



_____ 中心

姓名：_____

1060519高級短文翻譯解答 Small Rice, Big Dream

Two years ago, a small town in Changhua started to grow healthy rice. The healthy rice ^①was not grown 1 farmers but by students from a small elementary school of only about fifty people.

The idea of growing rice ^②came from the school teachers. ^③When making teaching plans, the teachers decided to teach students ^④how to grow healthy rice on school land. They wanted the students 2 get closer to the land and learn to help ^⑤each other when doing the rice farming outside the classroom.

What's better, the school made money from selling the rice and giving farming classes to the public. With the money, the school could help students ^⑥who wished to go to foreign countries some day.

I 克漏字

A 1. (A) at (B) on (C) in (D) by

B 2. (A) × (B) to (C) of (D) in

II 英翻中

小稻米，大夢想

兩年前，位於彰化的一個小鎮開始種植健康米。這健康米不是被農夫們所種植，而是由一人數僅約五十人的小型國小的學生們種植。

這個種植稻米的主意是來自這所學校的老師們。當製作教學計畫時，老師們決定教導學生如何在學校土地上種植健康米。他們想要學生們更親近這塊土地，以及學習在教室外從事稻米種植時要如何幫助彼此。

更棒的是，這所學校藉由販售稻米及對外開設種植稻米的課程賺取了金錢。有了這些錢，學校可以幫忙有朝一日想要出國的學生。

III 閱讀測驗

1. What is the reading about? **(A)**

- (A) A successful teaching plan.
- (B) A new way of cooking rice.
- (C) A language class for farmers.
- (D) A famous teacher from a small town.

2. Which is said in the reading? **(B)**

- (A) Farming makes students healthy.
- (B) Farming helps the school make money.
- (C) The school bought the land for the farming classes.
- (D) It is important for farmers to make good use of land.

句型解說

① **被動式**：be V + 過去分詞 + by。

② **come from**：來自。

③ **附屬連接詞 when**：當...的時候。另外 **before**（在...以前）和 **after**（在...之後）也是附屬連接詞，所連接的子句稱為**附屬子句**。

句型(1)：

主要句子 + when/before/after + 子句

= When/Before/After + 子句，主要句子 → 附屬子句放在句首時，後面須加逗號。

ex: Tom did his homework before he had dinner.

= Before Tom had dinner, he did his homework.

句型(2)：

主要句子 + when/before/after + 子句

= 主要句子 + when/before/after + 動詞 ing

ex: I always brush my teeth before I go to bed.

= I always brush my teeth before going to bed. → 當主要子句和附屬子句的主詞相同時，可去掉附屬子句的主詞，把動詞改成**動名詞**。

★ 本文中「When making teaching plans, the teachers decided to teach students how to grow healthy rice on school land」的附屬子句和主要子句的主詞皆為 the teachers，故把附屬子句的主詞去掉，將動詞改為動名詞。

④ 名詞片語：主要子句+疑問詞+ to +原形動詞

I don't know	who	to believe.
	what	to do.
	where	to find my book.
	when	to go to Japan.
	how	to do it.

名詞片語可和名詞子句互換，但是主要子句的主詞或受詞須與名詞子句(間接問句)的主詞是同一人。其句型為：疑問詞+主詞+ can/will/should +原形動詞

ex: I don't know what I should do.

= I don't know what to do.

★ 本文中「the teachers decided to teach students how to grow healthy rice on school land」的主要子句的主詞是 students，而下一句的主詞也是 students，故將主詞拿掉，改成名詞片語。若將名詞片語還原成名詞子句：how they can grow healthy rice on school land.

⑤ each other：互相

⑥ 關係代名詞 who：它代替先前出現的名詞 students，引導形容詞子句" who wished to go to foreign countries some day "來修飾所替代的先行詞 "students"。