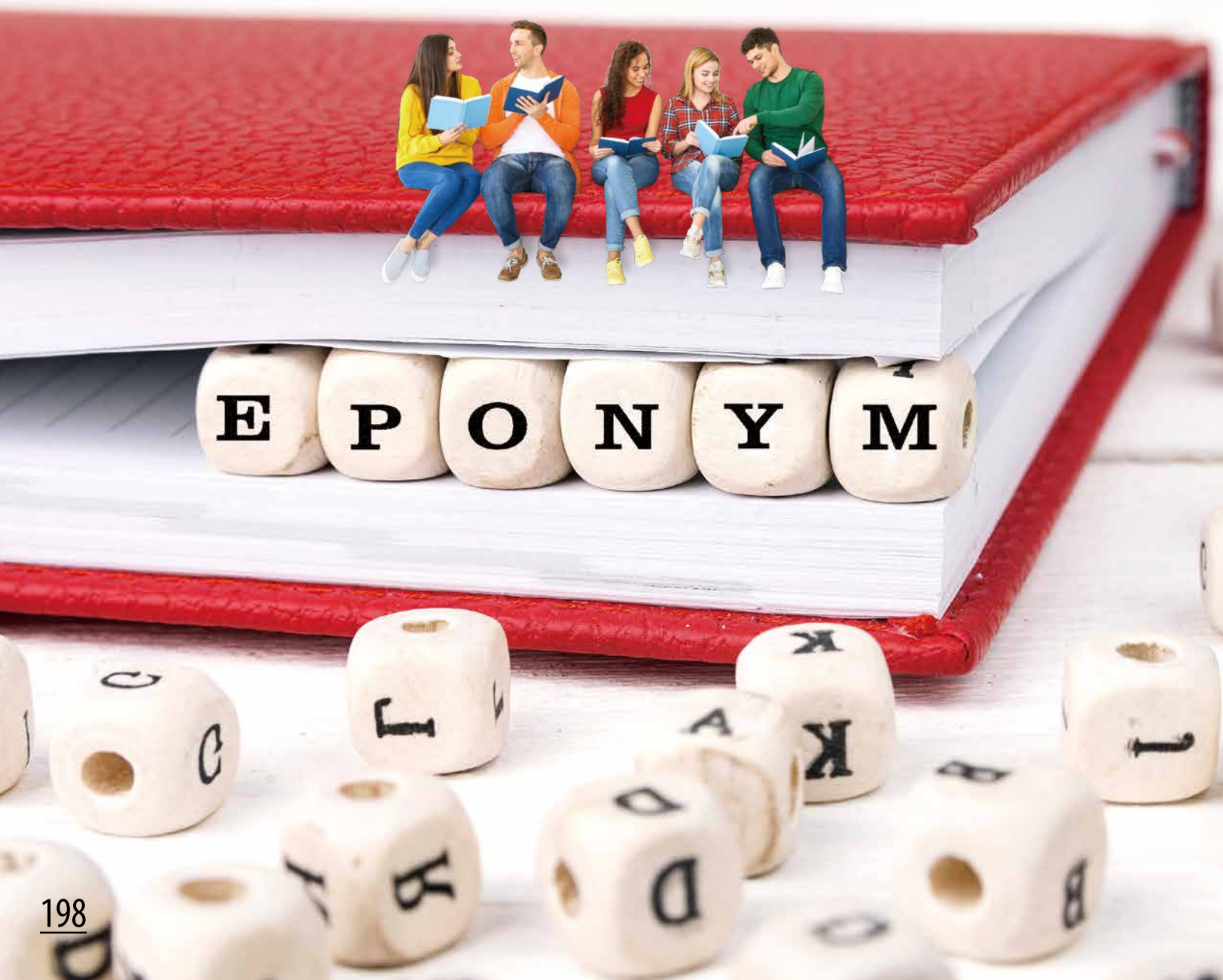


9

# The Story behind **Eponyms\***



# Thinking Ahead



Scan and Watch

1. Watch the video about the names that have become nouns and do the matching.

- |             |   |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|---|
| Lamborghini | ▪ | ▪ | A tight piece of clothing worn for dancing or exercising. |
| Sideburns   | ▪ | ▪ | A dark shape against a light background.                  |
| Silhouette  | ▪ | ▪ | Hair growing on the side of a man's face.                 |
| Mason       | ▪ | ▪ | A glass jar.  |
| Leotard     | ▪ | ▪ | A type of sports car.                                     |

2. Look at the picture. The woman in the picture is "xeroxing." What do you think the word "xerox" probably means?

*Based on what I see in the picture, I think the word "xerox" probably means....*



# Reading Strategy

## Understanding Vocabulary by Context Clues

When you encounter a word that you don't know while reading, you can often figure out what it means by looking for context clues instead of checking a dictionary. Context clues are words or phrases that come before or after the word. They can give you useful clues in the form of definitions, synonyms, and examples, and help you make a good guess about what the word means and how it is used.

Answer the following questions from the origins and examples of the three words on the next page.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Achilles' heel is the only part of the body left unprotected. In a word, it might mean one's \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) safety                      (B) strength                      (C) weakness
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. To boycott means not to \_\_\_\_\_ a certain product or take part in a certain activity in order to show one's objection to this product or activity.  
(A) produce                      (B) buy                      (C) rent
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A cardigan is a piece of \_\_\_\_\_ with buttons or a zipper that can replace a jacket.  
(A) outerwear                      (B) underwear                      (C) raincoat

## Reading Comprehension

- \_\_\_\_\_ According to the text, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Achilles' whole body was unprotected except for his heel.
  - (B) The verb "to boycott" is borrowed from the name of a British land agent.
  - (C) Today's cardigans are only worn by military men.

## Achilles' heel

*n.* [ə'kɪlɪz hiːl]

**【Origin】** Achilles was a great hero in ancient Greek legends and in Homer's epic poem, the *Iliad*. At Achilles' birth, his mother dipped his whole body, except for one heel, into a magic river. This kept him safe from all weapons, but left his heel unprotected.

**Example 1:** LeBron James is great at basketball, but three-point shots are his Achilles' heel.

**Example 2:** Overall, David is a good employee, but his short temper\* is his Achilles' heel.

## boycott

*v.* [ˈbɔɪ,kɑt]

**【Origin】** Charles C. Boycott was a British land agent whom people refused to work for or deal with. The reason for this was to protest against rich landlords in Ireland during the late 1800s.

**Example 1:** In 1980, the US boycotted the Olympics to protest against Soviet troops invading\* Afghanistan.

**Example 2:** After many people decided to boycott the company's products, it lost millions of dollars.

## cardigan

*n.* [ˈkɑrdɪɡən]

**【Origin】** James Thomas Brudenell, the seventh earl of Cardigan, was a British military man. The soldiers in his unit always wore a type of knitted military jacket. Later, people began to associate his title with the jackets. However, today's cardigans only loosely resemble\* them.

**Example 1:** Because Ian didn't want to wear a coat, he put on a cardigan to keep himself warm instead.

**Example 2:** The young man had trouble deciding whether to buy a cardigan with buttons.



# Reading Selection



課文動畫  
課文朗讀



## Language Highlight

When introducing the word "eponym", the author gives some examples. Underline expressions used to give examples.

<sup>1</sup> Have you ever heard the term “**paparazzi**”? Or how about “**Photoshop**” used as a **verb**? Both of these are examples of eponyms. An eponym is a word which usually started out as the name of someone or something  
<sup>5</sup> but **took on** a more **general**<sup>1</sup> meaning **later on**.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a search bar and a menu icon. The main heading is "How New Words Are Born". There are three content boxes:

- Compounding**: This is when we put two or more words together to form a new one. Examples include "nobody" (no + body), "carpark" (car + park) and "moonlight" (moon + light). [MORE](#)
- Loanwords**: If we're tired of forming new words, we can simply "borrow" them from other languages as well. E.g. "tofu" and "kung fu" (both from Chinese), and "coffee" and "zero" (both from Arabic). [MORE](#)
- Derivation**: We can also make new words by adding a new ending (suffix) or beginning (prefix) to an old word. For example, we can add "un" and "-able" to the verb "drink" to make "undrinkable." [MORE](#)



An example of an eponym that is **derived**<sup>2</sup> from a person's name is "paparazzi." It is said



10 that this word came from

a character called **Paparazzo**\* in the **Italian**\* film *La Dolce Vita*\*. Set in Rome, the film is about the writer of a popular newspaper column **featuring**<sup>3</sup> celebrity **gossip**<sup>4</sup>.

Paparazzo is a photographer who works with the writer to  
15 **reveal**<sup>5</sup> the secret lives of celebrities. After the film was **released**<sup>6</sup> in 1960, people began to use the word paparazzo and its **plural**\* form paparazzi to refer to all photographers who **chase**<sup>7</sup> celebrities around.

Product-based eponyms such as Photoshop, on the  
20 other hand, are **brand**<sup>8</sup> names that are commonly used to describe other similar products, or in this case an action. Photoshop is an **image**<sup>9</sup>-**editing**<sup>10</sup> **software**\* program created by **Adobe Inc**\*. It is used to create, **modify**<sup>11</sup>, or **digitally**<sup>12</sup> **combine**<sup>13</sup> images and photographs. Since it  
25 was first released in 1987, Photoshop has become the **standard**<sup>14</sup> software used by photographers and designers around the world. It became so widely known that over

### Reading Strategy

#### Understanding

#### Vocabulary by Context

#### Clues

Check which of the following words means nearly the same as the word "derive" in

Paragraph 2?

☐ develop

☐ invent

☐ misunderstand

### Note the Details

1. Why is the word "paparazzi" used for photographers who go after celebrity gossip?
2. What does it mean when a person "photoshops" a picture?

3. How did the company that created Photoshop react after it became a product eponym?

time, people began to use “Photoshop” as a verb to mean “to edit a photo.” For example, no matter what software program is actually used, you could say, “The picture has obviously been photoshopped.” **In the beginning**, Adobe was not pleased that people were using their product name to describe the work of other companies’ products, but the eponym has become **too** popular for them **to** stop its **widespread<sup>15</sup> usage<sup>16</sup>**.



As you can see, eponyms **play an** important **role in** creating new words in our society. Language is **constantly<sup>17</sup>** changing with the adoption of new words and **alternative<sup>18</sup>** uses for **existing<sup>19</sup>** words. Who knows what new words we will **think up** next?

—Written by Nick Kembel



## Reading Comprehension

When learning at home, several students edited the board together online. Which **TWO** sticky notes contain the information that is **NOT** mentioned in the passage and thus should be deleted?

### About Eponyms

#1

Main idea: The usage of certain existing words may change over time.

#2

Example: Paparazzi (a film character --> a photographer who exposes the secrets of celebrities)

#3

Example: Photoshop (an image-editing software program --> a verb which means "to edit a photo")

#4

Response: The company that created the software didn't like the usage, but they couldn't stop it.

#5

Adobe Inc. is an American multinational computer software company and is headquartered in California.

#6

Some celebrities have taken legal action against paparazzi for privacy violation.



# Graphic Organizer

Examples can make a complicated concept easier to understand. Use the graphic organizer to review what eponyms are. Fill in the blanks with words or phrases that you can find in the passage.

Eponyms		
Concept	An eponym is a word which usually started out as the <sup>1</sup> _____ of someone or something but took on a more <sup>2</sup> _____ meaning later on.	
Examples	Paparazzi	Photoshop
	<p><i>In the beginning...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The word is said to have come from a <sup>3</sup> _____ called Paparazzo in a 1960 film <i>La Dolce Vita</i>.</li> <li>Paparazzo is a <sup>4</sup> _____ who works with the writer to expose the <sup>5</sup> _____ of celebrities.</li> </ul> <p><i>Later...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People use the word paparazzo and its plural form paparazzi to refer to all photographers who <sup>6</sup> _____ celebrities.</li> </ul>	<p><i>In the beginning...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since it was first released in 1987, it has become the <sup>7</sup> _____ software for photographers and designers all over the world.</li> <li>It is an <sup>8</sup> _____ software that is used to create, <sup>9</sup> _____ or <sup>10</sup> _____ images and photographs.</li> </ul> <p><i>Later...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People use the word as a <sup>11</sup> _____ to mean "to edit a photo," no matter what kind of software is actually being used.</li> </ul>

# Comprehension Practice

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following is true about the word “paparazzi”?

Key Details

- (A) It dates back to ancient Rome.
- (B) It originated from an Italian film.
- (C) It’s the name of *La Dolce Vita*’s director.
- (D) It is used to refer to the media in general.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. What is the author’s purpose in this passage?

Author’s Purpose

- (A) To inform readers of the time when eponyms are created.
- (B) To explain the reason why language change takes place.
- (C) To prove that the same words may be pronounced differently in different areas.
- (D) To describe how certain names come to take on new meanings.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. What can we infer about eponyms?

Inference

- (A) They are usually formed in a short time.
- (B) They are rarely used in daily conversations.
- (C) They are evidence of language change.
- (D) They often result from miscommunication between people.

## Think and Reflect

1. Think of a popular brand name. What do you think this name would mean if it were turned into an eponym? Try to make a sentence as an example.

*To me, the popular brand name that comes to mind is.... If it were turned into an eponym, I think it would mean...because.... For example, people may say “....”*

2. The author says language is constantly changing. What do you think is the major reason for this?

*In my opinion, language is constantly changing mainly because....*

# Vocabulary & Phrases



字彙朗讀

## Words for Production

### 1. **general**

[ˈdʒenərəl]

▶ **adj.** 一般的；非專門的 not limited or specialized in usage

- Eagles, owls, chickens, and ducks all fall under the general term of “birds.”

▶ **adj.** 普遍的；一般的

- In general, the air becomes fresher the farther you move away from the big city.

### 2. **derive**

[dəˈraɪv]

▶ **vt.** 起源於 to be born out of or come from something else

- The English word “language” is derived from the Latin word for “tongue.”

▶ **vt.** 得到；獲得

- Mrs. Adams derived a lot of pleasure from seeing all the guests enjoy her chocolate pudding so much.

### 3. **feature**

[ˈfi:tʃə]

**feature**

[ˈfi:tʃə]

▶ **vt.** 以……為特色 to include someone or something as an important part

- This company’s latest smartphone features a better camera than any other phone on the market.

▶ **n.** [C] 特色；特點

- Rain and fog are two common features of the weather in England.

### 4. **gossip**

[ˈgɒsəp]

**gossip**

[ˈgɒsəp]

▶ **n.** [U] 流言；八卦 discussion or rumors about other people’s personal affairs, especially when they are absent

- Lately, lots of gossip about the actor’s affair has been going around in show business.

▶ **vi.** 散播流言；說八卦

- Ellen didn’t feel comfortable gossiping about Bart’s new wife. To her, it was wrong to discuss other people’s private lives.

5. **reveal**

[rɪˈvɪl]

vt. 洩漏；透露 to let out a secret or to make something known for the first time

- Andy didn't want to reveal his travel plans to anyone but his best friend.

6. **release**

[rɪˈlɪs]

vt. 公開發行 to make something available in public for the first time

- When the final novel in the series was recently released, fans waited in line for hours to get a copy.

vt. 釋放

- Once the bear recovered from its injuries, the park's staff released it from its cage and sent it back into the wild.

release

[rɪˈlɪs]

n. [U] 公開發行

- Ever since the release of its first album, the band has become increasingly popular.

n. [U] 釋放；排放

- The factory was fined due to its release of harmful wastes into the river.

7. **chase**

[tʃes]

vt. vi. 追逐 to pursue someone or something in order to catch them

- After chasing the fox for almost an hour, the exhausted dog gave up and left.
- In his dream, Rusty was running for his life as a huge and fierce tiger chased after him.

chase

[tʃes]

n. [C] 追逐

- The police finally arrested a suspected car thief after a long high-speed chase.

8. **brand**

[brænd]

n. [C] 品牌 a type of product that has its own name and is made by a particular company

- When it comes to soft drinks, Coca-Cola is the most famous brand.

9. **image**

[ˈɪmɪdʒ]

▶ *n.* [C] 影像 a visual representation of someone or something, usually seen in a mirror or on a screen

- Baby Ruth was very curious when she first noticed her own image in the mirror.

▶ *n.* [C] 形象

- The actress tried to improve her public image by participating in charity events.

10. **edit**

[ˈɛdɪt]

edition

[ɪˈdɪʃən]

▶ *vt.* 編輯 to change something in order to improve or correct it

- It is important to carefully edit an essay before handing it in.

▶ *n.* [C] 版本

- The publisher has corrected several mistakes and added a new article in the book's most recent edition.

11. **modify**

[ˈmɒdəˌfaɪ]

modification

[ˌmɒdəfəˈkeɪʃən]

▶ *vt.* 修改 to make small changes to something to ensure that it looks, works, or fits better

- The engineer modified the design to improve the performance of the system.

▶ *n.* [C, U] 修改

- Adam made a modification to the bicycle so that his child can learn to ride it safely.
- Most men's suits require modification before they can fit perfectly.

12. **digitally**

[ˈdɪdʒɪtəli]

digital

[ˈdɪdʒɪtl]

▶ *adv.* 數位地 using computer technology to record, store, or send data on an electronic device

- You can store the photos digitally on the phone and view them directly on the screen.

▶ *adj.* 數位的

- In the digital age, no one can live without the computer and the Internet.



13. **combine**

[kəmˈbaɪn]

**combination**

[ˌkambəˈneɪʃən]

▶ **vt. vi. 結合** to use or join two or more things together

- To make the sauce for the fish, simply combine some lemon juice with a splash of vinegar.
- When the two chemicals combine, they will release harmful gases.

▶ **n. [C, U] 結合**

- It was a combination of hard work and dedication that allowed the foundation to become so successful worldwide.
- Kelly loved the performance for its perfect combination of music, dance, and acting.

14. **standard**

[ˈstændəd]

**standard**

[ˈstændəd]

▶ **adj. 標準的** of average quality rather than having special features

- Several standard hotel rooms are available at a cheaper rate, but they don't have a balcony with an ocean view.

▶ **n. [C, U] 標準**

- Elsa's parents set a really high standard for her, so she always struggles to meet their expectations.
- The customer service of the bank wasn't up to current standard, so the manager provided further training for all the staff.

15. **widespread**

[ˈwaɪdˌsprɛd]

▶ **adj. 廣泛的** common or occurring among large numbers of people or over a large area

- The typhoon has caused widespread damage in the area.

16. **usage**

[ˈjuːsɪdʒ]

▶ **n. [U] (語彙的) 用法** the way in which the words of a language are used and understood

- The earliest recorded usage of the word "dude" dates back to the 1880s.

17. **constantly**

[ˈkɒnstəntli]

▶ **adv. 持續地** without stopping or all the time

- To learn a foreign language well, you have to practice it constantly.

constant

[ˈkɒnstənt]

► *adj.* 持續的；不斷的

- The constant noise throughout the night made it hard for Chris to fall asleep.

18. **alternative**

[ɒlˈtɜːnətɪv]

► *adj.* 另類的；非傳統的 not the same as the common, usual, or traditional way

- When doctors failed to cure his cancer, Lance started researching alternative medicines.

► *adj.* 替代的

- Emma soon got tired of taking the bus to work and started looking for alternative ways to get to her office.

alternative

[ɒlˈtɜːnətɪv]

► *n.* [C] 選擇；替代方案

- The weather was so bad that the teenagers had no alternative but to cancel their camping trip.

19. **existing**

[ɪgˈzɪstɪŋ]

► *adj.* 現有的；現存的 already found or in use at present

- Mark's goal is to improve his existing class score average from seventy percent to eighty percent next semester.

exist

[ɪgˈzɪst]

► *vi.* 存在

- Mike believes that aliens really exist, but his brother doesn't think they are real.

existence

[ɪgˈzɪstəns]

► *n.* [U] 存在

- Scientists have many theories about how the universe came into existence.

## Idioms and Phrases

1. **take on** 開始具有 to start to have or show a specific quality

- As soon as Darren grew a beard, he took on the appearance of an older man.

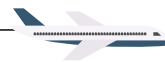
2. **later on** 之後 sometime after that, further into the future, or at a later point in time
  - The family began their European holiday in Spain. Later on, they visited France and Germany.
3. **in the beginning** 起初 at the start or at first
  - In the beginning, Jasmine didn't like Kenny. However, they became great friends after they got to know each other better.
4. **too...to...** 太……而無法…… to such a degree that something is not possible
  - Nora tried to calm Kevin down, but he was too angry to listen to anybody.
5. **play a/an...role (in)** 扮演……的角色 to provide a certain function
  - It is obvious that learners' motivation plays an important role in learning English.
6. **think up** 想出 to come up with or imagine a new idea, story, method, or solution
  - Eva doesn't want to go to Wayne's party, so she needs to think up a good excuse.

## Words for Recognition

1. **eponym** [ˈɛpəˌnɪm] *n. [C]* 借名成字 (以人名、品牌名稱來命名的方式)
2. **paparazzi** [ˌpɑpəˈrɑtsɪ] *n. pl.* 狗仔隊 (單數形為paparazzo)
3. **Photoshop** [ˈfotəʊˌʃɑp] *n.* Photoshop (一款由Adobe開發和發行的影像處理軟體)
4. **verb** [vɜːb] *n. [C]* 動詞
5. **Paparazzo** [ˌpɑpəˈrɑtsəʊ] *n.* 義大利名 (為一部義大利電影的角色名稱)
6. **Italian** [ɪˈtæljən] *adj.* 義大利的
7. **La Dolce Vita** [ˌlɑːˈdɒʃəˈvɪtə] *n.* *The Sweet Life* 《甜蜜的生活》 (一部1960年上映的義大利電影)
8. **plural** [ˈplʊərəl] *n. [C]* 複數
9. **software** [ˈsɒftˌweɪ] *n. [U]* 軟體
10. **Adobe Inc.** [əˈdɒbi ɪŋk] *n.* Adobe公司 (為美國一家跨國電腦軟體公司)

# Sentence Pattern

GOOD LUCK IN YOUR TRAVELS!



## Spain

It is believed that eating twelve grapes as the clock strikes midnight on New Year's Eve will bring you twelve months of good luck.



## UK

It is thought that saying "white rabbits" on the first day of the month before saying anything else will bring you good luck.



## Iceland

If you move to a new house, make sure you do so on a rainy day. It is said that this will make you wealthy.



在此語境中，三個國家各自有可帶來好運的習俗，皆為眾人相信或口耳相傳的想法及說法，因此使用「It is said/believed that....」的句型。

## It's said/believed/reported/...that + S + V....

1. 此句型用於表達客觀的事實或眾人的說法及意見，常出現於此句型的動詞有 say、believe、report 等，表示「據說／據信／據報導……」。句型中「it」為虛主詞，代替真正的主詞「that + S + V」。
  - It is believed that owning a pet helps reduce stress.
2. 此句型常出現於新聞報導及學術性文章，搭配使用的動詞多帶有報告或陳述性質，此類動詞有 report、show、indicate、expect 等。
  - It is reported that thirteen people have been killed in the gunfire.
  - It has been shown that in face-to-face interactions, fifty-five percent of the communication takes place through body language.

### Example

It is said that this word came from a character called Paparazzo in the Italian film *La Dolce Vita*. (line 9)

### Practice A

Rewrite the following sentences using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.

- Some experts believe that smoking is directly responsible for lung cancer.  
It is believed that smoking is directly responsible for lung cancer.
- Many people say that a new traffic regulation will come into effect next month.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Scientists believe that our solar system was formed about 4.6 billion years ago.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The statistics show that the player has broken the old record in this tournament.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Some journalists report that a war may break out at any moment due to the tension between the two countries.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Many researchers believe that certain animals with very keen senses can detect an earthquake that is about to occur.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Practice B

Complete the following sentences using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.



According to the Central Weather Bureau (CWB), a typhoon has been forming 390 km east of Cape Eluanbi\* and is now moving toward Taiwan at a speed of fifteen km/h. <sup>1</sup> It is believed that the weather in the south will be affected soon. (believe / the weather in the south / affect / soon) The CWB has also issued an islandwide alert for this typhoon. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_





(expect / the typhoon / bring / heavy rainfall and strong winds / to most parts of the island) All citizens should begin to prepare for this storm immediately.



According to recent scientific research, nine out of ten kinds of cancers are caused by environmental and external factors, such as smoking, drinking, air pollution, and so on. Outside influences may have a far greater impact than our genes and thus, <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (say / cancers / may / more preventable / than before).

Studies have also shown that about sixty percent of cancers could be avoided if people change their lifestyles. Therefore, <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (indicate / people / lower the risk of getting cancer / by / adopt a healthier lifestyle).



The iPhone has changed Apple's business dramatically. iPhone sales have risen rapidly over the years. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (say / Apple / sell / more than one billion iPhones / from 2007 to 2017) In 2018, iPhone sales accounted for seventy percent of Apple's total revenue\*. Thanks to iPhone's success,

Apple ranks among the most valuable brands in the world. In addition, Apple's services like Apple Music and the App Store help drive brand loyalty because consumers who love using iPhones will move on to buy an iPad, an Apple TV or Watch. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (believe / the company's growing / profits / are related to / its strong brand loyalty / worldwide)

# Language in Use

## Explore & Discover

Thanks for coming to my show today. Finally, would you say something to encourage your fans?

I think no matter what you look like, the key is to first of all be happy with yourself.



Read the first two sentences carefully and look at what is marked. Then read the other sentences. Which parts of the sentences are similar to the marked parts of the first two? Mark them in the same way.

1. No matter who comes to the party, I will welcome him or her.
2. No matter when you arrive home, give me a call.
3. No matter where Tommy wants to go, his mother gives him a ride.
4. Rita's sister insists on following her no matter where she goes.
5. My parents always support me no matter what I decide to do.

**What does the phrase that follows "no matter" indicate?**

- ☐ Something is beyond people's understanding.
- ☐ Something is true or happens in all situations.
- ☐ Something leads to bad or unwanted consequences.

### Example

No matter what software program is actually used, you could say, "The picture has obviously been photoshopped." (line 30)

# Apply & Practice

**Step 1-1:** In this activity, each student is both an “angel” and a “master.” First, each student writes his or her name on a small piece of paper.

**Step 1-2:** One student then collects all the pieces of paper and shuffles them.

**Step 1-3:** Each student chooses one piece of paper at random to decide pairings between angels and masters.

**Step 2:** Look at the samples below. Each angel must design five cards for his or her master. On each card, write one sentence using “no matter...” to encourage/inspire/praise the master. You can search for ideas online.

**Step 3:** Secretly give one card to the master every day.

**Step 4:** Five days later, the angels and masters will reveal their identities. Each master then shares his or her favorite card by reading the sentence to the class.



# Listening Strategy



## Vocabulary Preview

Listen and repeat.

1. scientist

2. communicate

3. visual

4. identify

5. chemical

## Listening Strategy

### Note-Taking for Getting Information II

Outlining is one of the most common note-taking methods. While listening, you can write down headings and use bullet points to organize the topic and details. It helps you understand the relationships between single items.

### Listen for the Gist

Listen and choose the correct answer.

\_\_\_\_\_ Under what circumstances did the speaker make the speech?

- (A) In a lecture on animal behavior.
- (B) At an environmental pollution conference.
- (C) At a year-end Science Department ceremony.

### Listen for Details

Listen again and fill in the blanks with the animals and their behavior you have heard to complete the outline.

#### Animal Communication

Whales

- \_\_\_\_\_ to share ideas.

- Use flashing lights to identify others.

- Use \_\_\_\_\_ to tell each other important things.