparisons and contrasts when they are being made. Doing so will help you comprehend the main ideas being expressed. Comparisons point out similarities between two or more things, while contrasts focus on what is different between them. The following are some words and phrases that signal similarities and differences.

- **Similarities:** alike, like, also, and, same as, as well, both, too, similar to
- **Differences:** unlike, but, however, while, whereas, different from, in contrast

Listen for the Gist

Listen. Check the main idea of what you hear.

- Similarities and differences between the festivals in Taiwan and Mexico.
- Similarities and differences between funerals in Taiwan and Mexico.
- Similarities and differences between people's attitude toward their ancestors in Taiwan and Mexico.

Listen for Details

Listen again. Complete the Venn diagram according to what you hear.

