

5

Walt Disney's^{*}
Inspirational Message:

**Dare¹ to
Dream**

Thinking Ahead

1. Watch the video and write T (true) or F (false) before each of the following statements.



Scan and Watch

- _____ (1) Walt Disney didn't show an early interest in coloring during his childhood.
- _____ (2) When Walt Disney was in the army, no one appreciated his drawings.
- _____ (3) The success of *Alice in Wonderland* led to the creation of the Disney Brothers Studio.
- _____ (4) Walt Disney's loss of a character led to the birth of Mickey Mouse.
- _____ (5) Walt Disney asked his friend, Ub Iwerks, to act as the voice of Mickey Mouse.

2. Look at the picture below. These are some of the most classic cartoon characters you may meet in Disneyland. What are their names? Which character is your favorite and why?

From left to right, their names are.... Among them, my favorite is...because....



Reading Strategy

Identifying Supporting Details—Giving Examples

In a paragraph, there are usually a main idea and supporting details. Supporting details, such as definitions, descriptions, explanations, or examples, give more information about the main idea and help readers understand the main idea more clearly. Examples show readers a specific, actual case of the main idea, often starting with “like,” “for example,” “for instance,” or “such as,” and coming right after the main idea in the same paragraph, or in later paragraphs.

In the text on the next page, the author gives several fun facts about Disney heroines. Read the text, and then match the main idea of each fun fact to the Disney characters given as examples.

Main Ideas	Characters
Female leads are very young.	Ariel
Female leads change over time.	Cinderella
Female leads wear pants.	Elsa
	Jasmine
	Merida
	Rapunzel

Reading Comprehension

- _____ According to the text, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Elsa is one of Disney's female leads who always wear skirts.
 - (B) In terms of their ages in the films, Pocahontas is older than Snow White.
 - (C) Mulan is a very good example of a different type of heroine in early Disney films.

Disney Princess



© Disney

Disney's female leads have become household names, but some facts about them may have gone unnoticed. Here are a few.

Fun Fact One: Most of Disney's female leads are under 20.

Pocahontas and Rapunzel, for instance, are between 17 and 19, while the ages of other characters, like Ariel and Snow White, range between 14 and 16.

Fun Fact Two: Very few of Disney's leading ladies are ever seen wearing pants.

Most female characters, like the princesses, wear dresses or skirts. However, there's a growing trend for female leads, such as Jasmine, Mulan, and Elsa, to wear pants rather than skirts.

Fun Fact Three: The images of the female characters change over time.

Older Disney films portray* female leads in traditional female roles. For example, Snow White and Cinderella are skilled at cleaning and sewing. More recent Disney movies are steering away* from such stereotypes*. Take Mulan for example. She is a brave and stubborn heroine who counts sword fighting among her skills. There's also Merida, whose talents include arrow shooting and horseback riding.



Word Bank

portray 描寫

steer away 遠離

stereotype 刻板印象

Reading Selection



課文動畫
課文朗讀

Language Highlight

In the last sentence, the word “what” is not used as a question word, but to place more emphasis on the actions mentioned later. Underline the words that the author wants to emphasize in that sentence.

¹ The Walt Disney Company is one of the best-known companies in the world, having **entertained**² billions of **imaginative**³ souls around the world with its **animated**^{*} movies, TV shows, and **theme parks**^{*}. **In addition to** ⁵ entertainment, however, the company has **consistently**⁴ brought the public a positive message: Never give up pursuing your dreams.

This message is **conveyed**⁵ in many Disney songs. Take the song “When You Wish Upon a Star,” **for instance**. **Ever** ¹⁰ **since** the song was introduced in the 1940 Disney movie *Pinocchio*^{*}, it has been played before the **opening credits**^{*} of most Disney movies and performed during **parades**⁶ at Disney theme parks. In the song, there is a line that goes, “If

Disney

*From a Cartoon Studio to
a Magic Kingdom*

1923

The Disney Brothers Cartoon Studio was founded by Walt Disney and his brother Roy.

1928

Mickey Mouse, Disney's first cartoon star, debuted in *Steamboat Willie*, the first Disney cartoon with sound.

1937

Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, Disney's first feature-length animated film, was released.

1955

Disneyland, Disney's first theme park, opened in Anaheim, California.

1983

The Disney Channel began broadcasting on television.

your heart is in your dreams, no **request**⁷ is too **extreme**⁸.”

- 15 **In other words**, if there is something that you truly want to accomplish, then nothing in the world can stop you from **achieving**⁹ it.

Walt Disney's own road to success also serves as an excellent example of the same idea. As a young man, he had a great **passion**¹⁰ for drawing and established the **Disney Brothers Cartoon Studio*** at the young age of twenty-two. Though he **met with** a lot of failures and **hardships**¹¹ and even experienced **poverty**¹², he always believed that someday his efforts would pay off. All he wanted to do was keep trying. One day, with a sudden inspiration, he created a cheerful little character called **Mickey Mouse***, which **rescued**¹³ his **career**¹⁴ and helped him build a kingdom that has **woven**¹⁵ dreams for countless people. “If you can dream

Reading Strategy

Identifying Supporting Details—Giving Examples

- Underline the sentences that the author uses to give examples of The Walt Disney Company's inspirational message in the passage.

Note the Details

- When is the song “When You Wish Upon a Star” often heard?
- What did Walt Disney mean when he said that his company began “with a dream and a mouse”?

5



1989

The Little Mermaid was released, beginning a period in which Disney animation returned to success.

1995

Toy Story, the world's first feature film produced entirely using computers, was released.

2019

Frozen II became the highest-grossing animated film. **Disney+**, a video-on-demand streaming service, was launched.

Today

Disney has become a huge international entertainment kingdom.

3. What is the similarity between Mulan and Judy?

it, you can do it,” said Walt Disney, who reminded everyone
30 that his company had begun “with a dream and a mouse.”

Later **animations*** by The Walt Disney Company, such as *Mulan** and *Zootopia**, **delivered**¹⁶ similarly inspirational messages. In the movie *Mulan*, despite the **disadvantages**¹⁷ of being female in a traditional Eastern society, Mulan uses
35 her **wits*** to save her country. While she is serving in the army, Mulan **overcomes**¹⁸ many **gender-related*** difficulties, which shows us her dedication and **never-say-die*** **attitude**¹⁹. Similarly, Judy, the cute little **bunny*** in the movie *Zootopia*, faces **challenges**²⁰ when it comes to
40 proving herself. Though she talks all the time about her dream of becoming a police officer, nobody takes her seriously. Just like Mulan, she finally manages to overcome all the **obstacles**²¹ along the way by **springing into action** and never giving up.

45 The Walt Disney Company was built upon the dreams of a young man, and **in turn** it tells us through its inspirational movies and songs that we, too, can make our dreams come true. What we need to do is wish upon a star and make every possible effort to **fulfill**²² our dreams.

—Written by André Louw and Elena Yu



圖片來源：達志影像／Alamy

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Reading Comprehension

_____ If the following sentences were to be included in the passage, which paragraph should they go to?

Before creating "the happiest place on earth," he encountered countless business failures and setbacks*. His first cartoon business went bankrupt*. After years of tightening his belt and driving up his debts, he finally created a popular cartoon character and became one of the most influential figures in the 20th century.*

(A) Paragraph 1. (B) Paragraph 2. (C) Paragraph 3. (D) Paragraph 4.



Word Bank

encounter 遭遇

setback 挫折

go bankrupt 破產

Graphic Organizer

Examples can help to explain or prove a main idea. Use the graphic organizer to review how The Walt Disney Company's message is represented in a variety of ways. Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the passage.

Main Idea: The Walt Disney Company has always been conveying a message: Never give up pursuing your dreams.

Example 1

A Song: ¹ “ _____ ”

- It was first introduced in the 1940 Disney Movie ² _____.
- The song tells us, “If ³ _____, no request is too extreme.”

Example 2

A Person: ⁴ _____

- Though he met with a lot of failures, all he wanted to do was ⁵ _____.
- He created ⁶ _____, which rescued his career and helped him build a kingdom.
- He said, “If you can dream it, ⁷ _____.”

Example 3

Two Animations: *Mulan* and ⁸ _____

- *Mulan* overcomes many gender-related difficulties, which shows us her ⁹ _____ and never-say-die attitude.
- *Judy* overcomes all the obstacles along the way by ¹⁰ _____ and never giving up.

Comprehension Practice

_____ 1. What is the primary purpose of the passage?

General Understanding

- (A) To explain how Walt Disney saved his career.
- (B) To show how Disney movies attract audiences.
- (C) To introduce the theme songs of Disney movies.
- (D) To convey Disney's positive message about dreams.

_____ 2. Which of the following statements is true?

Key Details

- (A) Disney is a company that simply provides entertainment.
- (B) Walt Disney had had the idea of Mickey Mouse from a young age.
- (C) In *Zootopia*, everyone supports Judy's dream of becoming a police officer.
- (D) We can hear "When You Wish Upon a Star" at the beginning of many Disney films.

_____ 3. Why does the author mention Walt Disney's own struggle for success?

Author's Purpose

- (A) To explain how his company became famous.
- (B) To give an example of his company's message.
- (C) To tell readers how to succeed in their own careers.
- (D) To show what makes Disney movies so entertaining.

Think and Reflect

1. Which Disney movie do you like the most? Why do you like it and what do you think is the message behind it?

The Disney movie I like the most is.... I like it very much because.... I think the message behind it is that....

2. Do you agree with the belief that "If your heart is in your dreams, no request is too extreme"? Why or why not?

I agree with it because....

I disagree with it because....

Vocabulary & Phrases



字彙朗讀

Words for Production

1. dare

[der]

▶ *vi.* 敢 to be bold enough to try or do something

- No one dares to walk alone in this area at night because of its high crime rate.

2. entertain

[,entə`ten]

▶ *vt.* 娛樂 to amuse or give pleasure to people

- The clown entertained the kids by dancing and doing magic tricks in front of them.

entertainment

[,entə`tenmənt]

▶ *n.* [U] 娛樂

- What did you do for entertainment during the long flight?

3. imaginative

[ɪ`mædʒə,nətv]

▶ *adj.* 有想像力的 having the ability to think creatively

- J. K. Rowling is an imaginative writer who has written many interesting fantasy stories.

imagine

[ɪ`mædʒɪn]

▶ *vt.* 想像

- Many people can't imagine life without a cellphone.

imagination

[ɪ,mædʒə`neʃən]

▶ *n.* [C, U] 想像力；想像

- My little brother is a child with a great imagination, which is shown in his colorful pictures.

- Did you hear the doorbell, or was it just my imagination?

imaginary

[ɪ`mædʒə,nɛrɪ]

▶ *adj.* 想像的

- This superhero film is set in an imaginary world.

4. consistently

[kən`sɪstəntli]

▶ *adv.* 持續地 in the same way over a long period of time

- Jessica consistently gets the highest scores in her class because she studies the hardest.

consistent

[kənˈsɪstənt]

▶ *adj.* (態度、行為、品質等) 始終如一的

- This fast-food chain's food quality is very consistent. Their burgers always look and taste good, no matter where you buy them.

▶ *adj.* 持續的

- If you want to master a language, consistent practice is necessary.

5. convey

[kənˈveɪ]

▶ *vt.* 傳達 to express one's thoughts, emotions, or attitudes

- This short film conveys the message that real beauty comes from being yourself.

6. parade

[pəˈred]

▶ *n.* [C] 遊行 a public march to celebrate special events or days, usually held with music, costumes, and decorations

- The band and dancers performed as part of a special parade held down the city's main street on New Year's Eve.

7. request

[rɪˈkwest]

▶ *n.* [C] 要求 the act of asking for something in a formal or polite manner

- Judy's boss turned down her request for a pay raise because she was often late for work.

request

[rɪˈkwest]

▶ *vt.* 要求

- The students were requested to hand in their reports by the end of May.

8. extreme

[ɪkˈstriːm]

▶ *adj.* 極端的 considered unacceptable or unreasonable by most people

- Barry has rather extreme views on gun control. He believes that even the police should be forbidden to carry weapons.

9. achieve

[əˈtʃɪv]

▶ *vt.* 達成 to successfully reach a goal, usually with much effort

- In the end, Bailey achieved her dream of competing in the Olympics.

achievement

[ə'tʃɪvmənt]

► *n.* [C, U] 成就

- Winning the NBA's Most Valuable Player Award was one of Stephen Curry's greatest achievements.
- Completing this complicated jigsaw puzzle gave Tina a real sense of achievement.

10. **passion**

[ˈpæʃən]

► *n.* [C, U] 熱愛；熱情 a powerful feeling, such as love or hate, about something

- Stephen has a passion for basketball, and he has never missed an NBA game.
- The president spoke with so much passion about her dream for the country that many people were moved to tears.

passionate

[ˈpæʃənɪt]

► *adj.* 熱情的

- Morgan is passionate about acting. She dreams of becoming a world-famous actress.

11. **hardship**

[ˈhɑːdʃɪp]

► *n.* [C, U] 艱難 a difficult situation which is usually caused by one's lack of money or support

- During the war, people in this country faced a lot of hardships.
- The extremely cold winter caused great hardship for this village.

12. **poverty**

[ˈpɒvəti]

► *n.* [U] 貧窮 a state in which one is very poor

- Vincent van Gogh remained unknown during his lifetime and was often forced to live in extreme poverty.

13. **rescue**

[ˈreskjʊ]

rescue

[ˈreskjʊ]

► *vt.* 解救 to help or save someone or something in danger or difficulty

- The coast guard rescued all the passengers from the sinking ship.

► *n.* [U] 救援

- Several people were trapped in the fire, but luckily some firefighters came to their rescue.

14. **career**

[kəˈrɪr]

▶ *n. [C] 事業* a job or a series of jobs one does during his or her working life

- Not many people know that the band's lead singer began his career as a drummer.

15. **weave**

[wɪv]

▶ *vt. vi. 編織* (wove—woven—weaving) to produce items like cloth, baskets, carpets, or nets by crossing threads or strips over and under each other

- Grandma's picnic basket is woven from thin strips of bamboo.
- Phoebe is very good at weaving, and the patterns on the carpets she made are so beautiful.

16. **deliver**

[dɪˈlɪvə]

▶ *vt. 傳達；表達* to provide information or ideas for someone

- The movie delivers an inspiring view of life by documenting an Olympic champion's road to success.

▶ *vt. 遞送*

- The online shop promises to deliver goods to shoppers in three days after they order them.

delivery

[dɪˈlɪvəri]

▶ *n. [U, C] 遞送*

- This website allows you to buy goods and then pay for them on delivery to your house.
- There are two mail deliveries every weekday in this community.

17. **disadvantage**

[ˌdɪsədˈvæntɪdʒ]

▶ *n. [C] 劣勢；不利條件* a condition or situation that makes someone or something less successful

- Though a late start in the race put the cyclist at a disadvantage, she soon caught up with the leading group.

18. **overcome**

[ˌovəˈkʌm]

▶ **vt. 克服** (overcame—overcome—overcoming) to solve or rise above a problem along the way to success and happiness

- The passionate photographer overcame many hardships throughout his career.

19. **attitude**

[ˈætəˌtʃud]

▶ **n. [C] 態度** the way you see and act toward someone or something

- Some people take a positive attitude toward graffiti and think that it is art.

20. **challenge**

[ˈtʃælɪndʒ]

▶ **n. [C] 挑戰** something difficult that tests one's ability

- Fiona wants to prove to her parents that she is mature enough to take on any challenge.

challenge

[ˈtʃælɪndʒ]

▶ **vt. 質疑**

- Ryan directly challenged Lara's idea of setting up a small business and doubted that it would succeed.

21. **obstacle**

[ˈɒbstəkl]

▶ **n. [C] 障礙** a problem, challenge, or disadvantage blocking one's progress

- A lack of English language skills may be one of the major obstacles to finding a job.

22. **fulfill**

[fʊlˈfɪl]

▶ **vt. 實現** to complete or achieve what was aimed at or hoped for

- With her talent, Elsa should be able to easily fulfill her dream of becoming a famous artist.

Word Power

 fulfill

 fulfil

Idioms and Phrases

1. **in addition to** 除……之外 used to introduce another thing that exists along with, or is happening together with, something already mentioned
 - In addition to its rides, the amusement park is also famous for its large swimming pool with great water slides.
2. **for instance** 例如 for example
 - Rex is always saying nice things about others. Yesterday, for instance, he told everyone that my new hairstyle looked great.
3. **ever since** 從那時起 from a certain time until now
 - Ever since Kevin watched the film *Beyond Beauty: Taiwan from Above*, he has seen his country in a different way.
4. **in other words** 換句話說 used to introduce a different way of saying something that was just said
 - This toothpaste has been recommended by more dentists than any other. In other words, it's the professionals' top choice.
5. **meet with** 遭遇到 to experience something, especially an unpleasant one
 - The passengers and crew on the *Titanic* met with disaster when the ship struck an iceberg on April 14, 1912.
6. **spring into action** 立即行動 to start doing something quickly
 - As soon as news of the earthquake reached them, the rescue workers sprang into action and began to save lives.
7. **in turn**
 - (1) 繼而 used to introduce an action or situation that is the result of a previous one
 - Maria began jogging twice a week instead of just once, and in turn she started losing weight faster.
 - (2) 依序 happening one after the other in a particular order
 - The fans formed a line and posed in turn for photos with the baseball star.

Words for Recognition

1. **Walt Disney** [ˌwɒlt ˈdɪzni] *n.*
(1) 華特迪士尼公司 (The Walt Disney Company的簡稱)
(2) 華特·迪士尼 (1901-66, 華特迪士尼公司創始人)
2. **animated** [ˈænəˌmeɪtɪd] *adj.* 動畫的
3. **theme park** [ˈθiːm ˌpɑːk] *n. [C]* 主題樂園
4. **Pinocchio** [pɪˈnɒkiˌoʊ] *n.* 《木偶奇遇記》
5. **opening credits** [ˈɒpənɪŋ ˈkrɛdɪts] *n. pl.* 片頭字幕
6. **Disney Brothers Cartoon Studio** [ˈdɪzni ˈbrʌðəz kɑːtʊn ˈstjuːdiˌoʊ] *n.* 迪士尼兄弟卡通工作室 (華特迪士尼公司的前身)
7. **Mickey Mouse** [ˈmɪki ˈmaʊs] *n.* 米老鼠
8. **animation** [ˌænəˈmeɪʃən] *n. [C]* 動畫
9. **Mulan** [ˈmʊlən] *n.* 《花木蘭》
10. **Zootopia** [zuˈtɒpiə] *n.* 《動物方城市》
11. **wits** [wɪts] *n. pl.* 機智
12. **gender-related** [ˈdʒɛndəˌrɪˈleɪtɪd] *adj.* 與性別相關的
13. **never-say-die** [ˈnevəˌseɪˈdaɪ] *adj.* 不氣餒的
14. **bunny** [ˈbʌni] *n. [C]* (兒童用語) 兔子

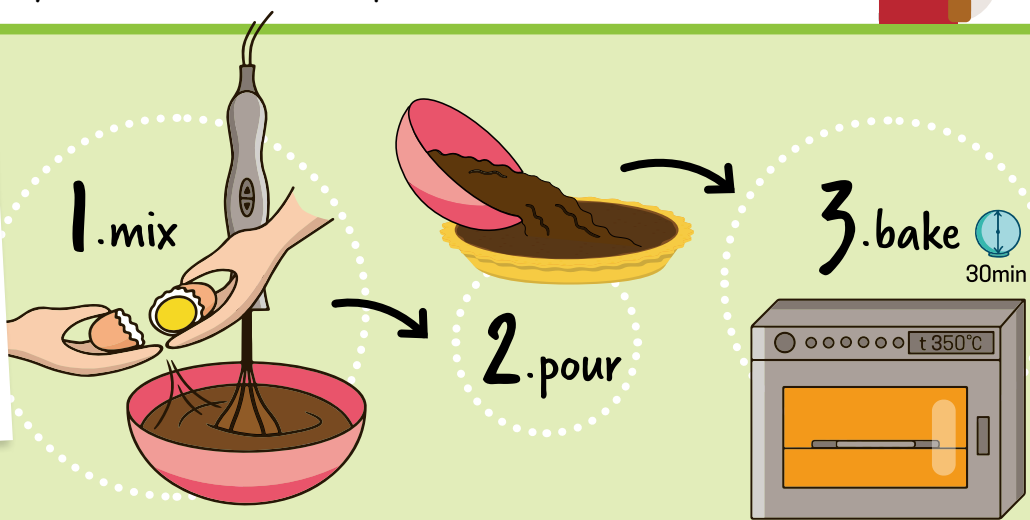


Sentence Pattern

This chocolate pie recipe is perfect for a party. Ready to try it? All you have to do is mix, pour, and bake!



2 eggs
1 cup milk
1/4 cup butter
1 cup sugar
1/2 cup Bisquick
2 ounces chocolate (melted)



在此語境中，食譜作者為突顯此甜點作法相當簡易，因此使用「All + S + have to + do is + VR」的句型結構來強調只要三個步驟即可完成。

All (that)/What + S + want to/need to/have to/can/should + do is + (to) VR....

1. 此句型表達「想要／需要／必須／能夠／應該做的事情是……」，主詞 all 或 what 後面引導一個子句，視為單數，主要動詞用 is 或 was，後面須接「to + VR」，在美式英語中 to 通常省略。

- All (that) you have to do is (to) keep trying.

S 子句 V

- What you can do is (to) change your attitude.

S 子句 V

2. 此句型通常用於建議或指令，主要功能是強調 is/was 後面的關鍵訊息。

- In a fire, you have to keep calm and try to escape.

→ In a fire, what you have to do is (to) keep calm and try to escape.

關鍵訊息

Examples

1. All Walt Disney wanted to do was keep trying. (line 24)

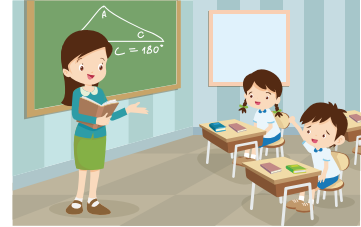
2. What we need to do is wish upon a star and make every possible effort to fulfill our dreams. (line 48)

Practice

Read through the descriptions and answer the questions using the above pattern.
The first one has been done for you.

1. I am not good at math, and I am having difficulty understanding the lesson in class. What should I do if I feel confused?

All (that)/What you should do is (to) raise your hand if you have any questions.



2. I come home from work very late every day, and I feel extremely exhausted*. What can I do to get a good rest?

To get a good rest, _____
_____.



3. Lucy's boyfriend just broke up with her, and she looks really upset. As her best friend, what can Nancy do?

As Lucy's best friend, _____
_____ so that she won't feel lonely.



4. The little boy bumped into an end table, and his grandpa's antique* vase fell over and smashed into pieces. What does the boy need to do?



5. Vivian has just overheard that Victor is going to ask her to marry him tonight. She is overjoyed but nervous. What should Vivian do?



Language in Use

Explore & Discover

A great speech needs a good structure, which means your speech should have a beginning, a middle, and an ending.



5

Read the first two sentences carefully and mark the last three sentences accordingly.

1. It's freezing cold outside, which is why Jack is wearing a knit cap and a scarf.
2. The company launched an AI-piloted plane, which many viewed as a bold move.
3. Peter has lied to me many times, which makes it hard for me to believe him.
4. My uncle has spent all his money gambling, which I consider very unwise.
5. The emperor ruled his people in a cruel way, which led to the fall of the empire within five years.

What is the function of the part that follows "which"? Choose the correct answer.

- ☐ To provide further information or comments.
- ☐ To give specific examples of the concept before it.
- ☐ To emphasize the contrast between two statements.

Examples

1. Walt Disney created a cheerful little character called Mickey Mouse, which rescued his career and helped him build a kingdom that has woven dreams for countless people. (line 25)
2. While she is serving in the army, Mulan overcomes many gender-related difficulties, which shows us her dedication and never-say-die attitude. (line 35)

Apply & Practice

Step 1: Form groups of eight, and divide each group into two teams of four.

Step 2: Each team chooses and discusses a different topic. Then each student writes one statement about the topic on a note.

e.g. Food: My friend couldn't live without hamburgers and French fries.

Step 3: Each team member exchanges his or her note with a member from the other team. The note is read and discussed within the team, and each student tries to add a comment using "..., which...."

e.g. "My friend couldn't live without hamburgers and French fries," which is hard for me to imagine because I don't like fast food.

Step 4: All notes and comments are read aloud and discussed between the two teams.

Cues:

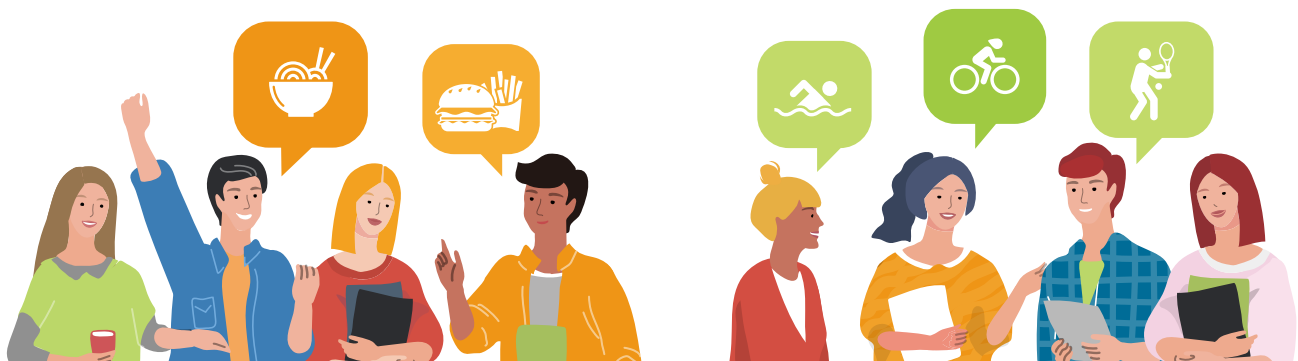
food

people

cities

sports

music



Listening Strategy



Vocabulary Preview

Listen and repeat.

1. movie review

2. premiere

3. cinema

4. thumbs up

Match the words with their meanings.

_____ 1. movie review _____ 2. premiere _____ 3. cinema _____ 4. thumbs up

(A) a sign that you are happy with an idea (C) someone's opinion about a movie

(B) a place where people go to watch films (D) the first public performance

Listening Strategy

Predicting

Good listeners make predictions before or during the initial stage of listening. The trick of predicting is to use textual clues, along with your own personal experiences or prior knowledge, to anticipate what kind of information you are likely to hear. While listening, you can determine whether your predictions were correct.

Listen for the Gist

Listen to the beginning of a YouTuber's show and check the subjects you expect to hear about in the Prediction row of the table below. Next, listen to the whole show and check the subjects you have heard in the Confirmation row. Were your predictions correct?

Subjects	characters	plot	box office	comment	budget	lesson learned
Prediction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Confirmation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Listen for Details

Listen again. Write T for true or F for false.

- _____ 1. Riley moved to Los Angeles when she was eleven years old.
- _____ 2. Riley's emotions help her overcome some troubles.
- _____ 3. Riley has learned that being happy all the time is good for mental health.