



\_\_\_\_\_ 中心

姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

## 1060512高級短文翻譯解答 Weak bodies

In the art world, many artists(藝術家) with “weak” bodies ①have shown us a “strong” power in their great works of art. ②Take Frida Kahlo for example. She was a healthy girl until she was ③knocked down   1   a bus at the age of twelve. Much of her body was seriously hurt, but her mind wasn’t. In her paintings, we can feel her strong love of art and life. ④Another example is Christy Brown. He   2   in bad health, and the only part of his body that could move was his left foot. In his **autobiography**, Brown wrote what happened in his life and how he began to draw pictures with his left foot. And don’t forget Stevie Wonder. He ⑤became blind soon after he was born, but he is now a popular singer and songwriter. Their stories tell us that the most important thing in life is not what we have, but what we make of it.

### I 克漏字

- D 1. (A) at                    (B) on                    (C) in                    (D) by
- A 2. (A) was born            (B) born                    (C) is born                    (D) has been born

### II 英翻中

#### 虛弱的身體

在藝術世界裡，很多藝術家有著很虛弱的身體，透過他們的優秀作品向我們展現強大的意志力。以芙烈達·卡羅為例，她以前是個健康的女孩，直到她在12歲時被一台公車撞到。她大部分的身體受到了很嚴重的傷害，但是她的心靈並沒有受挫。在她的畫作裡，我們可以感受到她對藝術和生命的強烈熱愛。另一個例子是克里斯·布朗，他出生時的身體不太好，他身體只有一個部份能移動，就是他的左腳。在他的自傳裡，Brown 寫到他生命中發生的事情和如何用他的左腳開始畫畫。還有別忘了史提夫·汪達，在他出生後，很快地就失明，但是他現在是個很有名的歌手和流行歌曲作者。他們的故事告訴我們生命中最重要事情不是我們擁有什麼，而是我們在生命中做了什麼。

### III 閱讀測驗

1. What is the writer trying to say? **(C)**
- (A) HISTORY always repeats itself.  
(B) Art is the best medicine for a weak mind.  
(C) We should try to make the best use of our lives.  
(D) It takes more than hard work to make a great artist.
2. What does **autobiography** mean? **(B)**
- (A) A movie about great writer's lives.  
(B) A book of a person's life by that person.  
(C) A videotape that teaches how to write stories.  
(D) A picture with the painter's name on the bottom.

#### 句型解說

- ① **被動式**：be V + 過去分詞。
- ② **take ... for example**：以...為例。
- ③ **knock down**：擊倒；撞倒
- ④ **another**：另一個的意思。用在無特定對象。

ex: I don't like this blue skirt. Do you have another one?

我不喜歡這件藍色裙子。你有另一件嗎？(因沒有特定指出哪一件，故使用 another)

**other/another 補充用法：**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>one..., and the other...</b><br>→ 用於兩者                           | I have two dogs. <b>One</b> is black, and <b>the other</b> is white.<br>我有 2 隻狗。一隻是黑色的，而另一隻是白色的。                                 |
| <b>one..., another..., and the other...</b> → 用於三者                  | I have three dogs. <b>One</b> is black, <b>another</b> is white, and <b>the other</b> is brown. 我有 3 隻狗。一隻是黑色的，一個是白色的，還有一個是咖啡色的。 |
| <b>one..., and the others...</b><br>→ the others 是 the other + 複數名詞 | I have some pens. <b>One</b> is red, and <b>the others</b> are blue.<br>我有一些筆。一支是紅的，其他的是藍色的。                                     |
| <b>some..., and the others</b>                                      | <b>Some</b> pens are red, and <b>the others</b> are blue.<br>有些筆是紅色的，有些是藍色的。   |

- ① **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 became blind. 他變瞎了。