英語會考解題有策略

策略 1 題目類型 擷取訊息、理解細節與計算題型

◎常見文本類型：**活動海報、使用說明、公告、廣告**

題型特色

尋讀；掃描（scanning）

Scanning 指的是快速瀏覽文章以尋找特定的資訊，如：人物、事件、時間、地點、數字等，閱讀時不必逐字閱讀，而是針對關鍵字做快速的搜尋，其他不相關的部分則略過不讀。

第一招 先看題目，以「疑問詞」鎖定特定資訊，設定搜尋範圍

疑問詞	問題類型	搜尋小技巧
What	詢問「事物」	搜尋「事物名稱」
Who	詢問「人」、「身分」	搜尋「人名」、「職業」
When	詢問「時間」	搜尋「日期、年份、時刻」
Where	詢問「地點、位置」	搜尋「地名、地標、方位」
How	詢問「方法、狀態」	搜尋相關「形容詞、方法」
Which	詢問「哪一個」	搜尋相關「條件、限制」
How much	詢問「價格」、「數量」	搜尋相關「金額、數字」

第二招 針對「標題、粗體字、數字、類別」進行搜尋

第三招 注意規則、條件、但書(例外)或特殊注意事項，會考最愛考「例外」！

範例 1 114會考 24~25

【小標示】注意卡片效用、適用時間及區域範圍

Buy a White Lake City Card When You're in the City

① With any of the Cards, you can

【功能】不限次數搭乘地鐵、巴士或火車

- visit the city by metro, bus, or train as many times as you want. *
- take one child under 12 with you for free.

【優惠】可免費帶一名 12 歲以下兒童隨行

- save 20% on tickets to public museums.

【優惠】公立博物館門票 8 折 (save 20%)

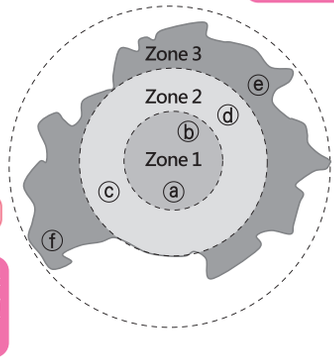
② The 1-day, 3-day, and 5-day Cards are for trips from Monday to Friday, and the Weekend Card is for trips on weekends and holidays.

【時間】1、3、5 日卡限週一至週五使用；週末卡限週末與假日使用

③ Check the map and buy the right Card for the zones you'll be entering.

Card	Zone 1	Zones 1-2	Zones 1-3
1-day	$20	$40	$60
3-day	$40	$60	$80
5-day	$50	$80	$110
Weekend	$30	$50	$80

* The Cards are only for trips inside the three zones.



【範圍】僅限區域「內」使用

ⓐ White Lake Main Station
ⓑ Museum of White Lake City History
ⓒ Museum of Modern Art
ⓓ White Lake
ⓔ White Lake Castle
ⓕ White Lake Airport

zone 區

(　　)24. What can you do with a White Lake City Card?

(A) Save 20% on children's train tickets.　　(B) Visit any public museum in the city for free.

(C) Take a train to places out of the three zones.　　(D) Move around the city by metro as much as you want.

解題SOP 廣告第①點明確指出持卡可無限次搭乘地鐵 (metro)，完全對應選項(D)。(A) 錯誤：兒童「免費」，非 8 折；(B) 錯誤：博物館門票是 8 折非免費；(C) 錯誤：廣告下方註明限區域「內 (inside)」使用。

(　　)25. Stacy is going to White Lake City and is staying at a hotel near the White Lake Main Station. She wants to visit the Museum of White Lake City History on Friday and see White Lake on Saturday. If she plans to buy (a) White Lake City Card(s), which of the four choices will be best for her and cost her the least?

(A) A 3-day Card for Zone 1.

(B) A Weekend Card for Zones 1-3.

(C) A 1-day Card for Zone 1 and a Weekend Card for Zones 1-2.

(D) A 1-day Card for Zones 1-2 and a Weekend Card for Zones 1-2.

解題SOP Stacy 參觀時間橫跨平日與週末。週五去ⓑ點位於Zone 1，選 $20 的平日1-day卡，週六去ⓓ點位於 Zone 2，選 $50的週末 (Zone 1-2) 卡。總計 $70 為最便宜組合，故選(C)。

範例 2　113會考 24~25

烘培坊的麵包出爐時間表，屬於廣告海報的類型

注意各種麵包出爐的時間

注意優惠條件及其時間

注意營業時間

oven 烤爐

(　　)24. Kevin is going to buy some fresh bread at Baker's Kitchen. He loves white bread, his mom likes farm bread, his father enjoys bagels, and his sister eats only challah. Which is the earliest possible time for him to get all these breads for his family?

(A) 11:00am.　　(B) 4:00pm.　　(C) 5:00pm.　　(D) 7:00pm.

解題SOP 媽媽喜歡的「農場麵包」是最晚出爐的，最早能夠取得「農場麵包」的時間是下午四點半，故在五點去就可以買到所有全家人要的麵包，故選(C)。

(　　)25. What do we know about Baker's Kitchen?

(A) It is open five days a week.　　(B) Its breads are half price one hour before closing.

(C) Its croissants and pretzels are sold on weekends.

(D) Its members can save $100 when they shop on Fridays.

解題SOP 廣告單上有提到在八點後（週末七點後）麵包半價，也就是打烊前一小時，故選 (B)。

策略 2 題目類型 畫線字詞意思

◎常見文本類型：**短文、對話、故事**

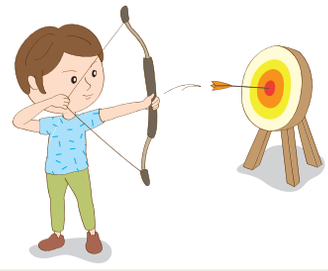
題型特色

解題三支箭

第一支箭：上下文推敲法

第二支箭：代入消去法

第三支箭：旁敲側擊法

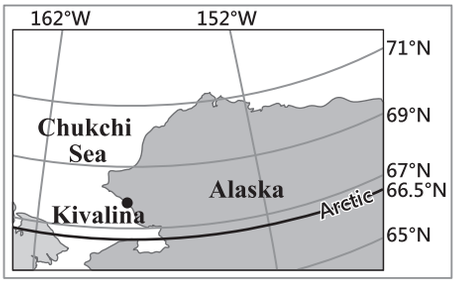


「**畫線字詞**」是會考必考的經典題型，考生須根據上下文或對話來推敲文中畫線難字、慣用語或俚語（1200 字以外）所指涉的意思。此外，文章與對話中「代名詞的指稱」，如：it, he, she, they, this , that, the one, those ones … 等，也是常考的題型。以下我們用「解題三支箭」的策略，教您如何神準命中畫線字的字義。

範例

109會考 31~34

2013 July



Kivalina, an island village in Alaska, USA, is known by only a few people. It cannot be found on most maps of Alaska because it is only 10 km^2. This small Arctic village is home to 400 Inuit people*. However, their home will become uninhabitable because the island could be covered by the Chukchi Sea by 2025. These Inuit people will have to leave their home.

But life now is already difficult. Over the past twenty years, winters have become warmer, the Arctic ice has kept melting, and the sea has been rising. These changes have made it harder to live by hunting and fishing than before. What's worse, there is no Arctic ice thick enough to keep them safe from terrible wind and rain.

These Inuit people think it is the oil and power companies in Alaska that have brought all these troubles, but they are the ones who are paying the price. It would cost hundreds of millions to move their village, and they have no idea where to get the money. Groups like ReLocate are working together with the Inuit people to save Kivalina, but nobody is sure if their hard work will come to anything. All the Inuit people can do now is to pray the rising sea will not cover their home too soon.

* *The Inuit people are a group of people who live in the Arctic.*

表原因

重要轉折詞

由上下文推論畫線字詞意思

氣候暖化帶來的改變

遷村的困境

第一支箭・上下文推敲法

一般而言，畫線字詞通常可由文章或對話的上下兩個句子找到答案，尤其當畫線字詞是代名詞時，答案多出現在前面兩句，因為代名詞本身就是代替前面已出現過的名詞。此外，我們亦可由代名詞本身的單複數、性別……等特徵，作為初步篩選答案的條件，如：it 一般代指特定的單數事物、動物、不可數名詞，也可當虛主詞代替其後的不定詞或 that 名詞子句。

第二支箭・代入消去法

一般推論畫線字詞或考上下文意連結的題目，最簡單的破解方法就是一一將選項代入加以檢視，並選出最適當的答案。

第三支箭・旁敲側擊法

畫線字詞前後一定會有一些補充說明的資訊，因此只要留意前後的關鍵字詞即可找出答案，如：表「因果關係」的 because（因為），so（所以；那麼）、表「舉例」的 for example（例如）或表「對比關係」的 although（雖然），but（但是），instead（相反地），however（然而）等，一定可以找到解題的重大線索。此外，要特別留意「冒號後面的說明文字」，冒號後面常舉一些例子來佐證作者的論點，因此考生可由例證來反推畫線部分的字詞。

（　　）31. What can we learn about Kivalina?

(A) It is waiting to shine.　　(B) It has become history.

(C) It is fighting for one last hope　　(D) It has given up its chance to rise.

解題SOP 由文章第三段提到雖然因紐特人不確定他們的努力是否有用，他們仍與像 ReLocate 這樣的團體一起努力挽救他們的家，可知 Kivalina 村的人「仍在為最後的希望奮鬥」，故選 (C)。

（　　）32. What does it mean when we say a place is uninhabitable?

(A) It is not big.　　(B) It is not popular.

(C) It cannot be bought.　　(D) It cannot be lived in.

解題SOP 由第一段最後一～二句提到他們的島可能在 2025 年前被海淹沒而迫使他們離開，推知 uninhabitable 是指「無法居住的」，故選 (D)。

（　　）33. What does the writer think about the Inuit people in Kivalina?

(A) Their way of living has been hurting the earth.

(B) They might not be able to get enough money to move their village.

(C) They should make the oil and power companies fix their problems.

(D) There are better ways than to move their village to somewhere else.

解題SOP 由第三段提到「村莊搬遷將花費他們數億美元，而他們不知道該去哪裡籌錢」，推知作者認為因紐特人「可能無法籌措遷村的費用」，故選 (B)。

（　　）34. What does the reading say about the Arctic ice?

(A) The Arctic ice covered 10 km^2 of Kivalina.

(B) The melting Arctic ice kills about 400 Inuit people each year.

(C) The Arctic ice helped the Inuit people in Kivalina during bad weather.

(D) The melting Arctic ice has given the Inuit people enough water to use.

解題SOP 由第二段提到「目前北極的冰層不夠厚，無法幫忙阻擋惡劣的風雨」，推知「以前的北極冰層夠厚，能夠幫忙阻擋惡劣的天氣」，故選 (C)。

策略 3 題目類型 步驟順序判讀與預測

◎流程、步驟圖、桌遊、行車路線圖、地圖…等

題型特色

1. 通常「步驟順序題（做菜、組裝東西）」或桌遊等題組，一定會有表「次序」的動詞、副詞或連接詞：

開始；首先；第一	begin, start, first (firstly), in the beginning
第二…第三…最後	second … third … last
其次；然後；接著	and, then, next
再次	again
最後但是也很重要的是	last but not least
最後；終於	finally

此類型的考題須仔細閱讀規則與步驟，然後在圖表上做標記，即可找出答案。

2. 注意題中圖片標線、符號與圖形所代表的意義。
3. 按照題目指示、線索、方向、規則……等尋找出正確的答案或圖示。

範例 109會考 22~24

Now I'm going to show you how to work with chocolate. I'll do it in a "bain-marie," or, well, some people call it "water bath." I myself love the name "bain-marie." To make a "bain-marie," you need two pots, one bigger than the other. → 隔水融化巧克力的步驟

First, break the chocolate into small pieces and put them in the smaller pot. Usually when making chocolate desserts, you'll need to mix chocolate with butter and sugar. So if you do, put them in the pot too.

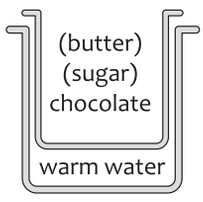
Now, half fill the bigger pot with warm water. Put the smaller pot over the bigger one, and start to slowly mix the chocolate, the butter, and the sugar together. Keep the water under 50°C, or the chocolate may lose its shine. And make sure that no water goes in the smaller pot, or the chocolate will become hard and cannot be used. ← 表「後果」

Keep mixing for about five to ten minutes, and the job is done. Easy, right?

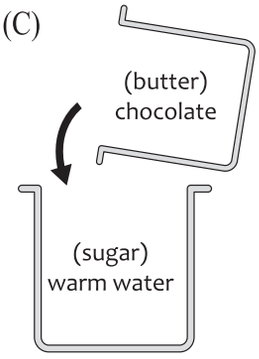
(　　) 22. From the reading, which picture best shows the "bain-marie" way of working with chocolate?

(A)

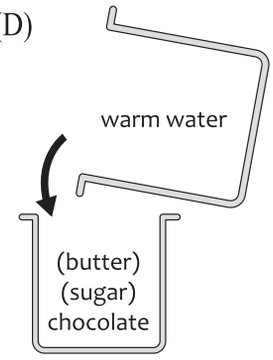
(B)



(C)



(D)



解題SOP 由第三段可知隔水加熱時，必須將較小的鍋子放在裝了溫水的大鍋子上面 ，故圖(B)正確。

策略 4 題目類型 主旨大意、作者立場、目的

◎短文、海報、告示…等

題型特色

略讀（skimming）

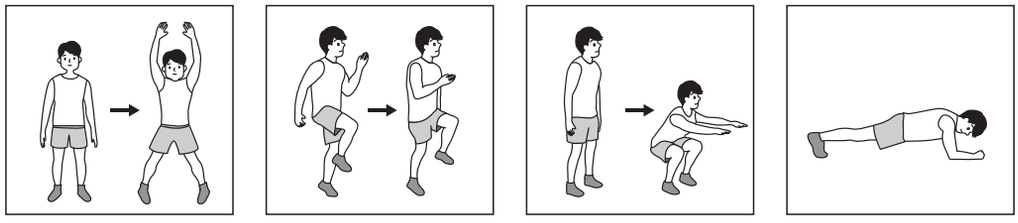
略讀是指迅速掌握文章內容主旨（main idea）的閱讀技巧。閱讀時僅就標題、副標題、各段「主題句」與關鍵字詞、重要轉折詞進行判讀，以快速理解文章的大意。

範例 111會考 27~29

如何進行 Tabata 訓練

Tabata training is a very popular way of exercising these days. It doesn't take much time or space, and it burns calories faster than other ways of exercising. The idea of Tabata training is simple: exercise for 20 seconds, rest for 10 seconds, and then repeat (at least eight times). The moves for the 20-second exercise are not difficult to learn. Jumping jacks, high knees, squats, and planks are some of the most common moves. You can decide yourself what moves to do in your Tabata training. For example, you can do more leg exercises if you want strong legs.

訓練細節



JUMPING JACK　HIGH KNEES　SQUAT　PLANK

One great thing about Tabata training is that your body will keep burning calories for at least an hour after 4 minutes of Tabata training. But to have this wonderful "afterburn," you need to exercise really hard during each 20 seconds. If you seldom exercise or have heart problems, this exercise may not be good for you. But for people who enjoy exercising but are too busy to go to the gym, Tabata training might just be the answer.

適合對象

calorie 卡路里（熱量單位）

（　　）27. Which idea is talked about in the first paragraph of the reading?

paragraph 段落

(A) How you should do Tabata training.
(B) What is the best time for Tabata training.
(C) Who first had the idea of Tabata training.
(D) How often you should do Tabata training.

解題SOP 第一段提到 Tabata 訓練的做法，故選(A)。

（　　）28. Who might find that Tabata training is right for them?

(A) People who enjoy team sports.
(B) People who want to start exercising.
(C) People who want to fix their heart problems.
(D) People who already have a habit of exercising.

解題SOP 由第二段最後一句話，Tabata 適合喜歡運動但沒空上健身房的人，故選(D)。

（　　）29. Which is true about Tabata training?

(A) It is difficult to learn the moves.
(B) You are free to choose your own moves.
(C) You need a large space to do the exercises.
(D) You cannot rest between moves if you want the afterburn.

解題SOP 第一段倒數第二句提到運動者可以自行選擇動作，故選(B)。

策略 5 題目類型 克漏字：時態、上下文意連結

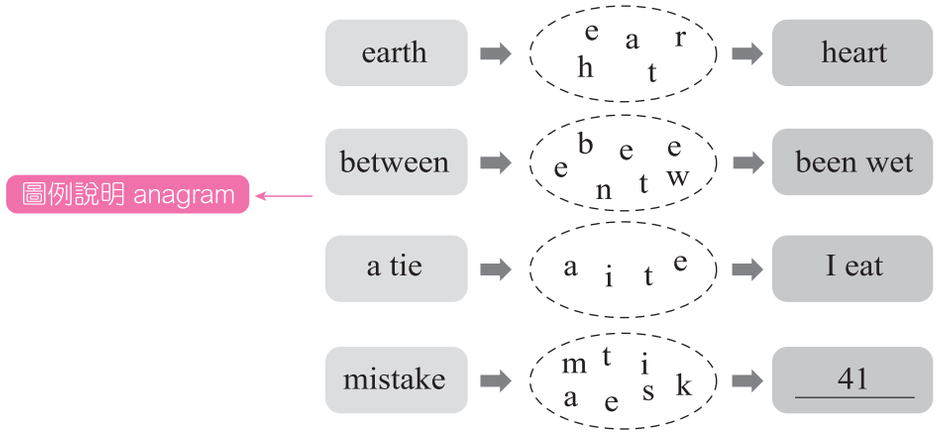
◎克漏字選擇的題型旨在測驗學生是否能根據上下文判斷空格的字詞，使前後文意連貫，完成整篇文章。常考題型如下：

題型特色 ⑴ 考字彙 ⑵ 考文法時態 ⑶ 考文意連貫（含片語） ⑷ 考文意＋圖表

範例

111會考 40~43

English words are made of 26 letters, and palindromes and anagrams are two kinds of word games about spelling. A palindrome is a word or a sentence that reads the same from left to right or from right to left, __40__ ,"eye," "Bob," "my gym," and "Was it a car or a cat I saw?" An anagram of a word or words is made by putting the letters of the word or words in a different way. Look at the words and their anagrams below. Can you think of other possible anagrams of these words?



其他用途、功能

Anagrams are often longer words that don't really mean anything but are fun to say. Sometimes they can even mean something __42__ , like when a common word, "restaurant," becomes "Eat rats, run!" Actually, palindromes and anagrams are __43__ . Palindromes can be used to learn mathematics and make music. Anagrams are also a good way to hide something. In history, people often hid their important studies in anagrams. Can you think of any other way to use them?

( ) 40. (A) in fact (B) at first (C) of course (D) for example

解題SOP 前面提到「回文指的是一個單字或句子從左至右或從右至左讀起來是一樣的」，而後面列舉了 eye, Bob, my gym 與 Was it a car or a cat I saw? 等例子，故選 (D) for example（例如）。

( ) 41. (A) take sit (B) Ms Easy (C) it makes (D) me steak

解題SOP mistake 拆解後，唯一符合的只有(C) it makes。

( ) 42. (A) strange (B) difficult (C) delicious (D) important

解題SOP 由「不是真的有實質意思，但說起來很有趣」，故選 (A) 奇怪的，最符合前後文意。

( ) 43. (A) more than just games (B) often played in public
(C) not so popular as before (D) not first used to learn words

解題SOP 後面句子指出 palindromes 和 anagrams 除了遊戲外的其他功能，故選 (A)。