編輯大意

本書網羅了與日常生活息息相關的短篇文章,將眾多文章分門別類,共歸類出二十個主題,內容則以學科能力測驗、指定科目考試所著重的題型 — 「綜合測驗」、「文意選填」及「篇章結構」為基本架構,這二十個主題是依照大考中出現的時間遠近和頻率做為排列依據。

在大考試卷中,許多同學在做完第一大題的詞彙之後,面對接下來一篇篇布滿空格待答的試題,不免心生卻步。同學害怕的原因不外乎是對單字、片語的生澀,導致對通篇文意的了解產生了障礙;或其實對文章內容可以掌握其中的大意,然而卻在選項之間猶豫不決。本書特別針對同學們應考的這兩大弱點編製解題說明,幫助同學徹底檢討錯誤或遺漏之處,並釐清文法概念。綜合測驗近年來都是五題式的克漏字題型,考題的內容不外乎下列三類:

一、字詞的選擇

1	. I'm from Argos an	id there the people ar	re unfriendly,	, and vicious.	
	(A) brave	(B) lonely	(C) mean	(D) skinny	【103 學測】
	【註】填入形容詞:	mean (苛薄的)。			
2	They are attracted	by the American wr	iter's of the 1	nillennia-old glacier	S.
	(A) situations	(B) descriptions	(C) translations	(D) calculations	【103 學測】
	【註】填入名詞:de	escriptions (描述)。			
3	. Furthermore, the d	lemand for a particul	ar coin will also	influence coin	alues.
	(A) merely	(B) hardly	(C) greatly	(D) roughly	【102 學測】
	【註】填入副詞:gı	reatly (大大地)。			
4	. It was officially o	pened on June 11,20	005 as part of the ce	lebrations to	Norway's
	centenary as an inc	dependent country.			
	(A) help	(B) solve	(C) take	(D) mark	【101 指考】
	【註】填入動詞:m	nark (標記)。			
5	You have to refuse	e the claim and retain	the customer		【100指考】
	(A) by and large	(B) over and over	(C) at the same time	e (D) for the same rea	ison
	【註】填入片語:at	t the same time (同時	寸)。		
= -	文法的判斷				
1	. a coin is, t	the more it is worth.			
	(A) Rare as	(B) The rare	(C) Rarest	(D) The rarer	【102 學測】
	【註】本題格為 The	e more \sim , the more	~的句型,故選(D)。		
2	2. It is about 37m tal	l, it one of the	ne tallest log structur	es in the world.	
	(A) make	(B) making	(C) made	(D) to make	【101 學測】
	【註】本題格為分詞	同構句,原為 which r	makes 改為 making。		

3	An adjustment ref		res your best com	munication skills	it is bad
	(A) till	(B) unless	(C) because	(D) therefore	【100指考】
	【註】本題格缺乏選	連接詞,因此不能選	(D),由下文推斷為	$_{t}(C)$ \circ	
≣ \	轉折語				
1	Rising temperatur mountain area.	es, an effect of glo	bal warming,	threaten the ecosy	stem of this
	(A) thus	(B) just	(C) instead	(D) otherwise	【103 學測】
	【註】連接上一句的	的語氣用 thus(因此	() •		
2	The entire island of	of Kizhi is,	, an outdoor muser	um of wooden architec	ture created
	in 1966.				
	(A) in fact	(B) once again	(C) as usual	(D) for instance	【101 學測】
	【註】98年學測也是	考了同樣的 in fact a	選項喔!		
3				ds. However, they ofte	en took their
		ed and abuse			
	(A) yet	(B) even	(C) never	(D) rather	【101 學測】
	【註】加強語氣用e	even (甚至)。			
	至於文意選填,其	實和綜合測驗的考	題內容雷同,只不	下過形式改變,將十個	選項的答案
要填	〔入十個空格中(10	00 年和 101 年指考別	則是十二個選項的	答案填入十個空格中)	,只要先判
新华	· ·格處的詞類,再依	文意選擇。而指考》	十出現的篇章結構	,必須從上下文推敲答	案,只要習
~, I _L	THOUSE THE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	7.2.2.1 III.1 J.	4 1-1 \0.1.4\114 -1.11 1		

慣找出提示的前後句關鍵字,五題配對的分數便手到擒來了。

本書的每一個主題共有四回,每一回的題型則以大考出現的順序為依據,先「綜合測驗」 ,再「文意選填」,最後為「篇章結構」。其中「綜合測驗」有兩篇共十題,「文意選填」一篇 共十題,「篇章結構」一篇共五題,所以每一回的題數是標準的二十五題。同學切記以「回」 為複習單位,一口氣演練完二十五題的試題。進行這種主題式的練習,除了訓練同學熟悉該 主題的相關背景及資訊外,對於其中反覆出現的單字及片語也必定印象深刻。建議同學們仿 照模擬考試的狀況,在三十分鐘內練習一回題組的試題後,再參照詳解以提昇實力。

「綜合測驗」、「文意選填」、「篇章結構」的答題練習人人都可做到,絕非難事。只要按部 就班的做完每一回的題目,仔細的檢討錯誤的原因,再熟背關鍵字及片語的用法,破題的速度 必定會加快,進而能將多出來的作答時間留給後面的題型。

祝福每位同學,在完成本書的練習之後,可以信心滿滿的迎戰,輕輕鬆鬆地拿到這三大 選擇題組的滿分。

目次

主題 🏰 文化藝術	主是	1 6 日常生活	
第一回	··· 1	第一回	46
第二回	··· 3	第二回	····48
第三回	5	第三回	50
第四回	··· 7	第四回	····52
主題 2 消費經濟	主是	1 2 健康醫療	
第一回	···10	第一回	54
第二回	···12	第二回	···· 56
第三回	···14	第三回	···· 58
第四回	···16	第四回	60
主題 🌮 歷史文明	主是	1 8 寰宇風光	
第一回	···19	第一回	62
第二回	··· 21	第二回	64
第三回	··· 23	第三回	66
第四回	··· 25	第四回	····68
主題 🎾 運動競技	主是	19 環境議題	
第一回	··· 28	第一回	····71
第二回	30	第二回	····73
第三回	32	第三回	····75
第四回	···34	第四回	····77
主題 藝 新新世代	主是	1 0 養生運動	
第一回	37	第一回	80
第二回	39	第二回	82
第三回	41	第三回	84
第四回	···43	第四回	86

主題並飲食文化		主題 16 社會變遷	
第一回	89	第一回	134
第二回	91	第二回	136
第三回	93	第三回	138
第四回	95	第四回	141
主題 從 研究成果		主題 加 綠色概念	
第一回	98	第一回	144
第二回	100	第二回	146
第三回	102	第三回	148
第四回	104	第四回	150
A RE STATE AND LINES WAS		A PE VIII A PART TO HIT	
主題 移 科技實驗		主題が創意發明	
第一回		第一回	
第二回		第二回	
第三回		第三回	
第四回	113	第四回	159
主題 第 人生哲理		主題 沙珍奇見聞	
第一回	116	第一回	162
第二回		第二回	
第三回		第三回	
第四回		第四回	
主題 並 旅遊見聞		主題 20 網路世界	
第一回	125	第一回	171
第二回	127	第二回	173
第三回	129	第三回	175
第四回	131	第四回	178

主題 美文化藝術

第1回 詳解 P1~P2

一、綜合測驗

774 1 014 400			
People like Jimmy	y for the dreamlike fant	tasy world he creates,	a land of joy and sorrow.
Jimmy, a fine art majo	r, had already become a	a successful artist by the	he early 1990s. However,
in the spring of 1995,	Jimmy1 with le	ukemia. He wondere	d what messages Heaven
was trying to convey to	o him. He cried often.	His heart grew more	with each passing
day. Even the sight o	f pigeons resting outsi	de his sickroom could	d make him start to weep
uncontrollably. Becau	se of this severe blow,	Jimmy began to view	the world in a completely
different light. He sude	denly realized that draw	ing was not only a mea	ans of making a living, but
also a channel3	he could express his fe	elings and his though	ts to the world. Actually,
Jimmy's picture books	seem to4 more f	or adult readers than f	or children. They express
vividly sad and joyful	feelings triggered by tr	rivial matters. <u>5.</u>	the crisis he experienced
in his early thirties, Jin	nmy might not have had	l new insight into life a	and art and enjoyed such a
great deal of success.			
1. (A) is diagnosed	(B) was diagnosed	(C) has diagnosed	(D) had diagnosed
2.(A) aggressive	(B) positive	(C) effective	(D) sensitive
3. (A) which	(B) that	(C) through which	(D) to which
4.(A) intend	(B) be intended	(C) intending	(D) be intending
5. (A) With	(B) Were it not for	(C) But that	(D) Had it not been for
Sinological resear	ch has received increasi	ing attention as the PR	C is taking an active role
			there has been a growing
			German sinology 7.
Johann Adam Schall v	on Bell. He was an im	portant <u>8.</u> of Eas	st-West cultural exchange
Later other Western mi	ssionaries continued to	come to China, and pr	oduced the first European
translations of9	Confucian classics as	The Analects, Great L	earning and The Doctrine
of the Mean. Numero	us Chinese books and o	documents were shipp	ed to Berlin and added to
the collections of the	mperial library and Be	rlin became one of Eu	rope's <u>10.</u> centers for
Sinology in the 17th ce	ntury.		
6. (A) But for	(B) Thanks to	(C) In contrast to	(D) On behalf of
7. (A) trace out	(B) give priority to	(C) go back to	(D) apply to
8. (A) invader	(B) initiator	(C) imitator	(D) dictator
9. (A) from	(B) into	(C) so	(D) such
10.(A) leading	(B) painstaking	(C) declining	(D) approaching

二、文意選填

When you travel around the United States, you may want to go shopping. Here are some kinds of stores you will find. "Shopping malls" ____!_ large department store selling everything from toys to car insurance, clothes, appliances, jewelry and furniture. They are ___!____! by many smaller shops to serve people's needs within a large geographic area. Many malls are enclosed ___!______, making shopping a joy even in bad weather. "Supermarkets" are the backbone of American food shopping. They are everywhere and offer a wide __!!_____ of foods and household necessities. The fruit, sold at the supermarket, is so perfect that it looks __!_______!.

(A) artificial	(B) feature	(C) conquered	(D) variety	(E) samples
(F) if	(G) those	(H) surrounded	(I) directly	$(J) \ completely$

三、篇章結構

Children need ways to show what they think and feel. ____21.__ Using their fingers, they can paint their own pictures and make designs.

People started finger painting long ago. Early humans used their hands to paint animals on the walls of caves. <u>22.</u>

Modern finger painting was started by an American school teacher named Ruth Shaw.

23. The teacher told the student to put some iodine on the cut. Later, she found the child using the iodine and all ten fingers to draw designs. From this, she got the idea of letting children rub paint on paper with their fingers.

<u>24.</u> The paint must be harmless to the skin and wash off easily. The paper has a shiny coating on one side that holds the paint. The young artists wet the paper before their work. They paint standing up so they will have more room to move their arms. <u>25.</u> As they slide the paint over the paper, they turn a sea of color into a bright design.

- (A) Hundreds of years ago, Chinese artists used their fingers to draw with ink.
- (B) A child in her class hurt a finger.
- (C) They can paint with their fingers or with their elbows, arms, or hands.
- (D) For this reason, many children enjoy finger painting.
- (E) To finger paint, children use a special paint and paper.

第2回 詳解 P2~P3

一、綜合測驗

We like to read	short stories because	we like to know people.	We like to watch them
<u>1.</u> We want to	know what they do as	nd say to each other,2	life treats them, and
how they try to3.	their own purposes.	Of course, the people in	stories are not "real" in
the ordinary sense of	f the word; a story is r	not, like a biography, a fa	ctual record of an actual
person's life. Yet, fi	ction can seem more r	ealistic and believable tha	n fact, oftentimes, and a
good writer can tell u	is many truths about lif	e. <u>4.</u> , a piece of ficti	on can call upon the free
play of the author's in	magination, and <u>5.</u>	our interests with suspens	se or humor. The writer's
hand is always behin	d the story, arranging e	vents, making things happ	en, beckoning the reader
on to the end.			
1. (A) in function	(B) to act	(C) in action	(D) to behave
2 (A) what	(P) why	(C) when	(D) how

2. (A) what (B) why (C) when (D) how (B) turn events against (C) trade events with (D) deal events for 3. (A) turn events to (C) In addition to 4.(A) However (B) Furthermore (D) Therefore 5. (A) show (B) lose (C) take (D) hold

At first sight, *The Polar Express* might look like just another holiday movie. 6. from a much-loved 1985 children's book by Chris Van Allsburg, it is the story of a nameless boy living in a 1950's American suburb whose crumbling belief in Santa Claus is bolstered 7. one snowy Christmas Eve, a phantom steam train pulls up in front of his house and kindly conductor invites him to take a ride to the North Pole. The world of the film is manifestly the world of Mr. Van Allsburg's beautiful oil and pastel 8., a nocturnal landscape punctuated by soft forms and warm lights. 9. , Mr. Hanks, who plays five roles and the rest of the "Polar" cast are superimposed on a painted background vividly. They have been absorbed in the lushly detailed images, almost 10. their DNA had been digitalized along with the landscapes. From a technical perspective, the film could mark a turning point in the gradual transition from an analog to a digital cinema.

6. (A) Subscribed	(B) Adopted	(C) Inscribed	(D) Adapted
7. (A) to which	(B) when	(C) for which	(D) where
8. (A) playwright	(B) telescope	(C) illustrations	(D) script
9. (A) Moreover	(B) As a result	(C) Although	(D) Nevertheless
10.(A) as if	(B) even when	(C) even if	(D) no matter how
二、文意選填			
In many ways, talking	ng is an art and we mus	st not underestimate the	effect of words. Well-
used words become maste	erpieces, which can crea	ate and nourish. <u>11.</u>	, words shaped without
thoughtful consideration	can hurt and destroy, ca	using unbearable pain a	nd deep regret.
So before we speak,	perhaps it would be wis	se to first give <u>12.</u> t	hought to what we wish
to say. Will it hurt anyon	ne? Will it start an uni	necessary dispute? Wil	l it reopen old wounds?
	nk remarks are OK, ma	ny of us can't tell <u>14.</u>	the thin line between
acceptable and unaccepta	ble is. What might see	em a <u>15.</u> joke to us	may send someone else
over the edge. <u>16.</u> , tl	nings of no real importa	ance are often best left	<u>17.</u> Wise are those
who heed this fine rule	of life and who talk li	ttle and carefully. For	while we are perfectly
free to give <u>18.</u> to ou	r thoughts, we must no	t forget the rights of oth	ers—the right not to be
made a laughing stock, to	be 19., and to enjo	y the music of our 20.	

(A) conversation	(B) unsaid	(C) careful	(D) voice	(E) In fact	
(F) harmless	(G) Though	(H) respected	(I) However	(J) where	

三、篇章結構

Fiction is the name we use for stories that are make-believe, such as *Harry Potter* or *Alice* in the Wonderland. 21. It can be so close to the truth that it seems as real as something that happened to you this morning. Or, fiction can be as fantastic as the most unbelievable fairy tale.

Not everything in a fictional story has to be made up. <u>22.</u> You, of course, are real, and the moon is real, and many of the things that you could describe, such as the stars, the wind, and the pull of gravity, would be real. <u>23.</u> It would be a trip you took in your imagination.

Nonfiction, on the other hand, is all about true things. <u>24.</u> Someone's biography is nonfiction; so is your autobiography. So are articles in your local newspaper, and school reports on science. <u>25.</u> Imagine writing history about the 1989 San Francisco earthquake, or a report about a high school sports team. An old proverb says, "Truth is stranger than fiction." Do you think that's true?

- (A) Nothing is made up.
- (B) History is nonfiction, too.
- (C) But your trip through space would be fiction.
- (D) You could write a story in which you fly to the moon.
- (E) But fiction isn't always different from the way things usually are.

第3回 詳解 P3~P5

一、綜合測驗

One can hardly read	l literature or legends	without coming across	the stories of magical,
mystical creatures. Amo	ong them, the elves, pe	rhaps the most well-kr	nown creatures, <u>1.</u>
from German mythology,	take many shapes and	sizes <u>2.</u> most bea	aring long pointed ears.
They are typically viewed	d as <u>3.</u> , but smarte	er and more skilled. B	rownies, a kind of fairy
from Scottish folklore, li	ve in people's homes a	and do housework at ni	ght. Household deities
though they are, they wa	ill leave forever and to	ake the luck of the ho	use with them <u>4.</u> .
Hulijings, <u>5.</u> "Fox S	pirits," in Chinese myt	hology, are usually spo	ken of in love stories in
which they lure young m	en to fall in love with	them. It seems that hur	man imagination knows
no bounds. The fantasy la	and is full of diverse cre	eatures, just like the rea	l world.
1. (A) evolve	(B) evolved	(C) evolves	(D) evolving
2.(A) while	(B) with	(C) in which	(D) for
3. (A) be similar to humans	s in height	(B) to be similar with h	umans on height
(C) being similar to hum	nans for height	(D) being similar in hei	ght to humans
4.(A) laughed	(B) for laughing at	(C) if laughed at	(D) laughing at
5. (A) or	(B) from	(C) with	(D) and

Victor Hugo's novel Les Miserables appeals to numerous readers. But people today no longer have to read the book to enjoy the story because it has been put on stage. Adapted from the 1200-page novel, "Les Miz," 6. the musical version is often called, attracts people to the theater. "Les Miz" began as a French production. The French people know the story 7. this French musical began in the middle of the story. However, for an English audience, the musical needed 8. The directors and the writers added some new songs to the musical to help the English audience understand the background. In addition, 9. more about Paris at Hugo's time, the actors and the actresses were asked to do some research. The show proved successful as it opened in 1985. Since then, hundreds of people have written to the directors describing how they 10. and changed by the show. True, the story shows compassion for

those who are in need	Rut more imn	ortantly it	conveve	a message of l	hope, which encourages
people everywhere.	Dut more mip	ortantiy, it	conveys	a message of i	tope, which encourages
6. (A) that	(B) when		(C) with		(D) as
7. (A) such that	(B) so well the		(C) there	fore	(D) which makes
8. (A) reworked	(B) reworkin	ıg	(C) to rev	vork	(D) to be reworking
9. (A) knowing	(B) found		(C) to lea	ırn	(D) be familiar
10.(A) suffered	(B) moved		(C) got to	ouching	(D) were inspired
二、文意選填	zhioh is a multi	nla aamhine	ation of	araffiti straat	danaing and ran music
			•	•	dancing, and rap music,
					into sports recently,
1			•		alternative basketball is treets of New York, you
1 1	-	•		C	maybe with one or two
					fiti. The rhythm of hip
				_	ts of New York, this fad
is dispersed to the NBA	•				
-		•			e called "Freestyle" is
	•		-	-	professional basketball
players, <u>16.</u> Vince	Carter of the To	oronto Rapt	tors and	Rasheed Walla	ace of the Portland Trail
Blazers, along with sev	eral well-know	n street bas	sketball j	players. Those	e players <u>17.</u> highly
skilled basketball mov	es and creative	e tricks. O	n top of	that, the com	mercial mixes together
the sound of bouncing	basketballs and	d the squea	k of bas	ketball shoes.	The special basketball
language instead of ord	linary music co	mposes the	18	background mi	usic of this commercial.
According to Nike, the	e inspiration of	f "Freestyle	e" came i	from the treme	endous smoothness and
popularity of basketba	ll. They woul	d like to _	<u>19.</u> ev	eryone to crea	ate their own style and
enjoy the feeling of fr	eedom and rele	ease of spor	rts. You	can become of	one with the rhyme and
music of the sport20	you are a pl	ayer or a fa	in.		
(A) are (B)	encourage	(C) such as	S	(D) spreading	(E) put out
(F) perform (G)	wearing	(H) where		(I) unique	(J) whether
三、篇章結構					

People often have the impression that Chinese characters are extremely difficult to learn. <u>21.</u> And they certainly qualify as forming one of the most fascinating, beautiful, logical, and scientifically constructed writing systems in the world. <u>22.</u> If you are familiar

with the principles governing the composition of Chinese characters, you will find it very easy to remember even the most complicated looking character, and never miss a stroke. "Radical" in English means "root," but the "radical" of a character is more like a general classification of the referent of a character than a "root." For example, characters having something to do with "speaking" would share the *yen* radical, which means "language" or "to speak" and gives the reader a clue to the meaning of the character as a whole.

There is a theoretical total of almost 50,000 written Chinese characters, only about 5,000 of these are frequently used; and the total number of radicals is only 214. 25.

- (A) In fact, if you were to attempt learning how to write Chinese characters, you would find that they are not nearly as difficult as you may have imagined.
- (B) If you know the radical of a character, you can usually get a general idea of the meaning of the character it is a part of.
- (C) One notable feature of Chinese characters is the "radical."
- (D) Each stroke has its own special significance.
- (E) So learning to read and write Chinese is not nearly so frighteningly difficult a task as it may at first seem.

第4回 詳解 P5~P7

一、綜合測驗

Born in 1939, the last of eleven children in a poor family, Ju Ming started his career as the apprentice 1. a Buddhist statuary craftsman. He 2. a workshop and produced religious and mythological figurines but still longed to become an artist. When he was 30, he 3. Taiwan's leading modern sculptor, the Western-educated Yuyu Yang (1926 \sim 97), to accept him as a student. 4. his instruction, Ju learned the new techniques being employed in contemporary art. Still, he considers both parts of this education 5. to his development. "The Chinese traditional way alone would be too conservative, but the Western style alone would be lacking in tradition." He says.

1.(A) with	(B) to	(C) for	(D) on
2. (A) set up	(B) looked for	(C) passed by	(D) brought in
3. (A) pursued	(B) introduced	(C) convinced	(D) persuaded
4.(A) Above	(B) In	(C) Under	(D) Among
5. (A) eager	(B) vital	(C) senior	(D) inferior

his first fairy tales in 1835, he immediately received recognition. Unlike other storytellers			
whose text was6 spoken folk tales, this literary icon based his stories mostly on his own			
imagination. Morever, Andersen's stories lack some elements7 most fairy tales. The			
Little Mermaid, for instance, does not have a happiness-ever-after ending. Likewise, The Little			
Match Girl and The Steadfast Tin Soldier provide no8 conclusions. Anderson also rooted			
out magical spells that spread almost all over the fairy land. Instead, he created magic with			
the strange human quality that flowed through everything he wrote. This sense of humanity			
and a closeness to fundamental human experiences make Andersen universally9			
and appreciated by all. <u>10.</u> describing an animal like a duckling or an inanimate object like			
a tin soldier, Andersen always succeeds in making them human.			
6. (A) taken out on	(B) equipped with	(C) armed with	(D) inspired by
7. (A) acknowledged by	(B) celebrated as	(C) typical of	(D) rich in
8. (A) sheer	(B) bizarre	(C) unrivaled	(D) consoling
9. (A) accessible	(B) rewarded	(C) intertwined	(D) well-connected
10.(A) Either	(B) Whether	(C) Upon	(D) By
二、文意選填			
According to legend, Matsu was born in A.D.960. Young Matsu, 11., saved her			
brothers from drowning after their ship sank, and at age 28 she 12. heaven. Matsu's 13.			
continued, and she earned the titles of Goddess of the Sea and Empress of Heaven.			
Matsu, patron saint of fishermen, is one of the most <u>14.</u> deities in the Chinese pantheon,			
and her birthday is celebrated with rites in Taiwan's hundreds of Matsu temples.			
The largest celebration is at Peikang's Chaotien Temple. Groups from around the island			
bring images of their own deities to visit Peikang's main Matsu image, considered the most			
<u>16.</u> image in Taiwan. Visiting deities are <u>17.</u> the main street atop or inside ornate			
palanquins, <u>18.</u> by exploding firecrackers. Various folk performances are held in the temple			
courtyard, pilgrims attend a steady succession of rituals inside the temple. The temple's			
Matsu image make inspection tours of the town, and $\underline{20}$, lighted floats parade the streets.			
Smaller parades can be seen in Taipei.			
(A) in a dream (B) venera	ated (C) effective (I	D) ascended to (E) paraded down (F) at night
(G) followers (H) elabor	rate (I) heralded (J) while (K) however (L) miracles

Hans Christian Andersen penned 150 fairy tales or so in his life. Once he published

三、篇章結構

In 1936, Eugene O'Neill (1888~1953) won the Nobel Prize for Literature. Remembering his youth, O'Neill wrote, "I revolted against my life. As a result, I turned away from my family." He became a heavy-drinking sailor for a number of years. 21. He learned about the world of cheap hotels and sailors' bars. When he began to write plays, these experiences were his first materials

22. He freed it from the character types of melodrama (the "pure" heroine, the kindly old father, etc.). Through his many plays he brought a wide range of new themes and styles to the stage. 23. The theme of each play goes beyond the surface of life to study the "forces behind life." 24. Fate is often symbolized by "that old devil, sea." 25. In fact, O'Neill often uses the new psychology of Freud to deepen his dramas. He was one of the first playwrights to study the struggle inside a character's mind between conscious motives and unconscious needs.

- (A) O'Neill forced himself to look on the bright side of life.
- (B) Psychology is another of these "forces behind life."
- (C) This taught him much about the ugly underside of society.
- (D) With O'Neill, American drama developed into a form of literature.
- (E) Each play is an exploration of the human condition.
- (F) In all of O'Neill works, fate is one of these forces.

主題 第 **1** 第 **1** 回 (P1 ~ P3)

一、綜合測驗

【字詞提示】

dreamlike adj. 夢一般的; fantasy n. 幻想;

major n. 主修生; leukemia n. 血癌; message n. 訊息;

convey v. 傳達; pigeon n. 鴿子; weep v. 哭泣;

uncontrollably adv. 無法控制; severe adj. 劇烈的;

blow n. 打擊; in a ~ light 以~觀點;

a means of ~ 方法,手段; channel n. 管道;

vividly adv. 生動地; trigger v. 引發; trivial adj. 瑣碎的;

crisis n. 危機; insight n. 洞察力;

a great deal of ~ 大量,許多。

【中譯】

人們喜歡幾米所創造出來的夢幻世界,一個有悲有喜的地方。幾米主修美術,在一九九〇年代初期就已經是名成功的藝術家。但是在一九九五年的春天,幾米被診斷出患有血癌。他不知道上天要傳達給他什麼訊息。他經常哭泣。隨著每一天過去,他的心變得愈來愈敏感。即使看到鴿子棲息在他的病房外,也會使他不由自主地開始啜泣。因為這嚴重的打擊,幾米開始以完全不同的眼光看這個世界;他突然了解,畫畫不只是謀生的工具,還是他用來傳達心意給全世界知道的管道。事實上,幾米的繪本似乎是要畫給大人看,而不是給小孩看的。畫中傳達因生活瑣事所引發的悲歡等生動的情緒。若不是在三十出頭的年紀就經歷這樣的危機,對人生可能不會有這般的洞察力,更不會這樣成功了。

解答 1.(B) 2.(D) 3.(C) 4.(B) 5.(D)

- 1. 在一九九五年被診斷出,所以選擇被動的過去式(B) was diagnosed。
- 2.(A)積極上進的 (B)正面肯定的 (C)有效的 (D)敏感的。
- 3. through which 的 which 指的是之前的 channel。
- 4. be intended for ~ 意欲給~使用。
- 5. 這裡使用的是和過去事實相反的過去完成式,Had it not been for + N 是「若是沒有 \sim 」之意。

【字詞提示】

sinological adj. 漢學的; sinology n. 漢學;

PRC: People's Republic of China 中國大陸;

missionary n. 傳教士; The Analects 論語;

Great Learning 大學; The Doctrine of the Mean 中庸;

collection n. 收藏品; imperial adj. 帝國的。

【中譯】

當中國大陸在世界舞臺上扮演積極分子的角色時,漢學研究已逐漸受到關注。由於中國大陸廣大市場的吸引力,學習中國語言與文化有不斷成長的趨勢。德國漢學起源於湯若望,他是一位很重要的東西文化交流的創始者。之後其他的西方傳教士陸續來到中國,創作出第一部儒家《論語》、《大學》、《中庸》的歐洲譯文本。許

多的中國書籍和文件被運送至柏林,做為皇家圖書館的 收藏品,使柏林成為十七世紀歐洲漢學的主要重鎮。

解答 6.(B) 7.(C) 8.(B) 9.(D) 10.(A)

6.(A)若非 (B)由於 (C)與~成對比 (D)代表。

7.(A)鉤出~輪廓 (B)認為優先 (C)追溯 (D)適用於。

8.(A)入侵者 (B)創始者 (C)模仿者 (D)獨裁者。

9. (D) such as 例如。

10.(A)主要的 (B)不辭辛勞 (C)下降 (D)接近。

二、文意選填

【字詞提示】

insurance n. 保險; appliances n. 家電;

jewelry n. [U] 珠寶;furniture n. [U] 傢俱;

geographic adj. 地理的; enclose v. 包圍;

backbone n. 脊柱,棟樑; household adj. 家庭的;

necessities n. 必需品; swap meet 交換舊物的市集;

individual n. 個人;stand n. 攤位;flea market 跳蚤市場;

resort to 訴諸,經常去; outlet n. 暢貨中心;

brand n. 品牌; tiny adj. 微小的; flaw n. 缺點;

retail adj. 零售的; benefit v. 使~獲益。

【中譯】

到美國旅遊時,你可能會想要逛街購物。以下是你可以去逛逛的一些商店。「購物中心」的特色就是集合了多家大型百貨公司,販售各種產品,從玩具、汽車保險、衣服、家電、珠寶及傢俱,應有盡有。購物中心問圍有很多小商店,以滿足廣大特定地區內人們不同的需求。很多購物中心都是完全密閉而非露天的,即使天候不佳,購物仍是一件樂事。「超級市場」是美國採購食品的主要地點,到處都有超級市場,供應各式各樣的食物及家庭必需品。超級市場裡的水果完美到看起來像是假的。

如果上述兩種商店仍無法擄獲你的心,那麼你可以去「跳蚤市集」。現在已經是美國一大的商業活動。個體戶或小企業老闆在戶外擺攤子,直接將商品賣給大眾,有點像是歐洲的跳蚤市場。很多人會先到市集逛逛,若是找不到想要的確切商品,才會光顧其他的商店。你還有另一種選擇,「暢貨中心」賣的是有品牌的貨品,都是曾是樣品或稍有瑕疵的商品。暢貨中心賣的衣服要比正規零售店便宜的多,尤其大拍賣時,消費者的確獲益。

解答 11.(B) 12.(H) 13.(J) 14.(D) 15.(A) 16.(C) 17.(I) 18.(F) 19.(E) 20.(G)

11. feature v. 以~為特色。

12. be surrounded by ~ 被~所圍繞。

13. completely 是用來修飾前面 be enclosed 的狀態。

14. a wide variety of ~ 各式各樣的。

15.前面的 perfect 提示太完美而不真實的狀態,因此選(A) artificial 人造的,假的。

16. be conquered by ~ 被~征服, 意思是如果不喜歡以上兩種商店的話。

2. 主題 1 文化藝術

17.指中間不經轉手,directly 直接賣給顧客。 18.由前後語意得知,應選 if 引導的條件句。 19.由後面的瑕疵品提示本格為 samples 樣品。 20. those 指的是前面的 clothes。

三、篇章結構

【字詞提示】

iodine n. 碘,碘酒;rub v. 擦,摩擦;shiny adj. 光亮的;coating n. 外層,塗層。

【中譯】

小孩子需要一些可以表現他們想法與感覺的方法。 因此,許多小孩喜歡指畫創作。他們可以用手指來畫圖 和設計。

人們很早以前就已經開始指畫創作。早期的人類用 手在洞穴牆上畫動物,<u>幾百年前,中國藝術家也用手指</u> 蘸墨水來作畫。

現代的指畫是由美國一位叫蕭露絲的老師開始的。 她班上的一個小朋友割傷手指,於是這位老師叫學生在 傷口上擦些碘酒。之後,她發現這名小孩用碘酒和十根 指頭作畫。從這裡,她得到讓孩子在指頭上擦顏料作畫 的靈感。

給孩子們做指畫創作用的顏料和紙張都比較特殊。 顏料必須對皮膚無害而且容易清洗,紙張也要有一面覆 有亮膜,讓顏料能夠著色。這些小小藝術家在作畫前先 將紙弄溼,站著作畫可以有較多空間移動手臂。<u>他們能</u> 用指頭或手肘、手臂和手掌來作畫。當他們把顏料揮灑 在畫紙上時,五顏六色的色彩就變成了亮麗的創作。

解答 21.(D) 22.(A) 23.(B) 24.(E) 25.(C)

- 21.(D)句承接上句,指出兒童表現想法與感覺的方法,即是 指畫。
- 22.第二段的首句標示出此段討論的是過去歷史上指畫的紀錄,因此可判斷選(A)句談到幾百年前中國藝術家運用指畫的事實。
- 23.(B)句的 a child 呼應下句的 the student, her 指的是前句的 school teacher Ruth Shaw。

24.從後兩句文意可知要選(E)句,指出指畫紙筆的特殊條件。 25.承接上句 more room to move their arms 即可知下句要選(C)。

第**2 (**P3 ~ P5)

一、綜合測驗

【字詞提示】

purpose n. 目的;ordinary adj. 普通的; in the sense of \sim 就 \sim 意義上而言; biography n. 傳記;factual adj. 事實的; record n. 紀錄;realistic adj. 真實的; believable adj. 令人相信的;call on / upon 拜訪; suspense n. 懸疑;humor n. 幽默; beckon v. 引誘。

【中譯】

我們喜歡閱讀短篇小說,因為我們喜歡結識人群、喜歡看他們行動、想知道他們做什麼事、彼此在談論什麼、生活過得如何,以及他們如何將扭轉情勢。當然,就一般的字義上而言,故事中的人物並非「真實的」;小說並不像傳記是真實人物的寫實紀錄。然而,小說有時似乎比事實更加真實且可信,一個好作家常常會告訴我們許多生活中的現實面。此外,一本小說可看到作者想像力的自由發揮,作者會以懸疑或幽默的筆觸吸引我們的興趣。故事的背後一直都是由作者來安排劇情、使事件發生、引誘讀者一直看到最後。

解答 1.(C) 2.(D) 3.(A) 4.(B) 5.(D)

- 1.(A)起作用,有功能 (B)行動 (C)行動中 (D)行為舉止。
- 2. know 之後接三個疑問詞帶領的名詞子句,本題格為 how life treats them「人生如何對待他們」,也就是「生活過得如何」之意。
- 3.(A)轉成~以符合 (B)背叛,反抗 (C) trade sth. with sb. 用 某物和某人交易。
- 4.(A)然而 (B)此外,再者 (C)除此之外 (D)因此。
- 5. hold our interest with suspense or humor 以懸疑或幽默的 筆觸吸引我們的興趣。

【字詞提示】

at first sight 乍看之下;be adapted from \sim 由 \sim 所改編;suburb n. 郊區;crumbling adj. 破滅的;bolster v. 增強,鼓勵;phantom n. 幻影;pull up 停下來;manifestly adv. 顯然地;pastel illustration 粉彩插畫;nocturnal adj. 夜間的;landscape n. 景色;punctuate v. 不時地打斷;cast n. 卡司陣容;superimpose v. 使重疊;be absorbed in 融入、投入;lushly detailed image 豐富、鉅細靡遺的影像;digitalize v. 使數位化;perspective n. 觀點;transition n. 轉變;analog n. 類比式;cinema n. 電影。【中譯】

乍看之下,也許《北極特快車》看來只是另一部假期檔電影。這部電影改編自克里斯·凡·奧斯柏格在一九八五年所寫的一本深受喜愛的童書。內容描述一九五〇年代一位住在美國郊區的無名小男孩的遭遇。故事中,在一個白雪遍布的聖誕夜前夕,這名對聖誕老人的信念已經破滅的小男孩恢復了信心。一列冒著蒸汽、鬼魅般的列車停駐在他家門前,一位慈祥的列車長邀請他搭車前往北極一遊。影片中的世界顯然是奧斯柏格優美的油墨與粉彩插圖的世界,以夜間為主題的景致,不時穿插著柔軟的線條與溫暖的光線。不僅如此,在片中扮演五個不同角色的湯姆·漢克斯和其他的演員都栩栩如生地投射在美麗的背景上。他們完全融入豐富而鉅細靡遺的影像中,好似他們的 DNA 已經和片中的景觀一起被數位化了。從專業技術的觀點來看,這可能是從類比電影逐漸邁向數位化電影的轉折點。

解答 6.(D) 7.(B) 8.(C) 9.(A) 10.(A)

6.(A) 訂閱 (B) 收養 (C) 銘刻,雕刻 (D) 改編。

7.(A)往~,至

(B)當(表時間的關係副詞)

(C)表原因的關係詞

(D)表地方的關係副詞。

8.(A)劇作家 (B)望遠鏡

(C)插圖 (D)手稿,劇本。

9.(A)甚至(轉折性副詞)(B)結果(轉折性副詞)

(C)雖然(連接詞) (D)然而(轉折性副詞)。

10.(A)彷彿,好像 (B)甚至當~

(C)甚至,假使 (D)無論如何。

二、文意選填

【字詞提示】

underestimate v. 低估; masterpiece n. 傑作;

nourish v. 滋養; shape v. 形成; consideration n. 思考;

destroy v. 毀滅; unbearable adj. 難以忍受的;

regret n. 悔恨; dispute n. 爭論; wound n. 傷害;

frank adj. 坦白的;edge n. 邊緣;heed v. 留意;

give voice to sth. 說出 (想法); a laughing stock 笑柄。 【中譯】

從許多方面來看,說話是一種藝術,而且我們不可 低估言語的影響。話說得好,可成為傑作,有創造及滋 養的效果;然而,沒有經過思索所說出的話,只會傷害 及破壞,造成難以忍受的痛和深刻的悔恨。

所以在我們說話之前,也許先小心思考我們想說什麼才是明智的。這話會傷人嗎?會引發不必要的爭端嗎?會再揭起舊瘡疤嗎?雖然玩笑或率直的話無傷大雅,但我們無法分辨可接受與不可接受的那條界線。對我們來說似乎是無傷的玩笑,卻可能已越過他人忍受的界限。事實上,不是真正重要的事最好不要說。會留意這條微妙的人生原則,話說得少又謹慎的人才是有智慧的。因為當我們隨心所欲地說出心中的想法時,也不能忘記他人的權利——不成為他人笑柄的權利,受尊重及享受對話的權利。

解答 11.(I) 12.(C) 13.(G) 14.(J) 15.(F) 16.(E) 17.(B) 18.(D) 19.(H) 20.(A)

11. However 表示前後句語氣、文意的對比。

12. give careful thought to ~ 仔細考慮~。

13. though = although 雖然, though 引導的子句和主要子句文意對比。

14. where 引導的名詞子句當 tell 的受詞。

15. a harmless joke 無傷大雅的玩笑。

16. In fact 事實上。

17. leave + O + OC, 所以 unsaid 在此是受詞補語。

18. give voice to 說出 (想法~)。

19. to be respected 被尊重。

20. conversation n. 對話,會話。

三、篇章結構

【字詞提示】

fiction n. 小說; make-believe adj. 假的, 虛構的;

Harry Potter 哈利波特(小說名);

Alice in the Wonderland 愛麗絲夢遊仙境(小說名);

fantastic adj. 極好的; unbelievable adj. 難以置信的;

fairy tale 童話故事; make up 編造;

gravity n. [U] 地心引力; nonfiction n. [U] 非小說類;

biography n. 傳記;autobiography n. 自傳;proverb n. 俗諺。

【中譯】

我們用「小說」這個名詞來指稱杜撰的故事,例如《哈利波特》或《愛麗絲夢遊仙境》。但是小說也並非都 和現實的情境有所不同。它可以很接近現實,就像是今 早你所發生的事情一樣真實;或者也可以就像童話故事 一樣的奇異,令人難以置信。

小說故事的所有內容並非都必須是捏造的。<u>你可以寫一個登陸月球的故事</u>,當然「你」是真實的,「月球」也是真實的,還有許多你可以描寫的如星星、風和地心引力等也是真實的東西。<u>但是穿越太空之旅的部分就是</u>虛構的。這可以是一場在你自我想像中的旅程。

另一方面,非小說類全是有關真實的內容,沒有任何 一件事是虛構的。某人的傳記是非小說類,你的自傳、 地方報紙的報導文章、學校的自然科學報告、歷史這些 都是非小說類。以想像的方式去描寫一篇有關一九八九 年舊金山大地震的歷史,或是一篇高中運動校隊的報導 。有一句古老的俗諺說:「現實生活比小說更為離奇。」 你認為真的是如此嗎?

解答 21.(E) 22.(D) 23.(C) 24.(A) 25.(B)

21.下一句的句意提到「接近現實」,和前一句「虛構、編造」 的主旨不同,選擇(E)才得以連接前後句意。

22.本段落主要描述登月旅行之內容,所以選擇(D)。

23.本題格之前是 real(真實)的部分,但下一句是 imagination (想像)的部分,所以用CC連接。

24.本句支持前一句 all about true things 的論點。

25.前後都是實際的例子,所以本題格也應該是非小說類的 例子。

第**3 ②** (P5~P7)

一、綜合測驗

【字詞提示】

literature n. 文學; legend n. 傳說; come across 不期而遇;

elf (複:elves) n. 小精靈; mythology n. 神話;

bear v. 具有; pointed adj. 尖尖的; typically adv. 典型地;

be viewed as ~ 被視為~; brownie n. 小精靈;

fairy n. 妖精,小仙女; Scottish adj. 蘇格蘭的;

folklore n. 民間故事;deity n. 神明;speak of 談到;

lure v. 引誘, 誘惑; imagination n. 想像力;

bound n. 界限; diverse adj. 多元的。

【中譯】

一個人很難在閱讀文學作品或傳奇故事時,不會遇到提及奇幻且神祕生物的故事。其中,小精靈可能是最為人所熟知的生物,小精靈從德國神話故事中演化而來,具有許多不同的形體和尺寸,而大多數都有長長的尖耳朵。一般人認為,他們和人類差不多高,但比較聰明且有技能。例如布朗尼是蘇格蘭民間傳說中的小仙女,住在人類家中,晚上會做家事。雖然他們是家事神,但如果被嘲笑,他們會永遠離開那個家,並把運氣給一併帶走。狐狸精,或是「狐仙」,在中國神話的愛情故事中經常被提及,她們會誘惑年輕人愛上她們。人類的想像力似乎永無止境,幻想的世界充滿各式各樣的生物,就和真實世界中一樣。

解答 1.(D) 2.(B) 3.(D) 4.(C) 5.(A)

- 1.本句的動詞是之後的 take,因此這裡使用分詞 evolving。
- 2. with +名詞 + V-ing 表示「伴隨著~狀態」或「有~」 之意。
- 3. be viewed as ~ 被視為~;as 之後加補語,因此接 being similar to。
- 4.原句為 if they are laughed at, 主詞相同,故改為分詞構句。 5.這裡的 or 是連接同位語的用法。

【字詞提示】

appeal to 人 吸引人;numerous adj. 無數的; no longer 不再;adapt v. 改編;production n. 作品; musical n. 音樂劇;compassion n. 悲憫,同情; convey v. 傳達;message n. 訊息。

【中譯】

雨果的小說《悲慘世界》吸引無數的讀者,但是今日人們不再需要讀小說才能享受這個故事,因為它已經被搬上舞臺。由一千二百頁的小說改編而成的「悲」劇一舞臺劇版本的暱稱,吸引人們走進戲院。「悲」劇一開始是在法國演出。法國人對這個故事非常熟悉,因此法國的音樂劇是從故事中段才開始。然而,對英國的觀眾而言,這部舞臺劇需要重新打造。導演和編劇增加一些新的歌曲到舞臺劇中,幫助英國的觀眾了解故事背景。除此之外,為了多了解雨果時代的巴黎,男女演員都被要求做些研究。在一九八五年開演時就證實它的成功。從那時起,數百名觀眾寫信給導演,表示他們被表演大大地激勵和改變。沒錯,這故事表現出對苦難人們的關懷和憐憫,但更重要的是,它傳播希望,鼓勵世界各地的人。

解答 6.(D) 7.(B) 8.(B) 9.(C) 10.(D)

- 6. as 這裡是連接詞,「如同~」之意。
- 7. so ~ that ~ 如此~以至於~。
- 8. rework 是「修正」之意,這裡是 need + V-ing 的用法。
- 9. to V = in order to V,「為了要~」之意,表目的。
- 10.原句為 how they were inspired and changed,如果(C)的答案改為 got touched 就是正確選項了。

二、文意選填

【字詞提示】

hip hop culture 嘻哈文化(一九八〇年代美國城市青少年黑人的次文化);multiple adj. 複合的;graffiti n. 塗鴉;in adj. 流行的,時髦的;alternative adj. 選擇的;casually adv. 休閒地;tattoo n. 刺青;rhythm n. 旋律;freer n. 給予自由的人或事物;fad n. 一時的流行,熱潮;disperse v. 傳播;infiltrate v. 浸入,滲透;commercial n. 電視商業廣告;feature v. 以~為特色;professional adj. 專業的;trick n. 技巧;mix together 混合;bouncing adj. 跳躍的;squeak n. 軋軋聲;compose v. 組成;inspiration n. [U] 靈感;tremendous adj. 非常的;smoothness n. 平滑,柔順;release n. 釋放。

【中譯】

嘻哈文化是結合塗鴉、街舞和饒舌樂的複合體,在全世界年輕族群中大為流行。這種流行文化近來甚至傳入運動項目中,尤其是年輕人最喜歡的籃球。這種另類籃球稱為 Hip Hoop,一種嘻哈文化的新元素。走在紐約的大小街道,你經常會撞見戴耳環或刺青的年輕人。在籃球場的牆上也有色彩繽紛的塗鴉。嘻哈音樂的旋律使得籃球運動更加自由。這種風潮從紐約街頭傳到 NBA,再滲入籃球運動風行的年輕文化中。

今年夏天,耐吉公司拍了一支叫做「自由風格」的 廣告,這支廣告以暴龍隊的卡特、拓荒者隊的華勒斯和 一些有名的街頭籃球隊員為主角。他們表演了高難度的 籃球動作及創意技巧,在廣告中也混入籃球彈跳聲及籃 球鞋軋軋聲來取代一般音樂,以獨特的籃球術語組成了 獨特的背景音樂。耐吉公司宣稱,「自由風格」的靈感來 自於籃球驚人的平滑和流行,目的在鼓勵大家創造自己 的運動風格、享受運動的自由奔放。無論你是球員或球 迷,你都可以成為一個有運動節奏和音樂感的人。

- 解答 11.(D) 12.(G) 13.(A) 14.(H) 15.(E) 16.(C) 17.(F) 18.(I) 19.(B) 20.(J)
- 11. spread into ~ 傳入,導入~。
- 12.本題格需一分詞片語修飾之前的 young people。
- 13.本句為倒裝句,原句為 Colorful graffiti are on the walls around the basketball court。graffiti 是 graffito 的複數形,因此動詞用(A) are。
- 14. where 指的是 in youth culture。
- 15. put out 發布,出版。
- 16. such as 例如。之後的卡特和華勒斯都是 professional basketball players 的舉例。
- 17. perform v. 表演。
- 18. unique adj. 獨一無二的。
- 19. encourage sb. to V 鼓勵某人去做某事。
- 20. 之前是完整的子句,因此本題格應帶領一附屬子句。 whether A or B 無論是 A 或 B。

三、篇章結構

【字詞提示】

impression n. 印象;Chinese character 中國字;
extremely adv. 極端地,非常地;attempt v. 企圖,嘗試;
qualify as ~ 具備~資格;fascinating adj. 迷人的;
logical adj. 有邏輯的;construct v. 建構;
stroke n. 一筆,筆畫;significance n. 意義;
be familiar with ~ 熟悉~;principle n. 原則;
govern v. 決定,支配;notable adj. 顯著的;
feature n. 特色,特徵;radical n. 字根;
classification n. 分類;referent n. 指稱的對象;
as a whole 整體而言,一般來說;
theoretical adj. 理論上的;frighteningly adv. 嚇人地。
【中譯】

人們常有個印象,覺得中國字非常難學。事實上, 如果你試著學寫中國字,你會發現它們絕不像你原先所 想像的那麼困難,而且它們絕對有資格成為世界上最為 迷人、美麗、合乎邏輯和科學所建構的書寫系統。每一 筆劃都有它獨特的意義。如果你熟悉中國字的造字原則 ,你將發現即使看起來最複雜的字也很容易記住,而且 絕不會遺漏任何筆畫。中國字有一個顯著的特色就是「 部首」,英文裡的 radical 是「字根 (root)」的意思,但 是「部首」比較像是字義的分類,而不像是字根。例如 ,和「說話」有關的字都有「言」這個部首,「言」的意 思是指「語言」或「說話」,它提供讀者解字的線索,以 便了解整體意義。如果你認得一個字的部首,通常可以 掌握有這個部首的字義。理論上,書寫的中國字大約有 五萬字,其中只有五千字是常用的,而部首的總數卻只 有二百一十四個。所以,學會讀寫中文字絕不像是一開 始看起來那麼嚇人的困難任務了。

解答 21.(A) 22.(D) 23.(C) 24.(B) 25.(E)

- 21.前一句指出一般人認為中文字很難學,本題格接著指出 事實上不然,才能接續以下段落內容,因此選(A)。
- 22前一句指出是合乎邏輯、依科學建構的字體,本題格選(D),相互呼應。
- 23.下一句比較中文「部首」和英文「字根」的不同之處,本題格自然該先介紹出 radical 這個字,下一句句意才不 突兀。
- 24.前一句指出看到「言」部就知道和語言或說話有關,本 題格將部首推敲字義的用處再敘述一次。
- 25.本題格是結論句,自然該呼應主旨中文字並無想像中難學,因此選(E)。

第**4 @** (P7~P9)

一、綜合測驗

【字詞提示】

apprentice n. 學徒; Buddhist adj. 佛教的;

statuary n. 雕像;craftsman n. 工匠,師傅; mythological adj. 神話的;figurine n. 小雕像; long to V / for N 渴望要~;sculptor n. 雕刻師; employ v. 運用;contemporary adj. 當代的,現代的; conservative adj. 保守的;lack v. 缺乏。

【中譯】

朱銘生於一九三九年,在十一個兄弟姊妹中排行老 么,家境清寒。他向一位佛像雕刻師傅拜師學藝,開始 踏上雕刻一途。他成立了自己的工作室,雕刻宗教與神 話中的人物雕像,但內心仍渴望成為一名藝術家。三十 歲時,他說服了當時臺灣最負盛名且受西洋教育的現代 雕刻家楊英風(一九二六至一九九七)收他為徒。在他 的指導之下,朱銘學到了當代藝術使用的新技巧;然而 ,他深刻體認到這兩段學藝過程對日後的發展影響至鉅 。他說:「單有中國傳統手法,不免流於保守;但光有西 方風格,則又顯得缺乏傳統。」

解答 1.(B) 2.(A) 3.(D) 4.(C) 5.(B)

- 1. (B)「當~的學徒」用法為 as an apprentice to sb. 或 be apprenticed to sb.,介系詞皆為 to。
- 2.(A)設立 (B)尋找 (C)經過, 忽略 (D)賺進。
- 3.(A)追求 (B)介紹 (C)讓~相信 (D)說服。
- 4.(C)「在~之下」的類似用法為 under construction 施工中;under sb's supervision 在(某人)的監督下。
- 5.(A)渴望的 (B)重要的,關鍵的 (C)年長的 (D)較差的。 此四個形容詞皆有後接 to 的用法。

【字詞提示】

pen v. 書寫,寫作;fairy table 童話故事;or so 大約;recognition n. 認可;text n. 內文;spoken adj. 口說的;folk tale 民間故事;literary adj. 文學的;icon n. 指標性人物;lack v. 缺乏;element n. 元素;mermaid n. 美人魚;likewise adv. 同樣地;steadfast adj. 堅定的;tin n. 錫;conclusion n. 結果;root out 根絕;magical spell 魔咒;humanity n. 人性;closeness n. 接近;fundamental adj. 基本的;universally adv. 普遍;appreciate v. 欣賞;duckling n. 小鴨子;inanimate adj. 無生命的;object n. 物體;human adj. 具有人性的。

安徒生的一生當中大約寫了一百五十個童話故事,當一八三五年他出版第一本童話書時,立刻受到認可。許多說故事的人是從口傳的民間故事中得到靈感,這位文學大師卻不同,他的故事大多是出自於他自己的想像力。不只如此,安徒生的故事中沒有其他童話故事中典型的一些元素,例如《小美人魚》沒有一個永遠幸福快樂的結局;同樣地,《賣火柴的小女孩》和《小錫兵》也沒有令人感到欣慰的結果。安徒生也不使用其他童話世界遍布的魔咒,反而是透過他筆下事物所流露出的奇特

6. 主題 1 文化藝術

人性特質來創造魔法。這種具人性以及貼近人類基本生 活經驗的感覺,使得安徒生受到所有讀者的理解和讚賞 。無論是描寫像小鴨子之類的動物,或是像玩具錫兵之 類的無生命物體,安徒生都成功的為他們注入人性。

解答 6.(D) 7.(C) 8.(D) 9.(A) 10.(B)

6.(A)對他人發洩自己的情緒 (B)配備有~

(C)有~裝備 (D)激發靈感。

7.(A)感謝 (B)成名的 (C)典型的 (D)富含~。

8.(A)完全的 (B)奇怪的 (C)無敵的 (D)慰藉的。

9.(A)可理解的 (B)受到回報 (C)糾纏的 (D)出身名門的。

10.(A) either ~ or ~ 不是~就是~

(B) whether A or B 無論 A 或 B

(C) Upon V-ing, \sim 一 \sim 就 \sim

(D) by V-ing 藉由~方式。

二、文意選填

【字詞提示】

legend n. 傳說, 傳奇; sink v. 沉沒;

heaven n. 天堂, 天庭; title n. 頭銜;

patron saint 守護神; deity n. 神,女神;

pantheon n. 諸神; rite n. 典禮, 儀式; temple n. 寺廟;

atop prep. 在~上面; ornate adj. 華麗的;

palanquin n. 轎子; explode v. 爆破; firecracker n. 鞭炮;

folk performance 民俗表演; courtyard n. 庭院;

pilgrim n. 朝拜者; attend v. 參加;

steady adj. 持續的,無變化的;

succession n. 連續,繼承人; ritual n. 儀式;

inspection n. 視察; float n. 花車; parade n. 遊行。

【中譯】

根據傳說,媽祖生於西元九六〇年。年輕的媽祖曾 在夢中救了她的哥哥,就在船沉沒了之後救出他們免於 溺斃;二十八歲的時候,她就升上天庭。此後媽祖的神 蹟持續不斷,因而贏得了「海神」和「天后」的稱號。

媽祖,漁民的守護神,是中國諸神中最受尊敬的神祇之一。她的誕辰在臺灣數以百計的媽祖廟中以精緻的儀式慶祝著,而最大的慶祝活動就在北港朝天宮。來自全島各地的群眾帶著他們自己的神像來拜訪位於北港受信徒公認在臺灣最具影響力的媽祖主神像。來訪的神祇坐在華麗的神轎上或轎裡巡行主要街道,並會點燃鞭炮預報它們即將到來。在廟的中庭會有各式各樣的民俗表演,而進香客則在廟內參加一連串固定的儀式。這座廟的媽祖神像會繞行整個小鎮,晚上也會有點燈的花車在街道上遊行在臺北也可以看到較小規模的巡行。

解答 11.(A) 12.(D) 13.(L) 14.(B) 15.(H) 16.(C) 17.(E) 18.(I) 19.(J) 20.(F)

11.本題格需要一副詞片語,按句意應選擇(A) in a dream。

12.本題格之後的 heaven 是一個大提示。ascend ν . 昇天。

13. miracle n. 奇蹟,神蹟。

14. venerate v. 尊敬,這裡是過去分詞當形容詞用。

15. 本題格之後是 rites *n.* 儀式, 因此選擇(H) elaborate (詳盡的, 精緻的) 來修飾。

16. effective adj. 有影響力的。

17. parade v. / n. 遊行。

18. herald v. 預告~的來臨或發生。

19.本題格很明顯需要連接詞,所以選(J) while 然而,當~時候。

20.之後的 lighted (點燈的)是個提示,所以選(F)。

三、篇章結構

【字詞提示】

Nobel Prize 諾貝爾獎; literature n. [U] 文學;

revolt against sth. 反叛,反抗;

heavy-drinking *adj*. 酗酒的;sailor *n*. 水手,船員;

a number of ~ 一些~; play n. 劇本; free v. 釋放;

melodrama n. 通俗劇; heroine n. 女主角;

a wide range of ~ 大範圍的~;theme n. 主題;

surface n. 表面; fate n. 命運; symbolize v. 象徵;

psychology n. 心理學; deepen v. 加深;

playwright n. 劇作家,編劇者; struggle n. 掙扎;

motive n. 動機; unconscious adj. 潛意識的。

【中譯】

一九三六年,尤金·歐尼爾(一八八八至一九五三) 得到諾貝爾文學獎。回憶年少時,歐尼爾寫道:「我生性 叛逆,結果背離了自己的家庭。」有好幾年的時間,他變 成了一個酗酒的水手。這段經歷教育他知悉社會的黑暗 面。他從中瞭解到廉價旅館和水手酒吧的世界。當他開 始寫劇本時,這些經驗就是他的第一手材料。

因為歐尼爾的緣故,美國的戲劇發展成一種文學。他把通俗劇中的人物形式解放出來(「純潔的」女主角、慈祥的老父,……之類的)。透過許多劇本,他帶來廣泛的新主題和新的舞臺風格。每一部劇本都是一則人性的探索,每一部劇本的主題都超越生命的表象,研究「生命背後的力量」。在歐尼爾所有的作品中,命運是這些力量之一。命運常常是以「那個老魔鬼——海」來象徵。人類心理則是另一個「生命背後的力量」。事實上,歐尼爾常常引用佛洛依德的心理學來增加他的戲劇深度。他是最早研究人物內心有意識的動機和下意識需求之間掙扎的劇作家之一。

解答 21.(C) 22.(D) 23.(E) 24.(F) 25.(B)

21. heavy-drinking 酗酒生涯,使他知悉社會黑暗面,而且知道 cheap hotels and sailors' bars。

22.注意:是他使戲劇變成文學,所以下文寫道:戲劇不再 是通俗劇中的人物刻畫。

23.他的戲劇在探索人生際遇,所以下文寫道 force behind life 及 psychology。

24注意關鍵字 fate,承接上一句是 one of these forces,又在底下繼續說明 fate 是由「大海」象徵,有連貫性。

25.注意轉折語 another of these forces behind life (另一個主 宰生命的力量),而且下文提到「引用佛洛依德的心理學 來增加他的戲劇深度」。

主題 2 第 **○** 回 (P10 ~ P12)

一、綜合測驗

【字詞提示】

network n. 網; point of view 觀點;

total programming 整個節目的編排; bulletin n. 公告;

hook an audience 使觀眾上鉤,即上癮;

particular adj. 特定的; achieve v. 達到;

loyalty n. 忠誠度; revenue n. 歲入(年收入);

commercial n. 電視廣告; advertiser n. 廣告商。

【中譯】

從電視臺的觀點看來,連續劇是所有節目編排中非常重要的一部分,幾乎和每日新聞一樣的重要。觀眾也就是對這兩種節目上癮,成為某一特定電視臺的忠實觀眾。而一旦達到這種忠誠度,一般公司行號就會願意砸錢做廣告,讓電視臺大賺一筆。一則三十秒的電視廣告其價格通常視它播放節目的收視率而定,所以節目愈受歡迎,電視臺就可以向廣告商收愈多錢。

解答 1.(C) 2.(D) 3.(C) 4.(B) 5.(A

- 1. It is ~ that ~ 這是分裂句型,強調 It is ~ that 之間的文意,本句就是強調 these two kinds of programs。
- 2.(A)敏感的 (B)友善的 (C)慷慨的 (D)忠實的。
- 3.(A)販賣 (B)安排 (C)廣告 (D)製造。
- 4.(B) rating 評定某人或某事物的價值。此指電視收視率。
- 5.(A)索費。

【字詞提示】

persuade v. 勸;layout n. 配置,陳設;pay attention 注意。 【中譯】

超級市場有刻意設計讓我們買更多東西嗎?當你踏入超市,經理比你更了解你會如何行動——你會走哪個方向、會在哪裡停下來,以及什麼會促使你買這一項產品而不是另一項。當顧客走進一家商店,很自然地他們會看向左邊,但是卻往右邊順向移動。所以超市的入口通常都在建築物的左邊,內部的配置則是設計讓購物者逛過整家店,一排接著一排,從左邊到右邊。這麼一來,購物者就會注意到所有商品,也就因此被鼓勵購買原本他們並不需要的產品。

- 解答 6.(A) 7.(D) 8.(B) 9.(C) 10.(A)
- 6. how you will move 你行動的模式。
- 7. rather than ~ 是~而不是~。
- 8. clockwise adv. 向右轉,順時鐘方向。
- 9.(A)出口 (B)廁所 (C)入口 (D)中心。
- 10.(A)—排接著一排(走道) (B)即將來臨
 - (C)出於同情
- (D)手牽手。

二、文意選填

【字詞提示】

run-of-mill adj. 普通的,一般的;

earthbound adj. 固著於土地的; resort n. 渡假勝地;

futuristic adj. 未來的; orbit n. 軌道;

spectacular adj. 壯觀的; firm n. 商號,公司;

amateur adj. 業餘的; astronaut n. 太空人;

gravity n. 萬有引力; frontier n. 國境,疆界。

【中譯】

忘掉法國南部、峇里島及地球上常見的觀光勝地。相反地,放眼其他地點吧!在未來的太空旅館渡假或是一個人的行星之旅,駛入軌道來看看壯觀的奇景。三十多年來,種種的跡象顯示著太空旅行近在咫尺,如今適逢千禧年結束,這個夢想即將成真。

太空市場以前為政府所掌控。如今大企業已察覺到星際間有很大的商機。如星球太空航線之類的公司,提供業餘太空人「無重量」的訓練,大約花費五千美元,你就可在私人噴射機內適應(體驗)沒有萬有引力的狀況。這種情形聽起來就像是科幻小說一般,但是旅遊業者正在為在二〇〇八年至二〇一〇年首批的太空旅客訂位。幸運的乘客將可駛離地球大約一百公里,費用至少九萬美元,雖不便宜,卻有好幾千個有錢人躍躍欲試。

雖然首批旅客只在太空中逗留幾分鐘,但是公司也 已為想要嘗試住宿者事先規劃。太空人即將前往造價 九百二十億的國際太空站,疆界正要開啟,你最好現在 就先訂票。

解答 11.(B) 12.(C) 13.(J) 14.(F) 15.(A) 16.(I) 17.(E) 18.(D) 19.(G) 20.(H)

- 11.不在地球度假,「反而」選擇太空旅行,所以是轉折語氣的副詞 instead。
- 12.從太空俯瞰地球應該是壯觀的景象。所以是(C) spectacular 壯觀的。
- 13. around the corner 在附近,即將到來。
- 14. drive v. 驅使,掌控。
- 15. adapt oneself to sth. 適應。
- 16. take reservations 接受預約。
- 17.原本是 flights which are scheduled ~,改為分詞修飾。
- 18.按照句意推斷應該許多富豪都躍躍欲試,所以用 be keen to V 渴望。
- 19. those wanting a room 是由 those who want a room 變化而來。
- 20. head for ~ 前往~。

三、篇章結構

【字詞提示】

pursuit *n*. 追求,工作;clip *v*. 剪下;coupon *n*. 折價券;

circular n. 傳單; organize v. 整理; saving n. 節省的錢;

convention n. 聚會; interchange v. 相互交換;

file v. 分類建檔; wrapper n. 包裝紙/袋; label n. 標籤;