

# 英文

## 重點 1 時式重點總整理：

<b>1. 現在式</b>	<b>V 或 Vs / Ves (第三人稱)</b>
A. 副詞子句需用現在式代替未來式。(時間/條件) B. used to + Vrt be used to + Ving	1. It snows in Alaska. (Alaska 會下雪。) 2. I watch TV every day. (我每天看電視。) 3. If it rains tomorrow, I won't come. (明天若下雨, 我就不來了。) 4. He is used to getting up early. (他習於早起。)
<b>2. 現在進行式</b>	<b>be (am / are / is) + Ving</b>
A. 下列動詞不用進行式 have, understand, belong to be, know..., B. look, listen, watch! 起首之 驚嘆句用現在進行。 C. 強調動作持續。	1. He is sleeping right now. (他正在睡覺。) 2. Listen! The birds are singing. (聽! 鳥兒在歌唱。) 3. I am leaving. (我該走了。)<表未來> 4. I am understanding. (誤) I am knowing the truth. (誤) I am being a student. (誤)
<b>3. 現在完成式</b>	<b>have (has) + Vpp</b>
A. S + have + Vpp since + S + Vpt (since 之句型) B. for + 一段時間 since + 過去時間 C. recently = so far = up to now = as yet = up to the present D. have been to have gone to E. already / yet / still	1. I have already eaten. (我吃過了。) 2. I have lived in Taipei for 3 years. (我在台北住了三年了。) 3. I have lived here since my childhood. = I have lived here since I was a child. (我從小就住在這兒了。) 4. He has been to HK many times. (他去過 HK 好幾次。) He has gone to HK. (他已經到香港去了。) 5. He has already eaten. (他已經吃飽了。) He has not yet arrived. (他尚未到。)
<b>4. 現在完成進行式</b>	<b>have (has) been + Ving</b>
A. 現在完成式動作持續。	1. I have been studying for two hours. (我已經唸了兩個小時的書了。) 2. I have been living in Taipei for 3 years. (我在台北住了三年了。)
<b>5. 過去式</b>	<b>Vpt</b>
A. 只要有過去時間 一定用過去式。 B. 注意動詞三態中過去式 正 確拼法	1. It snowed yesterday. (昨天下雪。) 2. He <b>burst</b> into crying. (他突然哭了起來。) It <b>cost</b> me ten dollars. (這東西花了我十元。)
<b>6. 過去進行式</b>	<b>was (were) + Ving</b>
A. 句型: X 發生時, Y 正在持續某動作	1. When you called yesterday, I was taking a bath. (你昨天打電話來時, 我正在沐浴。)
<b>7. 過去完成式</b>	<b>had + Vpp</b>
A. 兩動作一前一後 前者: had + Vpp	1. The train had left when I arrived. (我到達時, 火車已經開走了。)

後者: Vpt B. hardly ... when = scarcely.. before = no sooner .. than	2. He had hardly arrived when it began to rain. = Hardly had he arrived when it began to rain. (我一剛到就下起雨來了。)
<b>8. 過去完成進行式</b>	<b>had been + Ving</b>
A. 爲過去完成式之動作持續。	1. I had been studying for 2 hours before my friend came. (我朋友來之前，我已經讀兩個小時的書了。)
<b>9. 未來式</b>	<b>shall (will) + Vrt</b>
A. be going to = be about to = be to (將要)+ Vrt B. shall / will + Vrt C. there will be	1. It will snow tomorrow. (明天會下雪。) 2. I am going to leave for Paris. (我將到巴黎去。) 3. There will be a fine day tomorrow. (明天會是個好天氣。)
<b>10. 未來進行式</b>	<b>shall (will) be + Ving</b>
	1. He will be sleeping when we arrive.
<b>11. 未來完成式</b>	<b>shall (will) + have + Vpp</b>
	1. I will have already eaten when they come tomorrow. (明天他們來時，我將已吃過了。)
<b>12. 未來完成進行式</b>	<b>shall (will) have been + Ving</b>
A. 強調未來時間前已經完成的動作。 B. Adv.cl, S + 未來完成(進行) + for + 一段時間	1. I will have been studying for 2 hours when you come tomorrow. (明天你來前，我將已讀書二小時。) 2. <u>When he arrives, I will have been working for 3 hours.</u> adv.cl                      未來完成進行 + for 一段時間

### 重點 2 假設語氣：

(1) if 之假設語氣：表示與事實相反，或對事實懷疑。

1. 與現在事實相反之句型：

If + 主詞 + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{were,} \\ \text{Vpt} \end{array} \right.$	主詞 + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{should + 原形動詞} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right.$
---	--

If I were a bird, I would fly to you. (假如我是鳥，我將飛向你。)

= Were I a bird, I would fly to you. <If 之省略句型 >

(2) 與過去事實相反：

If + 主詞 + had Vpp..., 主詞 + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{would have Vpp ...} \\ \text{should} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right.$
--

If he **had studied** hard, he **would have succeeded**. (假設)

= **Had** he studied hard, he would have succeeded. (倒裝)

= As he **didn't study** hard, he didn't succeed. (事實)

= He didn't study hard, and he didn't succeed.

= He would have succeeded **but** he didn't.

(假如他當時努力過，他那時早就成功了。)

## (3) 與未來事實相反之假設:

A. If + 主詞 +	{ should Vrt..., 主詞 + would could might	{ would + Vrt (萬一 ...) should could might
B. If + 主詞 + were to + Vrt ..., 主詞 +	{ would + Vrt should could might	

If it **should** rain tomorrow, I would call off the picnic.

= Should it rain tomorrow, I would call off the picnic.

(萬一明天下雨，野餐取消。)

(4) 下列假設語氣皆以過去式表達與現在事實相反;

以過去完成式表達與過去事實相反。

1. wish 之假設語氣: (但願)(= O that = Would that = If only)

I wish(ed)	{	I <b>met</b> my father now.	<與現在相反，將動詞改為 <u>過去式</u> 。>
		I <b>had met</b> my father yesterday.	
		I <b>could</b> meet my father tomorrow.	<與未來相反，將動詞改為
		{ could + Vrt 。> should would might	

2. as if / as though 之假設語氣 (宛如)

He talks as if	{	he <b>knew</b> everything.	<與現在相反，將動詞改為 <u>過去式</u> 。>
		he <b>had seen</b> a ghost.	
		he <b>might not live</b> long.	<與未來相反，將動詞改為
		{ could + Vrt 。> should would might	

3. It is (high/ about) time that

(該是...的時候)

{	he <b>went</b> to bed.	<與現在相反。>
	he <b>should go</b> to bed	

4. would rather / had better 之假設語氣句型:

S + would rather that + S + were / Vpt (與現在事實相反)

had better + S + had + Vpp (與過去事實相反)

I would rather that you did not join the army. (我寧願你別從軍。)

I had better that you had left. (我寧願你已離開。)

5. 下列假設語氣皆以 **S + (should) + Vrt** 呈現。

<p>1. S +</p>	<p>suggest (建議), + that + S + (should) +                  order (命令),                  require (要求)                  request (要求)                  recommend (推薦), ,                  insist (堅持), move (要求)                  decide (決定), ask (要求)                  determine (決定), advise (勸告)                  demand (要求), desire (要求),                  propose (提議), maintain (建議)                  urge (建議), stipulate (要求),</p>	<p>{ Vrt [主動]                  be + Vpp [被動]                  not + Vrt [否定]</p> <p>* <u>注意: should 可以省略。</u></p>
<p>S +</p>	<p>make a suggestion + (that) + S + (should) +                  give orders                  give a command                  make a request                  issue instructions</p>	<p>{ Vrt [主動]                  be + Vpp [被動]                  not + Vrt [否定]</p>

<p>2. It is</p>	<p>good, + that + S + (should) +                  mandatory (必須的)                  obligatory (必須的)                  essential (重要的)                  important, imperative (必要的)                  urgent (緊急的), necessary                  wrong, vital (重要的), right                  proper (適當的), advisable                  a pity (可惜)</p>	<p>{ Vrt [主動]                  be + Vpp [被動]                  not + Vrt [否定]</p> <p>* <u>注意: should 可以省略。</u></p>
<p>S + think it of importance + S + (should) +</p>	<p>{ Vrt [主動]                  be + Vpp [被動]                  not + Vrt [否定]</p>	

1. I suggest that **he go** to bed early.<肯定句> (我建議他早點睡。)  
 I suggest that he **be sent** to the hospital.<被動式> (我建議送他到醫院。)  
 I suggest that **he not go** to school.<否定句> (我建議他別上學。)

**重點 3** 倒裝句型總整理：

<p>1. 否定副詞放句首。</p>	<p>Only by hard working can we succeed.                  (只有努力才能成功。)</p>
<p>2. 肯/否定的簡略附和句</p>	<p>You can pass, and so can I.                  (你會及格，我也是。)                  He can't swim, nor can I.                  = He can't swim, neither can I.                  (他不會游泳，我也不會。)</p>

3. 假設語氣	1. If I were a bird, I would fly. = Were I a bird, I would fly. (如果我是鳥，我要翱翔。)= <與現在相反> 2. If I had had money, I would have bought it. = Had I had money, I would have bought it. (如果我有錢，我要買它。)= <與過去相反> 3. If it should rain, I wouldn't go. = Should it rain, I wouldn't go. (如果下雨，我就不去。)= <與未來相反>
4. 讓步子句	1. Although he is poor, he is happy. = Poor as he is, he is happy. (他雖窮，卻很快樂。) 2. Although she is a girl, she is strong. = Girl as she is, she is strong. (她雖然是個女孩，卻很強壯。 )
5. 主詞補語置於句首	He is so tired that he can't move. = So tired is he that he can't move. (他累得走不動。 )
6. 介詞片語置句首	On the wall are three pictures. = There are three pictures on the wall. (牆上有三幅畫。 )
7. 地方/方向副詞置句首	Here comes the bus. (公車來了。 )
8. 比較級之強調	He runs faster than a hare. = He runs faster than does a hare. (他跑得比兔子還快。 )

#### 重點 4

#### 原級之比較：

##### 1. as + adj / adv + as 之區別

- A. S + be/連綴 + as + adj + as + S  
 B. S + be/連綴 + as + adj + a /an + N + as + S  
 C. S + V(一般) + as + adv + as + S

2. as + 原級 + as = 與 ... 相同的

3. S + V + 倍數 + as + adj / adv + as + S + V

= S + V + 倍數 + the N(age/size/weight/amount/number) of + ...

4. as + adj / adv + as possible = 盡可能的

= as possible as S can = as possible as can be

5. 否定: not so (as) + 原級 + as = **not so much ... as**

##### 6. as + do + SV 之倒裝

1. He is as tall as I. (他和我一樣高。 )

He is as tall as me. (口語用法)

be adj

2. He is as taller as I. (誤) <as + 原級 + as>

He is the same tall as I (誤) <the same + N>

He is the same height as I. (他和我一樣高。 )

3. Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea is as **famous** as his

For Whom the Bell Tolls. (海明威的老人與海跟戰地鐘聲一樣有名。)

4. He walks as fast as I. (他跟我走得一樣快。)

<fast 是副詞，不可拼成 fastly。>

He runs as quickly as a rabbit. (他跑得像兔子一樣快。)

V                  adv

5. If you can type as quickly as she can, you must be very good indeed.

(如果你打字跟她一樣快，你一定也很棒。)

### 重點 5 比較級：

1. 比較級 + than (注意比較級不可以重複。)  
 A. more ... than (He is more diligent than his brother.)  
 B. -er ... than (He is taller than I.)  
 C. 自身的兩個特質之比較一律用 more ... than
2. the + 比較級 + of the two = 兩者間較 ...  
 A. 兩者對比用比較級 (He is the taller of the two.)  
 B. 三者以上用最高級 (He is the tallest of all.)
3. less + 原級 + than 之注意事項  
 A. less + 不可數名詞 + than (He has less money than I.)  
 B. less + adj/adv + than (He is less diligent than I.)
4. 相同物才可比較:  
 A. 比較時前方提及之單數用 that 代替  
 B. 比較時前方提及之複數用 those 代替  
 a. His salary as a bus driver is more than that of a teacher.  
    = His salary as a bus driver is more than a teacher's.  
 b. The houses of the rich are larger than those of the poor.
5. 主詞不可列入比較當中。      He is taller than anyone. (誤)  
 A. than any other + 單數名詞      He is taller than any other boy.  
 B. than any(thing) else              He is taller than anyone else.  
 C. than all the other + N 複數      He is taller than all the other boys.
6. 強調時 than / as 後方可倒裝。  
 He runs faster than I do. = He runs faster than do I.

### 重點 6 最高級之句型：

1. 形容詞最高級前要加 the。This is the fastest ship in the world.  
 副詞最高級前可不要加 the。This ship travels fastest.
2. 所有格 + 最高級              The world's highest mountain
3. 最高級句型:  
 the + 最高級 + 

{	of all + (N)
	among + 名詞複數
	in + 地方
	that + S + have ever + Vpp (現在完成式)

### 重點 7 It之所有句型：

(1)作假主詞：

**1. It is + 形容詞 (人之特質) + (of + 名詞) + to + Vrt**  
**wise, smart, stupid, intelligent**  
**foolish, kind, polite, courteous**  
**generous, selfish, considerate,....**

It is rude (of you) to interrupt other people's conversation.  
 = Interrupting other people's conversation is rude.  
 = That you interrupt other people's conversation is rude.  
 (你打斷別人的話是沒有禮貌的。)

**2. It is + 形容詞 (事、物之特性) + (for + 名詞) + to + Vrt**  
**easy, difficult, safe, dangerous**  
**(im)possible, (un)necessary, convenient,**  
**essential, crucial, important, satisfactory....**

[注意] 此類形容詞 (事、物之特性)，不得以 " 人 " 為主詞。

1. You are necessary to get up early. (誤)  
 應為: It is necessary for you to get up early. (你該早起。)

**3. It is + no use + Ving = ... 是沒有用的**

It is no use crying over spilt milk. (覆水難收。)

**4. It is likely that + SV = 有 ... 的可能。**

= **It is probable (possible) that ...**  
 = **It seems that +SV**  
 = **人 + is likely to + Vrt**  
 = **It is probable for 人 to + Vrt**

It is likely that he will come. (他有可能會來。)  
 = It is probable that he will come. = It seems that he will come.  
 = He is likely to come. = It is probable for him to come.  
 = He can probably come.

**5. It is not until... that + SV = 直到 ... 才...**

(本句之 **that** 為名詞子句)

= **Not until + 倒裝句**

It is not until we lose it that we realize the importance of health. (that = N.cl)  
 = Not until we lose it do we know the importance of health.  
 = Only after we lose it do we know the preciousness of health.  
 = We do not know the importance of health unless we lose it.  
 = We do not know the importance of health until we lose it.  
 = We realize the preciousness of health only after we lose it.  
 (失去了健康才知道健康的重要。)

(2) **It is + (加強語氣) + that + 子句 (本句之 that 為形容詞子句)**

[句型解析]

1. I visited John with Helen last night. (昨夜我陪 Helen 拜訪 John。)  
 It was I that visited John with Helen last night.  
 It was John that I visited with Helen last night.  
 It was with Helen that I visited John last night.

## (3) 做假受詞

1. S + <b>think, find, consider,</b>	+ it + N /Adj	+ to + Vrt
<b>make, believe, regard,</b>		+ that + SV
<b>deem, take, imagine,</b>		
<b>suppose, count,</b>		

I think it impossible to live on the moon. (我覺得住在月球上是不可能的。)

2. 主詞 + **take it for granted that** + 子句 = 視為理所當然

I take it for granted that he can succeed. (我覺得他會成功是理所當然的。)

3. **It is + Vpp** 之句型

1. They say that= It is said that = People say that = S + is said to + Vrt
= 據說
2. It is believed that + SV= 咸信
3. It is reported that + SV = 據報
4. It is rumored that + SV = 謠傳
5. It is estimated that + SV = It is evaluated that + SV = 根據評估
6. It is accepted that + SV = 大家都認為

It is said that jogging is good for health. (據說慢跑有益健康。)

= They say that jogging is good for health.

= People say that jogging is good for health.

= Jogging is said to be good for health.

**重點 8** 為避免重覆，在比較的句型中前面所提名詞若再度提及時，單數用 **that** / 複數用 **those** 代替。

(1) The weather of Kaohsiung is far hotter than the weather of Taipei.

The weather of Kaohsiung is far hotter than **that** of Taipei.

(高雄的天氣比台北熱多了。)

<重覆之 **weather** (單數)以 **that** 代替。>

(2) Today's libraries differ greatly from the libraries of the past.

= Today's libraries differ greatly from **those** of the past.

(今日的圖書館與以前的大不相同。)

<重覆之 **libraries** (複數)以 **those** 代替。>

**重點 9** 不定代名詞句型：

(1) **most** + 名詞複數/不可數 + 動詞複數/動詞單數 = 大多數的 ...  
**most of the** + 名詞複數/不可數

a. Most of the people need six to eight hours of sleep every night.

= Most people need six to eight hours of sleep every night.

(2) **many** + 名詞複數 + 動詞複數 = 很多...

**many of the** + 名詞複數

Many students were absent today. (今天很多學生缺席。)

= Many of the students absented themselves from school today.



- (3) **much** + 名詞單數 + 動詞單數 = 很多...  
**much of the** + 名詞單數  
 Much of my money was spent on books. (我的錢大多花在書上。)  
 = Much money of mine was spent on books.
- (4)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{each} + \text{單數名詞} + \text{動詞單數} = \text{每一個} \dots \\ \text{each of the} + \text{複數名詞} \end{array} \right.$   
 Each girl looks very happy. (每個女孩看起來都很快樂。)
- (5) **either / neither** + 單數名詞 + 動詞單數 = 兩者任一 / 兩者無一  
 = **either / neither of the** + 複數名詞 + 動詞單數  
 a. Either of the two is qualified to teach English. (兩人都有資格教英文。)  
 b. Neither of the girls **has** turned in the term papers to the instructor yet.  
 (倆女孩沒有一個把學期報告交給老師。)
- (6)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{both} + \text{名詞複數} + \text{動詞複數} = \text{兩者都} \dots \\ \text{both of the} + \text{名詞複數} \end{array} \right.$   
 Both girls fall in love with John. (兩女孩都愛上了 John)  
 = Both of the girls fall in love with him.  
 = They both fall in love with him.  
 = Both of them fall in love with him.
- (7) **some / any** + 名詞單/複數  
 = **some / any of the** + 名詞單/複數 + 動詞單/複數  
 He gave me some apples. (他給我一些蘋果。)  
 = He gave me some of his apples. <some + 複數= 某些>
- (8) **none** 只當代名詞，不當形容詞。絕不可寫 **none boys**  
**no (a)**        **I have no money.**  
**not (adv)**    = **I have not any money.**  
 No one of the boys is absent. (沒有一個男孩缺席。)  
 = None of the boys is/are absent. = Not one of the boys is absent.  
 = No one is absent.
- (9) **all** + 名詞單/複數  
 = **all the** + 名詞單/複數 + 動詞單/複數  
 = **all of the** + 名詞單/複數  
 a. All of the books are sold. (所有的書都賣光了。)  
 = All the books are sold. = All books are sold.  
 b. All money is spent. (所有錢都花光了。)
- (10) **every** + 名詞單數 / **every** 只當形容詞，不當名詞。  
 <絕不可寫 **every of the** + 名詞>  
 a. I told every member to come. (我叫每個成員都來。)

**重點 10** other / another 之句型：

種類	前一個	另一個	其餘的
☆ ★	one		the other
☆ ★★	one		the others
☆ ⊙ ★	one	another	the other
☆ ⊙ ★★★	one	another	the others
☆☆ ⊙⊙ ★★★	some	others	the others

**重點 11** 四個特殊名詞子句：

- (1) **The fact that** (he was dead) **surprises** me. (他過世的消息嚇了我一跳。)

S N.cl = the fact V

- (2) **The reason why** he failed **is that** he hadn't studied hard.

S V + N.cl (他失敗的原因是不用功。)

The reason for his perpetual unhappiness **is because** he was born with an anxious nature. (誤)

(他一直不快樂的原因是他的憂鬱個性造成的。)

**注意: The reason is that 不是 The reason is because**

- (3) I don't know **whether** (= **if**) he will come tomorrow **or not**.

(不知他明天是否能來。)(Whether ...or not 要注意語意。)

Most scholars are unsure **whether** the wheel was first used by potters in Mesopotamia **or** in the central or eastern parts of Europe.

(大多學者不確定輪子是否為美索布達米亞，還是中歐、東歐的陶匠所發明。)

He wasn't sure **whether** it was safe to take the MRT.

(他不確定搭捷運是否安全。)

- (4) **be + adj + 介 + N = be + adj + that (SV)**

※介詞只接(疑問詞 + SV 之名詞子句)，不接 (that SV)

1. I **am aware of the fact that** he won't come again. (我知道他不再來。)

介 + N that = the fact = N.cl

I am aware of the danger. (我知道有危險。)

= I **am aware that** there is a danger.

2. I am aware of what happened. (我知道剛發生的事。)

I am afraid of what may happen. (我怕將發生的事。)

**重點 12** 關係代名詞之基本句型 (關係代名詞引導者為形容詞子句。)

- (1) 先行詞為"人"時:

先行詞(人) + who (that) + V He is the boy **who ran away**.

whose + N + V He is the boy **whose mother was dead**.

whom (that) + S + V He is the boy **whom I hate**.

- (2) 先行詞為"物"時:

先行詞(物) + which (that) + V This is the watch **which was stolen**.

whose + N + V I like the book **whose cover is blue**.

which (that) + S + V I hate the house **which he bought**.

注意: 以上之 who, whom, which = that

- (3) 關係代名詞若後方為動詞者，以其先行詞當主詞。

S + V + 先行詞 + who + V (以先行詞為主詞)  
+ which

It is **I** who **am** to blame. (該受罰的是我。)

(4) 解題祕訣: 關代考題題型判斷方式。

- A. 關代 + V
- B. 關代 + S + V
- C. 絕沒有 關代 + Ving / Vpp (分詞)
- D. 考題中已經有 S + V, 另一個動作(動詞)  
主動用 Ving, 被動用 Vpp, 表目的用 to + Vrt

### 重點 13 關係代名詞中的 that :

- (1) 代替關係代名詞中的 who, whom, which  
但關係代名詞之 that 不可在前面加 ", " 及 "介詞"。
- (2) 先行詞為 (人 + 物) 時, 以 that 代替。
- (3) 下列修飾語 + 先行詞時, 其關係代名詞用 that。  
all, any, few, much, every, little  
the only, the sole, the unique, + 先行詞 + that  
the + 最高級
- (4) 指特定對象時, 用 that
- (5) 先行詞只有一人、或專有名詞, 關代前要加逗點。
- (6) 注意平行結構之考題。

### 重點 14 關係代名詞與介系詞 :

- A. 關係子句的動詞若為不及物動詞, 需加介系詞。  
此介系詞可置於關代的正前方。  
1. I have nothing that I can depend on. (我沒有靠山。)  
= I have nothing on which I can depend.
- B. 關係子句若為 S + V + O 之結構時, 注意介系詞會遺漏。  
This is the cafeteria which I eat breakfast **in**. (這是我吃早餐的餐廳。)  
= This is the cafeteria in which I eat breakfast.  
= This is the cafeteria where I eat breakfast.

### 重點 15 關係副詞 = 介詞 + 關係代名詞

- (1) 引導形容詞子句, 修飾先行詞。共有四句: when, where, why, how
- (2) 關係副詞後僅接 S + V (絕不可直接接動詞)
- (3) 關副 + SV = (關副) + SV

例 He lives in Keelung, where is a large seaport and has a lot of beautiful scenery, but he commutes to Taipei every day by car. (誤)  
應將 where 改成 which  
(他住在有海港的美麗都市基隆, 而他每天坐車通勤到台北。)

## [綜合演練]

1. Mary knows that the only way to keep her \_\_\_\_\_ son from disturbing her job is to keep him busy.

- (A) hyperactive (B) bombastic (C) hallucinatory (D) pulsing

Ans: (A) (Mary 知道，要讓過動的兒子不要打擾她工作唯一辦法，是讓他忙起來。)

2. As home-based entertainment becomes more attractive than live performances, some big theaters in large cities find that they have to focus on \_\_\_\_\_ productions with top stars to attract the crowds.

- (A) glorious (B) gloomy (C) glamorous (D) predictable

Ans: (C) (本土的娛樂事業比現場演出更吸引人，所以大城市的戲院覺得必須請大明星精湛的演出才能留住觀眾。)

3. The new-born baby \_\_\_\_\_ her father in many ways; her chin, nose and eyes seem to be the exact copies of her father's.

- (A) reproduces (B) resembles (C) clones (D) modifies

Ans: (B) (新生兒長的像父親，下巴和眼睛簡直就是父親的翻版。)

4. If these laws were to be passed, an entire Pandora's box or endless \_\_\_\_\_ would open up.

- (A) gratitude (B) doubt (C) litigation (D) obligation

Ans: (C) (假如法案通過，潘朵拉的盒子或無盡的爭訟就會展開。)

5. More than 4 million middle-aged to older Americans are estimated to have this \_\_\_\_\_, and ultimately deadly disease.

- (A) infested (B) debilitating (C) diminishing (D) decomposing

Ans: (B) (估計美國有超過四百萬的中老年人罹患這種消耗性而致命的疾病。)

6. Japanese men are taking \_\_\_\_\_ and etiquette lessons as they think women are attracted more to men with good looks than authority.

- (A) seamstress (B) grooming (C) culinary (D) individualistic

Ans: (B) (日本男人開始學美姿美儀，他們覺得女孩容易被外貌，而非風度所吸引。)

7. The custom of drinking tea is deeply \_\_\_\_\_ in almost all Chinese, including ethnic groups, and has been for over a thousand years. From ancient times to today, tea has been a necessity of the ordinary life of any Chinese.

- (A) ventured (B) prestigious (C) acknowledged (D) ingrained

Ans: (D) (喝茶是中國人幾千年來不分族群，根深蒂固的習慣，從古到今茶都是必需品。)

8. Beetles enjoyed success on a scale \_\_\_\_\_ by any previous pop group.

- (A) prevailed (B) rebuffed (C) unparalleled (D) arranged

Ans: (C) (披頭四享有前所未有的，無可匹敵的成就。)

9. The young \_\_\_\_\_ around America like wild dogs, randomly having sex and taking drugs, concerned about clothes and music and maybe enjoying the landscape.

(A) roamed (B) enveloped (C) veered (D) bewildered

Ans: (A) (年輕人在美國各地像流浪狗一樣，雜交、嗑藥，追求時尚，偶爾欣賞風景。)

10. Though his career was soaring, his marriage was \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) appeasing (B) invincible (C) floundering (D) not well up

Ans: (C) (他的事業如日中天，婚姻卻搖搖欲墜。)

11. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the book consists of species accounts for each of about 75 native mussels.

(A) handful (B) bulk (C) spirit (D) cast

Ans: (B) (這一整本書包含當地七十五種蚌類的介紹。)

12. The industry has refused to \_\_\_\_\_ how much it loses per download, but says it loses billions of dollars to piracy.

(A) reimburse (B) streak (C) oversee (D) divulge

Ans: (D) (該業者拒絕透露每次下載的損失，但表示由於侵犯著作權而損失數十億。)

13. His church became a \_\_\_\_\_ for thousands of people who fled the civil war.

(A) residency (B) route (C) retreat (D) sanctuary

Ans: (D) (他的教堂已經成了成千上萬逃避戰亂災民的避難所。)

14. Morrissey is to release a new single after his \_\_\_\_\_ UK tour.

(A) epic (B) eminent (C) eccentric (D) emotional

Ans: (B) (Morrissey 精采的英國巡迴演出後，將發行單曲。)

15. The jury examines cases where children made \_\_\_\_\_ of abuse and then later wanted to retract them.

(A) allegations (B) victories (C) lingering (D) scandals

Ans: (A) (孩子們宣稱遭虐待，後又撤回，陪審團因而細心檢視該案。)

16. Those who had \_\_\_\_\_ the death-face in combat were often unable to articulate what they had seen.

(A) suffocate (B) exposed (C) glimpsed (D) fluttered

Ans: (C) (戰鬥中與死神交會的人，根本無法詳述所見。)

17. A sizable population of \_\_\_\_\_ has settled here, and the town is unfortunately blighted by that unsightly power station.

(A) shoplifters (B) exotica (C) congregators (D) expatriates

Ans: (D) (為數眾多的移居者已在此地定居，發電廠卻破壞了這裡的景致。)

18. According to a new report from the Association of American Medical College, the number of women applying to the nation's medical schools has reached a \_\_\_\_\_, after two decades of steady growth.

- (A) limitation (B) peak (C) criterion (D) plateau

Ans: (B) (据美國醫學院協會報導，申請就讀國立醫學院的女性數量，在廿年穩定成長後已達巔峰。) reach a climax = reach a peak 到達巔峰

19. Darwin was taught by his sisters not to \_\_\_\_\_ his feelings of grief and anxiety. He then mainly expressed his disturbed feelings in physical symptoms: disorders of his stomach and skin, cardiac palpitations, and dizziness and headaches.

- (A) involve (B) verbalize (C) struggle over (D) live with

Ans: (B) (達爾文的姊姊們教他別用語言表示悲傷焦慮的情緒。所以他表達不悅的方式是身體的諸多症狀，胃痛，皮膚病，心悸，頭昏，和頭痛。)

20 The show was a \_\_\_\_\_ - the light wouldn't work, one actor forgot his lines and another fell off the stage.

- (A) fiasco (B) battalion (C) paradox (D) deception

Ans: (A) (這場演出完全失敗，燈光故障、演員忘詞，還有跌下舞台的。)

21. Many runners have had the opportunity to experience a state of \_\_\_\_\_ while running.

- (A) commotion (B) aroma (C) chant (D) euphoria

Ans: (D) (許多跑步者都有機會體驗到跑步時的舒適感。)

22. A string of doctors agreed she was suffering from Lyme disease and prescribed antibiotics but that did nothing to \_\_\_\_\_ her pain.

- (A) engross (B) alleviate (C) excel (D) ascribe

Ans: (B) (醫生都認為她得了萊姆關節炎，開了抗生素的藥，但其實無法減輕疼痛。)

23. Most telephone lines have not worked since 2003 when rebels \_\_\_\_\_ the system. Bridges were destroyed.

- (A) whittled (B) regulated (C) sabotaged (D) modified

Ans: (C) (很多電話線路在 2003 年遭叛軍破壞後，便未修復，橋樑、醫院盡成廢墟。)

24. Deep-sea diving has long been dangerous because of a \_\_\_\_\_ known as "the bends," which can cripple or kill a diver.

- (A) condition (B) description (C) saturation (D) speculation

Ans: (A) (深海潛水一直都很危險，因為"潛水夫病"會使潛水者殘廢或死亡。)

25. Our fascination with dinosaurs derives from the slowly unfolding history of their \_\_\_\_\_ and the gradual unearthing of the truths of their existence.

(A) disadvantage (B) discipline (C) discovery (D) distinction

Ans: (C) (我們會著迷於恐龍起因於逐漸發覺其歷史，和其生存之謎。)

26. When you make a decision that is \_\_\_\_\_ with the overarching trend, the trend helps you along.

(A) compatible (B) hospitable (C) indispensable (D) vulnerable

Ans: (A) (你的決定若符合主流，便能助你一帆風順。)

27. Topics covered in this book \_\_\_\_\_ the formation and identification of rocks, their different types, where to find them, and how to collect and care for them.

(A) propose (B) include (C) cultivate (D) accumulate

Ans: (B) (本書所述主題包括岩石之形成與辨識、種類、分布，蒐集和典藏之方法。)

28. The elephant, long considered one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ creature of the world because of the value of its ivory tusks, finally seems to be making some headway in the battle against extinction.

(A) imperial (B) primary (C) essential (D) probable

Ans: (C) (因象牙的高價，大象一直是為重要生物，因此開始要為生存競爭了。)

29. Both presidential candidates are on a \_\_\_\_\_ that could alter the current economic and political situation.

(A) mainstay (B) quest (C) verse (D) promotion

Ans: (B) (兩位總統候選人都戮力以赴想改善現今政治經濟情況。)

30. Martin Luther King said, "The oppressed must never allow the conscience of the oppressor to slumber. To accept injustice or \_\_\_\_\_ passively is to say to the oppressor that his actions are morally right."

(A) presents (B) recession (C) inflation (D) segregation

Ans: (D) (馬丁路德金恩曾說『被壓迫者絕不允許壓迫者的良知沉睡，消極的接受等於承認壓迫者是正義無誤的。』)

31. Education should teach students to be tolerant and \_\_\_\_\_ of difference.

(A) respect (B) respectful (C) respected (D) respectable

Ans: (B) (教育必須灌輸學生容忍、尊重不同意見。)

33. By \_\_\_\_\_ many different and conflicting ideas and beliefs, people learn to think critically.

(A) palliating (B) prefiguring (C) encountering (D) gloating

Ans: (C) (藉由不同而迥異的思維和衝突，人們學會批判思考。)

34. Initially Monet reacted with \_\_\_\_\_ to the Boudin seascapes, but later he was influenced and instructed by Boudin to paint nature in the open air.

(A) affliction (B) stimulation (C) aversion (D) conversion

Ans: (C) (起初，莫內憎恨布丹的海景寫生，之後，受教於布丹，繪畫大自然時，受其影響。)

35. In the summer of 1947, by Polish government \_\_\_\_\_, Auschwitz was turned into a national museum.

(A) rancor (B) impotence (C) autocracy (D) decree

Ans: (D) (1947年，波蘭政府下令將 Auschwitz 改為國立博物館。)

36. Surprisingly, the masterpiece by Picasso on exhibition in the museum was found to be a \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) portfolio (B) counterfeit (C) specialty (D) hierarchy

Ans: (B) (令人震撼的是展出的畢卡索的傑作竟然是假的。)

37. She seeks to \_\_\_\_\_ the knowledge necessary for entering on a new form of labor.

(A) flag (B) acquire (C) eliminate (D) appreciate

Ans: (B) (他想求得從事新的勞務所需之知識。)

38. Stereotypes are a kind of gossip about the world. They have something to do with \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) perseverance (B) prejudice (C) procrastination (D) wit

Ans: (B) (世界上有對所謂刻板印象不同的解讀，其實都是一種偏見而已。)

39. Book censorship, by \_\_\_\_\_ a free and open exchange of ideas suppresses the vitality of the classrooms and threatens students' freedom to learn.

(A) inhibiting (B) exhibiting (C) excavating (D) transmuting

Ans: (A) (書籍的審查制度阻撓了意見交換的自由，壓抑課堂學習的活力和自在。)

40. For many years, Richard has been my \_\_\_\_\_, who is always full of wisdom and a constant source for consultation.

(A) mentor (B) matron (C) amateur (D) gourmet

Ans: (A) (數年來 Richard 一直是我的良師益友，他聰明睿智，是我請教的對象。)

41. Guam, an island in the West Pacific, was ceded to the United States.

(A) given over to (B) attacked by (C) ruled by (D) influenced by (E) kept

Ans: (A) (位於西太平洋的關島，割讓給了美國。)

42. Harriet Beecher Stowe was an obscure writer until the publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

(A) anonymous (B) unknown (C) infamous (D) eminent

Ans: (B) (Stowe 出版"黑奴籲天錄"前，是個沒沒無聞的作家。)

43. A benign lesion usually has a regular border.

(A) humane (B) pertified (C) congenial (D) harmless



Ans: (D) (良性病變有其固定範圍。)

44. The *profuse* tropical forests of the Amazon are inhabited by different kinds of animals.

(A) wild (B) distant (C) abundant (D) immersed

Ans: (C) (亞馬遜河豐沛的熱帶森林裡，有各式各樣的動物。)

42. His \_\_\_\_\_ hunger made him obese.

(A) flagrant (B) rampant (C) insatiable (D) obvious (E) larger

Ans: (C) (他填不飽的慾望使他肥胖了起來。)

43. Besieged by debts, the corporation eventually had to \_\_\_\_\_ for bankruptcy.

(A) give (B) solicit (C) file (D) accommodate (E) succumb

Ans: (C) (公司負債不堪負荷，終於訴求破產。)

44. When the judge spared the charlatan, we were all \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) exonerated (B) flabbergasted (C) released (D) absolved (E) discharged

Ans: (B) (法官赦免那個騙子，我們都很驚訝。)

45. Our school library is \_\_\_\_\_ with different kinds of books.

(A) full (B) steeped (C) deficient (D) made up (E) replete

Ans: (E) (學校圖書館有各式各樣的藏書。)

46. Mr. Johnson is a very popular candidate, and all his supporters have a great \_\_\_\_\_ for him.

(A) regard (B) record (C) like (D) reward (E) regret

Ans: (A) (Johnson 先生是受愛戴的，支持者都敬愛他。)

47. I \_\_\_\_\_ radishes but I love spinach.

(A) take (B) get (C) fancy (D) loathe (E) like

Ans: (D) (我討厭蘿蔔，但喜歡菠菜。)

48. He made an egregious mistake and he tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the responsibility by cheating.

(A) evoke (B) suspend (C) evade (D) elicit (E) confront

Ans: (C) (他惹下滔天大禍，卻想瞞天過海的規避責任。)

49. Usually the breakup of peace talks would \_\_\_\_\_ the conflicts between the two countries.

(A) cause (B) halt (C) escalate (D) improve (E) initiate

Ans: (C) (通常和平談判的破裂，會升高兩國的衝突。)

50. Dr. Beyer \_\_\_\_\_ medication to palliate the acid condition which had incapacitated the patient.

(A) described (B) prescribed (C) transcribed (D) imposed (E) subscribed

Ans: (B) (Beyer 醫生開藥方以減輕病人虛弱的危急狀態。)