



_____ 中心

姓名：_____

1060106高級短文翻譯解答 A Lost Ring

Long time ago, a girl named Doris lost her ring. She felt ^①so bad that she could not sleep well. When Doris ^②turned over in her bed, she found ^③that the black horse in the picture on the wall was moving. She was very surprised, so she ^④got out of bed to have a closer look. When Doris touched the head of the horse, she ^⑤1 into the picture! Now Doris was sitting on the back of the running horse! It was so exciting to be riding a horse in the beautiful sky, but Doris did not know ^⑥where the horse would take her. Finally, they stopped ^⑦in front of an old church. There Doris found a gift bag. She opened the bag and saw her ring inside. Doris was very happy. When she ^⑧put on the ring, she ^⑨2 from her dream. At that moment, Doris could not believe her eyes-the ring was there back on her finger!

I 克漏字

- B 1. (A) is pulled (B) was pulled (C) has been pulled (D) would be pulled
- D 2. (A) stood up^⑩ (B) look up^⑪ (C) broke up^⑫ (D) woke up^⑬

II 英翻中

遺失的戒指

很久很久以前，一位名叫 Doris 的女孩遺失了她的戒指，她心情很不好以致於她晚上睡得不好。當 Doris 在床上翻身的时候，她發現掛在牆上的畫，裡面的馬正在移動。Doris 感到很驚訝，於是便下床靠近畫查看。Doris 去摸馬頭的時候，她被拉進了畫裡。現在 Doris 坐在奔跑中的馬背上。在美麗的天空下騎馬真讓人感到興奮，但是 Doris 不知道這匹馬會帶她去哪。最後，他們在一座老教堂前停下，Doris 在那裡發現了一個禮物袋，她打開袋子並看到她的戒指在裡面，Doris 很開心。當她戴上戒指的時候，她從夢裡醒來了。在那時候，Doris 不敢相信自己的眼睛—戒指回到她的手指上了！

III 閱讀測驗

1. According to(根據) the reading, why Doris was so upset? **(A)**

- (A) She couldn't find her ring.
- (B) Her ring was stolen by the horse.
- (C) She couldn't find her ring which was her birthday gift.
- (D) She left her ring in the church.

2. What do we know from the reading? **(D)**

- (A) Doris knew the black horse would take her to the church because her ring was left there.
- (B) Doris is too scare to enjoy riding a horse.
- (C) The black horse was real. It helped Doris to find her ring.
- (D) Doris didn't lose her ring.

句型解說

① **so ... that** : 太...以致於...(表因為...導致什麼結果)

◎ **主詞 + be 動詞(連綴動詞) + so + 形容詞 + that + 子句**

ex: The weather is so hot that we can't work. 天氣太熱了，以致於我們無法工作。

◎ **主詞 + 一般動詞 + so + 副詞 + that + 子句**

ex: He studies so hard that he always gets good grades on tests.

他讀得這麼用功以致於他考試都考得很好。

➤ **so...that** 相似的 **so that**，其用法不一樣。**so that** 有為了、如此一來等意思(表目的)

ex: I study so that I can get high grades. 我讀書是為了可以得到好成績。

➤ 與 **so...that** 相似意思的 **too...to...**，有太...以致於不能夠...意思。其文法如下：

◎ **主詞 + be 動詞 + 形容詞 + to + 原形動詞**

ex: The weather is too hot to work. 天氣太熱了，以致於無法工作。

→ The weather is so hot that we can't work. 天氣太熱了，以致於我們無法工作。

與 **so...that** 文法的差異在 **that** 後接子句，而 **too...to** 的 **to** 後接原形動詞。

② **turn over** : 翻身；側翻

③ **that + 名詞子句** : 作為動詞的受詞。連接詞 **that** 可省略。

④ **get out of** : 從...中出來；離開

⑤ Doris 是被拉進畫裡的，且整篇文章的時態是過去式，故使用過去被動式。

被動式：用法為 **be 動詞 + 過去分詞……by + 受格**。介係詞 **by** 是當被動語態中有指明動作的執行者，才需要出現；相反地，若沒有指明動作的執行者，**by** 直接省略。

⑥ **間接問句**：一個問句(附屬子句)併入另一個句子中者，稱為間接問句。附屬子句是「名詞

子句」性質，當作其前面動詞或介詞的受詞。注意由直接問句轉變為間接問句時，主詞與動詞的位置變化，例：直接問句：Where would the horse take her?

→ 間接問句：Doris did not know where the horse would take her.

- ⑦ **in front of**：在……前面
- ⑧ **put on**：穿上、戴上
- ⑨ **wake up**：醒來
- ⑩ **stand up**：站起來、起立
- ⑪ **look up**：查閱，仰望
- ⑫ **break up**：結束、分離