



6

# My Life in Your Hands



學習單

學習單  
(教用)

# Reading Selection

 全課音檔  慢速

# Reading Selection







Behind every drawing is a story. Behind each **stroke** is an emotion, a memory, or a dream. What lies **beneath** the surface of these two rough, pale hands?



每幅畫作背後都有個故事；每一筆畫的背後都是一份情感、記憶或夢想。這雙粗糙、蒼白的手，背後隱含什麼意義？



Why do they show signs of labor and suffering, and why are they joined in earnest devotion? What lies behind **Albrecht Dürer's** famous *Praying Hands*?



為什麼它們有勞動與磨難的痕跡？又為什麼它們合十以誠心表達敬意？阿爾布雷希特·杜勒著名的畫作《祈禱之手》究竟要傳達什麼？



The story of {how the artist was inspired to create this iconic work} is just as touching as the image itself. One of 18 children, Albrecht Dürer was born into a large family struggling to **make ends meet** in a tiny **German village**.

這位藝術家如何被啟發去創作這幅聞名之作，其背後的故事與畫的內容本身一樣感人。阿爾布雷希特·杜勒出生於德國一個小村莊裡的大家庭，家裡連他共有18個小孩，必須努力維持生計。





He and his older brother, Albert, shared a **remarkable talent** for art, and both dreamed of studying at a nearby **academy**. Realizing {that they couldn't afford to do so at the same time}, the brothers decided to leave it to fate and **flip** a coin.

他和哥哥艾伯特都有過人的藝術天分，也都夢想在鄰近的學院就讀。這對兄弟了解他們無法同時負擔兩人的學費，因此他們決定擲銅板，交給命運決定。



Depending on the flip of the coin, each brother would either pursue his art studies or support his **sibling** by working in the mines.



根據擲銅板的結果，其中一人可以在藝術領域求學，另一人就得去礦場工作來資助自己的手足。





**Fortune smiled on** the younger Albrecht, and he **devoted** the next four years of his life to his passion. **Meanwhile**, Albert **unselfishly** worked **underground** in **harsh** and dangerous conditions **in order to** fund his brother's expensive **tuition**.

幸運之神眷顧了弟弟，接下來的四年他便投身所愛。同時，哥哥艾伯特也無私地在地底惡劣又危險的環境下工作，以資助弟弟昂貴的學費，



He could barely afford the luxury of taking a break from the daily **grind**. Fortunately, his sacrifice was not **in vain**. Albrecht soon **made a name for himself** at the academy.

他幾乎無法奢望能暫時從日常苦差事脫身。幸好，他的犧牲沒有白費，阿爾布雷希特很快就在就讀的學院裡成名。





It wasn't until the rising young artist graduated that he returned home in **triumph**. A special dinner was given in his honor. After much feasting and celebration, Albrecht rose to make a **toast** to the **selfless** sibling who had made his success possible.

直到他畢業，這位年輕的新銳藝術家才光榮返家。一場特別晚宴為他舉行，在大快朵頤與大肆慶祝後，阿爾布雷希特起身向他無私奉獻的哥哥敬酒，感謝他成全自己的夢想。



“It’s time to drop your mining tools, dear Albert,” he announced with joy and gratitude. “For now, Brother, I shall support you, and you too will be an artist!”



他欣喜且心懷感激地宣布：「親愛的艾伯特，該是你放下挖礦工具的時候了。哥哥，現在開始換我資助你，你也能成為一位藝術家！」



Amid the cheers, Albert choked back tears and could only hold out his bruised and battered hands in response. The four years of unforgiving labor had damaged his hands and numbed his artist's touch. It wasn't until Albert could control his grief that he finally replied.

在歡呼聲中，艾伯特強忍淚水，只能伸出他布滿傷痕、飽經風霜的雙手來回應。四年艱苦的礦場工作已傷了他的雙手，藝術筆觸也已經消逝。艾伯特強忍悲傷，終於開口回應：





“I have prayed, Brother,” he **sobbed**, “but four years of working in the mines have damaged the bones of my hands. I can neither hold a paintbrush nor hold up a glass to return your toast. These broken hands will never paint again.”



「弟弟，我曾經祈禱」，他啜泣道，「但在礦場工作四年已然傷了我雙手的筋骨。我現在握不了畫筆，連舉杯回敬你都沒辦法了。這雙傷殘的手再也無法作畫了。」



Those ruined fingers and their ruined dreams are the beautiful subject of the drawing we now know as *Praying Hands*. For hundreds of years, it has been an undying **tribute** to a brother for his goodness and support, and for sacrificing his own **ambitions** and talent.

那些殘破的手指與他們殘破的夢想，便是我們現在所知的《祈禱之手》這幅畫背後動人的主題。幾百年來，這幅畫都是對一位兄長的善良與支持，以及對犧牲自己的抱負與天賦表達永恆的敬意。



Those hands will be joined forever, in **prayer**, in devotion, and in love.



這雙手將永遠合十，祈禱著、敬謝著、愛著。



## Reading Comprehension

**Based on the passage, which TWO adjectives best describe Albert Dürer's personality and what are the TWO possible reasons for this?**

### Column A

### Column B

nervous

humorous

(A) struggled to make ends meet

selfless

jealous

(B) decided important things by flipping a coin

childish

generous

(C) gave up his dream of becoming an artist

passionate

careless

(D) didn't take good care of his own hands

(E) supported his brother by working hard for years



Based on the passage, which TWO adjectives best describe Albert Dürer's personality and what are the TWO possible reasons for this?

A Albert Dürer is a selfless and generous person



(Choose from **Column A**)

A because he (C) and (E).



(Choose from **Column B**)



## Graphic Organizer



The “**Somebody-Wanted-But-So-Then**” strategy can guide readers to understand the flow of an incident or story. Use the graphic organizer to review the story behind Albrecht Dürer’s famous painting *Praying Hands*. Fill in the blanks with words or phrases that you can find in the passage.

**S**omebody

• *Who was the main character?*

1 **A Albrecht Dürer** was born into a poor and very large family in a tiny 2 **A German** village.

**W**anted

• *What did the character want?*

He and his older brother, Albert, shared a remarkable talent for art, and both 3 **A dreamed of studying at a nearby academy**.



**B** ut

- *What was the problem?*

They couldn't <sup>4</sup> **A** afford to do so at the same time.

**S** o

- *How did the character try to solve the problem?*

So the brothers decided to <sup>5</sup> **A** leave it to fate and flip a coin. The winner would <sup>6</sup> **A** start to pursue his art studies, while the loser <sup>7</sup> **A** would support his sibling by working in the mines. It turned out that Albrecht won.



Then

- *How did the story end?*

Albrecht soon made a name for himself and returned home in triumph. He wanted to support Albert to be an artist. But <sup>8</sup> **A** four years of working in the mines had damaged his brother's hands and Albert couldn't hold a paintbrush anymore.

# Comprehension Practice



## General Understanding

D 1. What lies behind Albrecht Dürer's famous *Praying Hands*?

A

- (A) A mourning for the young sacrificed in wars.
- (B) A prayer for an end to all suffering and chaos.
- (C) An announcement of one's loyalty to his religion.
- (D) A tribute to a brother for his goodness and support.





Key Details

C 2. Which of the following is true about Albrecht

A Dürer?

- (A) He was born into a large wealthy family.
- (B) His brother stopped him from being an artist.
- (C) He demonstrated an early interest in and talent for art.
- (D) He knew little about the financial support from his brother.

關鍵細節

2. 關於**Albrecht Dürer**的描述，以下何者為真？

- (A) 他出生在一個富裕的大家庭。
- (B) 他的兄弟阻止他成為藝術家。
- (C) 他很早就展現出對藝術的興趣與天分。
- (D) 他不清楚兄弟給予的經濟支援。



Key Details

A

**3. What was Albert's reaction to Albrecht's announcement at dinner?**

**A**

(A) He was sorrowful and quiet.

(B) He was furious and angry.

(C) He was grateful and satisfied.

(D) He was excited and pleased.



## Think and Reflect

1. If you were Albrecht, what would you do for your brother Albert after you found out that his hands were ruined and he couldn't be an artist?
  - A If I were Albrecht, the first thing I would do for Albert would be to take him to a doctor to see if his ruined hands could be healed. Then I would ask him what he wanted to do next and support him in any way I could.



## Think and Reflect

2. Do you think it is a good idea to make a big decision by flipping a coin? Why or why not?
  - A *I think it is a good/bad idea to make a big decision by flipping a coin, because...*





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# Vocabulary & Phrases



# 1. beneath

[bɪ`niθ]

*prep.* 在……下面    below

---

In general, around 90% of an iceberg lies beneath the surface of the water. They are therefore much bigger than they look.



## 2. rough

[rʌf]

*adj.* 粗糙的 not smooth

Unlike watermelons{, which have a very smooth skin,} the surface of a bitter melon is **rough** and uneven.

**rough**     *adj.* 崎嶇的；高低不平的

- We expected a long, bumpy ride over rough ground.

**rough** *adj.* 艱難的；討厭的；令人不快的

- It must be rough to work several jobs to earn a living.

### 字詞搭配

**a rough day/time** 難熬的一天／時期

- I had a rough day today. First I missed my bus, and then I lost my wallet!
- Bill went through a rough time in his life, but fortunately, he managed to get through it.



# rough

[rʌf]

*adj.* 粗略的；大概的

---

The following chart will give you a rough idea of {how the company's stocks have performed in recent years}.

**roughly**     *adv.* 大約

- There are roughly 20,000 spectators in the stadium.
- Your essay still has some rough edges, but roughly speaking (大致來說), it's pretty good.



### 3. earnest

[ˈɜːnɪst]

*adj.* 真誠的；認真的

showing sincerity or being serious

---

Josh has been making an earnest effort to study hard since senior high school. That's probably {why he has been accepted into a top university}.





## 4. remarkable

[rɪˈmɑːkəbəl]

*adj.* 非凡的；了不起的

special, unique, or unusual  
enough for people to notice

Besides their rough skin {that can change color}, chameleons are also remarkable for their long tongues and curling tails.



## 5. talent

[ˈtælənt]

*n.* [C] 天賦；天才

a natural gift, ability, or skill  
that one is born with

---

When the young Mozart started composing at the age of five, everyone realized {he had an amazing talent for music}.



# talented

[ˈtæləntɪd]

*adj.* 有天賦的

Wang Yani is a highly talented Chinese painter. She had her first art exhibition when she was just four years old!



## 6. academy

[ə`kædəmɪ]

*n.* [C] 學院

a college or school offering training in a special field

---

At the military **academy**, students are trained to use different weapons and to **survive** in extreme environments.



# academic

[,ækə`demɪk]

*adj.* 學業的；學術的

Lauren did really well on the final exams at the end of the last **academic** year.

## 字詞搭配

academic performance/achievements

學業表現／成就

- An addiction to their smartphones has greatly affected many students' academic performance.



# 7. afford

[ ə`fɔ:d ]

*vt.* 買得起；負擔得起

to have enough money to pay for something

---

Robin isn't employed at the moment, so he can't **afford** to go on an expensive vacation.

**afford**     **vt.** 承擔得起（損失、後果等）

- I need to support a family of four, so I can't afford to lose my job.

## 文法

afford常與can/could連用，且多用於否定句。



**affordable**     *adj.* 負擔得起的

- The government should provide more affordable housing for its poorer citizens.



## 8. **fate**

[fet]

*n.* [U, C] 命運 supernatural force that some people believe controls what happens in their lives; negative events that are inevitable

In a surprising twist of **fate**, the fireman {who rescued the child from the blaze} turned out to be his real father.



## 8. **fate**

[fet]

*n.* [U, C] 命運 supernatural force that some people believe controls what happens in their lives; negative events that are inevitable

---

Princess Diana suffered a tragic **fate** and died in a car crash at the young age of 36.

## 字詞搭配

(1) accept one's fate 接受某人的命運

- Though blind and deaf, Helen Keller bravely accepted her fate, overcame her physical disabilities, and became a role model for us all.

(2) a fate awaits sb. 命運將降臨某人

- A terrible fate awaits the prisoners of war in the camp.



## 9. flip

[flɪp]

*vt.* 輕擲；輕拋 (flipped—flipped—flipping)  
to throw something into the air and make it  
turn over

The two brothers **flipped** a coin to see {who would do the dishes}.



# 9. flip

[flɪp]

*vt.* 掀；翻

---

Sarah **flipped** open **the lid** to see {what was inside the box}.



**flip**  
[flɪp]

*n.* [C] 輕擲；輕拋

---

The two roommates often use the flip of a coin to decide {who has to take out the trash}.



# 10. mine

[main]

*n. [C]* 礦坑；礦場 a large, deep hole or tunnel in the ground where workers dig for valuable substances like gold, diamonds, and coal

Since the mine's employees spend most of the day digging for coal beneath the ground, they often suffer from black lung disease.



(2) a mine of information (on/about + N)

(某方面) 知識的寶庫

- Carrie is a mine of information when it comes to backpacking.

**mine**     *n.* **[C]** 地雷

- Any slight pressure may trigger the land mines buried under the ground.



# mine

[maɪn]

*vi.* 採礦；挖礦

---

A long time ago, people from all over the world traveled to Alaska to mine for gold, as they hoped to get rich.



# miner

[ˈmaɪnə]

*n.* [C] 礦工

---

**Miners** wear helmets and thick boots so they don't get injured on the rough layers of rock beneath the ground.



# 11. devote

[dɪˈvɒt]

*vt.* 致力；投入 to give most of one's time, effort, or attention to something or someone

Upon graduating from the nursing academy, Tina **devoted** herself to taking care of patients.



# devotion

[dɪˈvɒʃən]

*n.* [U] 致力；投入

Magnus Carlsen's **devotion** to chess paid off when he became the youngest player ever to be ranked world number one.

**devotion**     *n.* [U] 關愛；關照

- Eric always shows great devotion to his family.
- Since her mother suffered a stroke, Erin has cared for her with great devotion (全心全意).



## 12. meanwhile

[`min,hwaɪl]

*adv.* 在此同時；期間

at the same time

---

The couple sat down and began to read the menu. **Meanwhile**, the waitress stood **patiently**, waiting to take their orders.



# 13. harsh

[hɑːʃ]

*adj.* (環境) 惡劣的、艱困的  
(of living or working conditions)  
very difficult or severe

During his hike to the South Pole, explorer Mike Horn consumed up to 12,000 calories a day to **overcome** the **harsh**, freezing conditions.





# 13. **harsh**

[hɑːʃ]

*adj.* 殘酷的；嚴厲的

When Vernon's coach said {he wasn't talented enough to succeed as a swimmer}, the **harsh** words just made him want to train harder.



# 14. tuition

[tu`ɪʃən]

*n.* [U] 學費

fees one pays for education

Six highly talented students couldn't afford to pay the famous academy's **tuition**, but they all received full **scholarships** and were finally able to attend.



# 15. grind

[graɪnd]

*n. sing.* 苦差事

boring or difficult work

---

Cindy took a two-day trip to Yilan, where she enjoyed a short break from the daily grind.



**grind**  
[graɪnd]

*vt.* 磨碎；碾碎

(ground—ground—grinding)

---

This coffee machine can **grind** the coffee beans and then **brew** them.

## 延伸補充

grind one's teeth 表「出聲磨牙；把牙齒咬得嘎嘎響」之意。

- Ruth has been quite stressed out recently and often grinds her teeth in her sleep.



# 16. triumph

[ˈtraɪəmf]

*n.* [U] 喜悅；志得意滿 tremendous satisfaction one feels when one wins or achieves something

When Edmund and Tenzing completed their historic climb to the top of Mount Everest, they raised their arms in triumph.

**triumphant**     *adj.* 勝利的

- We knew the results as soon as we saw the triumphant smile on one player's face.



# 16. triumph

[ˈtraɪəmf]

*n.* [C] 勝利

France won its first FIFA World Cup in 1998, and its second twenty years later. Both occasions were great **triumphs** for the nation.





# 17. choke

[tʃok]

*vt. vi.* (使) 哽咽；(使) 說不出話

to (make someone) be unable to speak in a normal way due to very strong emotions of appreciation, sorrow, or joy, etc.

Peter remained silent for a few seconds as he was **choked** by his great sadness.



# 17. choke

[tʃok]

*vt. vi.* (使) 哽咽；(使) 說不出話

to (make someone) be unable to speak in a normal way due to very strong emotions of appreciation, sorrow, or joy, etc.

Harold choked with emotion as he said goodbye to his daughter on the platform of the train station.



# 17. choke

[tʃok]

*vt. vi.* 噎到

Parents should be careful to keep items {which may **choke** young children} out of their reach.



# 17. choke

[tʃok]

*vt. vi.* 噎到

---

“Don’t let the boy swallow that plastic balloon. He might choke to death!”

## 字詞搭配

choke on sth. 噎到某物

- Todd nearly choked on his hamburger when he heard the shocking news.



# 18. bruised

[bruzd]

*adj.* 瘀傷的；碰傷的

showing or having blue, black, or purple skin due to an injury

In the morning after her scooter accident, Rachel's right arm was **bruised** and stiff with pain.

**bruised**     *adj.* (水果等) 碰傷的

- Though slightly bruised, these peaches still taste really good.



# bruise

[bruz]

*vt.* 使瘀傷

---

Scotty slipped on the ice and **bruised** his elbow three days ago, and it's still blue and **sore** today.





# bruise

[bruz]

*n.* [C] 瘀傷

The cowboy got some bumps and **bruises** when the bull threw him off, but luckily he didn't suffer a worse fate.



# 19. numb

[nʌm]

*vt.* 使遲鈍；使麻木 to make a strong feeling become weak; to make something or someone unable to feel

The extreme cold **numbed** my fingers. I had difficulty doing up the buttons on my shirt.



# numb

[nʌm]

*adj.* 麻木的；失去感覺的

The hiker's feet and hands were numb with cold, and soon he became drowsy.



## 20. **grief**

[grɪf]

*n.* [U] 悲傷；哀傷

great sorrow, especially  
when mourning one's death

---

Jules felt great **grief** over his sister's death. He lived under a dark cloud of sadness for months.

## 字詞搭配

(1) grief over... 因……而感到哀傷

- Tina felt great grief over the loss of her pet canary.

(2) be stricken with grief 非常哀傷

- Thomas was stricken with grief when he learned his best friend had died in the terrible plane crash.

(3) show/express grief 表達哀傷

- It worries us that Sebastian hasn't expressed any grief since his mom's death. We all know how much he loved her.



**grieve**  
[griv]

*vi.* 悲傷

---

Julia is still **grieving** for the loss of her kind and generous uncle. He was like a father to her.



# 21. **sob**

[sɒb]

*vi.* 啜泣 (sobbed—sobbed—sobbing)  
to make choking noises while crying

---

Throughout the sad movie, Jane kept **sobbing** until she ran  
out of tissues.





# sob

[sɒb]

*n.* [C] 啜泣

---

On the mournful day after the grandfather's death, one could hear **sobs** coming from every corner of the house.

## 字詞搭配

(1) with a sob 啜泣地

- “Is anybody here?” the little boy asked with a sob.

(2) give/let out a sob 發出啜泣聲

- Watching the sad ending of the series, Meg couldn't help but give a deep sob.

(3) a sob from sb. 某人發出的啜泣聲

- A loud sob from Joe woke his wife up.

(4) a sob of despair/pain/relief 絕望／痛苦／寬慰的啜泣

- After falling off his bicycle and bruising his knees, little Robert let out a few sobs of pain.



## 22. tribute

[`tribjut]

*n. [C, U]* 悼念；致意 a gift, deed, creation, or monument to show how much one admires, respects, or appreciates someone or something

This monument was put up as a **tribute** to those {who lost their lives in **the civil war**}.



## 22. tribute

[`tribjut]

*n. [C, U]* 悼念；致意 a gift, deed, creation, or monument to show how much one admires, respects, or appreciates someone or something

September 11 is the National Day of Service and Remembrance. On that day, people pay **tribute** to the men and women {who died on 9/11 in 2001}.



## 23. **ambition**

[æm`bɪʃən]

*n.* [C] 抱負；夙願 a goal, usually related to a profession or career, that one is passionate about achieving

After years of training and competing, the tennis player finally realized her ambition of being ranked number one in the world.



## 23. **ambition**

[æm`bɪʃən]

*n.* [U] 志向；野心

Donald always had a lot of **ambition**, so people weren't really surprised when he became the head of **a major corporation**.



# ambitious

[æm`bɪʃəs]

*adj.* 有野心的

Nobody doubted {that the **ambitious** young lady would go far in life}. She was always hungry for success.





## 24. prayer

[ˈpreɪ]

*n.* [U] 祈禱

the act or practice of praying

---

All the **nuns** usually wake up at five and spend the first hour of the morning on the church benches in **prayer**.



## 24. prayer

[prɛr]

*n.* [C] 禱詞

As the boat left the harbor, the fisherman said a quick **prayer** to Mazu for help and protection on the rough seas.



**pray**  
[pre]

*vi.* 祈禱

---

The old man **kneeled** in front of the altar, **praying** for an end to his suffering.



# 1. **make ends meet**

勉強維持生計

to earn just enough to afford the things one or one's family needs

---

With the three children's tuition, the rent, and all the daily expenses, the family really struggles to **make ends meet**.



## 2. depending on

依……而定；根據  
according to

---

The final game will be held next Tuesday on the outdoor court or in the **gymnasium**, **depending on** the weather.



### 3. **fortune smiles on...**

好運降臨在……身上

very good or lucky things happen to somebody

---

As the years went by, **fortune smiled on** the farmer and he grew rich on his **magnificent** piece of land.



## 4. **in vain**

徒勞無功    wasted; all for nothing

---

The structure was nearly complete when a typhoon came and tore it down. All the workers' sweat and toil had been **in vain**!



## 5. **make a name for oneself**

成名 to become famous, usually through success or remarkable achievements

---

Thomas Edison **made a name for himself** at the age of 22, when his first invention sold for \$40,000.





## 6. choke back

強忍住；抑制

to try hard to control or not  
show one's emotions

---

Mrs. Williams tried to **choke back** the sobs at her late husband's **funeral**, but her grief was just too great to **bear**.



## 7. hold out

伸出；遞出 to reach  
outward with something

---

James **held out** his car keys, telling me {that I was welcome to use his car}.



# entence Pattern

Dan, when did World War II come to an end?

1940? I'm just guessing.

1940 1945

No. Actually, it was not until 1945 that World War II came to an end.

在此語境中，學生的回答有誤，老師需要特別強調第二次世界大戰是「直到1945年」才結束，因此使用「It was not until....」的句型，強調正確的訊息。



## It isn't/wasn't until... + that + S + V....

此句型為強調句的一種型態，用來強調直到某個時間點或某件事發生時，另一件事情才發生。

midnight (某個時間點)

time



- It was not until **midnight** that I went to bed.



## It isn't/wasn't until... + that + S + V....

the elderly take the first bite (某件事發生)

time

youngsters can start eating (另一件事情才發生)

- In Korea, it is not until the elderly take the first bite that youngsters can start eating.



## It isn't/wasn't until... + that + S + V....

### Examples

1. It wasn't until the rising young artist graduated that he returned home in triumph.(line 26)
2. It wasn't until Albert could control his grief that he finally replied.(line 37)



## It isn't/wasn't until... + that + S + V....

**Practice A** Use the pattern above and the words given to make sentences. The first one has been done for you.

1. not until/people fall ill/they understand the value of health  
It is not until people fall ill that they understand the value of health.
2. not until/you lose everything/you truly appreciate what you have  
**A** It is not until you lose everything that you truly appreciate what you have.





## It isn't/wasn't until... + that + S + V....

**Practice A** Use the pattern above and the words given to make sentences. The first one has been done for you.

3. not until/I met you/I understood I had never been in love before

**A** It was not until I met you that I understood I had never been in love before.



## It isn't/wasn't until... + that + S + V....

**Practice A** Use the pattern above and the words given to make sentences. The first one has been done for you.

4. not until/you have the courage to conquer your own fears/  
you can master your destiny

**A** It is not until you have the courage to conquer your own fears that you can master your destiny.



## It isn't/wasn't until... + that + S + V....

**Practice A** Use the pattern above and the words given to make sentences. The first one has been done for you.

5. not until/you break the ice/you learn if a relationship is going to sink or swim

**A** It is not until you break the ice that you learn if a relationship is going to sink or swim.



## It isn't/wasn't until... + that + S + V....

**Practice A** Use the pattern above and the words given to make sentences. The first one has been done for you.

6. not until / you accept the situation at hand / you begin to heal and move on from the pain

**A** It is not until you accept the situation at hand that you begin to heal and move on from the pain.



## It isn't/wasn't until... + that + S + V....

**Practice B** Read through the following dialogues. Summarize each one using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.

1. Sam: Did you get the results of the test yesterday?

John: No. I got them this morning.

→ It was not until this morning that John got the results of the test.



## It isn't/wasn't until... + that + S + V....

**Practice B** Read through the following dialogues. Summarize each one using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.

2. Sean: Do you remember the first time you went abroad?

Tina: Sure. It was when I was ten years old. I went to Okinawa, Japan.

**A** → It was not until Tina was ten years old that she first went abroad.



## It isn't/wasn't until... + that + S + V....

**Practice B** Read through the following dialogues. Summarize each one using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.

3. Lynn: Do you think English is difficult?

Milton: Well, I used to think it was difficult, but after I started to learn German, I realized English was not a difficult language.

**A** → It was not until Milton started to learn German that he realized English was not a difficult language.



## It isn't/wasn't until... + that + S + V....

**Practice B** Read through the following dialogues. Summarize each one using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.

4. Joyce: Are you an early bird or a night owl?

Amy: A night owl for sure. I always stay up until the clock strikes 2:00 a.m. and then go to bed.

**A** → It is not until the clock strikes 2:00 a.m. that Amy goes to bed.





## It isn't/wasn't until... + that + S + V....

**Practice B** Read through the following dialogues. Summarize each one using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.

5. Angela: Hey, you know what? Susan got married last month.

Kevin: Wow, I didn't know that! I am so happy for her!

**A** → It was not until Angela told Kevin the news that he knew Susan had gotten married last month.



## It isn't/wasn't until... + that + S + V....

**Practice B** Read through the following dialogues. Summarize each one using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.

6. Edward: I had an argument with my mother three days ago.

After that, she didn't talk to me. I knew it was my fault, but I just couldn't bring myself to say sorry to her.

Yesterday, I finally plucked up the courage to apologize to her, and she forgave me.



## It isn't/wasn't until... + that + S + V....

**Practice B** Read through the following dialogues. Summarize each one using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.

Ting: Sometimes saying sorry is the most difficult thing on earth, but you did it. Good for you, Ed.

**A** → It was not until Edward plucked up the courage to apologize to his mother that she forgave him. /It was not until yesterday that Edward's mother forgave him.



學習單

學習單  
(教用)

# L Language in Use



# True Wisdom Comes from Experience



There is a scene in the movie *The Lion King* where a monkey tells Simba that the past can hurt, but you can either run from it or learn from it. A stumble in the past can be the most valuable lesson on the journey of life. Neither obstacles nor failures should stop us from moving forward. Ladies and gentlemen, it is my great honor to present to you the topic, "True Wisdom Comes from Experience."



**Read the following pairs of sentences carefully and complete the conclusion on the next page.**

1. (A) You can have either fish or pork. It's your choice.  
(B) I want neither fish nor meat. I'm a vegetarian.
2. (A) Either my father or my mother will come to my graduation ceremony. I don't know which one of them it will be.  
(B) Neither your father nor your mother will attend your graduation ceremony. They both are too busy to make it.



**Read the following pairs of sentences carefully and complete the conclusion on the next page.**

3. (A) You can pick either 7-ELEVEN or FamilyMart to send your package. Just go to the nearer one.

(B) Neither 7-ELEVEN nor FamilyMart is within walking distance, so I'll have to go to Hi-Life to send it.

4. (A) Either Toronto or Vancouver is the capital city of Canada, but I'm not sure which one it is.

(B) Both of your answers are wrong. Neither Toronto nor Vancouver is the capital city of Canada. It is Ottawa.



**Read the following pairs of sentences carefully and complete the conclusion on the next page. A**

We use  *either...or...*  *neither...nor...* together to offer a choice between two things or people.

We use  *either...or...*  *neither...nor...* together to emphasize that two choices are not possible or true.

### Examples

1. Each brother would either pursue his art studies or support his sibling by working in the mines. (line 15)
2. I can neither hold a paintbrush nor hold up a glass to return your toast. (line 41)



## Apply & Practice



- Step 1:** Form groups of four. Each group must fill in the squares on one bingo card with the numbers 1 to 9 in random order.
- Step 2:** Discuss and complete the nine sentences below using “either...or” or “neither...nor” based on the hints given.
- Step 3:** Each group takes turns to be the caller. The caller calls out a number and reads the complete sentence. If the sentence is correct, all the groups can then cross out the number on the card.
- Step 4:** The first group that gets two lines (vertically, horizontally, or diagonally) and yells “Bingo” wins the game.

# BINGO

A 顯示全解



1. (Spain/Germany)

<sup>A</sup> Neither Spain nor

Germany is in Asia.

Both countries are in Europe.

2. (black/with cream)

I like my coffee <sup>A</sup> either

black or with cream.

Both taste fine to me.

3. (English/French)

Jason speaks <sup>A</sup> neither

English nor French.

The only language he speaks is Japanese.

# BINGO

A 顯示全解



4. (call/text)

You can

A either call or text

me if you need a hand.  
I'm available anytime.

5. (too large/too small)

The hat is <sup>A</sup> neither too large nor too small.

It is just the right size  
for me.

6. (in the morning/after  
dinner)

My grandpa likes doing  
Tai Chi. He does it  
<sup>A</sup> either in the morning  
or after dinner

every day.

# BINGO

A 顯示全解



7. (swam/surfed)

Jake <sup>A</sup> neither swam  
nor surfed. He lay on  
the beach all day.

8. (in person/via email)

You can submit the  
form <sup>A</sup> either in person  
or via email, but  
you cannot submit it by  
fax.

9. (ate / drank)

The lost boy <sup>A</sup> neither  
ate nor drank for two  
days. He was very  
hungry and thirsty.



# 寫作手冊



## Writing about the Hero/Heroine You Admire Most

**A hero/heroine is someone known for courageous acts, putting himself or herself at great risk, or making sacrifices for the good of others. You are going to write about the hero/heroine you admire most. Use the format of Somebody-Wanted-But-So-Then to develop your writing.**



The following is Alvin's description of the heroine he admires most. Read about why Alvin's mother is the heroine he looks up to.

My mother is a Wonder Woman. She is a busy insurance agent, but she also works hard to create a sense of well-being for my brother and me. No matter how exhausted she is, she insists on cooking for us every evening. She explains that dinner time is the only hour when we can sit down together in a day, and thus it is something she can't bear to lose. However, she hasn't been cooking for us recently because she has been too busy since she got a promotion.



## Model

The following is Alvin's description of the heroine he admires most. Read about why Alvin's mother is the heroine he looks up to.

To make sure that we will still have a balanced diet, she prepares dishes beforehand during the weekend and puts them in the freezer; then we can microwave them when we need them. She is also teaching my brother and me how to cook. We are considering cooking for her on her birthday next month to show her our support and love.





**Step 1:** Choose the hero/heroine that you admire most.

**Step 2:** Use the format of Somebody-Wanted-But-So-Then to write down details about who the hero/heroine is, the problem he or she faces, the solution and the end result.

**Step 3:** Make sure that you describe the hero/heroine in a logical time order.



**S**omebody

■ *Who is the hero/heroine?*

*He or she is....*

**W**anted

■ *What does the hero/heroine want?*

*He or she wants....*

**B**ut

■ *What is the problem?*

*He or she faces a problem that....*



So

- *How does the hero/heroine try to solve the problem?*

*To solve the problem, he or she....*

Then

- *What is the end result?*

*In the end, ....*

## Write

Now, use the above information to write about the hero/heroine you admire most.