

1 代名詞

- () 1. I don't think Katie will read any one of the books you've picked out for her: _____ look(s) very boring. 106 會考 9
 (A) it (B) one
 (C) some (D) they
- () 2. Beatrice loves to draw apples. You can see _____ in her notebooks, on her letters, and even on her school bag! 99 II-3
 (A) one (B) others
 (C) them (D) which
- () 3. Elsa: Do you know anyone from Class A?
 Jeff: No, I don't know any of _____. 96 I-16
 (A) they (B) their
 (C) theirs (D) them
- () 4. It almost killed Kevin to take care of his baby sister for one afternoon. He wondered how his mom could do _____ every day. 108 會考 8
 (A) her (B) it
 (C) one (D) them
- () 5. Elise: I need a dress for tomorrow's party, but I don't have one. Fiona: Why don't you try on my red one? I bought _____ last week. 100 I-17
 (A) it (B) one
 (C) ones (D) them
- () 6. Sue: Your hat looks so comfortable!
 Ann: It's more than comfortable. If you wear a hat like _____, you won't feel cold on a windy day. 98 I-17
 (A) I (B) myself
 (C) one (D) this

【解題策略】

- 指全部的書都很無聊，故用 they，any one of the books 為陷阱，不要被誤導而選了單數代名詞。
- 代指前面提及的 apples 用 them。
- Elsa 問是否認識 A 班的任何人，Jeff 回答他不認識 A 班學生中的任何一個人，用「not... any of + 全體」表強烈的全部否定，of 後接代名詞受格 them。
- 指「照顧還是嬰兒的妹妹」這件事用代名詞 it。
- 代指前面提及的 my red one，代名詞用 it。
- 代指前面提及的 Your hat，故用 this = this hat。

2 疑問詞

- () 1. Jill: Have you decided _____ you will celebrate your 30th birthday? 109 會考 10
 Sue: Yeah, I'm going to have a big barbecue party.
 (A) how (B) where
 (C) what (D) when
- () 2. We are surprised that Sally and Ray decided to get married. No one knows _____. They often fight with each other and are unhappy together. 106 會考 8
 (A) why (B) where
 (C) when (D) how
- () 3. Carson: Bye, girls. See you tomorrow, Phoebe.
 Shirley: _____ did Carson say he would see you tomorrow?
 Phoebe: We're going out for a picnic. Do you want to come?
 (A) What (B) When 103 會考 32
 (C) Where (D) Why
- () 4. Nancy: Did the teacher tell us _____ to get to the station?
 Susan: Yes. She said we should meet there at ten. 100 II-17
 (A) how (B) what
 (C) when (D) where
- () 5. Alice: Do you know _____ Grandma is going to visit us?
 Willy: It's next week. She told me on the phone. And we'll take her to the national park. 107 會考 9
 (A) where (B) when
 (C) whether (D) why

- () 6. Teacher: Does anyone know _____ the famous writer was born?
 Mei-ling: I know! In Taitung, right?
 Teacher: You got it! 99 I-15
 (A) how (B) when
 (C) where (D) whether

【解題策略】

- 問要「如何」慶生，故用疑問詞 How 問「方法」。
- 由 fight with each other 和 unhappy 推測不知道 Sally 和 Ray 結婚的原因為何，故用疑問詞 Why 問「原因」。
- 問「為何」Carson 對 Phoebe 說明天見，故用疑問詞 Why 問「原因」。
- 由 Susan 回答「at ten」可知 Nancy 問她老師告知「何時」要去車站碰面，故選 (C)。
- 由 Willy 回答「next week」可知 Alice 問他奶奶「何時」要來拜訪，故選 (B)。
- 由 Mei-ling 回答「In Taitung」可知老師問這位知名作家「在哪裡」出生，故選 (C)。

3 be 動詞與主詞的搭配

- () 1. Jenny's bag is very heavy because _____ filled with toy cars. 106 會考 10
 (A) it is (B) they are
 (C) there is (D) there are
- () 2. There _____ more than twenty clubs in our school. Which one would you like to join? 108 會考 4
 (A) has (B) have
 (C) is (D) are

【解題策略】

- 放滿玩具車子的是 Jenny's bag，故用代名詞 it 搭配 is。
- There are + 複數名詞... 表「某處有～」。

4 名詞的用法

- () Susan bought _____ bread in the supermarket, but she did not buy anything to drink. 105 會考 8
 (A) many (B) some
 (C) any (D) one

【解題策略】

- bread (麵包) 是不可數名詞，因此不可選 many 或 one。
- some 可接複數名詞，如：some books (一些書)，也可接不可數名詞，如：some water (一些水)。

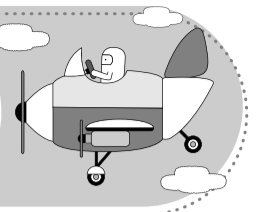
《易錯導正》
any 用於否定句和疑問句。

5 be 動詞與助動詞的用法

- () 1. Claire is very much interested in music, but her brother _____. He enjoys sports more. 111 會考補考 4
 (A) isn't (B) aren't
 (C) doesn't (D) don't
- () 2. _____ the dog that bites people yours? You should keep it home. 100 聯測 13
 (A) Can (B) Does
 (C) Has (D) Is
- () 3. Ken's brothers like to watch tennis, but Ken _____. He is crazy about baseball. 99 II-2
 (A) is (B) isn't
 (C) does (D) doesn't

【解題策略】

- 前句有 be 動詞 is，且句中有連接詞 but，可知前後語意相反，應用 isn't 形成簡略句。
- 本題要能判斷這是助動詞或 be 動詞開頭的疑問句。that bites people 是形容詞子句，修飾 dog，與動詞無關，可先忽略不看，就可看出原句型。
- 簡略句時用 do、does 代替一般動詞，本題的簡略句主詞是 Ken，又有 but 表否定，所以用 doesn't。



1 祈使句

- () 1. Jo won't be happy if you're late for his party tonight, so _____ sure that you arrive on time. 114 會考 11
 (A) make (B) makes
 (C) to make (D) is making
- () 2. _____ a map with you when you go to a place for the first time. 106 會考 11
 (A) Have taken
 (B) Take
 (C) Taking
 (D) To take
- () 3. Wendy: Do you know where the library is? 95 I-19
 Simon: Just _____ going for two more blocks and you'll see it.
 (A) keep (B) to keep
 (C) keeping (D) keeps

【解題策略】

1. 連接詞 so 之後須為一個完整子句，本題的 so 之後無主詞，故選 make 造祈使句。
2. 主要子句缺少主詞與動詞，故用原形動詞 Take 形成祈使句。
3. Simon 指示 Wendy「持續走兩個街區」，可知為祈使句，用原形動詞開頭。

《易錯導正》

主詞 + 原形動詞 ... (一般句子)
 主詞, + 原形動詞 ... (祈使句)

2 助動詞

- () 1. Lora likes to eat bananas that are already a little brown on the outside, and so _____ I. 113 會考 7
 (A) am (B) do (C) have (D) will
- () 2. Can anyone who knows the answer _____ it out loud? 109 會考補考 15
 (A) say
 (B) says
 (C) saying
 (D) to say
- () 3. No one thought James would appear at Katie's party. So when he _____, everyone was surprised and could not believe their eyes. 104 會考 10
 (A) would (B) was
 (C) had (D) did
- () 4. Melody has a great interest in planting flowers, but her sister _____. She can't even stay in the garden for one minute. 101 5
 (A) can't (B) doesn't
 (C) isn't (D) won't
- () 5. I'm sorry that I have to write this letter, but if I _____, you'll never see what your problem is. 102 19
 (A) didn't
 (B) don't
 (C) hadn't
 (D) haven't
- () 6. Dad: Have you brushed your teeth yet? 107 會考 8
 Ann: No, but I _____ before I go to bed.
 (A) haven't (B) have
 (C) won't (D) will

【解題策略】

1. Lora 很愛吃外皮有點咖啡色的香蕉，而「我也是」，用肯定附和句 and so do I。此處的助動詞 do 代替 like to eat ... on the outside 這件事。
2. 助動詞 Can 後接原形動詞。
3. 由關鍵字 would appear at Katie's party，推知其後肯定簡略句應用過去式助動詞 did。
4. but 連接前後語意相反或轉折的句子，前句為現在簡單式肯定句，故簡略句用現在簡單式否定助動詞。
5. if 條件子句用現在簡單式，由前句 I have to write 推知 but 之後的簡略句用現在式否定助動詞 don't。
6. 表「即將做的動作或計畫」，用未來式助動詞 will。

3 現在進行式

- () 1. Have you found a summer job yet? Mr. Firth _____ someone to take care of his kids during the vacation. Maybe you can talk to him. 111 會考 15
 (A) has looked for (B) is looking for
 (C) looks for (D) was looking for
- () 2. Dad: Where are you, Mary? Come out!
 Mom: You know, _____ with you. She won't come out until you find her. 109 會考補考 10
 (A) she'll play
 (B) she's playing
 (C) she plays
 (D) she played
- () 3. Excuse me. I really need to go now. My kids _____ for me at school. 106 會考 5
 (A) are waiting (B) were waiting
 (C) wait (D) waited

【解題策略】

1. 考生容易被前句的現在完成式影響而誤答，後句的語意是 Mr. Firth 正在找放假期間可以幫忙照顧小孩的人，故選 (B)。
2. 爸爸叫 Mary 出來，但媽媽說「在你找到她之前，她是不會出來的。」可知 Mary 正在和爸爸玩遊戲，用現在進行式。
3. 由前面提及現在必須走了，可知孩子們現在正在等，用現在進行式。

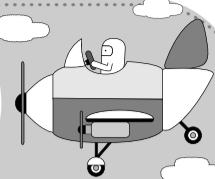
4 對等連接詞

- () 1. Patty spent several days planning to invite Charlie to dinner, _____ she couldn't say a word when they met. 113 會考 14
 (A) but (B) if (C) or (D) so
- () 2. I knew that George could play the flute, _____ I didn't know he was so good at it. I'm really surprised. 109 會考補考 3
 (A) because (B) but
 (C) if (D) so
- () 3. I've wanted to read *The Diary of a Young Girl* for months, _____ today I finally borrowed the book from library. 107 會考 15
 (A) and (B) since
 (C) so (D) until
- () 4. Ms. Liu usually gives us a lot of homework, _____ she didn't give us any today. 108 會考 2
 (A) but (B) if (C) or (D) so
- () 5. I have to catch the bus right now, _____ I'll miss my brother's birthday party. 103 會考 21
 (A) and (B) because
 (C) or (D) until
- () 6. Dad: Are you going out? It's really late now.
 Mitch: I know, but it's the last day to buy tickets to the World Cup games, _____ I must go. 101 18
 (A) if (B) or
 (C) so (D) though

【解題策略】

and	連貫順承前後語意
but	前後語意相反或轉折
or	表選擇或後果
so	表結果

1. Patty 花了好幾天計劃邀請 Charlie 一起享用晚餐，「但」他們碰面時，她卻連一個字都說不出口。but 連接前後語意相反或轉折句子，故選 (A)。
2. 前面提到「我知道 George 會吹長笛」與後句「我不知道他那麼擅長吹長笛」前後語意有轉折，故用對等連接詞 but。
3. 第一句提到想看某本書好幾個月了，而第二句「...終於借到書」，表語意順承用 and。
4. 平常派很多作業，而今天卻沒有，表語意轉折用 but。
5. 前面提及必須搭上公車，後句提到後果，可知用 or (否則)。
6. 第一句是外出的原因，第二句 Mitch 外出是結果，故選 (C)。



1 現在簡單式

- () 1. Before she _____ about it, you should tell Daphne you broke her favorite cup. 114 會考 18
 (A) asks (B) asked (C) was asking (D) will ask
- () 2. Aunt Gina has lived in this town for more than sixty years, so she _____ it very well. 111 會考 11
 (A) will know
 (B) knew
 (C) knows
 (D) was going to know
- () 3. *Smart Head*, one of the hottest TV programs these days, _____ people free plane tickets to Hawaii if they can answer 20 questions correctly in 15 minutes. 103 會考 30
 (A) have given (B) gives
 (C) giving (D) to give
- () 4. All the excuses Nick made _____ a lot about how much he hates to do the job. 106 會考 13
 (A) say (B) saying
 (C) which say (D) to say

【解題策略】

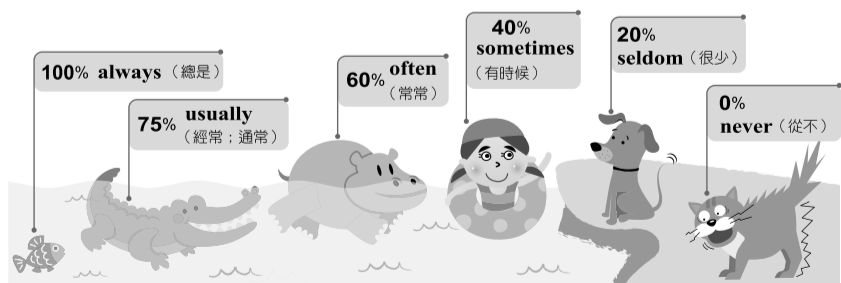
使用時機：1. 表現在的狀態或習慣
 2. 表恆久不變的真理或客觀的事實

- 主要子句的 *should* 表「對未來的建議」，故 *before* 引導的副詞子句亦表「未來的動作」，應使用現在簡單式表達，故選 (A)。
- 前面用現在完成式表達 Gina 已經住這個城鎮超過六十年了，所以她對這個城鎮的熟識是一個事實，應用現在簡單式。
- Smart Head* 其後的名詞片語是它的同位語，補充說明它的內容，可知 *Smart Head* 是主詞，它是一個很熱門的電視節目，因此可知它是第三人稱單數，所以動詞也用單數，不可將 *programs* 誤為是主詞而誤用複數動詞。
- 主詞 *All the excuses* (所有的藉口) 說明了「他現在有多討厭這份工作」的事實，用現在簡單式。

2 頻率副詞

- () 1. This kind of animal is _____ seen in everyday life because it lives 4,000m under the sea and is hard to find. 100 聯測 12
 (A) commonly
 (B) possible
 (C) seldom
 (D) still
- () 2. Bill: Have you ever been to Hong Kong?
 Ted: Yes, _____. It's really a fun place to go. 92 II-16
 (A) five days
 (B) for three years
 (C) in one month
 (D) twice already

【解題策略】



- 由下面提及「居住在海平面 4000 公尺以下」及「很難找到牠」可知這種動物在日常生活中「很少」見到，故選 *seldom*。
- Bill 問 Ted 是否曾去過香港，而 Ted 回答它是個很好玩的地方，可推知 Ted 已經去過，故選 (D) 已經兩次了。

3 如何詢問頻率

- () 1. George: _____ do you practice playing the piano?
 Tommy: When my mom is at home, I have to practice EVERY DAY, but she's away on a business trip this week! 93 II-18
 (A) How about
 (B) How long
 (C) How much
 (D) How often
- () 2. Alice: How often do you wash your hair? 91 II-13
 Betty: _____
 (A) One day.
 (B) Twice a week.
 (C) Since yesterday.
 (D) Three days ago.

【解題策略】

- 由 *practice EVERY DAY* (每天練習) 推知上句問「多久練習一次」。
- How often* 問「頻率」，應回答 (B) 一週兩次。

【小叮嚀】

- 頻率副詞的問答：
 用 *How often* 來詢問動作發生的頻率或一段時間內的次數。
- 問句：*How often does Jim go to cram school?*
 (Jim 多久去補習班一次?)
 答句：(1) *Very often.* / *Sometimes.* / *Never.*
 (2) 次數 + 一段時間，如：*three times a week.*
 (3) *every* + 一段時間，如：*every two days.*

4 新詩

108 會考 16~17

Making goulash
 we don't talk much,
 Daddy and me.

"The talking's in the making,
 son,"
 he smiles.
 I see what he means.

It's in the knife
 meeting the beef,

in the dancing of potatoes
 as they turn in the water,
 in the singing
 of boiling soup in the pot.

There are enough words
 in the way
 Daddy teaches me his famous
 dish
 and the way he hugs me
 when we finish.

Making goulash
 we don't talk much,
 Daddy and me,
 but everything is said.

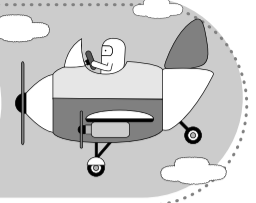
(Ideas from Candace Pearson's
 poem)

poem 詩

- () 1. What are "Daddy and me" doing in the poem?
 (A) Eating.
 (B) Singing.
 (C) Dancing.
 (D) Cooking.
- () 2. What can we most likely (可能) know about the speaker?
 (A) He seldom understands his father.
 (B) He enjoys his time with his father.
 (C) He often makes goulash for his father.
 (D) He wants to be as famous as his father.

【解題策略】

- 考試類型為新詩，重點須了解新詩中作者與父親之間的互動。
- 解題技巧：
 (1) 透過新詩中的比喻「刀子遇見牛肉」、「馬鈴薯在水中翻滾跳舞」、「湯沸騰發出的聲音」推知是烹飪過程。
 (2) 新詩中重複的字詞，為作者欲表達的重點或意象，須看懂語言背後的涵義或情感。



1 which 的用法

- () Kevin : _____ sweater looks better on me, the red one or the blue one? 95 II-15
 Betty : The red one, I think.
 (A) Which
 (B) How
 (C) Where
 (D) What

【解題策略】

- 由 or (或者) 推知須用具有選擇意味的疑問詞 which。
- which 與 what 後都可接名詞, 但 what 無限定範圍。

2 不定代名詞 one / ones

- () 1. Buses to the airport only come once every hour, and we just missed _____. Why don't we take a taxi? 111 會考18
 (A) another (B) it
 (C) one (D) them
- () 2. I haven't been to the movies these days. Are there any good _____ this week? 101 14
 (A) ones (B) others
 (C) them (D) those
- () 3. Cell phones are convenient; every person in my family has _____. 98 II-10
 (A) it (B) one
 (C) them (D) those

【解題策略】

- 本題所指的錯過了一班公車並沒有指定是哪一班公車, 故用不定代名詞 one。
- 第一句提到 I haven't been to the movies these days. (我這陣子都沒有去看電影。), 可知 ones 是代替前面提及的不特定名詞 movies, 故選 (A)。
- 表不特定的單數同類名詞, 用不定代名詞 one, 此處指我家裡的每個人都有「一支手機」。

【小叮嚀】

注意：會考常考 it / them 與 one / ones 的區別。

比較：

	單數	複數
限定的同一個 / 群組	it	them
不特定的同類或不特定名詞	one	ones

3 數量形容詞

- () 1. Susan bought _____ bread in the supermarket, but she did not buy anything to drink. 105 會考8
 (A) many
 (B) some
 (C) any
 (D) one
- () 2. After a big party, it took me _____ time to clean the apartment. I'm tired now. 100 I-12
 (A) enough
 (B) every
 (C) little
 (D) some
- () 3. _____ other waiters in the restaurant have worked here longer than Clark; only Lois and Lana started working here before him. 108 會考15
 (A) All
 (B) Most
 (C) Some
 (D) Few
- () 4. When Sean came to Taiwan several years ago, _____ people knew about him. But now he is a famous cook in Taiwan. 98 II-12
 (A) any
 (B) few
 (C) little
 (D) most

【解題策略】

- bread 為不可數名詞, 且對等連接詞 but 之後為否定, 推知前面子句用「肯定、可修飾不可數名詞」的數量形容詞。
- time 是不可數名詞且後句提到「很疲倦」, 可知打掃花了一些時間, 故選 some, 不可選 little (幾乎沒有)。而選項 (A) enough (足夠的)、(B) every (每一) 皆與語意不符。
- 由後面提到只有 Lois 和 Lana 早於 Clark 在這裡開始工作, 可知比 Clark 資深的服務生並不多, 故用 few (少數的) 修飾可數複數名詞。
- 由 But 後面提及他現在在臺灣是很有名的廚師, 推知前句語意相反, 故選 few (少數的) 較符合文意。

【小叮嚀】

會考常考「不可數名詞」搭配「數量詞」的用法, 破解這類題目除了要注意哪些數量詞可以用來修飾不可數名詞, 還要考慮是否與前後文意相符, 才不會誤入題目的陷阱!

4 圖表閱讀測驗

104 會考 19~20

Last Saturday, Ginny and her friends had lunch at Howell's Bowl. Here is their order, and the poster of the restaurant.

Howell's Bowl			
Table 2	3 person(s)	Order taken by Fred	12:30 12/23
1	pumpkin pie		220×2
2	cheese cake		120×1
3	milk shake (chocolate) (large)		200×2
4	milk shake (banana)		110×1
5	chicken sandwich		100×1
6	chicken sandwich (with cheese)		120×1
7	cola (no ice)		65×1
8	orange juice (no ice)		90×1
9	grape juice		95×1
10			
Total Price : \$ 1,540			
Thank you & Hope to See you Soon!			
Tel: XXX-XXXX			

Howell's Bowl
 Open Hours:
 11:30 am - 11:30 pm
 Tues. to Sun.

Joy Time: 20% off
 2:00 - 4:00 pm
 9:30 - 11:30 pm

poster 海報

- () 1. On the order list, Ginny ordered a sandwich with cheese, a fruit milk shake, and fruit drink without ice. How much did she have to pay for her food?
 (A) \$300.
 (B) \$320.
 (C) \$385.
 (D) \$410.
- () 2. Ginny wants to go to Howell's Bowl again during Joy Time. When will she possibly go there?
 (A) 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday.
 (B) 2:30 p.m. on Monday.
 (C) 8:00 p.m. on Friday.
 (D) 10:00 p.m. on Thursday.

【解題策略】

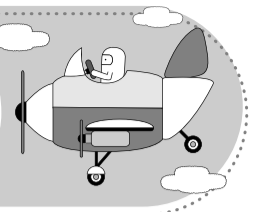
- Ginny 點了一份起司三明治、一份水果奶昔和一杯不加冰塊的果汁, 對照點菜單可知 Ginny 點了雞肉起司三明治 120 元, 香蕉奶昔 110 元, 和一杯柳橙汁 90 元, 一共是 320 元。
- 營業時間為週二~週日, 且 Joy Time 的時段為下午 2:00 ~ 4:00 與晚上 9:30 ~ 11:30, 故選 (D)。

【小叮嚀】

- 此考題的形式是餐廳的點菜單, 是屬於廣告海報的類型。
- 解題技巧：(1) 須注意營業時間。
 (2) 食物價格。
 (3) 食物優惠的條件及時間。

《易錯導正》

第 1 題的可樂也是 (no ice) 不可誤選, 須由關鍵字 fruit drink 選出正確的飲料。



1 過去式 be 動詞

- () Writing stories _____ what my father liked to do best in his younger days. 109 會考補考 13
 (A) were (B) was (C) have been (D) has been

【解題策略】

主詞為動名詞片語 Writing stories (寫故事)，且其後有過去時間 in his younger days (在他年輕的日子裡)，用過去式單數 be 動詞 was。

2 because 與 so 的用法

- () 1. The movie starts at two o'clock, _____ let's meet at the theater at one forty-five. 111 會考 2
 (A) so (B) or
 (C) if (D) because
- () 2. Dad: Are you going out? It's really late now. 101 18
 Mitch: I know, but it's the last day to buy tickets to the World Cup games, _____ I must go.
 (A) if (B) or
 (C) so (D) though
- () 3. Mr. Hu speaks good English _____ he lived in the U.S. for many years. 100 I-3
 (A) because (B) but
 (C) so (D) whether
- () 4. Enya got up early this morning _____ she did not want to be late for her trip. 98 II-5
 (A) if (B) but
 (C) though (D) because

【解題策略】

- 前句提到電影是 2:00 開始，所以才會約定 1:45 在電影院碰面，應用表結果的連接詞 so。
- so 接表「結果」的句子。由對話知因為今天是售票的最後一天，「所以」他還是一定要出門，故選 (C)。
- 「Mr. Hu 能說流利的英文」是結果，「他曾在美國住了很多年」是原因，兩句語意為因果關係，because (因為) 後面接表原因的句子，故選 (A)。
- 「Enya 今天早上很早起床」和「她不想她的旅行遲到」表因果關係，故用 because (因為) 來連接原因。

3 Why 的用法

- () 1. We are surprised that Sally and Ray decided to get married. No one knows _____. They often fight with each other and are unhappy together. 106 會考 8
 (A) why (B) where (C) when (D) how
- () 2. Carson: Bye, girls. See you tomorrow, Phoebe. 103 會考 32
 Shirley: _____ did Carson say he would see you tomorrow?
 Phoebe: We're going out for a picnic. Do you want to come?
 (A) What (B) When
 (C) Where (D) Why
- () 3. Anita: I saw Nora in the teacher's office this morning. Do you know _____ she was there? 99 II-15
 Brian: She cheated on tests.
 (A) how (B) if (C) when (D) why

【解題策略】

- 由 fight with each other 和 unhappy 推測不知道 Sally 和 Ray 結婚的原因為何。
- 問「為何」Carson 對 Phoebe 說明天見，故用疑問詞 Why 問「原因」。
- Anita 跟 Brian 說她早上看到 Nora 在老師辦公室，再由 Brian 的回答推知 Anita 在問原因。

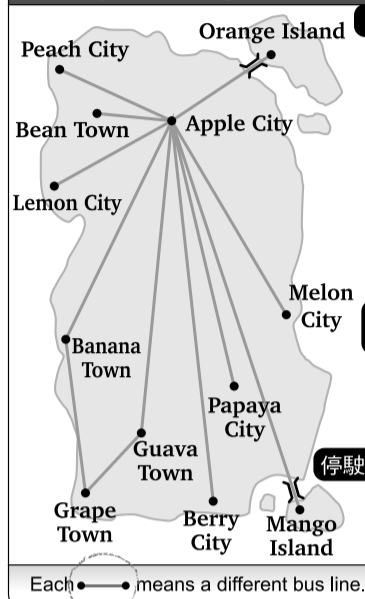
4 判讀技巧分析 公車路線圖

解題思路

- 公車路線圖須注意每條路線所行經的站名，此外也要注意各種標線的意思。
- 行車路線的時間、票價亦是出題的重點。

Below is the news about Dashing Shuttle's bus line changes.

Dashing Shuttle • Map of bus lines

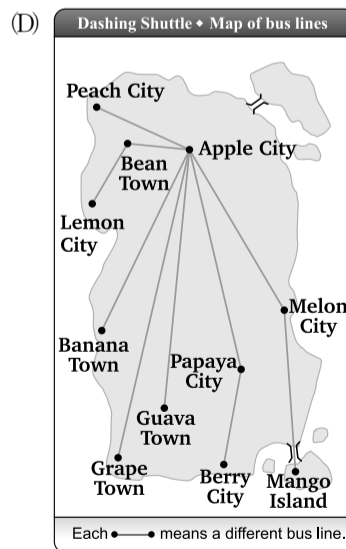
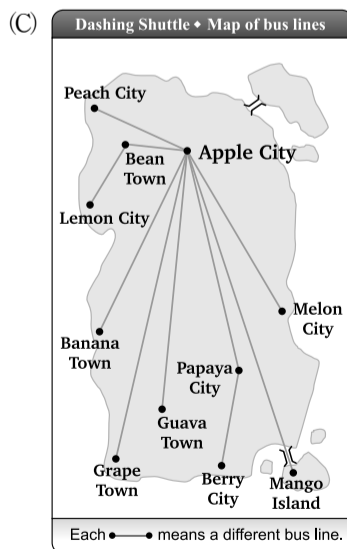
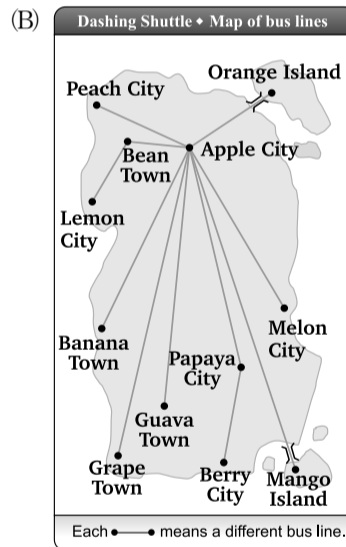
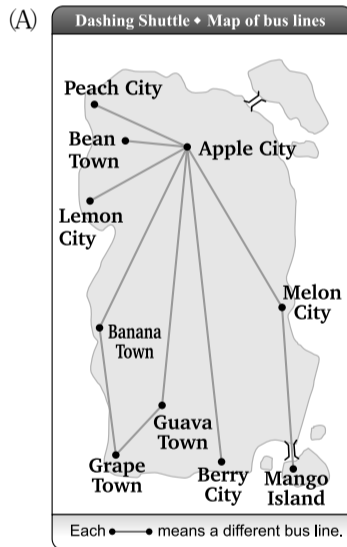


Each _____ means a different bus line.

Dashing Shuttle
標線意思

- Great news for people who travel between **Apple City** and **Peach City**! From July 1, we have three more buses to **Peach City** every day. **新增路線**
- A trip from **Apple City** to **Lemon City** or **Berry City** will take less time. From July 1, you can go from **Apple City** to each of the two cities without changing buses. **新增路線**
- Dashing Shuttle is the first in the country to open a bus line between **Apple City** and **Orange Island**. From July 1, our bus will take you to **Orange Island** every day! **新增路線**
- Our bus line between **Apple City** and **Grape Town** will stop running on June 30. From July 1, changing buses at **Guava Town** or **Banana Town** will be the best way to travel. **替代路線**
- From July 1, our bus runs from **Apple City** to **Mango Island** three times a day. You don't need to change buses at **Melon City** anymore. **以前須換車** **加開直達班次**

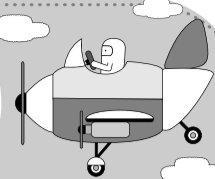
- () Which is most likely Dashing Shuttle's map of bus lines before July 1?



【解題策略】

本題在考更改前的公車路線圖，因此只需看路線有更改的部分即可。

- 由公告第 2 點可知以前到 Lemon City 與 Berry City 需要換車，故 (A) 不符合。
 - 由公告第 3 點知以前沒有公車到 Orange Island，故 (B) 不符合。
 - 由公告第 5 點知以前到 Mango Island 需要換車，故 (C) 不符合。
- 綜合以上三點可知應選 (D)。



1 判讀技巧分析 克漏字選擇——上下文意連結

解題思路

1. 克漏字題型前後文意需連貫，因此可由上下文推論文意或情節發展。
2. 需特別注意空格前後的句子，其中一定隱藏著重要線索。

107 會考 16~18

Robert likes to take a walk in the park after work. One day when he was walking in the park, he heard a woman calling his name. He stopped to look around, but didn't see anything 1. Shortly after Robert saw it, it was gone.

Though Robert felt a little strange, he did not think about it too much and sat down for a rest on a bench in the park. Then he noticed the snake he had just seen 2. Robert was too afraid to move away from the bench.

Right at this moment, a woman behind him shouted, "Come here, Robert.

You can't stay on the bench like that. 3."

In surprise, Robert turned around and said to the woman, "Excuse me, but that's not a very nice thing to say, and in fact some people say I'm handsome."

"I'm not talking to you," said the woman.

"I'm telling Robert, my pet snake, to get down from the bench, not you."



串聯故事情節發展的梗

- () 1. (A) like a snake
(B) that could move
(C) except a little snake
(D) that could make noise

【解題策略】

由後句「Robert 看到小蛇後不久，牠就消失了」，可知 Robert 除了一隻小蛇之外，什麼都沒看到。

- () 2. (A) climbing up the bench
(B) running after a woman
(C) stopping beside his feet
(D) falling down from a tree

【解題策略】

由後句「由於 Robert 太害怕了，以致於無法離開長椅」，以及第二段結尾一位女子喊著「Robert，過來！你不可以像那樣待在長椅上」，可知 Robert 看到那隻蛇……。

- () 3. (A) The bench is broken
(B) The seat has been taken
(C) People will be scared by you
(D) The paint of the bench is still wet

【解題策略】

由 Robert 說：「妳這樣說不太禮貌」及該女子說：「我是叫我的寵物蛇 Robert 從那張長椅下來，不是在叫你」，可知 Robert 誤會該女子說：「人們會被你嚇到」。

2 判讀技巧分析 活動海報判讀

解題思路


1. 了解活動舉行的時間、地點、參加條件、活動內容等重要資訊。
2. 特別留意海報中的附註 (P.S.) 與注意事項 (Notice) 中所提的條件與限制，常為解題重要關鍵。

109 會考 20~21

活動內容與時間

注意！例外和但書！

Here is an ad for Sunny Market.

From Jan. 4 to Feb. 4, for each \$50 you spend (on anything **EXCEPT books and CDs**) at Sunny Market, you'll get a Sunny Sun picture . (2 pictures for every \$100, 3 pictures for every \$150, ...)

集點與兌換規則

- ★ Collect 12 pictures, and you can get a Sunny Cup for free!
- ★ Collect 10 pictures, and you can get any of the desserts on the right for free!
- ★ Collect 6 pictures, and you can buy a Sunny Cup for \$200, or any of the desserts on the right for \$100!

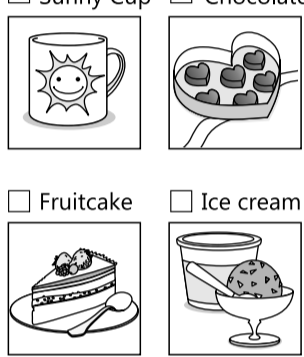
兌換期限

☺ From Jan. 4 to Feb. 10, you can use Sunny Sun pictures to get Sunny Cups or desserts.

With Sunny Sun pictures, you can get one of the prizes below for free or at low prices!!

Sunny Cup Chocolate

Fruitcake Ice cream



- () 1. From the ad, which is true about Sunny Sun pictures?
- (A) The first day to use Sunny Sun pictures is Feb. 4.
(B) The last day to collect Sunny Sun pictures is Feb. 10.
(C) You cannot use Sunny Sun pictures to get free desserts.
(D) You cannot get Sunny Sun pictures when you buy books.

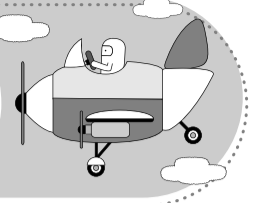
【解題策略】

由廣告第一段提到「在 Sunny 市場每消費五十元（除了書本和 CD 之外的任何東西），您將獲得一枚 Sunny 太陽圖片。」可知買書不能獲得 Sunny 太陽圖片，故選 (D)。

- () 2. Sammy has 7 Sunny Sun pictures. She wants to get a Sunny Cup. How can she get one?
- (A) Use 6 Sunny Sun pictures and pay \$100.
(B) Use 6 Sunny Sun pictures and pay \$200.
(C) Spend \$150 to get 3 more Sunny Sun pictures.
(D) Spend \$200 to get 4 more Sunny Sun pictures.

【解題策略】

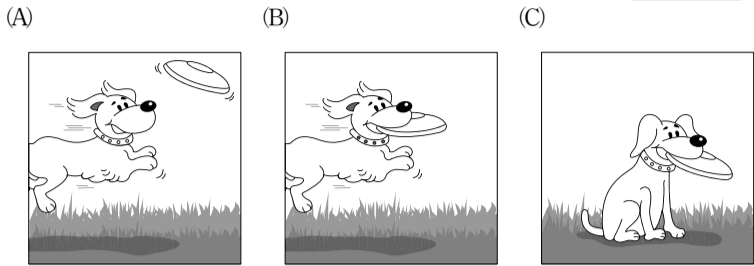
廣告第一點提到「蒐集十二枚圖片，可免費獲得一個 Sunny 杯子」，但 Sammy 只有七枚，不能兌換。由廣告第三點可知只要蒐集六枚圖片，可以用兩百元加購換取一個 Sunny 杯子，故選 (B)。



第一部分：辨識句意

() 第 1 題

107 會考 1

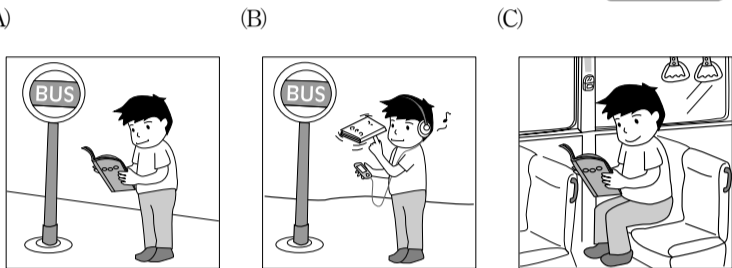


☞ A dog is running with a frisbee in its mouth.

詳解：由「正在跑」及「在牠的嘴裡」可知要選哪一個。

() 第 2 題

104 會考 1

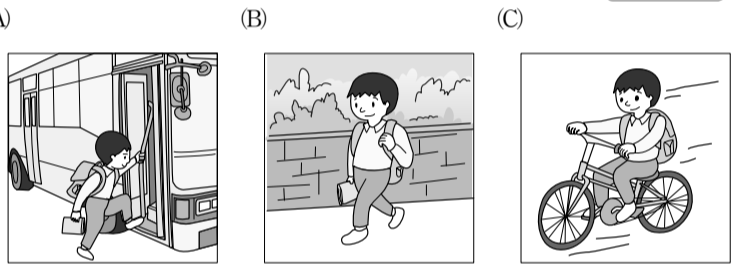


☞ Joseph is reading a book when waiting for the bus.

詳解：由「正在看書」和「等公車」可知要選哪一個。

() 第 3 題

103 會考 1



☞ Robert goes to school by bicycle.

詳解：由「騎單車」可知要選哪一個。

第二部分：基本問答

() 第 4 題

107 會考 4

- (A) Oh, sorry.
- (B) Don't worry.
- (C) Take a seat, please.

☞ Excuse me, Miss. But I'm afraid you are in my seat.

詳解：坐錯位子，會向他人道歉。

() 第 5 題

107 會考 8

- (A) Sure, I can talk now.
- (B) All right, it's 2033-6985.
- (C) No, I don't have your number.

☞ Excuse me. But I can't really talk right now. Why don't you give me your number? I'll call you as soon as I've got time.

詳解：對方要求留下電話號碼，所以會說出自己的號碼。

() 第 6 題

106 會考 4

- (A) You're welcome.
- (B) Thank you very much.
- (C) Nice to meet you.

☞ Happy birthday, Rachel. Here's a CD of your favorite singer.

詳解：收到別人送的生日禮物，會向對方道謝。

() 第 7 題

106 會考 5

- (A) I like to go fishing.
- (B) I like the park.
- (C) I like fish.

☞ Which do you like, pork or fish?

詳解：對方問喜愛豬肉或魚，可回答兩者皆是、兩者皆非或其中之一。

() 第 8 題

105 會考 8

- (A) Oh, thank you.
- (B) Oh, excuse me.
- (C) Oh, you're lucky.

☞ Excuse me. I believe this is your wallet.

詳解：他人找到了自己的皮夾，會向對方道謝。

() 第 9 題

- (A) After school.
- (B) At the park.
- (C) In the refrigerator.

☞ Where are you going to meet up with Candy?

詳解：問見面的地方在哪裡，所以要回答某地方。

() 第 10 題

- (A) Since when?
- (B) Almost there.
- (C) No problem.

☞ I can't talk right now. Can I call you back?

詳解：對方要求等一下再回電，若同意對方的請求會回答：沒問題。

第三部分：言談理解

() 第 11 題

107 會考 11

- (A) Police officer.
- (B) Shop clerk.
- (C) Secretary.

☞ M: Excuse me.

W: How may I help you?

M: Um, yeah. I'm looking for a pair of pants.

W: What kind of pants? Jeans?

M: No, um. Something I can wear to work.

W: Let me see. How about this pair?

M: Hmm, these look nice.

W: Why don't you try them on?

Q: Who is the woman?

詳解：第 2 行女士說：「我可以為你服務嗎？」，男士回答：「是的。我要挑一件褲子。」，可知該女士的職業。

() 第 12 題

107 會考 12

- (A) In a clothes store.
- (B) In the bathroom.
- (C) In the hospital.

☞ M: Mom!

W: What's wrong?

M: Did you turn off the gas? The water is cold.

W: Really? Wait a second. Let me check. Why don't you put your clothes back on?

M: But I'm all wet now. And my clothes are dirty. I've already put them in the basket.

W: Here. Dry yourself off with this towel, or you're going to catch a cold.

Q: Where might the boy be?

詳解：第 4 ~ 5 行女士說：「...你為何不穿回衣服？」，男士說：「我全身都溼了，且衣服也髒了，我把它們放入籃子裡了。」，可知男士在何處。

() 第 13 題

105 會考 11

- (A) Science.
- (B) Sports.
- (C) Reading.

☞ W: I like music and movies. And you?

M: I like swimming and playing basketball.

Q: What does the man like?

詳解：男士說：「我喜愛游泳和打籃球。」，可知他喜愛運動。

() 第 14 題

105 會考 14

- (A) Ted's mother.
- (B) Ted's sister.
- (C) Ted's friend.

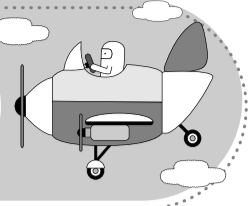
☞ M: Susan, nice to meet you.

W: Nice to meet you, too. My brother always talks about you. He says you are his best friend.

M: Yeah. Ted and I are good friends.

Q: Who's Susan?

詳解：第 2 ~ 3 行女士說：「...我哥哥說你是他最好的朋友。」，男士回答：「是的，Ted 和我是好朋友。」，可知 Susan 是誰。




1 判讀技巧分析 主旨推論

解題思路

想迅速掌握文章內容主旨 (main idea) 可運用「略讀 (skimming)」的閱讀技巧。閱讀時僅就其文章的標題、副標題、首段、尾段、各段之主題句及關鍵字詞進行判讀。

107 會考 22~24



Edward's Travel Tips

What kind of place do you usually choose to stay for the night during a trip? Expensive hotels that may make you feel like you don't get what you pay for? Or cheap hostels that put you and five other strangers in the same bedroom? If both choices sound terrible to you, here's something new: holiday apartments.

In a holiday apartment, you have more space than what a hotel room can give you. Everything in the apartment is at your disposal. The living room, the kitchen, the study, and, of course, the bedrooms are all for your own use. Some apartments even have a lovely garden or a game room. You'll feel at home in the holiday apartment. The best thing is, a holiday apartment is not expensive. The price for a holiday apartment is for two people, and the apartment is often cheaper than a hotel room for two. You only need to pay a little more for a third or fourth person. If you travel with friends or your family, a holiday apartment will be your best choice!

hostel (提供廉價食宿的) 旅舍

- () 1. What is the reading mostly about?
- (A) Where to find a nice holiday apartment.
(B) How to choose a nice holiday apartment.
(C) Why one should choose a holiday apartment.
(D) How one can change their house into a holiday apartment.

【解題策略】

由第一段提到旅行住宿的方式，第二段提到選擇假日公寓的優點，可知這篇短文有關「為何要選擇假日公寓」。

- () 2. From the reading, what can we learn about holiday apartments?
- (A) They are good for people who like to take one-day trips.
(B) They are good for people who travel in a group of three or more.
(C) They are good for people who want to make new friends when traveling.
(D) They are good for people who like to spend their holidays in the country.

【解題策略】

第二段提到假日公寓的價錢是以雙人計價，第三~四人只要再加付一點錢即可，所以三人以上一起旅行很划算。

- () 3. What does it mean to say that something is at your disposal?
- (A) You are free to use it.
(B) You can find it everywhere.
(C) You know everything about it.
(D) You can buy it at a lower price.

【解題策略】

由第二段第三句可知在假日公寓裡的所有設備皆可使用，故選 (A)。

2 判讀技巧分析 音樂排行榜

解題思路

1. 先看題目，再回頭去搜尋關鍵字句，縮短作答時間。
2. 關於有排名次序的題目，可一邊看文章內容一邊用數字做標記，此外新進榜的人事物可用星號加以標示。
3. 快速地利用樹狀圖、表格加以分類，方便快速判讀資料。

98 II-40-42

可能問 Music Ground 是什麼!

Welcome to Music Ground, a radio show that gives you a wonderful Friday night. I'm Justin Young. It's time again for the best-selling songs of the week.

Stanley Brown's "Perhaps" is a new song that comes in at No. 5 this week. "Say Cheese" by OK Band stays in the same place at No. 4. "The Bees" by Cindy Bear falls down from No. 2 to No. 3. And No. 2 is another new song called "Are You There?" by Broken Basket. Finally, there's no change at No. 1, with "Magic River" by Stupid Machine. Many people are calling in for this favorite song, so let's listen to it right now. And don't go away. Later we'll talk over the phone with Stupid Machine about their plans for the coming year.

call out 訪問

播出時間

名次不變

名次不變

★ No. 1 ~ No. 5 This Week

名次	歌曲	歌手或團體
1.	Magic River	Stupid Machine
2.	Are You There?	Broken Basket
3.	The Bees	Cindy Bear
4.	Say Cheese	OK Band
5.	Perhaps	Stanley Brown

I'm Justin Young.

- () 1. Which song does NOT change its place this week?
- (A) "Are You There?"
(B) "The Bees"
(C) "Say Cheese"
(D) "Perhaps"

【解題策略】

根據文章第五句可知，Say Cheese 並沒有改變排名，維持在第四名。

- () 2. How many songs listed above are new this week?
- (A) One.
(B) Two.
(C) Three.
(D) Four.

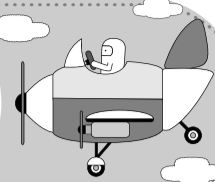
【解題策略】

搜尋關鍵字 new song，可知有兩首歌是這週新進榜；分別為 Perhaps 和 Are You There?。

- () 3. Which is NOT true about the radio show?
- (A) You can listen to it once a week.
(B) It talks about the most popular songs.
(C) People can call in to hear their favorite songs.
(D) Stupid Machine is now in the radio station with Justin Young.

【解題策略】

由文章最後一句可知 Stupid Machine 並沒有在電臺現場，Justin Young 將藉由通電話和 Stupid Machine 說話。



1 一般動詞過去簡單式

- () 1. It was very windy this morning. Some of the shirts on the balcony were blown away _____ in the pond. **114** 會考 19
 (A) fell (B) and fell (C) fallen (D) and fallen
- () 2. Mom: Linda, you've been playing computer games all evening! Have you finished your report?
 Linda: Well, _____ most of it this afternoon, and I'll finish it by Friday. **113** 會考 21
 (A) I would do (B) I did (C) I was doing (D) I'll do
- () 3. Ariel _____ every night for a week before her Chinese test and got a very good grade. **111** 會考 19
 (A) studied (B) studies (C) has studied (D) was going to study
- () 4. Mozart _____ his first music when he was only six years old. **109** 會考 9
 (A) is writing (B) has written (C) will write (D) wrote
- () 5. I don't have any money with me because I _____ my wallet this morning. **107** 會考 4
 (A) had lost (B) would lose (C) lost (D) was losing
- () 6. No one thought James would appear at Katie's party. So when he _____, everyone was surprised and could not believe their eyes. **104** 會考 10
 (A) would (B) was (C) had (D) did

【解題策略】

- 本題使用 and 連接兩個過去式動詞，were blown away and fell in the pond。襯衫「掉到池塘裡」為主動語態。
- 由對話推知目前時間為晚上，所以「今天下午」為過去時間，應用過去式動詞 did。
- 由句中的 got 可知每晚讀書是過去發生的事，應使用過去簡單式，故選 (A)。
- when 副詞子句為過去式，故主要子句亦用過去簡單式。
- 我現在沒有錢是因為今天早上我弄丟了皮夾，由前後文可知弄丟皮夾是已經發生的動作，應用過去簡單式。
- 由前文知沒人想到 James 會出現在派對，因此當他真的出現了，每個人都很驚訝。when 引導的副詞子句與主要子句同時發生，此處須用過去式助動詞 did 代替 appeared at Katie's party。

【小叮嚀】

- 過去式：過去發生過的動作、事實、狀態。

過去簡單式：

- 助動詞使用 did
- 句子當中無動作時，動詞使用 be 動詞 (was, were)
- 句子當中有動作時，使用一般動詞，但動詞需改為過去式

〔句型〕	(1) 主詞 + didn't + 原形動詞 ...
	(2) 主詞 + was / were + 名詞 / 形容詞 ...
	(3) 主詞 + 過去式動詞 ...

- 過去式句子中常會出現一些時間副詞

〔句型〕：主詞 + 過去式動詞 +	yesterday + 時間 (昨天~)
	last + 時間 (上~)
	一段時間 + ago (~以前)

2 所有格代名詞

- () 1. Jane's parents are always happy to see their grandchildren, but mine _____ less so when I visit them with my kids. **114** 會考 17
 (A) is (B) are (C) do (D) does
- () 2. I want to find another dentist because _____ pulled out a good tooth last time I went to him. **113** 會考 20
 (A) I (B) me (C) mine (D) myself
- () 3. The book under Mary's desk is _____, but I don't know why it is there. **108** 會考 6
 (A) us (B) me (C) my (D) mine
- () 4. Mrs. Luo: Who put these socks in the refrigerator?
 Mr. Luo: I don't know. They're not _____. Ask your son. **100** II-18
 (A) me (B) mine (C) my (D) myself

【解題策略】

- 此處的 mine = my parents, less 表「較不」，so 代指前句提到的 always happy to see their grandchildren, 帶入題目為 my parents "are" less happy to see their grandchildren...。
- 我想要另外找一位牙醫，因為「我的牙醫」在上次把我一顆好的牙齒拔掉了。此處使用所有格代名詞 mine 代替 my dentist。
- 所有格代名詞 = 所有格 + 名詞，mine = my book。
- 由 Mrs. Luo 問誰把襪子放在冰箱，Mr. Luo 說 I don't know, 推知襪子不是 Mr. Luo 的，空格後沒有名詞，可知須用所有格代名詞。

【小叮嚀】

- 所有格代名詞 = 所有格 + 名詞，用以省略前面已出現過的名詞。
- 動詞的單複數，必須取決於所有格代名詞代替的名詞為單數或複數。

3 判讀技巧分析 季節 / 天氣圖表

100 II-34~35

解題思路

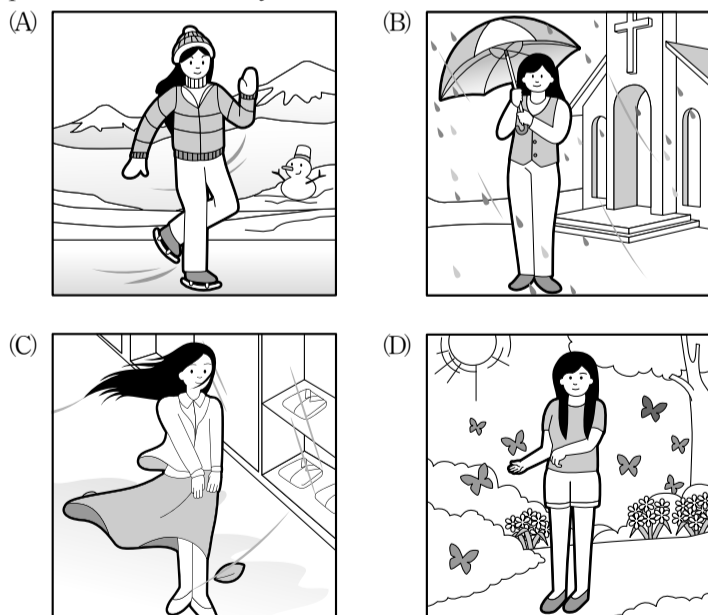
- 注意表格所提及的時間、天氣狀況與活動內容的對應。
- 北半球的氣候和月份時間與南半球恰好相反，須注意該地點位於北半球或南半球，才不會誤入題目的陷阱，而選錯答案。

季節 / 月份	天氣狀況	可從事活動
Spring (September~November)	Cool & Wet	Whale Season
Summer (December~February)	Warm & Clear	Butterfly Season
Fall (March~May)	Windy & Dry	Wind Surfing
Winter (June~August)	Cold & Snowy	Ice Skating

注意季節與月份的對應，南北半球恰好相反！

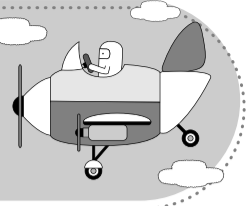
table 表格

- () Kate just spent the Christmas holidays in Aqua City. Which picture was most likely taken when she was there? **likely** 可能



【解題策略】

- 由表格知聖誕節十二月時 Aqua City 的季節是夏天，天氣溫暖晴朗，應選 (D)。



1 過去進行式

- () 1. Yesterday when I got home from work, my brother _____ for dinner, so he invited me to join him. **111** 會考 13
- (A) goes out
(B) went out
(C) has gone out
(D) was going out
- () 2. When the baby cried, Mr. Wu _____ in the kitchen and did not hear it. **107** 會考 3
- (A) cooked
(B) was cooking
(C) has cooked
(D) is going to cook
- () 3. Rex did not feel the earthquake this morning. He _____ in the park at the time. **112** 會考 6
- (A) jogged
(B) was jogging
(C) has jogged
(D) would jog

【解題策略】

- 句子的時態為過去式，且有從屬連接詞 when，表示「當時哥哥正要外出用餐」，用過去進行式，故選 (D)。
- 「當寶寶哭的時候」表過去的某時刻，當時吳先生「正在」煮飯，用過去進行式。
- 由 at the time 強調過去的確切時間知本句需用「過去進行式」表達。
- 統整觀念：當過去時間同時發生兩個動作，一個是瞬間結束的動作，用過去簡單式；另一個是仍在持續進行的長時間動作，則用過去進行式。

【圖解表示】

過去進行式：過去某個時間正在進行的動作或是持續的動作。



2 不定詞

- () 1. Josh has planned to make a trip to New York and _____ some of his friends there. **109** 會考 12
- (A) visit
(B) visits
(C) visiting
(D) visited
- () 2. The most convenient way to get around this small town is _____ a bike. **100** 聯測 10
- (A) to ride
(B) to have ridden
(C) rides
(D) rode
- () 3. The little boy often asks his father _____ candies and cookies for him. **110** 會考補考 7
- (A) buy
(B) buys
(C) buying
(D) to buy
- () 4. I did not do my homework, so my teacher said I _____ stay after school to finish it. **111** 會考 5
- (A) failed to
(B) had to
(C) hoped to
(D) used to

【解題策略】

- planned 後接不定詞，and 連接兩個不定詞 to make a trip 與 to visit some of his friends，第二個 to 可省略，故選 (A)。
- 要逛這個小鎮最方便的方式是騎腳踏車。be 動詞 is 之後用不定詞當主詞補語。
- 本題關鍵在於 ask 為一般動詞，表示「要求某人做某事」用「ask + 人 + to + 原形動詞...」。
- 由「沒寫功課」可知被老師要求放學後必須 (had to) 要留下來寫完功課。

3 動名詞

- () 1. Cindy enjoys _____ her dad read stories to her before bed. **114** 會考 4
- (A) to listen to
(B) listening to
(C) listen to
(D) listens to
- () 2. Playing sports at least three times a week _____ good for your health. **105** 會考 9
- (A) is
(B) are
(C) has
(D) have
- () 3. _____ in the daytime is not good for you. You may not sleep well at night and feel tired the next day. **101** 4
- (A) Slept
(B) Sleeps
(C) Have slept
(D) Sleeping
- () 4. _____ a map with you when you go to a place for the first time. **106** 會考 11
- (A) Have taken
(B) Take
(C) Taking
(D) To take

【解題策略】

- enjoy 之後須接動名詞 (V-ing)。
- 動名詞 Playing sports at least three times a week (一個星期至少運動三次) 當主詞時，動詞用單數。
- 由單數 be 動詞 is 推知前面有主詞，不定詞或動名詞可當主詞。
- 主要子句缺少主詞與動詞，故用原形動詞 Take 形成祈使句。
- 統整觀念：
 - 動名詞的考法可以考主詞為動名詞，如第 3 題。
 - 動名詞主詞須搭配單數動詞，如第 2 題。
 - 當一個句子缺少主詞，但其後有動詞，則可判斷該主詞可能為動名詞 (如第 3 題)；若其後也缺少動詞，可以推斷此句可能是「祈使句」，如第 4 題。

4 判讀技巧分析 許願卡、賀卡、留言類

解題思路

- 首先必須將重要相關資訊劃線。
- 利用「關鍵字句」以樹狀圖或表格分類、歸納做出比較。

主旨、目的、功能看第一段2~3句 **99** II-26~28

Write down your wish on the Wish Tree. And tell the tree what you'll do for others if your wish comes true. Who knows? The tree may do magic for you!

Grace 的爺爺住院

I hope my grandpa will get well quickly. If he can leave the hospital and come home, I will give away all my money to the hospital.

要捐錢給醫院 **by Grace**

願望

I wish my mom and dad would be nice to each other and get together again. If that happens, I will help children cross the street every day.

要幫助小孩過馬路 **by Hank**

Willy 的夢想

I want to become a popular movie star. Make my wish come true and I will save time to teach my fans how to look younger.

要教影迷打扮年輕的辦法 **by Willy**

願望

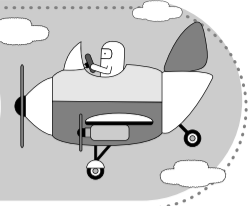
If I can turn into a smart and beautiful girl, I will share all my clothes with my sisters.

願望實現的話要和妹妹分享衣服 **by Nina**

- () What can we learn about the Wish Tree?
- (A) It tells people's future.
(B) It collects people's name cards.
(C) It helps people to think of others.
(D) It grows bigger when a wish comes true.

【解題策略】

由 And tell the tree what you'll do for others if your wish comes true. (告訴許願樹如果你的願望實現，你將為他人做什麼事。)，可知許願樹能幫助人們想到別人。



1 抵達目的地的用法

- () I told you this road went the wrong way, but you just wouldn't listen. Now we have to _____ and take another road.
- (A) go ahead (B) move away (C) pass by (D) turn back

【解題策略】

- 因為 went the wrong way (走錯路) 所以要回頭 (turn back)。
- 問路的問答句型：

(1) 問路：

- Do you know the way to + 地點? (你知道某地要怎麼去嗎?)
- Excuse me. Where is + 地點? (不好意思。請問~在哪裡?)
- Excuse me. How can I get to + 地點? (不好意思。請問我要如何到達~?)
- Can you tell me where + 地點 + is? (你可以告訴我~在哪裡嗎?)

(2) 指引方向：

- go straight to + 地點 (直走到某地)
- go along / down + 路名 / 街名 + for + 數字 + block(s) (沿著某路走~個街區)
- turn right (left) / make a right (left) turn
turn right (left) on + 街名 (在某街右(左)轉)
- on / at the corner of A and B (在 A 和 B 的轉角)

2 未來式

- () 1. Christmas _____ and I want to visit my aunt abroad. Do you have any plans yet?
- (A) came (B) comes (C) is coming (D) was coming
- () 2. Amy: How's the weather there in Japan? Is it snowing?
Sandy: No, but _____ for the next few days. I learned it from the TV news.
- (A) it was (B) it has (C) it is (D) it will
- () 3. On Children's Day, Ms. Lee, a famous storybook writer, _____ to Molly's Bookstore to talk about her new book. My two little kids can't wait to see her.
- (A) came (B) was coming (C) has come (D) is going to come
- () 4. I'm not sure if Kevin _____ this morning, but if he does, I'll tell him that you called.
- (A) will come in (B) comes in (C) has come in (D) came in
- () 5. Dad: Have you brushed your teeth yet?
Ann: No, but I _____ before I go to bed.
- (A) haven't (B) have (C) won't (D) will
- () 6. _____ that last piece of pie? If not, can I have it? I didn't eat much this morning.
- (A) Had you eaten (B) Were you eating (C) Do you eat (D) Are you going to eat

【解題策略】

- 由後句「你有任何計畫了嗎?」推知聖誕節尚未到來。來去動詞 come 可用 be 動詞 + V-ing 表達未來狀態。is coming = 快到了。
- Amy 問「日本正在下雪嗎?」, Sandy 回答沒有, 但接下來的幾天 (the next few days) 會下雪, 應用未來式。
- can't wait to see her (等不及要見她) 表示事情還沒發生, 但將發生, 故用「未來式」。
- 由 I'm not sure 知 if 引導一個 Yes / No 間接引述句, 表「Kevin 今早是否會進來」, 故用未來式。
- 表「即將做的動作或計畫」用未來式。父親問:「妳刷牙了嗎?」, Ann 回答「還沒」, 可知刷牙是睡覺之前將要做的動作, 故用 will 形成未來式。
- 由後句表問「我可以吃嗎?」推知問對方是否打算吃最後一塊派, 用 be going to 句型表未來式。

【小叮嚀】

第 1 ~ 6 題皆考未來式的用法, 但情境不同, 須留意即使上一句是祈使句、現在完成式或過去式, 只要該動作還沒去做, 就要使用未來式表示「將會去做~」。

3 表花費的動詞

- () 1. Although it took me lots of time _____ a big meal for ten people, I was happy that everyone enjoyed it.
- (A) prepare (B) to prepare (C) preparing (D) prepared
- () 2. Lisa's room was very dirty. It took her three hours _____ it.
- (A) clean (B) cleaned (C) has cleaned (D) to clean
- () 3. It took the police lots of time _____ who entered Liu's house and killed her one year ago.
- (A) and found out (B) find out (C) finding out (D) to find out
- () 4. Charles _____ a day in the department store looking for a hat for his wife.
- (A) cost (B) spent (C) saw (D) made

【解題策略】

- 第 1 ~ 3 題: 表「某事花了某人多少時間」, 用句型 It takes / took + 人 + 時間 + to + 原形動詞 ...。
- 第 4 題: 人為主詞時, 且有動名詞 looking, 故選花費時間的動詞。
- 綜合整理: 第 1 ~ 3 題考 take 其後接不定詞的用法。而 spend 是以人為主詞, 後接 on + 名詞或 V-ing, 同學可以此類推, 預測題型的變化考法。

4 判讀技巧分析 商店廣告判讀

解題思路

- 須了解內文中商店的活動訊息與優惠條件為何。
- 常見題型: (1)餐廳或商店廣告 (2)活動訊息 (3)與對話閱讀情境結合的題型

98 I-31~33

There are four food shops on Amanda's way to school. Here are their ads.

papa Marko's
~Pizza to go~

各種尺寸 披薩的 價錢!

Large \$250 Medium \$180 Small \$100

* Ready in 15 minutes *

營業時間 Open at noon 7 days a week
Call now: 1234-5678

Apple Tree Bakery
~Handmade Bread and Cookies~

營業項目

Open at 6 o'clock every morning

20% off after 8 p.m. 優惠時段

可能考老闆開店時間

GOOD TASTE FAST FOOD

Hamburgers, Hot dogs, Drinks

10:00 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. every day

~THE BEST IN TOWN~

營業項目

Winnie's Sandwich Club
~All you can eat~

可能考收費標準

\$180 a person
\$120 for children under 12

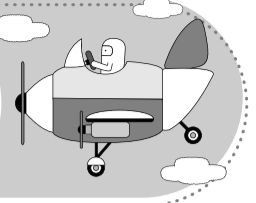
Lunch hours: 11 a.m.~ 2 p.m.
Dinner hours: 5 p.m.~ 8 p.m.
Closed on Sundays

營業時間與公休日

- () Yesterday was Amanda's eleventh birthday. Her parents took her to Winnie's Sandwich Club for dinner. How much did they spend?
- (A) \$300. (B) \$360. (C) \$480. (D) \$540.

【解題策略】

本題在測驗考生是否能理解餐廳的收費標準, 由廣告知 Winnie's Sandwich Club 的收費為大人每人 180 元, 十二歲以下兒童每位 120 元, Amanda 的父母每人 180 元, Amanda 十一歲只要 120 元, 故他們共需付: $180 \times 2 + 120 = 480$ (元)。



1 日期/時刻的問答

- () 1. Bob: When is Mr. Wang going to Japan? 98 I-15
 Tim: On _____.
 (A) June (B) June fourth
 (C) the year 2010 (D) June, 2010
- () 2. Sarah: _____ does your little sister get up? 94 II-13
 Willy: About six.
 (A) How often (B) How old (C) What day (D) What time

【解題策略】

- on + 日期; in + 月份, in + 年份。
- 由 Willy 回答六點可知用 what time 問時間。

2 When 的問答與用法

- () 1. Alice: Do you know _____ Grandma is going to visit us?
 Willy: It's next week. She told me on the phone. And we'll take her to the national park. 107 會考 9
 (A) where (B) when (C) whether (D) why
- () 2. Nancy: Did the teacher tell us _____ to get to the station?
 Susan: Yes. She said we should meet there at ten. 100 II-17
 (A) how (B) what (C) when (D) where
- () 3. It was an exciting moment for Mr. and Mrs. Wang _____ they learned that they were going to have a baby. 96 I-14
 (A) what (B) when (C) whether (D) why

【解題策略】

- 由 Willy 回答「下週」可知 Alice 問他奶奶「何時」要來拜訪, 故選 (B)。
- 由 Susan 回答「at ten」可知 Nancy 問她老師告知「何時」要去車站碰面, 故選 (C)。
- 引導一時間副詞, 說明 an exciting moment, 故選 (B)。

【小叮嚀】

when 的功能:

- 當副詞, 問時間、時刻、日期、星期幾...
- 當連接詞, 引導一時間副詞, 表與主要子句同時發生。

3 There is... / There are... 的句型

- () 1. There _____ more than twenty clubs in our school. Which one would you like to join? 108 會考 4
 (A) has (B) have (C) is (D) are
- () 2. Somewhere along the road, _____ a shop which sells things from foreign countries. 102 11
 (A) that is (B) it is (C) it has (D) there is
- () 3. When I entered the house for the first time, I found _____ was a big round table in the living room. 100 I-10
 (A) it (B) that (C) there (D) this
- () 4. Now we have to take a taxi home because _____ are no buses after eleven o'clock. 97 I-8
 (A) here (B) there (C) they (D) we
- () 5. Grace: How many people _____ in the office when the fire happened? 95 II-17
 Harry: Five. Luckily, nobody got hurt.
 (A) did they (B) had they
 (C) were there (D) would there be
- () 6. _____ will be a welcome party next week for the new students. Will you come with me? 94 I-15
 (A) It (B) There (C) They (D) We

【解題策略】

- 主詞為「超過二十個社團」, 須選複數 be 動詞 are, 故選 (D)。表達「在某處有~」須用 there is / there are 句型, 主詞為複數名詞用 are。
- 沿著這條路某處「有」一家賣外國東西的店, 表達「有」的狀態用 there is / there are。
- ~6. 表「某處有~」須用 there is / there are, there was / there were 或 there will be...

4 圖表廣告題組

優惠時間 101 38~39

Students' Night at Catch-Up!!

Every Wednesday & Thursday

Show your student card
 to enjoy a special price of \$200 before 7pm or \$250 after 7pm
 for everything on the menu!! (full price: \$350) 有帶學生證的優惠

團體桌的優惠 For a table of six or more, we treat each to a special drink!

Not a student anymore? Dig out your old school uniform and wear it to Catch-Up!!
 You can also enjoy a special price of \$300 on Students' Night.

Catch up with your friends at Catch-Up, the finest restaurant in town!
 We open every day 5:00pm - 11:30pm

注意不同的優惠條件、時段與價格, 是常考重點! 營業時間 穿制服的優惠

- () 1. What do we know about the Students' Night at Catch-Up?
 (A) The waiters will wear school uniforms.
 (B) Students who order before 7pm will get a free drink.
 (C) Catch-Up will be open later on Students' Night than on other days.
 (D) People who are not students still have a chance to get a special price.

【解題策略】

由廣告知即使不再是學生, 只要穿舊校服仍可在學生之夜享受到 300 元的優惠, 故選 (D)。更正: (A) 文中未提「餐廳服務生會穿校服」。(B) 單桌六人以上才有免費飲料。(C) 由最後一句可知每天營業時間都一樣。

- () 2. Patty and her classmates went out to celebrate her 18th birthday. Below is the e-mail she had sent them the day before.

abc B I U

Date: Tuesday, July 27, 2010 → **寄信時間**

Subject: Tomorrow Night → **信件主旨**

Dear Ginny, Jen, and Eva, → **參與的人**

The movie starts at 7:00, so let's meet at 6:45 tomorrow. **碰面時間與活動**

Student tickets are cheaper, so do bring your student cards! **須攜帶物品**

After the movie, we will have dinner at the famous Catch-Up!
 See you tomorrow! **用餐地點**

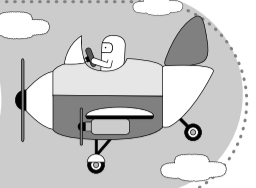
Patty

P.S. Don't forget to put on your best dress. **穿著**

- That night, one of Patty's classmates did not bring her student card. How much did they pay for their dinner at Catch-Up?
 (A) \$900.
 (B) \$950.
 (C) \$1,000.
 (D) \$1,100.

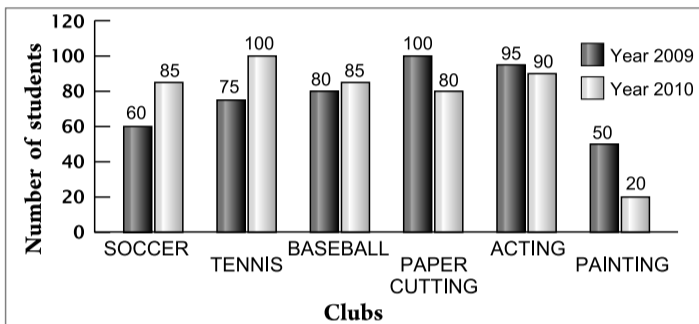
【解題策略】

她們先去看晚上七點的電影, 故七點以後才抵達餐廳。星期三和星期四 Catch Up 七點後有攜帶學生證每人 250 元, 未帶學生證則為原價 350 元。此外, Patty 要求朋友盛裝出席, 而未穿校服應攜帶學生證, 但是其中一人沒帶學生證, 應付 250×3 人 + 350×1 人 = 1,100 元, 故選 (D)。



1 形容詞原級、比較級和最高級

- () 1. Bob is _____ of the boys in the family. He never does any housework. His brothers at least take out the garbage sometimes.
 (A) lazier (B) the lazy (C) the lazier (D) the laziest 111 會考 10
- () 2. Rose: Who's that man wearing a white jacket?
 Lisa: He's Dr. Wu's son.
 Rose: Really? They look _____ like brothers than father and son.
 (A) as (B) less (C) more (D) not 100 I-19
- () 3. Below is what Stan drew for his report. It shows the number of students in each club at his school in 2009 and 2010. Which is NOT true?
101 20



- (A) The art clubs have fewer students in 2010 than in 2009.
 (B) The sports clubs have more students in 2010 than in 2009.
 (C) The acting club is the most popular club both in 2009 and in 2010.
 (D) In 2009, the painting club has half the number of students of the paper-cutting club.

【解題策略】

- 由 His brothers 可知 Bob 還有其他兄弟，且他從來不做家事，故可推論他是「最懶惰的」，用形容詞最高級。
- 因為有 than，推知只能用 less 和 more，又因為那個男人是 Dr. Wu 的兒子，所以 Rose 說他們看起來更像兄弟。
- 2009 年最受歡迎的是 PAPER CUTTING，學生人數有 100 人。2010 年是 TENNIS，學生人數也有 100 人，故 (C) 的敘述不正確。其他選項皆正確，分析如下：(A) art clubs 包括 PAPER CUTTING 和 PAINTING，2010 年人數少於 2009 年。(B) sports clubs 有 SOCCER、TENNIS 和 BASEBALL，2010 年的人數比 2009 年多。(D) 2009 年 PAINTING 的人數是 PAPER CUTTING 的一半。

2 連綴動詞

- () Lucy looks _____ in pants than in a dress.
 (A) pretty (B) prettily (C) prettier (D) the prettiest 95 I-3

【解題策略】

連綴動詞 look 後接形容詞，有 than 用形容詞比較級。

【小叮嚀】

1. 常見的連綴動詞

是	be 動詞 (is、are、am、was、were、will be、have been...)
變得、變成	become、get、turn、grow...
表「感覺」	look (看起來)、sound (聽起來)、taste (嚐起來)、smell (聞起來)、feel (感覺起來、摸起來)

2. [句型]:

- (1) 主詞 + 連綴動詞 + 形容詞
 (2) 主詞 + 連綴動詞 + like + 名詞

【觀念補充】

連綴動詞不用進行式，但 get、become、grow、turn 等譯為「變成、變得」時，用進行式表示「漸漸……」。
 例：It is getting cold. (天氣漸漸變冷。)

3 判讀技巧分析 新聞報導

解題思路

會考最新趨勢是將短文與圖表資訊連結，考生必須透過資訊整合與圖表做出判斷才能得到答案。

105 會考 32~34

疫情北移
第一病例
時間長度
時間
最嚴重疫區
前後銷售量落差
唯一北部未淪陷疫區
疫區比例

Since the first case of "Cow Cold" was reported in Kirk State in June, this killer cold has moved up north faster than we thought it would. By July, almost every part of the country had been attacked by Cow Cold. In only two months, the number of dead cows has risen to 5,000. Though Cow Cold started in the south, the east of the country is the worst hit area. By this week, 80% of the farms in Osten State have reported cases of Cow Cold.

The sale of milk in Osten State has slumped because of Cow Cold. Before Cow Cold, the sale of milk in Osten State was \$2.5 million each week; now it is less than \$500,000.

Odin State is the only area in the north without cases of Cow Cold. Before we know how to deal with Cow Cold, we can only hope Odin State will be lucky enough not to experience the power of this killer cold.

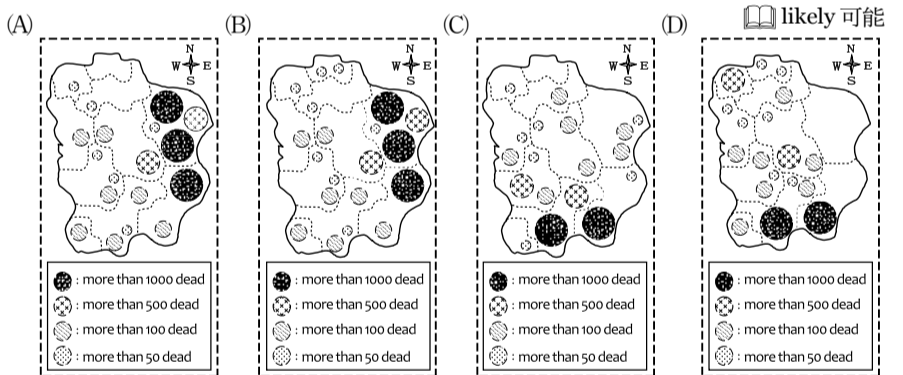
(Elaine Baker, City Post)

- () 1. What can we learn from the news report?
 (A) How to deal with Cow Cold.
 (B) Whether people may catch Cow Cold.
 (C) How fast Cow Cold has hit the country.
 (D) How to find out if cows have Cow Cold.

【解題策略】

由第一段敘述知牛隻傳染病如何快速地擴散至全國。

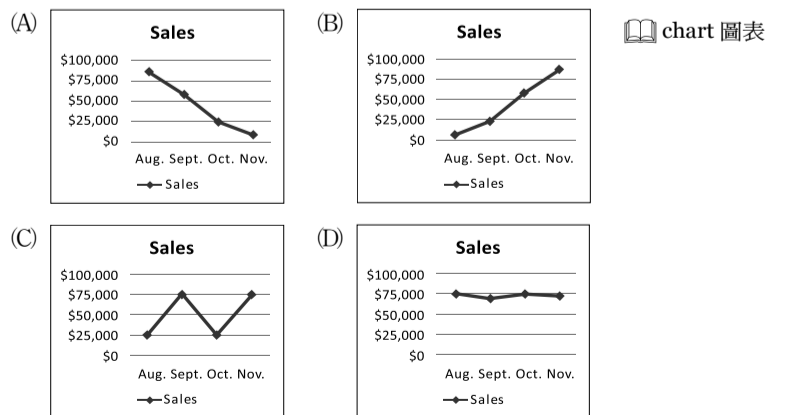
- () 2. Which map will most likely appear with the above news report?



【解題策略】

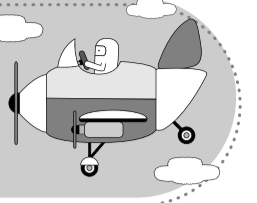
由 Though Cow Cold started in the south, the east of the country is the worst hit area. 和 Odin State is the only area in the north without cases of Cow Cold. 推知選東部嚴重、北部有一區空白的 (A)。

- () 3. If a store's sales keep slumping, what would the sales chart look like?



【解題策略】

牛隻傳染病發生之前，該地區每週牛奶銷量二百五十萬美金，如今低於五十萬美金，可知銷量銳減，故圖 (A) 正確。



1 感官動詞

- () 1. David looked out of the balcony window and saw a woman get in his car _____ away. 111 會考16
 (A) drive (B) drove
 (C) and drive (D) and drove
- () 2. My cat got excited when it saw the boy _____ the birds. 105 會考3
 (A) catches (B) catching
 (C) to catch (D) caught

【解題策略】

第 1 ~ 2 題的題幹皆有感官動詞 saw，其後可接原形動詞或現在分詞。

【小叮嚀】

1. 句型：
- | |
|-------------------------------|
| (1) 感官動詞 + 受詞 + 原形動詞 → 表示主動事實 |
| (2) 感官動詞 + 受詞 + 現在分詞 → 表示進行中 |
| (3) 感官動詞 + 受詞 + 過去分詞 → 表被動 |

2. 感官動詞的比較：

視覺			聽覺		知覺	
see	watch	look at	hear	listen to	feel	notice
本能的看見	觀賞、觀看	注視、盯著看	本能的聽見	有目的的聽	感覺、感受	注意、意識

2 使役動詞

- () 1. Don't let kids _____ bicycles on this busy street; it's very dangerous. 111 會考補考5
 (A) ride (B) to ride
 (C) riding (D) are riding
- () 2. Nancy does not like to spend time taking out the garbage. She always has her brother _____ it for her. 109 會考補考14
 (A) do (B) does
 (C) did (D) done
- () 3. If I finish my homework before eight o'clock, my parents will let me _____ TV for one hour. 94 II-9
 (A) watch (B) watching
 (C) to watch (D) have watched
- () 4. Deborah puts some sugar and cream in her coffee to make it _____ better. 97 II-13
 (A) taste (B) tasted
 (C) tasting (D) to taste

【解題策略】

- 使役動詞 let 後接原形動詞。
- 使役動詞 has 後接原形動詞。
- 使役動詞 let 其後接原形動詞。
- 使役動詞 make 後面的受詞 it 是物，原本須用過去分詞表被動，但 taste 是連綴動詞，無被動語態，故仍用原形動詞。

【小叮嚀】

注意：以下動詞有「命令或要求」的語氣，但其後接不定詞 (to + 原形動詞。)

例字	例句
ask (要求)	Tom asked me to do the dishes with him. (Tom 要我和他一起洗碗盤。)
get (使得)	Mr. Wang gets us to circle the important words in red pens. (王老師要我們把重要單字用紅筆圈起來。)
need (需要)	My mom needs us to help her with housework. (我媽媽需要我們幫忙做家事。)
tell (告訴)	My brother tells me not to touch anything in his room. (我哥哥告訴我不能碰他房裡的任何東西。)
want (想要)	Mom wants me to visit my uncle. (媽媽要我去拜訪我的叔叔。)

3 情態副詞

- () 1. Johnny had been talking about going to England, but never got to go. This summer, he _____ did it. 102 8
 (A) also (B) even (C) finally (D) only
- () 2. Jo likes summer the _____ because she has serious problems sleeping in the summer heat. 100 II-14
 (A) least (B) last (C) first (D) best
- () 3. Gina worked late and was worried she might not be able to catch the bus. _____, she saw a bus coming just after she arrived at the bus station. 100 I-7
 (A) Luckily (B) Quickly (C) Safely (D) Truly

【解題策略】

- Johnny 一直說要去英國但從沒去過。今年夏天他終於 (finally) 去了。
- 由下句提到她因為夏日的炎熱而有嚴重睡眠問題，可知她最不喜歡夏天，用 least (最不)。
- 由前面提到她擔心搭不到公車與後面她看到一部公車來了，可知是幸運地 (luckily)。

【小叮嚀】

情態副詞大多在形容詞字尾加 ly，但並非所有加 ly 都是副詞，它們的真實身分是形容詞，如：friendly (友善的)，lovely (可愛的)，lonely (孤單的) 等等，要記得。

4 閱讀題組：遊戲規則 (步驟與流程)

104 會考 26~27

Here are the rules for a game called "Trip to Dreamland."

- Each player **begins** at **START**.
- In each turn, first take one of the four cards to decide how many spaces to move: for one space, for two spaces, for three spaces, and for four spaces. **Then** follow the words next to the , if there is a at the place you arrive at.
- The **first** one who gets to Dreamland wins the game. → 獲勝的條件

- () Below are the cards which four kids have taken since they began the game. Who has won the game?
 (A) Anna : → → (B) Kate : → →
 (C) Billy : → → (D) Ivan : → →

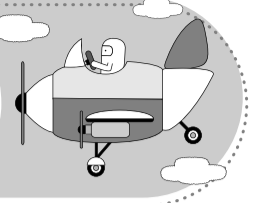
【解題策略】

本題須了解四張卡片所代表的意義。接著依照拿到卡片的順序，直接走一遍。

走一步 走兩步 走三步 走四步

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) Anna : → → | (A) Magic Fruit - Candy House - Lion King - Candy House - Gate Watchdog |
| (B) Kate : → → | (B) Dark Hill - Start - Candy House - Gate Watchdog |
| (C) Billy : → → | (C) Magic Fruit - Candy House - Light Church - Dreamland |
| (D) Ivan : → → | (D) Dark Hill - Start - Golden Bear - Light Church - Lion King - Candy House |

由此可知最先到達 Dreamland 的人是 Billy，故選 (C)



1 不定代名詞

- () 1. Mr. and Mrs. Wu have three daughters. Two are in high school, and _____ is in elementary school. **114** 會考 8
 (A) each (B) the other
 (C) the one (D) the next
- () 2. I guess the rainwater has come in from the kitchen. See? _____ of the windows are closed except the one in the kitchen. **114** 會考 14
 (A) All (B) Both
 (C) Most (D) Some
- () 3. Mary has two brothers. One is ten, and _____ is twelve. **111** 會考補考 2
 (A) another (B) other
 (C) others (D) the other
- () 4. Ms. Johnson has been taking phone calls since she entered the office this morning. Just when she thought she could finally leave work, _____ call came in. **109** 會考 13
 (A) another (B) each
 (C) the next (D) the other
- () 5. My parents have different hobbies. One enjoys baking; _____ enjoys taking pictures. **105** 會考 10
 (A) another (B) the next
 (C) the other (D) the second
- () 6. I don't like any one of these three watches. Can you show me _____ one? **104** 會考 7
 (A) the others (B) other
 (C) either (D) another
- () 7. I haven't been to the movies these days. Are there any good _____ this week? **101** 14
 (A) ones (B) others
 (C) them (D) those
- () 8. Michelle Walden, _____ of the best basketball players in our school history, was called "Flying Walden" because she could jump very high. **100** II-9
 (A) any (B) each
 (C) one (D) who

【解題策略】

- 共三個女兒，已提及兩位，「剩下那位」用 the other 表示。
- 由前句表達「雨水可能是從廚房那邊進來的。」推知除了廚房的窗戶外，「全部的」窗戶應該都是關著的。
- 前句說 Mary 有兩個弟弟，一個是 10 歲，另一個是 12 歲，故用 one..., and the other... (一個~，另一個~)。
- Johnson 女士到辦公室後就一直接到電話，本以為終於可以離開時，又來一通電話，用 another 指「沒有限定的另一通」，故選 (A)。
- parents 為關鍵字，限定範圍有兩個，another 用於非限定的另一個，the other 是兩者中的另一個。
- 由 don't like any one of these three watches，推知要看另一隻手錶，故用 another 代替另一個不特定的同類物品。
- 第一句提到 I haven't been to the movies these days. (我這陣子都沒有去看電影。)，可知 ones 是代替前面提及的不特定名詞 movies，故選 (A)。
- 動詞 was 為單數，故用 one of...。any 用於否定句或疑問句。表特定範圍中的其中一個不用 each。

【小叮嚀】

- | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|
| the / this / that / 所有格 + 單數名詞 = it (代替特定的單數名詞) |
| a / an + 單數名詞 = one (代替不特定的單數名詞) |
| the / these / those / 所有格 + 複數名詞 = them (代替特定的複數名詞) |
| 複數名詞 = ones (代替不特定的複數名詞) |

句 型	句 型
one..., and the other... (一個~, 另一個~)	one..., another..., and the other... (一個~, 另一個~, 其餘的~)
one..., and the others... (一個~, 其餘的~)	some of the..., the others... (一些~, 其餘的~)

- one 可代替「不特定的可數單數名詞」，但不可數名詞須用 it 代替。
- the one 的代名詞用 it，而 the ones 的代名詞，則用 them。
- 並非所有的 a / an + 單數名詞都可用 one 代替，也並非所有 the + 單數名詞皆用 it 代替，須依照上下文意來做判斷。此外，ones 與 them 的用法亦同。

2 反身代名詞

- () 1. My mom told me to take care of _____ in England. She worried that I couldn't eat or sleep well there. **105** 會考 11
 (A) me (B) myself
 (C) her (D) herself
- () 2. Alice: This cake is so delicious! Where did you buy it?
 Oscar: I didn't buy it. I made it _____. **95** II-18
 (A) for me (B) to me
 (C) mine (D) myself

【解題策略】

- 表示主詞獨自完成，沒有他人幫忙，用反身代名詞。要留意動詞的產生者與接受者的對象是誰，若都是自己，則用反身代名詞，如：第 1 題 take care of 的動作產生者和接受者都是「我」，故用反身代名詞 myself。
- made 的產生者是「我」，且強調「我」獨自完成，故亦用反身代名詞 myself。

3 that 引導的名詞子句

- () 1. I was surprised to know from the newspaper yesterday _____ flowers do not always smell sweet; some can smell like dead fish. **102** 12
 (A) that (B) when
 (C) where (D) which
- () 2. My father told me last night _____ we're going to the Food Festival this weekend. My brother and I felt very excited. **99** II-9
 (A) whether (B) where
 (C) what (D) that

【解題策略】

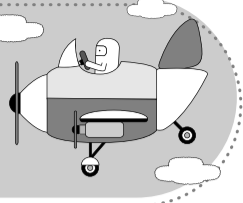
- that 在此當連接詞，連接名詞子句，當 know 的受詞。
- 空格後面是父親告知的一件事，故用能引導一完整意思的名詞子句的連接詞。

4 附加問句

- () 1. Getting up early on a cold morning is not easy, _____? **104** 會考 3
 (A) are you (B) do you
 (C) does it (D) is it
- () 2. Alice really likes having noodles for breakfast, _____? **100** I-2
 (A) doesn't she (B) is she
 (C) hasn't she (D) did she

【解題策略】

- 主要子句主詞 Getting up early on a cold morning 為動名詞片語，用單數 be 動詞，且為否定，附加問句用肯定。
- 由主要子句的動詞 likes 推知附加問句用否定助動詞 doesn't。



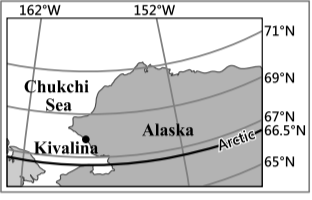
1 判讀技巧分析

解題思路

1. 畫線處字義的考題，通常看前後1~2句即可找到答案，有時亦須依據前段文章來推論；若是對話，則須從上一位說話者的話中找出答案。
2. 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。
3. 若不確定畫線字詞指什麼，也可將各個選項代入句中，看哪個選項最能連接上下文意，即為答案。

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 km². 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.

因紐特人所面臨的問題與困境

- () 1. 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.

【解題策略】

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)。

- () 2. 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.

【解題策略】

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 指「無法居住的」。

- () 3. 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.

【解題策略】

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)。

- () 4. What does the reading say about the Arctic ice?
- (A) The Arctic ice covered 10 km² 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.

【解題策略】

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)。

2 判讀技巧分析 情境對話

解題思路

1. 畫線的代名詞的考題，通常看前面1~2句即可找到答案，若是對話，則須從上一位說話者的話中找出答案。
2. 若不確定畫線字詞是指什麼，也可將各個選項直接代入句中，看哪個選項最能連接上下文意，即為答案。

107 會考 32~34

Josh : Do you know about "pay it forward coffee" at Flora Café?

Eric : You mean you pay for a cup of coffee for someone poor to have it later?

Josh : Yeah. A cup of coffee is not much, but on cold winter days like today, it might warm them up a little. And maybe their hearts too.

Eric : But will Flora Café really give this cup of coffee to someone later?

Josh : Come on. I've known the shopkeeper well. He's an honest man. He's got a blackboard in the shop that says how many cups are paid for and how many have been given out.

Eric : But how will they know who to give? Anyone can ask for it, even if they're not poor. **But 後面常接關鍵訊息!**


Josh : True, but then I guess they'll just have to believe in people.

Eric : Perhaps. But will poor people go and ask for a free coffee? Won't they worry about losing face?

Josh : Why do you always say things like that?

Eric : Well, it may happen.

Josh : Yeah, I know, but I still think it's a good thing to do, and it gets people to care about others.



- () 1. What does things like that mean?
- (A) Problems about the free coffee plan.
(B) Trouble for people who go to Flora Café.
(C) Ways to make the free coffee plan successful.
(D) Good things free coffee will bring to Flora Café.

【解題策略】

that 用於指之前提過的事物，由上一句 Eric 質疑窮人來索取免費咖啡時是否會擔心丟臉，可推知 things like that 指「免費咖啡計畫的衍生問題」。

- () 2. What can we learn about Josh and Eric?
- (A) Josh was not able to change Eric's mind about free coffee.
(B) Eric has more hope for the free coffee plan than Josh does.
(C) They found a way to make people feel OK to take free coffee.
(D) They do not know whether Flora Café will do business honestly.

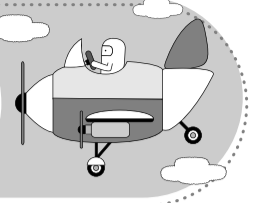
【解題策略】

由對話知 Josh 對免費咖啡計畫表示支持，Eric 則對此計畫提出種種質疑，由此可推論 Josh 始終不能改變 Eric 的想法。

- () 3. What do we know about Flora Café from the dialogue?
- (A) It has a way to know who really is poor.
(B) Free coffee has brought it more business.
(C) People pay less for free coffee than other coffee.
(D) Its blackboard shows if there are free coffees to be taken.

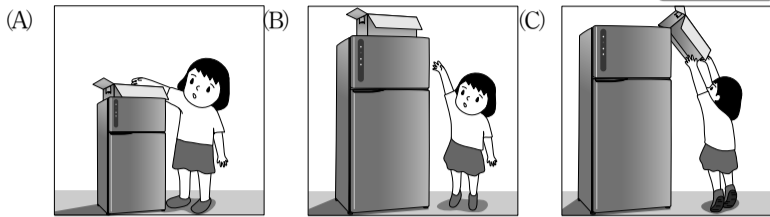
【解題策略】

Josh 說咖啡館有個黑板，上面會公告「有多少杯咖啡已付費、多少杯咖啡已被送出」。



第一部分：辨識句意

() 第 1 題

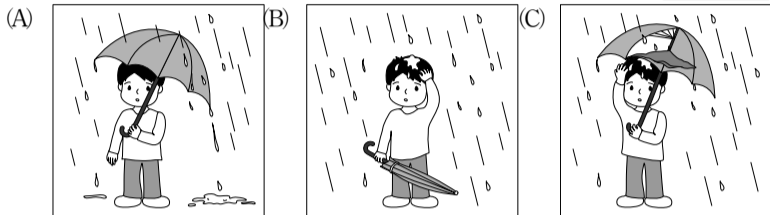


107 會考 2

☞ The girl is too short to get the box on top of the refrigerator.

詳解：由 too short to get (太矮所以無法拿到)，可知要選哪一個。

() 第 2 題

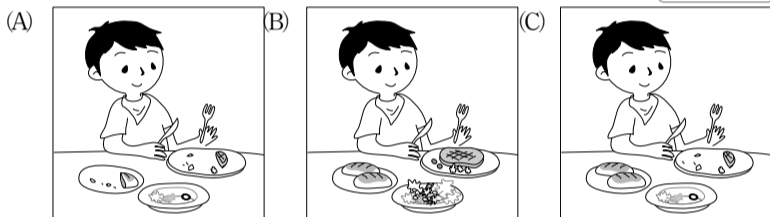


106 會考 2

☞ The boy's holding a broken umbrella, and the rain keeps falling through the hole onto his head.

詳解：由 broken (破掉的)，through the hole (穿過那個洞)，可知要選哪一個。

() 第 3 題



105 會考 3

☞ Sam almost finished his salad and steak, but didn't touch the bread at all.

詳解：由 finished his salad and steak (吃完沙拉及牛排)，didn't touch the bread (沒有吃麵包)，可知選哪一個。

第二部分：基本問答

() 第 4 題

- (A) It's near my office.
(B) A lot of people go there.
(C) About four or five times a week.

107 會考 5

☞ Do you go to the gym a lot?

詳解：問是否常去體育館，表示問去體育館的頻率。

() 第 5 題

- (A) There's one down the street.
(B) I often shop at the one near my office.
(C) A new supermarket will open next week.

107 會考 6

☞ Excuse me. Do you know where the nearest supermarket is?

詳解：問最近的超市在何處，可知要回答超市的位置或如何去。

() 第 6 題

- (A) Did you check your bag?
(B) Isn't this photo nice?
(C) Where did you find it?

106 會考 6

☞ Oh, no! I can't find my camera.

詳解：聽別人說找不到相機，會建議他在袋子裡找一找 (check your bag)。

() 第 7 題

- (A) It's 12:30. (B) It's 2345-6789. (C) It's May 26, 1998.

105 會考 4

☞ May I have your number? So I can call you later?

詳解：對方想要電話號碼，所以會報上電話號碼。

() 第 8 題

- (A) So did I.
(B) Thanks for telling me.
(C) No. Any big news?

105 會考 5

☞ Did you watch TV last night?

詳解：對方詢問昨晚有沒有看電視。因為沒有看，所以會反問有什麼大新聞。

() 第 9 題

- (A) I got it from my grandparents.
(B) L-I-N-D-Y.
(C) My name is Lindy.

104 會考 5

☞ How do you spell your name, Lindy?

詳解：對方問名字怎拼 (spell)，所以會用拼音的方式回答。

() 第 10 題

- (A) Sorry. I need it right now.
(B) Thanks. You're very nice.
(C) I already have one.



☞ Excuse me, could I use your computer?

104 會考 6

詳解：別人想借用電腦，若要拒絕時，會先說抱歉 (sorry) 再說明原因。

第三部分：言談理解

() 第 11 題

107 會考 13

- (A) He cooked the spaghetti for too long.
(B) He put too much salt in the spaghetti.
(C) He used sugar in cooking the spaghetti.

☞ M: Hey! I've made some spaghetti for you.

W: Oh! Lovely.

M: Does it taste all right?

W: Hmm. I didn't know spaghetti could be made sweet.

M: What? I put salt in. A lot, in fact.

W: You didn't taste it first?

M: I..., no. I wanted you to be the first to taste it.

W: Maybe you should try the food first next time.

M: Let me try it. Oh, no. It's sweet.

Q: What mistake did the man make?

詳解：由第 4 行女生說義大利麵是甜的 (sweet)，及第 9 行男生說：...它是甜的。可知該男生錯用糖 (sugar) 煮義大利麵。

() 第 12 題

107 會考 14

- (A) A beach. (B) A gym. (C) A toy store.

☞ M: So, how was Nacuna?

W: Lovely.

M: What did you do there?

W: Most mornings, Jamie and I just lay under a big umbrella. In the afternoon, I would go for a swim. The water was nice and warm then. And Jamie would play volleyball. The kids were always building castles. Oh, and, um, well, we didn't do it this time, but many people were surfing.

M: Sounds great. I'm going next week.

W: You'll love it.

Q: What is Nacuna?

詳解：由第 4 ~ 8 行提到躺在大傘下 (lay under a big umbrella)、游泳 (swim)、打排球 (play volleyball)、堆沙堡 (building castles) 和衝浪 (surfing)，可知在海邊。

() 第 13 題

106 會考 11

- (A) \$3,000. (B) \$3,200. (C) \$3,300.

☞ W: How much is this sweater?

M: It's three thousand five hundred dollars.

W: What! That's too much.

M: Well... it's handmade and you seldom see this kind of sweater. This is the last one we have.

W: I'll give you three thousand.

M: Not possible. Three thousand three hundred. Can't be lower.

W: Three thousand two hundred?

M: All right, then.

W: OK. I'll take it.

Q: How much is the woman paying for the sweater?

詳解：在第 8 行女士說：「3,200 元可以嗎？」，男士說：「好吧！」，可知該女士用多少錢買到那件毛衣。

() 第 14 題

106 會考 12

- (A) A doctor. (B) A reporter. (C) A teacher.

☞ W: Hello. What can I do for you today?

M: I fell down the stairs at school this morning and hurt my left foot.

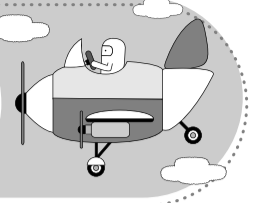
W: Hmm... Let's have a look. Does this hurt?

M: Ouch! Yeah. It surely does.

W: OK. Put some ice on your foot for ten to fifteen minutes several times a day and try to rest as much as possible. You need to keep the foot up. Come back in two days, so I can check it again.

Q: What is the woman?

詳解：在第 6 ~ 8 行女士說：「你的腳要冰敷...多休息...兩天後回診...」，可知她的職業。



1 判讀技巧分析 作者、著作、電影簡介

解題思路

1. 文中出現的難字、慣用語或俚語，須根據上下文推論其指涉的意思。
2. 此類文章要特別留意：
 - (1) 事件與時間的對應與順序
 - (2) 文中出現人物間的關係。
 - (3) 人物的著作特色或生平重大事蹟。

關鍵字

107 會考 38~41

N B N NEWS

Ryan Kim 7/15/2013

Guesses about Carolyn Cole have been flying around since last week, and now things have taken a new turn.

Last week Carolyn Cole won the Inscriber Prize, the country's biggest book prize, with her book *Paper Soldier*. Cole herself did not show up for the prize. It was not only the first time in history that a first-time writer won the prize, but also the first time that the winner did not appear.

Now here comes another "first time" for the Inscriber: Cole is not real. "She" is in fact Thomas Goode. Goode is known for his picture books. His best-known book, *Blue Moon*, won him two national book prizes and sold over one million copies.

Goode had tried to write "serious" books before. His first try was *Parent*, which came out in 2006. Sadly, Goode's big name did not help, and there was little interest in *Parent*. Goode's friend told NBN that he wanted to write a book under a different name. Goode thought that people might treat his book seriously if they did not know it was from a picture book writer.

For the moment, there has been no word from Goode yet.

過去事實

Goode最暢銷的繪本

Goode第一次嘗試寫主題嚴肅的書

- () 1. From the news story, which fact is seen as a new turn?
- (A) Carolyn Cole is a first-time writer.
 - (B) Carolyn Cole won the Inscriber Prize.
 - (C) Carolyn Cole is not the winner's real name.
 - (D) Carolyn Cole did not appear for the Inscriber Prize.

【解題策略】

由第三段第一句提及「現在又到了 Inscriber 的另一個『第一次』：Cole 並非真實存在。」，也就是「Carolyn Cole 其實不是作者的真名」。

- () 2. Which is most likely true about the Inscriber Prize? likely 可能
- (A) It was started by NBN News.
 - (B) It is a new prize for picture books.
 - (C) It is a prize only for first-time writers.
 - (D) It is treated seriously by writers in the country.

【解題策略】

由文章第二段第一句指出 Inscriber Prize 是該國最大的書籍獎項，可推知此獎項「在該國受到作家們的重視」。

- () 3. What can we learn about Thomas Goode?
- (A) He has won the Inscriber Prize twice.
 - (B) He told NBN that *Paper Soldier* was his work.
 - (C) He wants to be more than just a picture book writer.
 - (D) His life as a picture book writer has not been successful.

【解題策略】

文章第三段指出 Thomas Goode 以繪本作家的身分聞名，第四段提到他以前曾嘗試想寫嚴肅題材的書籍，與「他希望不只是當一名繪本作家」符合。

- () 4. What do we know about Thomas Goode's books?
- (A) The sales of *Parent* were bad.
 - (B) *Paper Soldier* is his best-selling book.
 - (C) His first picture book came out in 2006.
 - (D) *Blue Moon* was written under a different name.

【解題策略】

第四段提到人們對《家長》一書並不感興趣，可推知《家長》一書銷售不佳。

2 判讀技巧分析 步驟順序題

解題思路

通常「步驟順序題」如：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，

如：

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	then, next
再次	again
最後但是也很重要是	last but not least
最後；終於	finally

此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。

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.

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.

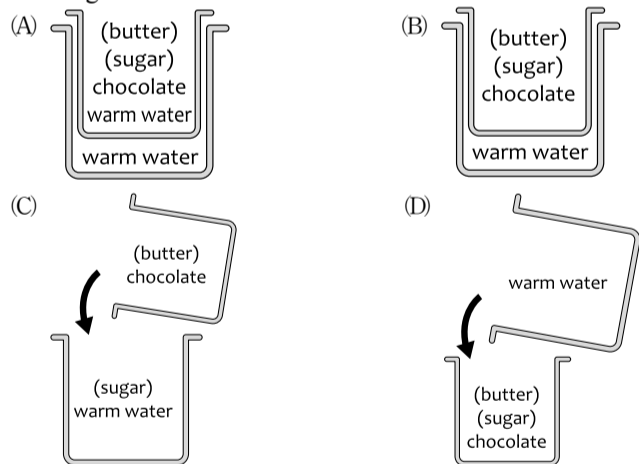
Now, half fill the bigger pot with warm water. Put the smaller pot over the bigger one, and start to slowly mix the chocolate, the butter, and the sugar together. Keep the water under 50°C, or the chocolate may lose its shine. And make sure that no water goes in the smaller pot, or the chocolate will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

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

mix 混合

融化巧克力的步驟

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



【解題策略】

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。

- () 2. What does them mean in the reading?
- (A) Bains-marie.
 - (B) Butter and sugar.
 - (C) Chocolate desserts.
 - (D) Small pieces of chocolate.

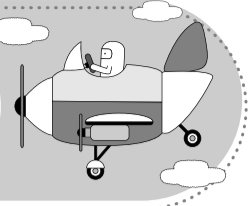
【解題策略】

由前面提到「通常需要將奶油、糖和巧克力混合在一起」可知 them 指「奶油和糖」，故選 (B)。

- () 3. From the reading, which is true about working with chocolate?
- (A) It is better to use a "bain-marie" than a "water bath."
 - (B) The water in the pot should not be warmer than 50°C.
 - (C) It is better to finish mixing it in less than five minutes.
 - (D) We should not mix butter and sugar together at the same time.

【解題策略】

由文章第三段提及隔水加熱巧克力時，水溫須保持在 50°C 以下，故選 (B)。



1 《現在完成式》

- () 1. I can't tell you what I think of the movie because I _____ it. I'll probably watch it this Saturday. **113** 會考 15
 (A) am not seeing (B) don't see
 (C) haven't seen (D) won't see
- () 2. The new medicine that just came out on the market _____ thousands of lives. **112** 會考 22
 (A) and saved (B) has saved (C) saving (D) to save
- () 3. Paul misses his parents a lot. He _____ them since he came to work in Taiwan a year ago. **110** 會考 5
 (A) didn't see (B) doesn't see
 (C) hasn't seen (D) won't see
- () 4. For the past twenty years, my father _____ in a school library. But he'll leave the job next month. **109** 會考 7
 (A) worked (B) has worked
 (C) is working (D) works
- () 5. The weather _____ rainy and cloudy in the last few days. I hope the sun will come out soon. **106** 會考 12
 (A) has been (B) had been (C) will be (D) would be
- () 6. Tom _____ ten pounds over the past two months. He looks much thinner now. **104** 會考 6
 (A) loses (B) has lost (C) will lose (D) was losing
- () 7. With Hui-ting, the bus ride _____ something I love. The bus is still packed with people, but I enjoy the ride every day. **103** 會考 60
 (A) has become (B) had become
 (C) will become (D) would become
- () 8. Since then, she _____ not to judge people by how they look. She now knows how people look is not the same as what they really are. **100** 聯測 23
 (A) tried (B) is trying (C) has tried (D) will try

【解題策略】

- 我無法告訴你我對這部電影的想法，因為我「還沒有看過」。表達從過去到現在「尚未完成」的動作，用現在完成式。
- 本句為「這種才剛問世的新藥已經拯救了數千條生命」，表從過去到目前為止所持續的動作、狀態或事實，用現在完成式。注意：that just came out on the market 為形容詞子句，用以修飾前面的先行詞 The new medicine，別漏看了 that 而誤選 (A) 喔。
- 由 since 可知表「從一年前一直到現在」，常用句型：現在完成式 + since + 過去式句子，故選 (C)。
- 由後面提及爸爸下個月將離開目前的工作可知他二十年迄今都在學校圖書館工作，應用現在完成式，故選 (B)。
- 由過去幾天一直持續到現在都是陰、雨天可知用現在完成式。
- 由 over the past two months 指過去持續到現在的一段時間，故用現在完成式。
- 由下一句以現在式表達，可知此句在描述現在我變得喜歡搭公車，故選現在完成式 (A)。
- 由 since then 可知是從當時這件事發生之後持續到現在為止的事，用現在完成式表達，故選 (C)。

2 《現在分詞與過去分詞當形容詞》

- () 1. There are five stories in this book. The one about a shy police officer is the most _____ to me. **94** I-11
 (A) interest (B) interested
 (C) interesting (D) interestingly
- () 2. Although the rich woman has everything, she still feels _____ with her life and wants to try something new. **100** I-5
 (A) bored (B) easy
 (C) lazy (D) strong
- () 3. Henry: Don't you think fishing is _____? You just sit by the water and wait all day long. **100** 聯測 17
 Grace: No, I enjoy the quiet time of fishing.
 (A) boring (B) cheap (C) easy (D) lazy

【解題策略】

- 表「事物是有趣的」須用現在分詞 interesting 當形容詞，若指「某人對～感興趣」，則用過去分詞 interested。

- 由 although (雖然) 推知後句有轉折意思，擁有一切的人，照理說應該很快樂，但她卻覺得厭煩 (bored)。
- 由坐在水邊等一整天推知會很無聊，用現在分詞修飾事物。

3 《so... that... 與 too... to...》

- () 1. Little Jenny was not sure if the strange old man was still following her, but she was just _____. **102** 9
 (A) too angry to talk
 (B) too difficult to be with
 (C) too tired to follow
 (D) too scared to look back

【解題策略】

Little Jenny 無法確定那老人是否還在跟蹤她，但是她「太害怕而不敢回頭看」。

4 判讀技巧分析 畫線字義推測

解題思路

- 短文中畫線處字義的考題，通常看前後1~2句即可找到答案，有時亦須依據前段文章來推論；若是對話，則須從上一位說話者的話中找出答案。
- 畫線字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。
- 若不確定畫線字詞指什麼，也可將各個選項代入句中，看哪個選項最能連接上下文意，即為答案。

醫生過勞對醫療品質的影響

106 會考 25~26

When you need to see a doctor, surely you will want to see a good one. But there is one important thing you may never have thought about: Has your doctor rested enough?

Doctors in our country often have to work 34 hours or longer without sleep. Most of them work 104 hours a week, and some even 150. (There are only 168 hours a week!)

1 One report said that a doctor who works such long hours cannot think more clearly than a drunk driver. Another found that doctors who sleep 5.8 fewer hours than the week before might make 22% more serious mistakes. Surely no one wants to get in a car that is driven by a drunk driver. So, how safe would you feel when you are under the care of a tired doctor?

2 Sadly, this problem has been around for a long time. There are no laws about it yet and hospital bosses don't look like they care either. And that is why we doctors are asking you to join us on the street this Sunday. Fight together with us on the street so we can fight better for your life in the hospital.

3 Time: 1 p.m. May 2nd
 Place: City Hospital Square

drunk 酒醉的; law 法律

- () 1. What is this reading for?
 (A) Telling people rules about hospital visits.
 (B) Getting people to stand up and speak for doctors.
 (C) Telling people how to find a good doctor for themselves.
 (D) Getting doctors to share their experiences in saving lives.

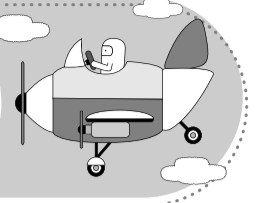
【解題策略】

本文的目的由末段可知是邀請人們加入醫生們的行列，一起上街抗議。

- () 2. What does this problem mean in the reading?
 (A) Doctors' long working hours.
 (B) Doctors' problems with nurses.
 (C) Doctors do not see enough people a day.
 (D) Doctors are not paid enough for their work.

【解題策略】

本題由連接詞 But 後面提到「醫生是否充分休息了？」以及 So 後面提及「在疲勞的醫生照顧下能有多安全？」，可知此處 this problem 應指醫生的工時過長的問題。



1 被動語態

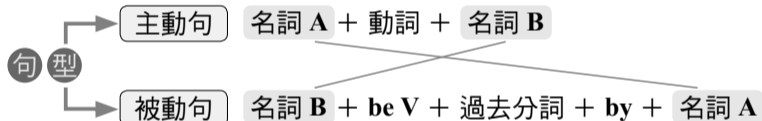
- () 1. The housework in Mr. and Mrs. Wang's family _____ between them and their kids. Everyone's got their own job to do.
(A) is shared (B) are shared **113** 會考 19
(C) shares (D) share
- () 2. Doraemon, a blue Japanese robot cat, has hated mice since his ears _____ by a mouse. **112** 會考 13
(A) bit (B) bite
(C) were bitten (D) have bitten
- () 3. The police haven't found the little girl who _____ at a supermarket. They'll keep doing all they can to find her. **111** 會考 17
(A) took away (B) taken away
(C) has taken away (D) was taken away
- () 4. The cellphones that _____ in that country are good but expensive. **110** 會考補考 9
(A) make (B) are making
(C) have made (D) are made

【解題策略】

1. 第 1 題：王家的家事由全家人一起分擔，表達家事「被分擔」，用被動語態。主詞為不可數名詞 the housework，搭配單數 be 動詞，故選 (A)。
- 第 2 題：since 引導一過去式副詞子句，與現在完成式連用，但它的耳朵是「被老鼠咬掉的」，應用過去式被動語態。
- 第 3 題：依題意，警方還沒找到小女孩，而小女孩是在超市被帶走的，應該用被動語態，故選 (D)。
- 第 4 題：句子的時態是現在式，手機是複數，且「被製造」為被動，用 are made，故選 (D)。

2. 相關句型

- (1) 主動語態中，名詞 A (動作的發起者) 作為主詞；被動語態中，名詞 B (動作的接受者) 作為主詞。



- (2) 被動語態於時態上的應用：

時態	句型
現在式	主詞 + is / am / are + 過去分詞 + by...
過去式	主詞 + was / were + 過去分詞 + by...
未來式	主詞 + { will / be going to } + be + 過去分詞 + by...
完成式	主詞 + has / have + been + 過去分詞 + by...
助動詞 (can / should...)	主詞 + 助動詞 + be + 過去分詞 + by...

- 例：① My uncle's house was built by himself.
(我叔叔的房子是他自己蓋的。)
- ② A new road is going to be built in town because traffic is getting busier and busier.
(鎮上將會蓋一條新路，因為交通越來越繁忙。)

2 直接問句與間接問句

- () 1. Jerry wanted to know _____ he was kicked off the soccer team, but no one gave him a good reason. **112** 會考 10
(A) where (B) when (C) whether (D) why
- () 2. I want to go camping in the mountains this afternoon, but a typhoon is coming. I'm not sure _____ the road to the mountains will be closed. **100** 聯測 5
(A) how (B) what (C) whether (D) why
- () 3. Teacher: Does anyone know _____ the famous writer was born?
Mei-ling: I know! In Taitung, right? **99** I-15
Teacher: You got it!
(A) how (B) when (C) where (D) whether

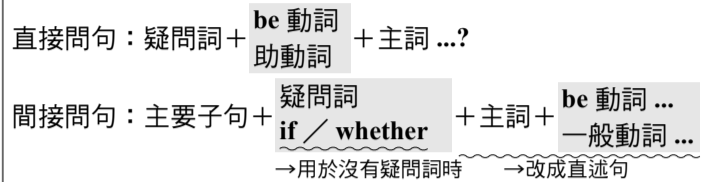
【解題策略】

1. 第 1 題：由後面「但是沒人給他一個好理由」可知 Jerry 不知道自己為何被踢出足球隊，故用疑問詞 why 詢問「原因」。

第 2 題：由 I'm not sure 推測出對後面的句子不確定，故用 whether 引導一問句。

第 3 題：由回答 In Taitung 是地方，得知上句應用表地方的疑問詞。

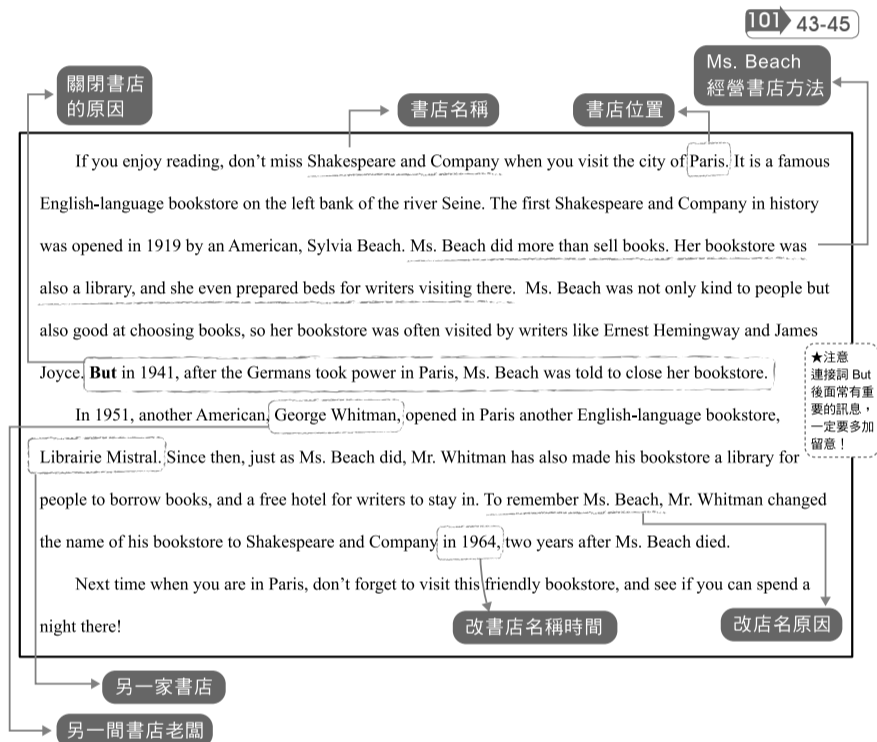
2. 句型互換



3 判讀技巧分析 (過去 / 現在 / 未來) 故事情節類

解題思路

敘述過去某事件的文章，須特別注意文章中各個小插曲發生的前因後果，這些前因後果常是考試重點。



- () 1. About Shakespeare and Company, which is NOT talked about in the reading?
(A) It sells books.
(B) It prepares beds for writers.
(C) It lends books.
(D) It reads books to children.

【解題策略】

由文章中提到 Beach 女士除了賣書，她的書店也是座圖書館，她甚至為來訪的作家準備床舖，可知人們可在 Shakespeare and Company 買書、借書或休息，未提及有唸書給兒童聽的服務。

- () 2. What do we know about Mr. Whitman?
(A) He was Ms. Beach's neighbor.
(B) He used to work at Ms. Beach's bookstore.
(C) He has followed Ms. Beach's ways of doing business.
(D) He opened a bookstore in 1951 to remember Ms. Beach.

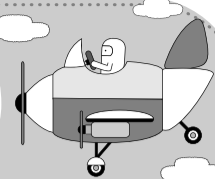
【解題策略】

文中提到 Whitman 先生也將他的書店經營成一座提供借書服務的圖書館，提供作家們免費住宿，可知 Whitman 先生的經營方式和 Beach 女士一樣。

- () 3. Why was Ms. Beach's business closed?
(A) She was asked to leave Paris.
(B) The Germans made her give it up.
(C) Her business went from bad to worse.
(D) She died.

【解題策略】

由關鍵字 But 其後提到一九四一年，德國人接管巴黎政權之後，Beach 女士就被迫關店，可推知是德國人要 Beach 女士放棄書店的。



1 關係代名詞

- () 1. Students _____ to go on the school trip should ask their parents first. 113 會考12
 (A) who want (B) want
 (C) who they want (D) what they want
- () 2. Scott wasn't sure if the young woman before him was pulled him out of a car on fire. 112 會考19
 (A) who (B) the one
 (C) the one she (D) the one who
- () 3. Actor David Piper became tired of talking about the movie _____ after he was interviewed about it many times. 104 會考12
 (A) he is famous (B) that he is famous
 (C) that is famous for (D) he is famous for
- () 4. The tall man _____ at the bookstore is my high school teacher. 102 試辦會考31
 (A) you saw (B) who saw
 (C) you saw him (D) that you saw him
- () 5. The movie is about a true story _____ happened in Korea in 1945. 94 1-9
 (A) it (B) that (C) what (D) when
- () 6. At dinner time, I often enjoy telling Mom everything _____ at school. 98 I-12
 (A) happened (B) was happening
 (C) that happened (D) which happening

【解題策略】

- 第1題主詞 students 與動詞 should ask 之間插入形容詞子句，故空格須填主格關係代名詞 who 及動詞 want。
- 第2題 the one 在形容詞子句中為主詞，關係代名詞用 who，且不可省略，答案為 (D)。注意選項中的陷阱：(A) who 前面缺少主詞補語（先行詞）the one。(B) the one 後面缺少關係代名詞 who。
- 第3~4題皆考關係代名詞當受詞時，關係代名詞可省略的用法，但須小心形容詞或動詞其後若有介系詞，不可省略該介系詞。
- 第5~6題先行詞皆為事物，且搭配動詞 happened，第5題只考關係代名詞的用法，而第6題考「關係代名詞+動詞時態」，為同一題型的變化考法。
- 關係代名詞有連接詞（引導形容詞子句）與代名詞（代替先行詞）的功能。由關係代名詞所引導的子句稱為關係子句或形容詞子句（當形容詞）。

(1)	先行詞	主格	所有格	受格
	人	who	whose	who(m)
	動物或事物	which	whose / of which	which
	人和動物(事物)	that	×	that

(2) 關係代名詞格的用法

① 關係代名詞當主詞： <u>who / which / that</u> + 動詞 主詞
* that 可代替 who, which
② 關係代名詞當所有格： <u>whose</u> + 名詞 所有格
③ 關係代名詞當受詞： <u>who(m) / which / that</u> + 主詞 + 動詞 + (介系詞) 當受詞→可省略

2 介系詞

- () 1. It took Rudy and Julia some time to get their couch _____ the door of their new apartment. 111 會考補考16
 (A) across (B) by
 (C) in (D) through
- () 2. My dog, Lucy, was laying on the sofa _____ the fan on the wall. So when the fan fell, she was hit right on the head. 100 I-15
 (A) under (B) off
 (C) from (D) down
- () 3. Linda: Jenny, will you still be here this afternoon? 100 I-20
 Jenny: Yeah, I think I'll stay _____ five. Then I'll leave for dinner.
 (A) at (B) for (C) since (D) until

【解題策略】

- 本題語意為 Rudy 和 Julia 花了一些時間讓沙發通過新公寓的門，用介系詞 through。
- 由後面提到電風扇掉下來時，砸傷了狗的頭，推知狗躺在電風扇下面，介系詞用 under。
- until + 時間（直到~）。

3 used to 與 be / get used to 的用法

- () 1. Willy has changed a lot. He _____ get up early to do exercise. But now he wakes up late and is late for school every day. 92 II-8
 (A) forgot to (B) hated to
 (C) used to (D) volunteered to
- () 2. Jerry Stevens has been unhappy these months. He _____ a proud businessman of a successful shaved ice shop. His highest sales numbers were 1,899 plates a week; people called him "Ice King." But all this changed when the cookie shop across the street started selling ice cream cookies. It took away half of his business. 106 會考34
 (A) is (B) has been
 (C) used to be (D) was going to be
- () 3. Before it was a bakery, this place _____ a small coffee shop. Molly worked in the shop as a waitress. But taking orders was never Molly's dream; baking was. When she knew her boss planned to sell the shop, she borrowed money and bought it. 105 會考37
 (A) used to be (B) would be
 (C) has been (D) is

【解題策略】

- 前面提及他改變很多，後面提到他現在每天早起且遲到，可反推他以前早起去運動，用 used to + 原形動詞，表示以前的習慣。
- 後面提到自從對街開的餅乾店開始賣冰淇淋餅乾後情況就改變了，可推知 Jerry 以前曾經是個驕傲的商人，用 used to be 表以前的狀態。
- 由後面提到 Molly 在咖啡店當女服務生的事，推知以前這間麵包店曾經是一間咖啡店，表以前的狀態用 used to be...。

【小叮嚀】

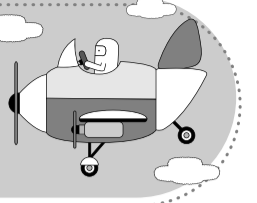
- used to... 用於表以前的習慣、事實、狀態，暗含「人事已非或今昔對比」。

句型	解說
人 + used to + 原形動詞	過去的習慣（現在已沒有）
人 + be / get + used to + V-ing...	現在的習慣（現在持續中）
物品 + be used to + 原形動詞 ...	物品被用來~（被動語態）

- 例：(1) My son used to go to bed late. (我兒子以前很晚睡。)
 (2) Mary is used to walking her dog in the park. (Mary 習慣在公園裡遛狗。)
 (3) The box is used to put old newspapers in. (那箱子被用來放舊報紙。)

- used to... 的否定為 used not to... 或 didn't use to... (較不正式)
 例：

{	肯定：Tina used to ride a bicycle to school. (Tina 以前習慣騎單車上學。)
	否定：Tina used not to ride a bicycle to school. (Tina 以前不常騎單車上學。)



判讀技巧分析 評論類、新聞類、生活新知類短文

有關意見評論類的短文，常以對話、書評或訪談呈現。

108 會考 29-32

VOF News → 一般人喝咖啡的錯誤觀念。 *But* 連接前後意思相反、轉折的句子!!! 16/01/2015

For many people, having a cup of coffee right out of bed is the best way to start a day. **But** a report from Asap Science says otherwise. It says the worst time for coffee is soon after we get up. When we wake up, our bodies start to make cortisol. Cortisol helps us to think clearly and be quick to understand and act. The cortisol levels rise after we wake up and climb to the highest in about an hour. **So** there are two problems when we drink coffee during this time: (1) our bodies will make less cortisol, and (2) the cortisol will make coffee less useful. And that's why some of us drink more and more coffee.

Then, when's the best time to have coffee? When the cortisol levels are going down, the report says. Cortisol levels are usually highest between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m., between noon and 1 p.m., and between 5:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. So if you want to have coffee, enjoy it after these times, and this popular drink will help you the most.

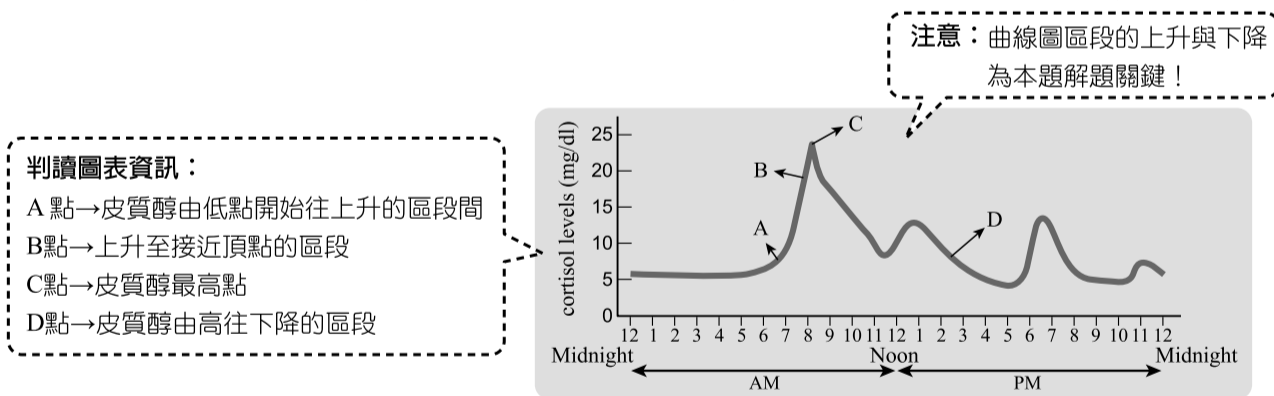
What do you think?

喝咖啡最佳時間

喝咖啡最糟時間

So後面接表「結果、後果」的句子。

- () 1. Which idea is talked about in the news?
- (A) How often we should drink coffee. (B) What happens when we have too much coffee.
(C) How to help the body make the cortisol we need. (D) What happens when we have coffee at the wrong time.
- 【解題策略】** 第一段先提出錯誤的喝咖啡時間，之後說明如果在錯誤的時間喝咖啡會導致問題；第二段則建議讀者喝咖啡的最佳時段，故選 (D)。
- () 2. What does it mean when someone thinks otherwise about something?
- (A) They are serious about it. (B) They have no idea about it. (C) They think differently about it. (D) They do not think it is a problem.
- 【解題策略】** But 連接有「轉折、相反語氣」的意思，故選 (C)。
- () 3. The picture below shows how the cortisol levels rise and fall during the day. From the news, which is a good time for coffee?
- (A) A. (B) B. (C) C. (D) D.



- 【解題策略】** 由第二段第 1~2 行知喝咖啡的最佳時段是皮質醇數值下降時，故選 (D)。
- () 4. Four people read the news and wrote what they thought about it.

What do you think?

Mike Jan 16 8:26 pm
The best time to drink coffee is when you want to drink coffee.

Sarah Jan 16 8:43 pm
I usually wake up AFTER I drink coffee!

Charlie Jan 16 8:59 pm
The worst time to drink coffee is when you're DEAD.

Lisa Jan 16 9:18 pm
If you need someone to tell you when to drink coffee, well, that's just sad.

1. 閱讀評論類文章時，可用 ○ 與 ✕ 來表示贊成與反對，用 ▲ 表示「無意見」，答題時即可一目了然，減少作答時間。

2. 上述文章提倡要在皮質醇下降時喝咖啡才有最佳功效，但這四位皆不認同所謂的「最佳時間」，故選 (C) 為正確答案。

What did they think about the news?

- (A) They wanted to try what it said. (B) They were sad about what it said.
(C) They did not agree with what it said. (D) They were not surprised at what it said.

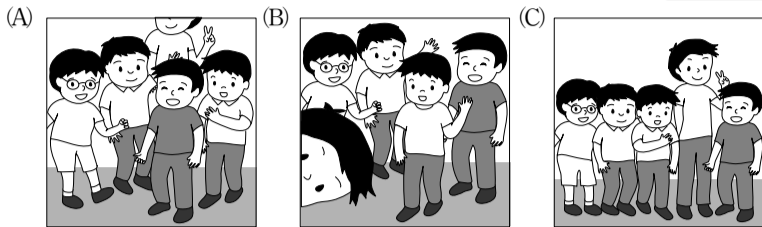
【解題策略】 Mike、Charlie 與 Lisa 皆不認同報導中倡導的喝咖啡最佳時間；Sarah 則說自己得靠喝咖啡才能清醒，可知四人皆「不認同」這篇新聞報導，故選 (C)。



第一部分：辨識句意

() 第 1 題

107 會考3

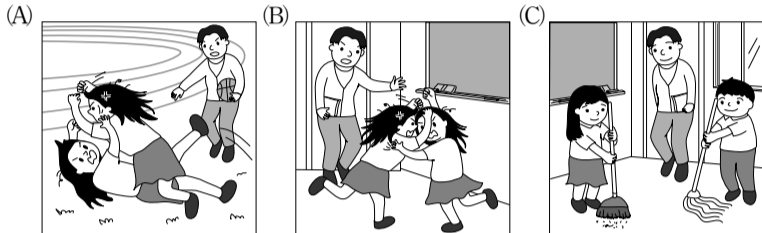


(A) This photo is not good. You can only see the lower half of the tall boy's face in it.

詳解：由高個子男孩的臉只看到下半部 (the lower half)，可知選哪一個。

() 第 2 題

104 會考2

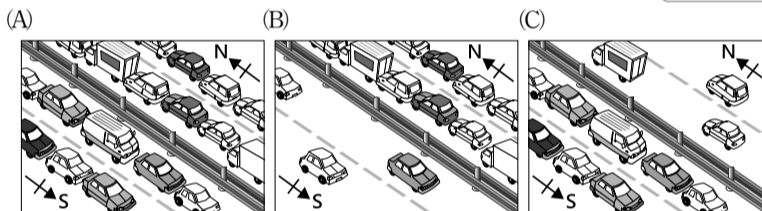


(A) After the teacher entered the classroom, he saw two students fighting with each other.

詳解：由進入教室 (enter the classroom)，打架 (fighting)，可知選哪一個。

() 第 3 題

106 會考3



(A) There are a lot of cars going up north, but there are few cars going down south.

詳解：由很多車北 (north) 上，很少車南 (south) 下，可知選哪一個。

第二部分：基本問答

() 第 4 題

107 會考7

- (A) When will it start?
(B) Do we need a new TV?
(C) What do you want to watch?

(A) Can we watch something else? This TV program is terrible.

詳解：對方說：想看別的節目，這不好看。會回應你想看什麼節目。

() 第 5 題

107 會考9

- (A) I think it belongs to Tom.
(B) It was still here last week.
(C) The sofa is Tom's favorite.

(A) Whose sweater is this? It's been lying here on the sofa for weeks.

詳解：對方問這是誰的 (whose) 毛衣，會回答它是屬於 (belong to) 某人。

() 第 6 題

106 會考7

- (A) Seldom. I don't really like it.
(B) Perhaps. Maybe next month.
(C) Great! It's beautiful up there.

(A) How often do you go mountain climbing?

詳解：對方問多常 (how often) 爬山，所以用表示頻率的副詞回答。

() 第 7 題

106 會考8

- (A) Sorry. I'm not really sure.
(B) Sorry. I can't tell you the news.
(C) Sorry. You shouldn't talk there.

(A) Excuse me. Can you tell me where the library is?

詳解：用 where 問地方，而答句用 sorry 開頭表不知道在何處，所以後面應回答不確定 (not really sure) 最恰當。

() 第 8 題

105 會考6

- (A) Get ready. (B) Good job. (C) No problem.

(A) Could you turn off the radio? I'm trying to study.

詳解：對方請求關掉收音機，如果同意對方的請求會說沒問題 (No problem.)。

() 第 9 題

- (A) Give me five more minutes.
(B) It's not early enough.
(C) The taxi driver will be late.

(A) Hurry up, we are late. The taxi is waiting.

詳解：對方在催促說動作要快一點，而要對方稍等一下，會說：再給我~分鐘。

() 第 10 題

- (A) I can't believe you got the job!
(B) What a small world!
(C) You're really lucky!

(A) I can't believe it! I won two plane tickets from Taipei to London.

詳解：對方很高興說得了大獎，此時會回應對方說：你真幸運。

第三部分：言談理解

() 第 11 題

107 會考15

- (A) Noodle soup.
(B) Pizza.
(C) Steak.

(A) M: Should I make some steak for dinner?

W: Well, maybe.

M: Or, how about some pizza?

W: Again?

M: What do you want then?

W: Well, it's quite cold today. And I want something that can keep me warm.

M: Like noodle soup?

W: Ohh..., now you've read my mind.

Q: What does the woman want for dinner?

詳解：女士說天氣冷想吃可保暖的食物，男士說：湯麵對嗎？女士又回應：你真了解我的心意 (read my mind) 可知她要吃什麼。

() 第 12 題

107 會考16

- (A) Bags. (B) Gift cards. (C) Apples.

(A) M: Look at this. The apples are only twenty dollars each.

W: Wow, that's cheap. Let's get some. Oh, I think I've got this gift card that'll save us some money. That's strange. I remember I put it in my bag.

M: Maybe you put it in another bag. That's fine. They're already cheap enough.

Q: What will the man and the woman buy?

詳解：由女士說「讓我們買一些 (Let's get some.)」。可知他們要買蘋果 (apples)。

() 第 13 題

106 會考13

- (A) At a bookstore. (B) At a clothes shop. (C) At a theater.

(A) W: Hey, let's have a look inside.

M: Leo's Pieces? Oh, isn't this Lily Webber's Shop? My favorite movie star! She's also a great writer. I read two of her books.

W: Yap. That's her. I'm also a big fan of hers. Oh. Look at these skirts and shirts.

M: Do you want to try them on?

Q: Where are the man and the woman?

詳解：由男士說「妳要試穿它們 (skirts and shirts) 嗎？」可知他們在服裝店。

() 第 14 題

106 會考14

- (A) They are on a trip together.
(B) They met for the first time.
(C) They went to the same school.

(A) M: Sandy!

W: Uh.... Do I know you?

M: Mike Black. Remember? We were in Mrs. Slong's class for a year.

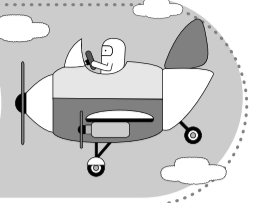
W: Uh.... Oh, yeah. Wow, you are so different. What are you doing in London?

M: I'm on a business trip. And you?

W: I'm studying here.

Q: What do we know about the man and the woman?

詳解：由男士說「...我們以前在 Mrs. Slong 的班級上了一年的課」可知他們以前上同一間學校。



1 對等連接詞 either... or... ; neither... nor... ; not only... but also... 的用法

() Jane : I heard you went to Yangmingshan last spring vacation.
 Dick : We not only visited the park _____ took a hot-spring bath. It was a great trip. 92 I-18

(A) by the way (B) but also
 (C) after (D) and

【解題策略】

not only... but also... 用於連接兩個性質同等的字詞，表「不僅~而且~」。

【小叮嚀】

對等連接詞	文法重點
either A or B (不是 A 就是 B)	動詞與靠近的主詞一致
neither A nor B (A 和 B 兩者皆非)	動詞與靠近的主詞一致
both A and B (A 和 B 都是)	動詞須為複數
not only A but (also) B (不但 A，而且 B)	動詞與靠近的主詞一致
A as well as B (A 和 B 一樣~)	動詞與主詞 A 一致，與其他不同，注意！

- 例：(1) Either you or I have to take care of the dog.
 (不是你，就是我要照顧那隻狗。)
- (2) Neither my sister nor my mom is a lawyer.
 (我妹妹和我媽媽都不是律師。)
- (3) Both my brother and I are going to Taipei tomorrow.
 (我弟弟和我明天都要去臺北。)
2. (1) neither... nor... (兩者皆非)，已有「否定」意味，不可與「否定詞」連用。
 例：Abby can neither sing nor dance. (Abby 不會唱歌也不會跳舞。)
- (2) either... or... (不是~就是~) 可以搭配否定詞連用，意思相同於「neither... nor...」。
 例：Ariel doesn't either preview the lessons or review them.
 = Ariel neither previews the lessons nor reviews them.
 (Ariel 沒有預習功課，也沒有複習。)

2 so 與 neither 的用法

() Dad : Are you going out? It's really late now.
 Mitch : I know, but it's the last day to buy tickets to the World Cup games, _____ I must go. 101 18

(A) if (B) or
 (C) so (D) though

【解題策略】

1. 本題的前後兩句話為因果關係，須用 so 表「因此；所以」。
2. (1) so 是連接詞，連接表「結果」的句子。
 (2) so 也可當副詞，用於附和句。

附和句	句型
肯定附和	A + be 動詞 ... + 一般動詞 ... + { , and B + be 動詞 ... 助動詞 ... , too. , and so + be 動詞 助動詞 + B. }
否定附和	A + be 動詞 助動詞 + not... + { , and B + be 動詞 助動詞 + not, either. , and neither + be 動詞 助動詞 + B. }

3 判讀技巧分析 圖表題

解題思路

- 圖表中任何相關的「數字」請多加注意，如：時間、金錢、聯絡方式、人數……等。
- 善用在圖表和題目中作相關記號，如：位置、節目、活動、相關人物的特徵……等。
- 從題目倒推回圖表題中找答案，常見於節目表、海報中。

Dear Traveler, 信件主旨

You have bought an NFR ticket online for a train that runs between White Water City and Cloud City.

We are sorry to tell you that, because of the typhoon last month, the Sand Town - Spring Town line will be closed between August 14 and 28 2016. During this time, some trains will change lines and will not stop at a few stations. There will be free buses to take travelers to these stations. Please check below for the changes. Visit <http://www.nfr.gov/> for more information.

We wish you a nice summer.

Lena Muller
 National Formosa Railway

1. Trains that run between Green City and Cloud City will take the Smoke Town - Spring Town line, and will stop at every station. Below are the trains that will change lines.

	Train	New Line (from 8/14 to 8/28)
Going South	RL101	White Water City → Cloud City
	RL102	White Water City → Spring Town
	RL103	Green City → Cloud City
Going North	RL201	Spring Town → Green City
	RL202	Cloud City → Green City

2. The free buses for the Sand Town - Spring Town line will wait at Green City (going south) and Spring Town (going north) stations. No stop at Gray Village.

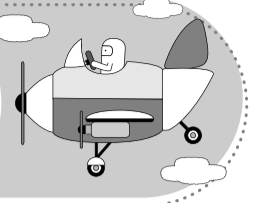
變更路線班次 火車路線圖

免費接駁路線 line 路線

- () 1. Why does National Formosa Railway write this letter?
 (A) There is a train ticket sale.
 (B) A train line will be closed in July.
 (C) It will open a new train line in August.
 (D) Some of its trains will run on different lines.
- 【解題策略】
 由第二段知這封信的目的在告知乘客由於上個月的颱風，Sand Town 至 Spring Town 路線的班次將關閉，部分車站必須改變路線或停駛。
- () 2. What is true about NFR's trains between August 14 and 28 2016?
 (A) No trains will stop at Spring Town.
 (B) Trains that change lines will all stop at Cloud City.
 (C) People can take the free buses to any station on the Sand Town - Spring Town line.
 (D) People can go to Hill Town on any train that runs between Green City and Cloud City.

- 【解題策略】
 第 1 點提到所有由 Green City 行駛至 Cloud City 的火車將行經 Smoke Town 到 Spring Town 且每站皆停，因此人們可以搭乘任何由 Green City 至 Cloud City 的火車前往 Hill Town。
- () 3. James lives in Smoke Town. He wants to go to Black Town on August 19. How can he get there?
 (A) Take Train RL202 to Green City, get off there, and take the free bus.
 (B) Take Train RL103 to Green City, get off there, and take the free bus.
 (C) Take Train RL102 to Spring Town, get off there, and take Train RL201.
 (D) Take Train RL101 to Cloud City, get off there, and take the free bus.

【解題策略】
 8 月 19 日 Sand Town 往 Spring Town 的火車仍在停駛期間，因此可搭 RL201/RL202 到 Green City，再轉搭免費接駁公車去 Black Town。或者搭乘 RL101/RL102/RL103 到 Spring Town，之後再轉搭免費接駁公車去 Black Town，故選 (A)。



1 判讀技巧分析 長文與圖表綜合判讀

解題思路

1. 文章主題句後面一定會列舉事例、數據等來支持主題句的觀點，一定要留意相關的人事時地物。
2. 文章的論述須與圖表互相呼應，要注意文中所提及的相關條件、數字是否相符。

106 會考 31-33

Thanks to **globalization**, we get to see movies from around the world. If anyone should feel most excited about globalization, it is **US movie makers**. A study in 2001 shows that, for every 100 people who go to the theater, 85 see US movies! This may be good news for US movie makers, but not for those in other countries.

Chart 1 shows the percentages (%) of US movies in five countries in 1984 and in 2001; Chart 2 shows the percentages (%) of domestic movies in the five countries in 1984 and in 2001. In Chart 1, we can see that US movies have been popular in foreign markets. In Chart 2, we can see that domestic movies in the five countries are not doing well in their domestic market. The falling market for domestic movies may be a serious problem, but there is something more important. When people welcome US movies with open arms, they in fact also say yes to the American way of thinking. Some people in these countries worry that what is lost may not just be their domestic market for domestic movies, but also their own way of thinking that has been passed down from parents to children.

Chart 1

■ % of US movies in 1984 ■ % of US movies in 2001

Country	1984 (%)	2001 (%)
France	39	47
Italy	48	60
Spain	53	62
UK	81	74
Germany	66	77

美國電影比例

Chart 2

■ % of domestic movies in 1984 ■ % of domestic movies in 2001

Country	1984 (%)	2001 (%)
France	45	42
Italy	34	19
Spain	22	18
UK	17	5
Germany	17	16

本土電影比例

globalization 全球化; domestic 當地的; 國產的; 本國的

- () 1. What does the report say about globalization's influence (影響) on the movie world?
- (A) It has changed the way of making movies.
 - (B) It has changed a country's domestic market for movies.
 - (C) It has brought together movie makers from around the world.
 - (D) It has helped US movies make more money abroad than in the US.

【解題策略】

由短文第一段指出因為全球化美國電影席捲全球，第二段則提到全球化造成各國國產電影在自己的市場上比率下降，有些人擔心本土文化思想的消失，可知全球化對世界電影的影響是「改變了一個國家的電影市場」。

- () 2. What can we learn from the report?
- (A) The American way of thinking may be changed when it is brought to other countries.
 - (B) More and more people are asking their country to help their domestic movie business.
 - (C) US movies are popular in foreign markets because English is spoken in many countries.
 - (D) The fact that US movies are popular may mean the American way of thinking is popular.

【解題策略】

第二段倒數第二句話可知「美國電影受歡迎的事實也許代表了美式思考方式也受到了歡迎」。

- () 3. From the charts, which is true?
- (A) The percentage (%) of US movies has changed the least in Spain.
 - (B) In each of the five countries, the percentage (%) of domestic movies has fallen.
 - (C) Of all five countries, UK's domestic movies have the smallest drop in percentage (%).
 - (D) When the percentage (%) of domestic movies drops, the percentage of US movies rises.

【解題策略】

「五個國家中，每個國家的國產電影百分比都下降了」與 Chart 2 的趨勢相符，故選 (B)。

2 判讀技巧分析 詩詞

解題思路

1. 比較重複出現的字詞之間的關係。
2. 詩文常藉事物的特質或意象，來暗喻人事物，如以下詩中的 red 代表花朵，green 代表綠葉、綠樹。

107 會考 27-28

The sky is turning bright and clear.

The earth is wearing red and green. → 代指綠葉或綠樹

Winter is gone; spring has come. → 點出時間

The air smells fresh and sweet.

The summer heat is not yet here; → 點出時間

A little fox comes out to play.

A bird is busy in a tree

Waking a daisy from her sleep.

Little daisy, little daisy,

People call the flower the "day's eye."

When she opens her eye,

The springtime brings us cheer. → 點出時間

- () 1. Which season is this poem (詩) about?
- (A) Spring.
 - (B) Summer.
 - (C) Autumn.
 - (D) Winter.

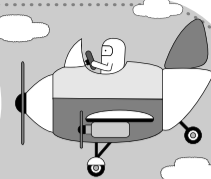
【解題策略】

由第一段第三行「冬天遠去；春天已到來」以及第二段第一行「夏季暑氣尚未來臨」，可推知此這首詩在描述春天。

- () 2. What is a daisy?
- (A) A body part.
 - (B) A kind of bird.
 - (C) A kind of flower.
 - (D) A kind of smell.

【解題策略】

由第三段第 1 ~ 2 句可知 daisy 是「一種花」。

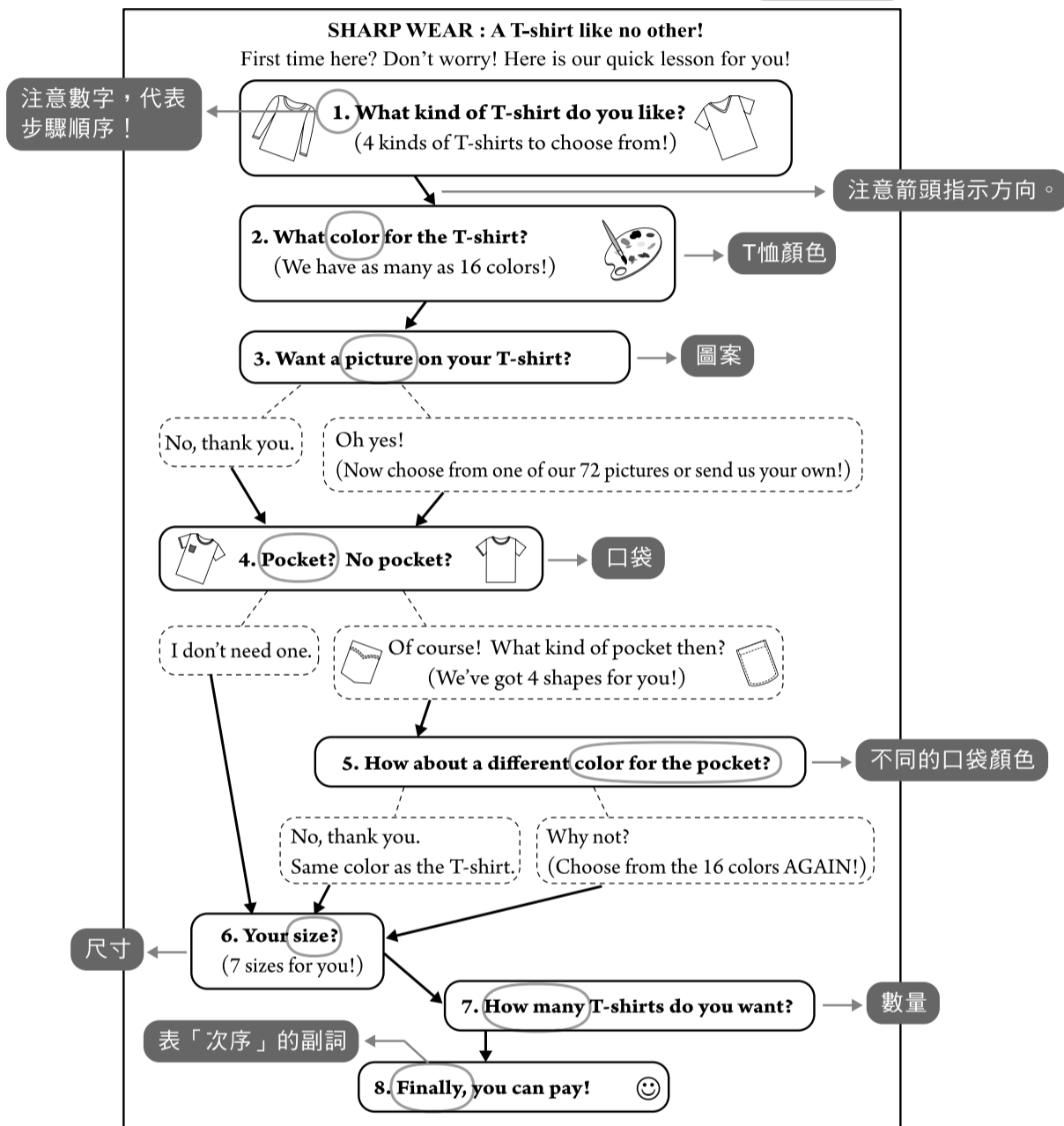


判讀技巧分析 步驟順序題

解題思路

- 通常「步驟順序題（做菜、組裝東西）」、桌遊或流程圖等題組，一定會有表次序的動詞、副詞或連接詞，如：first, second, next, and then, finally...等。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。
- 注意圖例的標示，如數字、箭頭。

107 會考 25-26



- () 1. What is the quick lesson of SHARP WEAR about?
- How to get to one of SHARP WEAR's stores.
 - How to send back a T-shirt to SHARP WEAR.
 - How to shop for a T-shirt from SHARP WEAR.
 - How to take care of a T-shirt from SHARP WEAR.

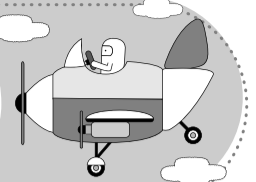
【解題策略】

由數字 1 ~ 8 的標題，可推知這是在告訴消費者如何在 SHARP WEAR 購買客製化 T 恤的步驟流程圖。

- () 2. What can we learn about SHARP WEAR?
- You have to order at least four T-shirts each time.
 - You can choose from sixteen colors for both the T-shirt and the pocket.
 - Some of the T-shirts have pictures on both the front side and the back side.
 - T-shirts in the wrong sizes cannot be sent back if they have pictures or pockets on them.

【解題策略】

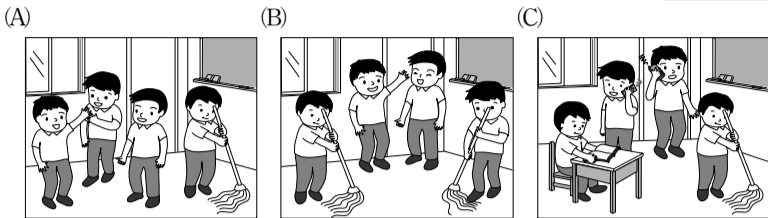
由流程圖的步驟 2 和 5 可知 T 恤與口袋都有 16 種顏色可供選擇。更正：(A) 根據步驟 7，沒有強制購買最低件數。(C) 根據步驟 3，只提到可以挑選圖片或自己提供圖片，未提到圖片放在衣服正反面。(D) 未提及退換貨的問題。



第一部分：辨識句意

() 第 1 題

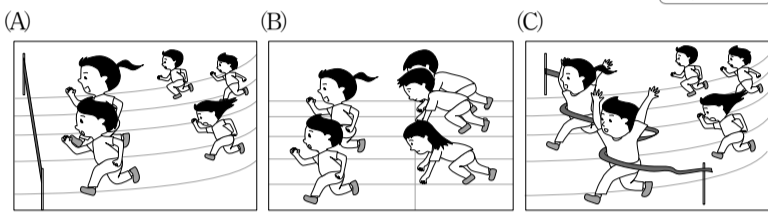
106 會考1



☞ One of the students is mopping the floor, and the others are talking.
詳解：圖中有一個人正在拖地 (mopping the floor)，其他人在聊天 (talking)。

() 第 2 題

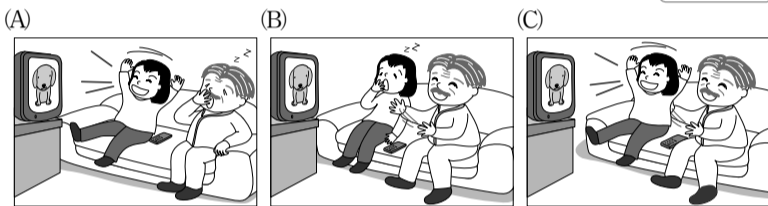
105 會考2



☞ In the race, two of the five runners got to the finish line at the same time.
詳解：圖中兩個人同時抵達終點線 (the finish line)。

() 第 3 題

104 會考3



☞ The old man finds the TV program interesting, but the little girl doesn't look like she does.
詳解：老人覺得電視節目有趣 (interesting)，而女孩不是。

第二部分：基本問答

() 第 4 題

107 會考10

(A) I also need it, I'm afraid.
(B) Sure, it's my favorite show.
(C) Sorry, but I'm a little busy now.
☞ Can I borrow you for a second? There's something I want to show you.

詳解：對方說 show you 指「展示東西給你看」，此處 show 是動詞「展示」，不是名詞「表演」，故不選 (B)。

() 第 5 題

105 會考10

(A) I can't wait. (B) It didn't take long. (C) That's too slow.
☞ The Moon Festival is only two weeks away.
詳解：對方說中秋節只剩兩週就到了 (only two weeks away)，所以會回應：我等不及了。

() 第 6 題

106 會考9

(A) Nobody's home now. (B) Sounds like a plan. (C) You never know.
☞ The weather is so nice today. Let's go for a swim this afternoon.
詳解：同意對方的建議，會回應：聽起來是個好主意。

() 第 7 題

106 會考10

(A) He's taller than your sister, right?
(B) Have you seen him these days?
(C) You mean the one with long hair?
☞ Who's the boy talking to your sister?
詳解：who 問人，the one with + 名詞 (有~的人)。

() 第 8 題

105 會考7

(A) I know! You cooked well.
(B) Yes, I knew you'd like it.
(C) When did you order the food?
☞ This restaurant is lovely, and the food we just had was excellent. We should come again.
詳解：同意別人的意見用 Yes 開頭回答。

() 第 9 題

104 會考9

(A) I'll be out in a minute.
(B) Sorry. Let me help you.
(C) You don't have much time.
☞ Jack, I need to use the bathroom. You've been in there for hours.
詳解：對方說你占用浴室太久，你會回應：將會很快出來。

() 第 10 題

(A) I'm happy to hear that.
(B) That's a good idea.
(C) That's too bad.

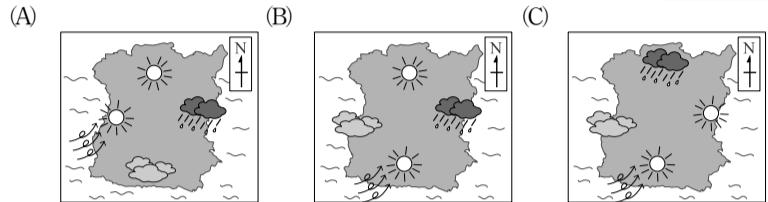
☞ W: Can you go shopping with us on Saturday?
M: I'd love to, but I have to go to school.

詳解：當別人無法答應你的邀請時，你會說：真不巧！

第三部分：言談理解

() 第 11 題

107 會考20



☞ W: This is the seven o'clock a.m. weather report. It's clear in the north. And you'll see the sun today. However, if you live in the east, you'll need an umbrella to keep yourself from getting wet. Moving down to the south, it's going to be sunny. But there will be some strong winds coming from the sea. As to the west, the sky will be gray all day.

Q: Which picture shows what the weather is like today?

詳解：在此氣象報告中提到：在北邊是晴朗好天氣 (clear) 有太陽，東邊須用到雨傘 (umbrella)，南邊豔陽高照 (sunny)，強風 (strong wind) 從海上吹來，西邊是陰天 (gray)。

() 第 12 題

107 會考21

(A) Invite his grandma to come for Christmas.
(B) Practice speaking Chinese with his grandma.
(C) Write to his grandma in English.

☞ W: Gary, you've been sitting at the desk for hours. This is not like you.
B: I'm trying to tell Grandma how we spent Christmas this year, but it's really hard to do it in Chinese.

W: Don't you know she can read English now? She's been taking classes.

B: Why didn't you tell me earlier? It took me ages to put down only two sentences.

Q: What will the boy do next?

詳解：由對話男孩正用中文寫給祖母，接著他媽媽說祖母現在也看懂英文，可知他將改用英文寫。

() 第 13 題

106 會考15

(A) Get his daughter out of bed.
(B) Make breakfast for his daughter.
(C) Stop his daughter playing online games.

☞ M: Susie!

W: Just five minutes more, OK?

M: You said that five minutes ago.

W: It's still early, Dad. I'm very tired.

M: I've told you not to play online games so late. You are gonna be late again.

W: Oh, five more minutes.

M: Come on. I've made you some eggs and toast.

Q: What's the man trying to do?

詳解：在父親對女兒說「妳又要遲到了」，以及「我為妳準備了蛋和吐司」可知他在叫女兒起床。

() 第 14 題

106 會考16

(A) A restaurant.
(B) A theater.
(C) A train station.

☞ W: Good evening, River Station. May I help you?

M: Yes, I'd like a table for two on Saturday evening, please.

W: Sure. What time would you like to come, sir?

M: Around seven.

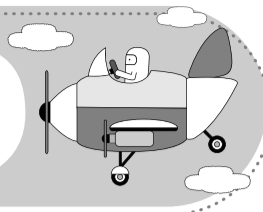
W: Can I take your name, please?

M: Sure. It's John Smith.

W: Thank you, Mr. Smith. We'll see you at seven on Saturday.

Q: Where is the man going at seven o'clock on Saturday evening?

詳解：由男士說要訂星期六晚上兩人的餐桌，接著又提到大約 7 點，可知他星期六晚上 7 點會去一家餐廳。



判讀技巧分析 克漏字上下文意連結

解題思路

第一招・確立故事的時間軸

以當下的時間為基準點畫出時間軸，確認「當下」是現在、過去或未來，再依故事中的各個事件發生的先後順序在時間軸上劃記，建立故事大綱。

第二招・注意「時間轉折詞」，建立事件發生的先後順序

「時間轉折詞」是了解各個事件發生的先後順序的「信號字」，閱讀時可將相關的時間副詞圈出來，依序排列即可了解事件發展的脈絡。

第三招・確認事件發生的因果關係

利用表示因果的轉折詞，找出事件的因果關係，有助於了解整篇文章的脈絡或故事的來龍去脈。

109 會考 38-41

注意：大寫或加引號的字詞，通常意有所指，也常用於反諷。

主題句：Munich人拒辦2022冬奧

NOlympics in Munich

11/11/2013

People in the city of Munich have spoken their mind : they do not want to host the Winter Olympics in 2022. To the cities that fight for this chance, 1 . The Olympics usually do a lot of good to the host city. The Games bring in jobs, visitors, and, most important of all, money. So why did people in Munich say no?

The Olympics 2 for people in Munich. For them, the world's biggest sports festival could invite serious trouble. There would be a lot of building work before the Games, and during the Games, too much traffic and too many visitors. Life would become terrible and nature would be hurt. And 3 : Munich hosted the 1972 Summer Olympics, and its neighbor, the mountain town Garmisch-Partenkirchen, hosted the 1936 Winter Olympics.

Still, the heavy price Munich paid does not worry the cities that are in the race to get the 2022 Winter Olympics. 4 , they are happy that Munich said no to the Olympics—their chances of getting the Games have become higher.

拒辦原因：舉辦冬奧帶來許多麻煩。

冒號後面為空格處的補充說明，故可由此反推，Munich有實際舉辦或見過其他城鎮舉辦冬奧的經驗。

host 舉辦 Olympics 奧運 visitor 遊客

- () 1. (A) this is surely a surprise (B) this sounds like a good idea
(C) this is perhaps a smart answer (D) this is old news they have heard

【解題策略】

由下句提到「主辦奧運有許多好處」以及第三段最後一句「他們很高興慕尼黑黑拒絕舉辦奧運——這表示他們獲得主辦奧運的機會就會升高」可推知其他爭取主辦奧運的城市應會感到驚喜，故選(A)。

- () 2. (A) had given hopes (B) are a different story
(C) bring a bright future (D) have been a great plan

【解題策略】

由第一段提到主辦奧運可為城市帶來工作、遊客和金錢，第二段後面則列舉了舉辦奧運亦會帶來擁擠的交通、過多的觀光人潮、生活品質降低、自然環境遭到破壞等缺點，可知慕尼黑的居民對主辦奧運的想法與其他城市不同，故選(B)。

- () 3. (A) this will not go away; it will stay
(B) they are not just saying it; they are going to do it
(C) they do not speak for others; they only speak for themselves
(D) this is not a guess; it is a lesson they learned from hard experience

【解題策略】

由後面提及1972年慕尼黑曾舉辦夏季奧運，而它鄰近的城鎮Garmisch-Partenkirchen也曾舉辦1936年冬季奧運，可推知主辦奧運所帶來問題是他們親身經歷過所學到的教訓，故選(D)。

- () 4. (A) In fact (B) If so
(C) However (D) Finally

【解題策略】

由本段第一句「慕尼黑付出的沉重代價仍未使爭取主辦2022年冬奧的其他城市卻步。」可知「事實上」其他城市很高興慕尼黑的退出將使他們取得主辦權的機會升高，故選(A)。