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Life Lessons in Rudyard Kipling*'s “If—”

Thinking Ahead

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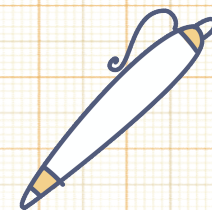
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Thinking Ahead





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(教用)

無字幕版

英文字幕

中英字幕

NEGATIVE SPACE



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—



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—



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—

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)

Thinking Ahead

圖片題

A 顯示全解



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

- A F 1. The man learned how to pack a suitcase from his mom.
- A F 2. The man often shot hoops with his dad when he was little.
- A T 3. The man's father traveled often when he was growing up.
- A T 4. The video is about a father-son relationship.



Thinking Ahead

補充活動

Look at the pictures below. When you need advice regarding the problems or challenges in your life, whom do you usually turn to for help? Why? **A**





Whenever I need advice, I usually turn to my father for help. The reason is that my father is always calm and coolheaded. When I need advice on how to deal with the problems or challenges in life, he always listens to me carefully, analyzes my situation, and gives me some suggestions to help me find my way.

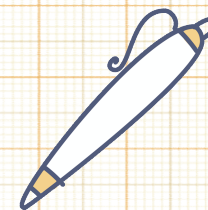


學習單

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(教用)

R Reading Selection

全課音檔 慢速 



Reading Selection

無字幕版

英文字幕

中英字幕





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**¹ in 1910, the poem contains **advice**² from a father to his son on living a good life.

詩具有感動我們、激勵我們以及引導我們去做偉大事情的力量。
「如果——」這首詩成功做到這三件事。這首詩是由英國的諾貝爾文學獎得主魯德亞德·吉卜林所寫的，於1910年首次出版，而詩中包含了一名父親給予兒子關於過好生活的忠告。



The speaker raises common circumstances one may **encounter**³ in life and explains the best way to **confront**⁴ each of them. “If—” was one of the twentieth century’s most **beloved**⁵ poems, and its words of wisdom remain **relevant**⁶ to this day.

詩人提出個人在生活中可能會遇到的普遍情況，並且解釋了克服每一種情況的最佳方法。「如果——」是二十世紀最受喜愛的詩之一，而詩中充滿智慧的文字到今日仍然深具意義。



 Reading Strategy

• Identifying Elements of Poetry 譯

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.



了解詩的元素

詩是一種表達作者的想法或感受的文學作品，特色是文字中多帶著音韻，產生出文字與意象的樂章，具體表現出作者想要傳達的主題。

行：一首詩中，在同一列的文字形成一行詩句，其長度多以音節的數量決定，而非字數，而一行詩句未必會是完整的一句話。

節：詩的一節就像是非韻文文中的一個段落，由聚焦同一個概念的數行詩句構成。



押韻：不同的字之間，有一個或多個音節有相同發音，稱為押韻。
如“lf—”此詩中，第1節前4行最後一個音節，都是-ou/-oo，
第5行和第7行是-ting，第6行和第8行的-ies/-ise皆押同韻。



• 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* 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.

Word Bank acronym 首字母縮略詞



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* their ideas.

 Word Bank reinforce 加強



複習：利用語境線索了解單詞字義

當讀到陌生的字詞時，讀者可以利用前後文的線索，推敲出字義。以下列出幾種常見的前後文義線索，這五個線索名稱的第一個字母簡寫成IDEAS，以便記憶。

推論：當文章未提供陌生字詞的定義時，讀者須自行從前後句中找出線索。

定義：若多數讀者不熟悉該字詞時，作者可能會在同一句中該字詞後面，給出該字詞的定義。

解釋／舉例：這類型的線索多出現在該字詞後面的句子中。



複習：利用語境線索了解單詞字義

反義字：在陌生的字詞前後可能會出現文義相反的字詞作為對照。

同義字：作者常用同義字來加強語意。



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
<p>A</p> <p>I / D / E / A / S</p>	<p><u>Unrighteousness</u> is something not fair to someone. (paragraph 2)</p>	<p>When <u>people are hostile toward you</u>, remain calm and steady.</p>



Types of Context Clues	Unfamiliar Words and Possible Meaning	Source of Possible Meaning
<p>A</p> <p>I / D / E / A / S</p>	<p><u>Failure</u> is the opposite of success. (paragraph 3)</p>	<p>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.</p>



Types of Context Clues	Unfamiliar Words and Possible Meaning	Source of Possible Meaning
<p>A</p> <p>I / D / E / A / <u>S</u></p>	<p><u>Mental toughness</u> is the power of will. (paragraph 4)</p>	<p>The third stanza explores <u>mental toughness</u> and the <u>power of will</u> that one must possess.</p>



Note the Details

1. What should we do when we are faced with people who are unfriendly to us or do us wrong?
 - A It's recommended that we stay calm and steady. We should also believe in ourselves while remaining truthful, patient, modest, and humble.



Note the Details

A 顯示全解

2. Why is willpower an important ability that one needs to have?
 - A Willpower is the key to success, as it will keep us going when we are exhausted or feel like giving up.

3. Which qualities are celebrated by Kipling?
 - A Integrity, composure, humility, perseverance, and moderation.

guide sb. to VR是指「引導某人去做某事」，此時後面接的是不定詞片語，故要用原形動詞。除此之外，guide也有「引導某人到某處」之意，此時後面接的to是介系詞，而在to後面要接的是「地方、場所」。

- The teacher patiently guided her students step by step to do the complicated experiment.
- The waitress guided Wendy and her friends to the table reserved for them.

succeed in V-ing是指「成功做到某事」或「在……方面成功」，由於in是介系詞，因此後面要接名詞或是動名詞當作受詞。

- Our school team succeeded in winning the championship again, and we were so excited!

(1) Written by...是分詞構句的句型，置於主要子句前面，補充說明此詩的背景資訊：was written by Rudyard Kipling以及was first published in 1910，省略主詞和be動詞was，僅保留過去分詞。

- Regarded as one of the world's greatest musicians, Yo-Yo Ma usually spends at least eight hours playing the cello every day.

(2) British Nobel Laureate in Literature是前面Rudyard Kipling的同位語，用來提供額外的資訊或是補充說明。

(3) live/lead a(n) + adj. + life是指「過著……的生活」，常搭配使用的形容詞有comfortable、good、convenient、simple、busy等。

- Charlie often dreams of winning the lottery and then living a very comfortable life.

(1) raise是及物動詞，意指「提出」。

- The reporter raised some embarrassing questions that the singer refused to answer.

(2) ...(which/that) one may encounter in life是關係子句，修飾先行詞common circumstances，由於此處的關代在關係子句內是受格，因此可以省略。

- The soccer game (which/that) we watched on TV last night was really exciting.

(3) a way to + VR 表示「做……的方法」，若欲強調是什麼樣的方法，也可以在way前面加上形容詞。

- The speaker shared with her audience some effective ways to keep in shape.

(1) 「one of the + 最高級形容詞 + 複數名詞」是指「最……的其中之一」，須留意最高級形容詞前面要有定冠詞the。此外，若以本名詞片語作為主詞，真正的主詞是one，故須搭配單數動詞。

- One of the most urgent things we need to do now is to locate the missing hiker.

(2) remain是不完全不及物動詞，後面接形容詞來當作主詞補語，補充說明主詞的狀態。

- Rita has remained single ever since she broke up with Scott.

(3) to this day是指「直到現在」，通常具有強調的意味。

- To this day, Albert Einstein remains one of our most famous and respected scientists.