_____ 中心　　　　姓名：_____

1060310高級短文翻譯解答 **Andy's story**

　　The story happened three months ago. Andy was on a bus that was ①packed with almost everyone in the city. Andy ②__1.__ his friend Ken to see a show. And then Ken called and said he couldn't come. "This is not what I planned for Saturday!" Andy thought. The odor on the bus was terrible; the man ③in front of Andy smelled ④like dead fish. ⑤While Andy was feeling sad for himself, a boy called his name. Andy didn't <u>recognize</u>(認出) him ⑥at first. Then Andy was surprised to find that he was Ted, his old neighbor. Andy ⑦__2.__ Ted in years. They ⑧used to play together every day when they were kids. They were happy to see ⑨each other, so they decided to have dinner together. With Ted, Andy ⑩became happy again on the bus.

Ⅰ 克漏字

　　C 1. (A) had met　　(B) have met　　　　(C) was going to meet　　(D) used to meet

　　D 2. (A) won't see　(B) wouldn't see　　(C) haven't seen　　　　(D) hadn't seen

Ⅱ 英翻中

安迪的故事

　　這個故事發生在三個月前。安迪在一台公車裡，這輛公車幾乎載滿了城市裡的每一個人。安迪和他的朋友肯相約去看場表演。然後肯打電話來說他不能來了。「這不是我所計畫的星期六。」安迪這樣想著。公車上的氣味很糟糕。在安迪前面的男人聞起來像一條死掉的魚。當安迪正為自己感到難過時，一個男生叫了他的名字。我一開始沒認出他來。然後，安迪很驚訝地發現他竟然是老鄰居泰德。安迪很多年沒看到泰德了。當他們還是小孩子時，他們每天玩在一起。他們很開心能看到彼此，所以他們決定一起去吃晚餐。有了泰德的陪伴，安迪在公車上又變得很開心。

III 閱讀測驗

1. What do we know about Andy in the story? **(B)**
(A) Andy likes to take a bus because he could see many kinds of people on the bus.
(B) Andy was unhappy on the bus because Ken couldn't see a show.
(C) Andy met Ken who was Andy's old neighbor on the bus.
(D) Andy was happy about meeting his friend Ted to see a show.

2. Which is NOT true about the story? **(B)**
(A) The bus was packed with many people.
(B) Andy was going to meet Ted to have dinner.
(C) Andy didn't like the air on the bus.
(D) Andy met his old neighbor on the bus.

句型解說

① **pack … with**：塞滿、裝滿

② **be going to**：打算、計畫；即將、將要。用於**未來式**，與 **will** 用法相同，也可互換。文章中提到安迪坐公車，並即將和朋友碰面看表演。所以和朋友見面是還沒發生的事，用未來式呈現。但整篇文章為過去式，故使用過去未來式。

③ **in front of**：在……前面

④ **like**：像、如

⑤ **While**：當的意思，指在「某個期間」。While 接的從屬子句通常為**過去進行式**，或表達一段過去時間的子句用**過去簡單式**，而主要子句以**過去簡單式**呈現。

    ex：While I was eating dinner, the door bell rang. 當我在吃晚飯時，門鈴響了。

        → 吃飯正在進行動作，門鈴響起的那一刻是時間點。

        I visited many museums while I was in America. 當我在美國的時，我參觀了很多博物館。

        → 在美國的期間為一段過去時間，故用過去簡單式。

⑥ **at first**：起初、當初

⑦ **had + 過去分詞**：為過去完成式。這篇文章是過去式，而安迪遇到泰迪之前都沒有遇到他，故用過去完成式來表達。

⑧ **used to + 原形動詞**：原本….、過去曾….(而現在不再做)。另有與前者不一樣的用法：**be /get used to + 動名詞**。

◎ **used to** + 原形動詞 **(過去的習慣，而現在沒有了)**

ex：I used to go to school by bike every day. 我以前天天騎腳踏車上學。

◎ **be / get used to** + 動名詞 **(以前沒有的習慣，現在才有)**

ex：I am used to / get used to going to school by bike every day. 我現在天天騎腳踏車上學。

⑨ **each other**：彼此、互相

⑩ **連綴動詞 become**：連綴動詞是指有些動詞用來描述或確認主詞的狀態，例如：be(是)、become(變成)、get(變成)、feel(感覺起來)、look(看起來)、taste(嚐起來)、smell(聞起來)、sound(聽起來)等常見的動詞。其用法如下：

◎ **主詞 + 連綴動詞 + 主詞補語**(形容詞)

ex:　He suddenly becomes rich.　他一夕致富。