**Lesson 6 The Invisible Man**

 One day, a **mysterious** man comes to a **quiet** English town. He **settles** in an **inn**, called “The **Coach** and Horses.” This man is **strangely** dressed. He wears a long coat and **gloves.** His face is **covered** **entirely** with **bandages** and he wears a large hat. After he is in the room of the inn, he still wears these things although the room is **warm** because of a fire. One day, Mrs. Hall, the **owner** of the inn, goes into the room and finds no one there, but his clothes are everywhere. **Suddenly**, a chair flies into the air and pushes Mrs. Hall out of the room. It turns out that this man named Griffin, successfully makes himself **invisible**. **Unfortunately**, Mr. Griffin is an **evil** person. He tries to use his **invisibility** to do bad things. At last, he is killed by **villagers**, but, as he dies, he is **visible** again.

 This story was written by H. G. Wells in 1897. It **instantly** became famous and has been **adapted** into many movies. We must **admire** Wells for his ability to **imagine** and write **thrilling** novels.

**Vocabulary**

adapt 改編

admire 羨慕, 佩服

bandages繃帶

coach 馬車

cover 蓋

entirely 完全

evil 邪惡的

gloves 手套

imagine 想像

inn 小酒館,小旅舍

instantly 立刻

invisibility 不可見性(名詞)

invisible 不可見的

mysterious 神秘的

owner 主人

quiet 安靜的

settle 安頓下來

strangely 奇怪的(副詞)

suddenly 忽然

thrilling 毛骨悚然的, 令人興奮的

turn out 最後發現

unfortunately 不幸的

villagers 村民

visible 可見的

warm 溫暖

**More Sentences**

1. He is a mysterious person.
2. There is nothing mysterious about him.
3. My uncle is a quiet man.
4. This is a very quiet village.
5. After you settle in, please call me.
6. You must remove gloves when you in a room.
7. When you shake hands with others, you should take off gloves.
8. This place will be covered with snow in winter.
9. This is entirely my fault.
10. You are entirely wrong.
11. After he gets into the room, he removes his hat and coat.
12. There is an invisible hand in these things.
13. It is actually impossible to be invisible.
14. Unfortunately, it rained for the whole day.
15. It turns out that he is a cheater.
16. It turns out that he left already.
17. He tries to use his knowledge to help others.
18. At last, everyone likes him.
19. This is a visible mistake.
20. The song instantly became popular among young people.
21. Don’t admire Hitler.
22. I admire Mother Theresa.
23. Can you imagine what would happen when the war breaks out.
24. I cannot imagine that it will snow here.
25. He cannot imagine at all.
26. It is hard to imagine that he is so strong.
27. This is a thrilling movie.
28. I am not the owner of this house. Mr. Chang is.
29. He suddenly became very strong. What happened.
30. The war suddenly broke out.

**Points of Grammar to Be Noted**

1. This man is **strangely** dressed

在這句話裡, “dressed” 是一個過去分詞(past participle)用作一個形容詞, ”strangely”是副詞, 形容”dressed”.如果用了”strange”,就錯了.

1. His face is covered entirely with bandages

這句話看上去像是被動語氣,其實不是,因為後面跟了with,而不是by.

1. It turns out that this man is called Griffin who successfully makes himself invisible.

“turn out”有最後發現的意思.

這句話裡有一個that,這個that 是不能省的,因為that的後面是一個完整的句子.在非正式的英文裡,有時that會被省掉,各位讀者為了保險無誤起見,在完整句子的開始,一定要用that.

以下是一些用that的例子:

I do not know that he is a teacher.

He did not think that he would one day become a president.

4. this man is called Griffin who successfully makes himself **invisible**

這句子中的who,千萬不能省.

1. makes himself **invisible**

在make的後面,是可以用一個形容詞的,例如:

He made himself strong.

He made his son clever.

1. He tries to use his **invisibility** to do bad things.

在這裡,我們用了兩次”to”,因為在英文裡,兩個動詞是不能聯在一起的.以下的句子就是錯的:

He tries use his visibility do bad things.

1. has been **adapted** into many movies

首先,注意這句話是被動語氣.我們的時態是現在完成式.為什麼要用現在完成式呢?因為我們要強調”己經”.如果要翻成中文,這句話是”已經被改編成很多電影”.

1. We must **admire**

記住,在must的後面,動詞一定要用原式.以下的句子都是錯的.

\*He must to go.

\*He must going.

\*He must goes.

\*He must went.

**Translate the Following into English**.

* 1. 這是一個神秘的地方.
	2. 他非常安靜.
	3. 這裡好安靜.
	4. 大地被冰所覆蓋.
	5. 這句話完全錯了.
	6. 這個城市完全被火所毀.
	7. 最後發現,他是個窮人.
	8. 對我而言,他是看不見的.
	9. 不要羨慕有錢的人.
	10. 我佩服那些努力工作的人.
	11. 我佩服籃球打得好的人.
	12. 很難想像他曾經年青過.
	13. 我不能想像他會跳舞.

**Correct the Following Mistakes**:

1. He has a strangely look today.
2. His face covered with blood.
3. He said he will leave tomorrow.
4. I do not like people never work hard.
5. He is not the person came yesterday.
6. He likes swim.
7. I like read books.
8. You must to go now.
9. He has been hitting by a car.
10. He has hit by a car.