

英文

重點 1 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 2 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 3 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 4 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。)

重點 5 必須接複數名詞之句型：

- (1) **One of the + N (複數) + V (單數) = 其中一個**
 One of my **friends is** killed. (我的一個朋友被殺了。)
- (2) **among + N (複數) = 在眾多 ... 之間**
 The song is popular among students. (這曲子在學生中很流行。)
- (3) **of all + N (複數)**
 Of all **the writers** in England, Shakespeare is the greatest.
 (英國所有作家中，莎士比亞是最偉大的。)
- (4) various / varying / varied / a variety of
 all kinds of / all sorts of / all types of + N (複數) = 各種的 ...
 a collection of / a wide range of
 a series of / miscellaneous / different
 a set of / diverse / diversified
 例: Bacteria caused miscellaneous **diseases**. (細菌造成各式各樣的疾病。)
- (5) assemble (聚集) / gather (聚集)
 amass (蒐集) / collect (蒐集) + N (複數)
 group (分類) / classify (分類)
 divided (區分) / organize (組織)
 He organized his **supporters** into a group. (他把支持者組織成一個團體。)

重點 6 **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 + think, find, consider, + it + N /Adj + to + Vrt

make, believe, regard, + that + SV

deem, take, imagine,

suppose, count,

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 7 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) **each** + 單數名詞 + 動詞單數 = 每一個 ...

each of the + 複數名詞

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) **both** + 名詞複數 + 動詞複數 = 兩者都 ...

both of the + 名詞複數

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 8 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 9 時式重點總整理:

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| 1. 現在式 | V 或 Vs / Ves (第三人稱) |
| 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。) |
| 2. 現在進行式 | be (am / are / is) + Ving |
| 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) |
| 3. 現在完成式 | have (has) + Vpp |
| 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。) |
| 4. 現在完成進行式 | have (has) been + Ving |
| 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。) |
| 5. 過去式 | Vpt |
| 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 burst into crying. (他突然哭了起來。) It cost me ten dollars. (這東西花了我十元。) |
| 6. 過去進行式 | was (were) + Ving |
| 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。) |
| 7. 過去完成式 | had + Vpp |
| A. 兩動作一前一後 前者: had + Vpp 後者: Vpt B. hardly ... when = scarcely.. before = no sooner .. than | 1. The train had left when I arrived. (我到達時, 火車已經開走了。) 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。) |

| | |
|---|--|
| 8. 過去完成進行式 | had been + Ving |
| A. 為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。) |
| 9. 未來式 | shall (will) + Vrt |
| A. be going to = be about to = be to (將要)+ Vrt | 1. It will snow tomorrow. (明天會下雪。) |
| B. shall / will + Vrt | 2. I am going to leave for Paris. (我將到巴黎去。) |
| C. there will be | 3. There will be a fine day tomorrow. (明天會是個好天氣。) |
| 10. 未來進行式 | shall (will) be + Ving |
| | 1. He will be sleeping when we arrive. |
| 11. 未來完成式 | shall (will) + have + Vpp |
| | 1. I will have already eaten when they come tomorrow. (明天他們來時，我將已吃過了。) |
| 12. 未來完成進行式 | shall (will) have been + Ving |
| A. 強調未來時間前已經完成的動作。 | 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。) |
| B. Adv.cl, S + 未來完成(進行) + for + 一段時間 | 2. <u>When he arrives</u> , I <u>will have been working for 3 hours</u> . adv.cl 未來完成進行 + for 一段時間 |

重點 10 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 + | { were, | 主詞 + | { should + 原形動詞 |
| | { Vpt | | { would |
| | | | { could |
| | | | { might |

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 + | { would have Vpp ... |
| | | { should |
| | | { could |
| | | { might |

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 + | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> should Vrt..., 主詞 + would could might | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> would + Vrt (萬一 ...) should could might |
| B. If + 主詞 + were to + Vrt ..., 主詞 + | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 **met** my father now.
<與現在相反，將動詞改為過去式。>
- I **had met** my father yesterday.
<與過去相反，將動詞改為過去完成式。>
- I **could** 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 **knew** everything.
<與現在相反，將動詞改為過去式。>
- he **had seen** a ghost.
<與過去相反，將動詞改為過去完成式。>
- he **might not live** 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 **went** to bed.
<與現在相反。>
- he **should go** to bed
<與未來相反。>

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) +</p> <p>order (命令),</p> <p>require (要求)</p> <p>request (要求)</p> <p>recommend (推薦), ,</p> <p>insist (堅持), move (要求)</p> <p>decide (決定), ask (要求)</p> <p>determine (決定), advise (勸告)</p> <p>demand (要求), desire (要求),</p> <p>propose (提議), maintain (建議)</p> <p>urge (建議), stipulate (要求),</p> | <p>{ Vrt [主動]</p> <p>be + Vpp [被動]</p> <p>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) +</p> <p>give orders</p> <p>give a command</p> <p>make a request</p> <p>issue instructions</p> | <p>{ Vrt [主動]</p> <p>be + Vpp [被動]</p> <p>not + Vrt [否定]</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>2. It is</p> | <p>good, + that + S + (should) +</p> <p>mandatory (必須的)</p> <p>obligatory (必須的)</p> <p>essential (重要的)</p> <p>important, imperative (必要的)</p> <p>urgent (緊急的), necessary</p> <p>wrong, vital (重要的), right</p> <p>proper (適當的), advisable</p> <p>a pity (可惜)</p> | <p>{ Vrt [主動]</p> <p>be + Vpp [被動]</p> <p>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]</p> <p>be + Vpp [被動]</p> <p>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 11 倒裝句型總整理

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|----------------------|---|
| <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。)</p> <p>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 | <p>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></p> <p>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></p> <p>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></p> |
| 4. 讓步子句 | <p>1. Although he is poor, he is happy. = Poor as he is, he is happy. (他雖窮，卻很快樂。)</p> <p>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。)</p> |
| 5. 主詞補語置於句首 | <p>He is so tired that he can't move. = So tired is he that he can't move. (他累得走不動。)</p> |
| 6. 介詞片語置句首 | <p>On the wall are three pictures. = There are three pictures on the wall. (牆上有三幅畫。)</p> |
| 7. 地方/方向副詞置句首 | <p>Here comes the bus. (公車來了。)</p> |
| 8. 比較級之強調 | <p>He runs faster than a hare. = He runs faster than does a hare. (他跑得比兔子還快。)</p> |

重點 12

原級之比較

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| <p>1. as + adj / adv + as 之區別</p> <p>A. S + be/連綴 + as + adj + as + S</p> <p>B. S + be/連綴 + as + adj + a /an + N + as + S</p> <p>C. S + V(一般) + as + adv + as + S</p> <p>2. as + 原級 + as = 與 ... 相同的</p> <p>3. S + V + 倍數 + as + adj / adv + as + S + V = S + V + 倍數 + the N(age/size/weight/amount/number) of + ...</p> <p>4. as + adj / adv + as possible = 盡可能的 = as possible as S can = as possible as can be</p> <p>5. 否定: not so (as) + 原級 + as = not so much ... as</p> <p>6. as + do + SV 之倒裝</p> <p>1. He is as tall as I. (他和我一樣高。) He <u>is</u> as <u>tall</u> as <u>me</u>. (口語用法) be adj</p> <p>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。)</p> <p>3. Hemingway's <u>The Old Man and the Sea</u> <u>is</u> as famous as his</p> |
|--|

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 13 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 14 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 + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of all} + (\text{N}) \\ \text{among} + \text{名詞複數} \\ \text{in} + \text{地方} \\ \text{that} + \text{S} + \text{have ever} + \text{Vpp (現在完成式)} \end{array} \right.$

[綜合演練]

1. I would like to smoke, but if you have any _____, I won't.
(A) criticism (B) accusation (C) blame (D) objection (E) negation
Ans: (D) (我想抽煙了，但只要有人反對，我就不抽。)
2. One of the essential _____ of Christian Church is that Christ was the son of God.
(A) cannon (B) doctrines (C) principals (D) dominions (E) guiding
Ans: (B) (基督教的重要教義是—耶穌是上帝的兒子。)
3. This letter is important and confidential, and Martin is the only person I can _____ it to.
(A) endow (B) entitle (C) enclose (D) enclave (E) entrust
Ans: (E) (此信相當重要需保守秘密，Martin 是我唯一可信託的人。)
4. The auction had an _____ of pictures of all sizes for buyers to choose from.
(A) unique (B) display (C) array (D) arctic (E) series
Ans: (C) (拍賣會陳列所有畫作供買家挑選。)
5. This article is too long; you had better _____ it into two pages.
(A) curtail (B) tighten (C) cease (D) entail (E) concise
Ans: (A) (本文太長，你最好將它縮成兩頁。)
6. When people are badly governed, they are likely to _____ against the government.
(A) reveal (B) revolutionize (C) transform (D) renovate (E) revolt
Ans: (E) (百姓受政府凌虐時，會起來對抗政府。)
7. Language _____ tests were given to students to determine who had a natural ability to learn language.
(A) aptitude (B) attitude (C) attribute (D) appetite
Ans: (A) (語言能力測驗可以知道學生學語言的潛能。)
8. Ian cannot see well; he was born with a _____ in his left eye.
(A) mistake (B) defect (C) wrongness (D) weak (E) disadvantage
Ans: (B) (Ian 視力不佳，他天生左眼有缺陷。)
9. According to today's Wall Street Journal, the U.S. dollars has _____ against most foreign currencies.
(A) escalated (B) raised (C) elevated (D) lifted (E) risen
Ans: (E) (今天華爾街日報說今天美金對所有貨幣升值。)
10. George is retired now. He is the _____ manager of our foundation.
(A) former (B) principal (C) forever (D) primary (E) formal

Ans: (A) (George 退休了。他是我們基金會前任經理。)

11. Too many people are breaking the speed limit on the high way, so the police are planning to do something to _____ it.

(A) insist (B) force (C) catch (D) enforce (E) enact

Ans: (D) (太多人在高速公路上超速，警方決心加強取締。)

12. The company is losing money this year and we had to _____ half of our staff.

(A) release (B) dissolve (C) unleash (D) liberate (E) discharge

Ans: (E) (公司今年虧錢，必須裁掉一半工作人員。)

13. Many U.S. cities have become deteriorated in the past 20 years.

(A) decayed (B) unoccupied (C) disconnected (D) empty

Ans: (A) (很多美國城市在過去廿年中逐漸凋敝。)

14. The police arrested several hostile members of the group.

(A) executive (B) militant (C) cooperative (D) friendly

Ans: (B) (警方逮捕團隊中暴虐的成員。)

15. The changes in scientific research would be even more drasti(C)

(A) sudden (B) extreme (C) expensive (D) amazing

Ans: (D) (科學研究之改變非常激烈。)

16. We should be discriminating when taking notes on information presented in a chapter.

(A) alert (B) informed (C) selective (D) thorough

Ans: (C) (從章節中整理資料做筆記時，要有鑑別能力。)

17. That birds have a mysterious sense of direction or some sort of built-in compass is a misconception.

(A) fact (B) error (C) miracle (D) superstition

Ans: (D) (鳥類有神奇的方向感或體內內建的羅盤，都不是真的。)

18. Other scientists say that birds can navigate by way of subtle differences in the earth's magnetic field.

(A) dramatic (B) gravitational (C) natural (D) slight

Ans: (D) (有科學家說鳥類可以辨別地球磁場的細微差異，藉以飛行翱翔。)

19. At this university more students major in engineering than in all other _____ combined.

(A) concepts (B) disciplines (C) categories (D) factors

Ans: (B) (大學裡主修工程的學生，超過其他科目的總合。)

20. Today, the teacher will train and assist you. _____, you'll be on your own.

(A) Simultaneously (B) Nevertheless (C) Subsequently (D) Realistically

Ans: (C) (今日的老師會訓練你、幫助你，然後修行就得靠個人了。)

21. Tammy said she would _____ the want ads every day until she found the job for which she was qualified.

(A) apprehend (B) stipulate (C) vacillate (D) scrutinize

Ans: (D) (Tammy 說她會每天細看求才廣告，一直到適合自己的工作為止。)

22. The student could not come up with a _____ excuse for yesterday's absence.

(A) formidable (B) plausible (C) crucible (D) disputable

Ans: (B) (學生昨天缺席，卻找不出合理的藉口。)

23. Cathy was _____ when her kitten ran away.

(A) inconsolable (B) indispensable (C) indisputable (D) inconceivable

Ans: (A) (小貓走失後，Cathy 很難安撫。)

24. Since the recruits were _____ by the explosive sergeant, they made the barracks spotless before inspection.

(A) alleviated (B) exploited (C) extricated (D) intimidated

Ans: (D) (因為班長窮凶惡極，新兵在檢察營房前，就打掃的一塵不染。)

25. The downtown movie theater, which has been _____ in condition for years, will soon be remodeled.

(A) decadent (B) palatable (C) languid (D) belated

Ans: (A) (市區戲院年久失修，故將重新建造。)

26. My doctor thinks it is _____ that I have a yearly physical examination.

(A) sordid (B) malignant (C) imperative (D) chronic

Ans: (C) (醫生說我一定要每年健康檢查。)

27. Doctor Wang is a _____ dentist, a fact that his patients appreciate.

(A) meticulous (B) garrulous (C) vehement (D) belligerent

Ans: (A) (王醫生的細心是病人所稱道的。)

28. He never arrives on time and my _____ is that he thinks the meeting useless.

(A) inference (B) reference (C) preference (D) conference

Ans: (A) (他從不準時，我想他一定認為這會議沒用。)

29. There has been a collision _____ a number of cars on the main road.

(A) composing (B) consisting (C) involving (D) engaging

Ans: (C) (幹道上有許多車輛擦撞。)

30. _____ preparations are being made for the Queen's visit to this country.

(A) Royal (B) Elaborate (C) Graceful (D) Dislocated

Ans: (A) (皇家的接待為皇后的到訪而預備。)

31. Within two weeks of arrival, all foreigners have to _____ with the police.

(A) inquire (B) register (C) consult (D) profess

Ans: (B) (外國人到達後兩週內，必須向警方登記。)

32. The teachers strive to be objective when they _____ the integrated ability of the students.

(A) justify (B) reckon (C) indicate (D) evaluate

Ans: (D) (老師評估學生的統合能力時，都盡可能客觀。)

33. Can you give me even the _____ clue as to how to answer this question?

(A) simplest (B) least (C) slightest (D) utmost

Ans: (B) (給個提示吧! 我好回答他的問題。)

34. He will be remembered by many with _____ as a faithful and kind friend.

(A) connection (B) affection (C) susceptibility (D) extinction

Ans: (B) (很多人會因為他是忠實友善的朋友，而想念他。)

35. As he has _____ our patience, we'll not wait for him any longer.

(A) torn (B) wasted (C) exhausted (D) consumed

Ans: (C) (我們已經對他失去耐性，不等他了。)

36. Science and technology have _____ in important ways to the improvement of agricultural production.

(A) attached (B) assisted (C) witnessed (D) contributed

Ans: (D) (科技對農產品改良有很大貢獻。)

37. The parents are to _____ the students on a tour of the campus.

(A) coordinate (B) cooperate (C) associate (D) accompany

Ans: (D) (家長陪伴學生繞校園一週。)

38. The ship's motor broke down, and the pumps had to be operated _____.

(A) synthetically (B) artificially (C) automatically (D) manually

Ans: (D) (馬達故障，只得用手操作。)

39. The theory was attacked ten years ago when it was first _____.

(A) fought (B) hinged (C) conceived (D) enhanced

Ans: (C) (該理論十年前開始構思，便已經受到攻擊。)

40. Advertisers use a variety of methods to encourage you to buy products.

They want to _____ you that their product will make you happier or better looking.

(A) convict (B) convert (C) convince (D) converge

Ans: (C) (廣告商用盡手段要你買東西。要你相信他們的產品可以給你快樂和美麗。)

41. Did you know that a _____ pipe or faucet can waste as much as sixteen hundred liters of water in a single month?
(A) working (B) impeccable (C) genuine (D) leaky
Ans: (D) (漏水的水管水龍頭一個月會浪費 1600 公升的水，你知道嗎?)
42. For money to motivate an individual's performance, certain _____ must be met.
First, money must be important to the individual.
(A) conditions (B) affection (C) characteristics (D) arrangement
Ans: (A) (用金錢驅策他人時，有許多條件。首先，該人必須很缺錢。)
43. Of the many dinosaur species that _____ in prehistoric times, none survived beyond the end of the Cretaceous period.
(A) abided (B) existed (C) ceased (D) published
Ans: (B) (史前時代的恐龍在白堊紀便已滅絕。)
44. A well-functioning market economy requires laws protecting private property rights and providing _____ for contract enforcement.
(A) mechanisms (B) appliances (C) defenses (D) equipments
Ans: (A)
45. The _____ type of writing treated here is the experimental research report, but the information in this book is also relevant to writing research proposals, literature reviews, summaries, abstracts, and especially theses and dissertations.
(A) principle (B) primitive (C) privileged (D) principal
Ans: (D)
46. Libraries have traditionally been the public's _____ to the important sources of information that are necessary to function in today's highly technical world.
(A) outlet (B) channel (C) access (D) approach
Ans: (C) (傳統上圖書館是大眾獲得資訊的通道，才會造成今日高科技的世界。)
47. Most new programs are designed either to _____ the deficiencies in existing ones or to expand and improve them.
(A) remedy (B) recoup (C) recover (D) reconcile
Ans: (A) (大多數新的程式設計為的是修補現有的不足，或擴充改善。)
48. To _____ for your free voucher and enter the prize draw, please ensure your completed questionnaire reaches us by April 30.
(A) certify (B) qualify (C) nullify (D) rectify

Ans: (B) (為了確認您的免費保證並參加抽獎，請於四月卅日填好問卷並郵寄我們。)

49. The stock market crash in the United States in 1929 led to a _____ and lasting economic crisis in the world.

(A) vague (B) premier (C) secure (D) severe

Ans: (D) (1929年美國股票市場崩盤，造成全世界嚴重而長期的經濟危機。)

50. Millions mourned the death of Pope John Paul, warmly recalling him on Sunday as an emissary of peace and hope.

(A) symbol (B) representative (C) priest (D) martyr

Ans: (B) (週日哀悼保祿主教過世的百萬人，都溫馨追憶他是和平希望的使者。)