

## 名師學院高中英文科\_105 學測命中率比對

### 一、整體試題分析

今年學測英文科整體而言難度適中，唯閱讀測驗難度偏高一些。試題取材和生活應用、新聞時事相關，考題用詞靈活但不艱澀，少許題目頗具鑑別度。

今年單選題詞彙普遍簡單，落在 Level 3~Level 4 左右，大部分同學應該沒有什麼問題。

單選題詞彙及文意選填部分包括：統計取樣代表性、汽車製造與環保、人造林等。名師學院完整收錄了重點單字片語，諸如第 2 題的 *upset*；第 5 題的 *injury*；第 8 題的 *numerous*；第 9 題的 *occasionally*；第 10 題的 *retirement*；第 14 題的 *representative*；第 31~40 題的 *vision*、*ignore*、*dry*、*survive*、*encourage*、*deserted*、*creation*；以上單字均可在教材中找到。名師教材系統性地羅列出單字、音標、詞性、相關字詞、詞類變化、例句、補充資料等，按照我們的教材循序漸進地研讀，再輔以牛刀小試實作演練，相信同學們必能在這兩大題輕鬆拿下高分，達到事半功倍之效。

第二大題綜合測驗包含：被人質惡整的烏龍綁票案、測謊機與國際貿易。第 21 題的「名詞子句當受詞」，用法可見於高中二年級英文文法(全)第十一章。本大題內容除了考文法以外，單字、片語、詞性等都可能是考題，只需要將文意與句型結構抓準，答對機率其實很高。名師學院課程英文單字片語、文法內容豐富完整，配合盧克老師的精彩講解雙管齊下，同學們必能熟練文法神功。

閱讀測驗的主題包括日本的血型偏見、五歲女童發明浴室小板凳、中東戰爭造成的孩童失學問題、對黃腹海蛇的研究與實驗等。名師學院英文文法的閱讀測驗收錄了多篇包含完整講解的選文，只要跟著盧克老師一步一步學習，不管考題有多靈活，同學們都能以萬變不離其本的解題技巧拿取高分。

英文翻譯題點出了年輕人與父母之間世代落差，而產生不同的價值觀，以及現在的世界年輕人必須更懂得隨機應變，及擁有解決問題的能力。題目反映社會，考生需要抓出該用的句型，及用詞精準才能拿高分。同學們需要知道的字彙和片語，名師學院的講義中幾乎都有詳細講解，像是：繁榮(*prosperity*)、處理(*deal with*)等關鍵字串，接著再搭配名師系列翻譯與作文的練習例句，相信不難發揮。課程中翻譯與作文不僅有完整的解說，也有小提示、補充資料等翻譯助手，協助同學們輕鬆擊敗中譯英。

本次學測的英文作文沒有出現看圖寫作，反而出現純作文題目：「家裡生活環境的維持應該是誰的責任？」內容應該掌握家事如何分配、自己在家中分擔了什麼家事，以及在這當中自己的經驗分享。名師學院高三英文中收納了盧克老師的寫作秘技，熟背我們提供的萬用句型和參考範文，英文寫作絕非難事。其他精彩內容比對請見下表，名師命中率有目共睹！

## 二、試題比對

	<p>105 學測 第壹部分： 單選題 一、詞彙 第 2 題</p>	<p>2. Maria didn't want to deliver the bad news to David about his failing the job interview. She herself was quite _____ about it. (A) awful (B) drowsy (C) tragic (D) upset</p>
<p>1.</p>	<p>名師學院 高中二年級 英文單字片 語(B) 講義 第 94 頁</p>	<p>高中二年級英文單字片語(B) 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 94 頁 答案(D)在此有講解，直接命中</p> <p><b>16. upset</b> [ʌp'set] vt. 打亂，攪亂 .....</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ upset adj. 心煩的</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ be upset about/at/over + N 對~感到苦惱 a stomach upset 肚子不舒服</p> <p>例句⇒ The rain upset our plans for a picnic. (下雨打亂了我們的野餐計畫。) ⇒ He was horribly upset over his mother's illness. (他為母親的病而憂心忡忡。) ⇒ I felt upset because my best friend couldn't come over. (我因為最好的朋友不能前來而感到難過。)</p>
	<p>105 學測 第壹部分： 單選題 一、詞彙 第 5 題</p>	<p>5. All passengers riding in cars are required to fasten their seatbelts in order to reduce the risk of _____ in case of an accident. (A) injury (B) offense (C) sacrifice (D) victim</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>名師學院 高中二年級 英文單字片 語(A) 講義 第 140 頁</p>	<p>高中二年級英文單字片語(A) 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 140 頁 答案(A)在此有講解，直接命中</p> <p>28. <b>injured</b> [ɪndʒəd] adj. 受傷的 .....</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ injure vt. 傷害；損害 <b>injury</b> n. 傷害；損害</p> <p>例句⇒ He is undertaking a treatment to heal his injured leg. (他正在接受腿傷的治療。) ⇒ Inappropriate postures might injure your muscles. (不適當的姿勢可能會讓你的肌肉受傷。) ⇒ Be sure to warm up your body to avoid sports injury. (一定要暖身，以免運動傷害。)</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>105 學測 第壹部分：</p>	<p>8. Most of the area is covered by woods, where bird species are so _____ that it is a paradise for birdwatchers. (A) durable (B) private (C) realistic (D) numerous</p>

	<p>單選題 一、詞彙 第 8 題</p>	
	<p>名師學院 高中一年級 英文單字片 語 講義(全) 第 140 頁</p>	<p>高中一年級英文單字片語(全) 第二單元 片語篇 講義第 140 頁 答案(D)在此有講解，<b>直接命中</b></p> <p>3. a large amount of ~ 大量的~ .....</p> <p>同義字詞⇒ many = numerous adj. 大量的，許多的，很多的 a large number of = a large quantity of = a lot of 大量的，許多的 例句⇒ We had a large amount of rubbish to get rid of after the party. (在派對過後，我們有很多垃圾需要清除。)</p>
4.	<p>105 學測 第壹部分： 單選題 一、詞彙 第 9 題</p>	<p>9. In most cases, the committee members can reach agreement quickly. _____, however, they differ greatly in opinion and have a hard time making decisions. (A) Occasionally (B) Automatically (C) Enormously (D) Innocently</p>
	<p>名師學院 高中一年級 英文單字片 語 講義(全) 第 82 頁</p>	<p>高中一年級英文單字片語(全) 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 82 頁 答案(A)在此有講解，<b>直接命中</b></p> <p>2. occasional [əˈkeɪʒən] adj. 偶然的；間歇性的 .....</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ occasion n. [C]場合；occasionally adv. 偶然地 例句⇒ I receive occasional phone calls from my father. (我父親偶爾會打電話給我。)</p>
5.	<p>105 學測 第壹部分： 單選題 一、詞彙 第 10 題</p>	<p>10. Many people try to save a lot of money before _____, since having enough money would give them a sense of security for their future. (A) isolation (B) promotion (C) retirement (D) announcement</p>
	<p>名師學院 高中一年級 英文單字片 語 講義(全) 第 104 頁</p>	<p>高中一年級英文單字片語(全) 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 104 頁 答案(C)在此有講解，<b>直接命中</b></p> <p>28. retire [riˈtaɪr] vt./vi. 退休 .....</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ retired adj. 退休的；retirement n. [U]退休 例句⇒ Both of my sisters are retired now. (我兩個姐姐都已退休了。)</p>
6.	<p>105 學測 第壹部分： 單選題</p>	<p>14. The results of this survey are not reliable because the people it questioned were not a typical or _____ sample of the entire population that was studied. (A) primitive (B) spiritual (C) representative (D) informative</p>

	<p>一、詞彙 第 14 題</p>	<p>高中二年級英文單字片語(B) 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 37 頁</p> <p>名師學院 高中二年級 英文單字片 語 講義(B) 第 37 頁</p> <p>答案(C)在此有講解，<b>直接命中</b></p> <p>41. <b>represent</b> [ˌreprɪˈzɛnt] vt./vi. 代表；表示；象徵 .....</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ <b>representative</b> n. 代表者；adj. 代表的 representation n. 代表；象徵；表現（之物）；畫像</p> <p>例句⇒ Cherry blossoms represent Japan.（櫻花是日本的象徵。） ⇒ Our company has no representation in Africa.（本公司在非洲沒有代理機構。） ⇒ As a sales representative, she travels around Asia to promote the company's latest product. （身為公司的業務代表，她跑遍全亞洲推銷該公司的新產品。）</p>
7.	<p>105 學測 第壹部分： 單選題 二、綜合測 驗 第 16~20 題</p>	<p>第 16 至 20 題為題組</p> <p>Bill and Sam decided to kidnap the son of a banker to compensate for their business loss. They kidnapped the boy and hid him in a cave. They asked for a ransom of \$2,000 to return the boy. <u>16</u>, their plan quickly got out of control. Their young captive <u>17</u> to be a mischievous boy. He viewed the kidnapping as a wonderful camping trip. He demanded that his kidnapers play tiring games with him, such as riding Bill as a horse for nine miles. Bill and Sam were soon desperate and decided to <u>18</u> the little terror. They lowered the price to \$1,500. Yet, knowing perfectly well <u>19</u> a troublemaker his son was, the father refused to give them any money. <u>20</u>, he asked the kidnapers to pay him \$250 to take the boy back. To persuade the boy to return home, Bill and Sam had to tell him that his father was taking him bear-hunting. The kidnapers finally handed over the boy and \$250 to the banker and fled town as quickly as they could.</p> <p>16. (A) However (B) Otherwise (C) Furthermore (D) Accordingly 17. (A) made believe (B) got along (C) turned out (D) felt like 18. (A) hold on to (B) get rid of (C) make fun of (D) take advantage of 19. (A) how (B) that (C) why (D) what 20. (A) Namely (B) Altogether (C) Simply (D) Instead</p>
	<p>名師學院 高中一年級 英文單字片 語 講義(全) 第 56 頁</p> <p>高中一年級 英文單字片 語(全) 講義 第 188 頁</p> <p>高中二年級 英文單字片</p>	<p>高中一年級英文單字片語(全) 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 56 頁</p> <p>第 16 題答案(A)在此有講解，<b>直接命中</b></p> <p>21. <b>however</b> [haʊˈɛvə] adv. 儘管如此 .....</p> <p>例句⇒ I felt a little sick; however, I still went to work. （儘管我覺得不太舒服，我還是去工作了。）</p> <p>高中一年級英文單字片語(全) 第二單元 片語篇 講義第 188 頁</p> <p>第 17 題答案(C)在此有講解，<b>直接命中</b></p>

語(B) 講義  
第 42 頁

高中一年級  
英文文法  
(全) 講義第  
74 頁

高中一年級  
英文單字片  
語(全) 講義  
第 62 頁

25. turn out (to be) 結果變成是 .....

同義字詞⇒ become vi. 變成；end up 結果變成是

相關字詞⇒ S +  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{turn out (to be)} \\ \text{become} \\ \text{end up} \end{array} \right\}$  + N/adj./adv./Ving/p.p.  
主詞補語

例句⇒ The boy  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{turned out (to be)} \\ \text{became} \\ \text{ended up} \end{array} \right\}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a rich man.} \\ \text{rich.} \end{array} \right\}$  (結果這男孩變成一個有錢人。)

⇒ The rich man turned out (to be) in the prison. (結果那有錢人進了監獄。)

⇒ He turned out (to be) well-known. (結果他變得很有名。)

⇒ The truth turned out to be stranger than we had expected.

(結果真相比我們預期的還要奇怪。)

⇒ The man turned out drinking alone. (結果那男人獨自喝著酒。)

⇒ The machine turned out broken. (結果機器壞了。)

高中二年級英文單字片語(B)

第一單元 單字篇 講義第 42 頁

第 18 題答案(B)在此有講解，直接命中

56. rid [rɪd] vt. 去掉，除去 .....

動詞三態⇒ rid/rid(ridden)/rid(ridden)

相關字詞⇒ be rid of = get rid of ~ 去除~；免除~；擺脫~

rid oneself of ~ 戒除~

例句⇒ Once you are accustomed to sleeping late, it is hard to rid the bad habit.

(一旦你習慣晚睡，就很難改掉這個壞習慣。)

⇒ Can I get rid of the stain on the window with this rag?

(我可以用抹布擦掉窗戶上的汙漬嗎?)

高中一年級英文文法(全)

第三單元 文法篇 講義第 74 頁

第 19 題答案(D)在此有講解，直接命中

### 第五節 感嘆句

用 What 與 How 起始的句型

#### 句型導覽

What +  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a(n) + adj. + N} \\ \text{adj. + N(s)} \end{array} \right\} + \text{S + V} \sim !$

How + adj. + a(n) + N + S + V ~ !

How + adj. + (it is) + to + Vr!

How + adj./adv. + S + V!

So + adj. (a(n) + N) + (S + V)!

例句 ⇨ What a beautiful girl (she is)! (她真是一個漂亮的女孩！)

= How beautiful (a girl) she is!

⇨ What a handsome boy he is! (他真是個英俊的男孩！)

= How handsome a boy he is!

⇨ What a girl! (好棒的女孩！)

⇨ What a game! (真精采的比賽！)

高中一年級英文單字片語(全)

第一單元 單字篇 講義第 62 頁

第 20 題答案(D)在此有講解，**直接命中**

19. **instead** [ɪn'stɛd] adv. 反而；取而代之地

相關字詞⇨ instead of ~ 而不~；而非~

例句⇨ I didn't go out. Instead, I stayed home. (我待在家裡而沒有出門。)

= I stayed home instead of going out.

= I stayed home rather than went out.

第 21 至 25 題為題組

A polygraph machine, also known as a "lie detector," is a common part of criminal investigations. The instrument is used to measure 21 a person's body reacts to questions. The theory underlying it is that lying is stressful, and that this stress can be measured and recorded on a polygraph machine.

When a person takes a polygraph test, four to six wires, called sensors, are 22 to different parts of his body. The sensors pick up signals from the person's blood pressure, pulse, and perspiration. 23 the process of questioning, all the signals are recorded on a single strip of moving paper. Once the questions are finished, the examiner analyzes the results to determine if the person tested 24 truthful.

Well-trained examiners can usually detect lying with a high degree of 25 when they use a polygraph. However, because different people behave differently when lying, a polygraph test is by no means perfect.

- |                   |              |                 |                     |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 21. (A) what      | (B) when     | (C) how         | (D) why             |
| 22. (A) adapted   | (B) attached | (C) related     | (D) restricted      |
| 23. (A) Before    | (B) Among    | (C) Without     | (D) Throughout      |
| 24. (A) was being | (B) would be | (C) was to be   | (D) would have been |
| 25. (A) quantity  | (B) accuracy | (C) possibility | (D) emergency       |

8.

105 學測  
第壹部分：  
單選題  
二、綜合測驗  
第 21~25 題

<p>名師學院 高中二年級 英文文法 (全) 講義第 100 頁</p>	<p>高中二年級英文文法(全) 第三單元 文法篇 講義第 100 頁 第 21 題答案(C)在此有講解，<b>直接命中</b></p>
<p>高中一年級 英文單字片 語(全) 講義 第 7 頁</p>	<p><b>第一節 名詞子句及功能</b> ● .....</p> <p>一、名詞子句當主詞</p> <p>例句⇒ Why/When/Where/How/That he committed suicide is surprising. (他為什麼自殺，真是令人驚訝。) (他何時自殺的，真是令人驚訝。) (他在哪裡自殺的，真是令人驚訝。) (他如何自殺的，真是令人驚訝。) (他會自殺，真是令人驚訝。)</p> <p>⇒ Why/That he committed suicide is surprising. = It is surprising why/that he committed suicide. (他為什麼自殺/他會自殺，真是令人驚訝。)</p> <div data-bbox="1034 510 1406 768" style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px;"> <p> <b>重要觀念</b></p> <p>★ 名詞子句</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. conj. + S + V ~</li> <li>2. 連接詞的種類 wh-, whether (or not) (是否)、if (是否) 及 that。</li> <li>3. 可當主詞、受詞、補語。</li> </ol> </div>
<p>高中二年級 英文單字片 語(B) 講義 第 82 頁</p>	<p><b>二、名詞子句當受詞</b></p> <p>例句⇒ Can you tell me what time it is? (可以告訴我現在幾點嗎?) ⇒ Can you tell me when he will arrive home? (可以告訴我他何時會到家嗎?) ⇒ Can you tell me if he will help us? (可以告訴我他是否會幫我們嗎?)</p> <p>三、名詞子句當補語</p> <p>例句⇒ The biggest problem is how he can get here. (最大的問題是他要如何來到這裡。)</p>
<p>高中一年級 英文文法 (全) 講義第 15 頁</p>	<p>高中一年級英文單字片語(全) 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 7 頁 第 22 題答案(B)在此有講解，<b>直接命中</b></p> <p><b>47. attach</b> [ə'tætʃ] vt. 使依附；裝上 ● .....</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ attachment n. [C]附件</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ attach A to B 把A附加在B上 a sense of attachment 依附感</p> <p>例句⇒ I've attached your photos to the e-mail which I sent to you last night. (我昨天把照片附在電子郵件裡寄給你了。) ⇒ Please see the attachment as a reference. (請看附加文件的資料。) ⇒ No matter how independent a child is, he still has a sense of attachment to his parents. (無論一個小孩有多獨立，對父母親仍有依附感。)</p>
<p>高中二年級英文單字片語(B) 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 82 頁</p>	<p>第 23 題答案(D)在此有講解，<b>直接命中</b></p>

		<p><b>22. throughout</b> [θruːˈaʊt] <b>prep.</b> 貫穿~的整個期間 .....</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ throughout <b>adv.</b> 到處；始終</p> <p>例句⇒ I was sick throughout the whole trip. (我整趟旅程都掛病號。)</p> <p>⇒ She didn't spill the beans throughout. (她始終沒有洩密。)</p> <p>高中一年級英文文法(全)</p> <p>第三單元 文法篇 講義第 15 頁</p> <p>第 24 題答案(A)在此有講解，<b>直接命中</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>補充資料</b></p> <p>★ <b>be 動詞的現在簡單式表示「習性如此」，現在進行式表示「說話當時刻意如此」。</b></p> <p>例句⇒ She is difficult. (她一向很難纏。 ) → 現在簡單式</p> <p>⇒ She is being difficult. (她故意在找麻煩。 ) → 現在進行式</p> <p>⇒ He is stupid. (他人很笨。 ) → 現在簡單式</p> <p>⇒ He is being stupid. (他一時糊塗。 ) → 現在進行式</p> </div>
<p>9.</p>	<p>105 學測 第壹部分： 單選題 二、綜合測驗 第 26~30 題</p>	<p>第 26 至 30 題為題組</p> <p>International trade is the exchange of goods and services between countries. Trade is driven by different production costs in different countries, making <u>26</u> cheaper for some countries to import goods rather than make them. A country is said to have a comparative advantage over another when it can produce a commodity more cheaply. This comparative advantage is <u>27</u> by key factors of production such as land, capital, and labor.</p> <p>While international trade has long been conducted in history, its economic, social, and political importance has been <u>28</u> in recent centuries. During the 1990s, international trade grew by nearly 8.6% each year. In the year 1990 alone, the growth in trade in services was as high as 19%.</p> <p>Today, all countries are involved in, and to varying degrees dependent on, trade with other countries. <u>29</u> international trade, nations would be limited to the goods and services produced within their own borders. Trade is certainly a main <u>30</u> force for globalization. It is also the subject of many international agreements that aim to govern and facilitate international trade, such as those negotiated through the World Trade Organization (WTO).</p> <p>26. (A) them (B) such (C) what (D) it</p> <p>27. (A) installed (B) reserved (C) opposed (D) determined</p> <p>28. (A) to the point (B) on the rise (C) off the hook (D) for the record</p> <p>29. (A) Despite (B) Between (C) Without (D) Under</p> <p>30. (A) driving (B) pulling (C) riding (D) bringing</p>
	<p>名師學院 高中一年級 英文文法 (全) 講義第 7 頁</p>	<p>高中一年級英文文法(全)</p> <p>第三單元 單字篇 講義第 7 頁</p> <p>第 26 題答案(D)在此有講解，<b>直接命中</b></p>



高中二年級  
英文單字片  
語(A) 講義  
第 77 頁

高中二年級  
英文單字片  
語(B) 講義  
第 43 頁

高中一年級  
英文文法  
(全) 講義第  
83 頁

高中一年級  
英文單字片  
語(全) 講義  
第 31 頁



### 句型導覽

1. S + makes + it + adj. + to Vr
2. 人 + find + it + adj. + to Vr
3. S + leave + O + OC

例句⇒ The Internet makes it possible to send mail within seconds.  
(網路使得寄信只需花幾秒鐘的時間是有可能的。)

⇒ I find it convenient to send mail through the Internet.  
(我發覺透過網路寄信很方便。)

⇒ The tsunami left many people { homeless. → 形容詞  
injured. → 過去分詞當形容詞  
(許多人在海嘯過後無家可歸/受傷。)

⇒ We shouldn't leave the baby alone. (我們不應該把嬰兒單獨留下。)  
= The baby shouldn't be left alone.

高中二年級英文單字片語(A)

第一單元 單字篇 講義第 77 頁

第 27 題答案(D)在此有講解，**直接命中**

27. **determine** [dɪ'tɜ:mɪn] vt./vi. 決心；決定

詞類變化⇒ determination n. 決心

determined adj. 決意的；堅決的；有決心的；果斷的

相關字詞⇒ be determined to + Vr 決意要~；下定決心要~

= make up one's mind to + Vr

a man of determination 果斷的人

例句⇒ He { determined  
was determined } to go abroad. (他下定決心要出國。)

⇒ She has determined to go on a diet. (她已經下定決心要節食。)

⇒ He is { a man of determination.  
a determined man. } (他是一位果斷的人。)

高中二年級英文單字片語(B)

第一單元 單字篇 講義第 43 頁

第 28 題答案(B)在此有講解，**直接命中**

59. rise [raɪz] vi. 升起；上升（漲） .....

動詞三態⇒ rise/rose/risen

詞類變化⇒ rise n. 上升；加薪

rising adj. 上升的；飛漲的

相關字詞⇒ on the rise = on the increase 上升中的；漸增的

give rise to = bring to = lead to = result in 導致；引起

例句⇒ The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. (太陽由東方升起，西邊落下。)

⇒ Prices are rising surprisingly. (價格上漲的速度驚人。)

⇒ These bad conditions have given rise to a lot of crime.

(這些惡劣的環境已造成了許多犯罪行為。)

高中一年級英文文法(全)

第三單元 文法篇 講義第 83 頁

第 29 題答案(C)在此有講解，[直接命中](#)

### 第十九節 with 引導的介係詞片語

#### 句型導覽

S + V + with + O + OC

例句 ⇒ I always sleep with the AC on. (我睡覺都開著冷氣。)

⇒ I like to study with the door closed. (我讀書喜歡關著門。)

⇒ Father drives with his hand holding a cup of coffee. (爸爸喜歡握著咖啡杯開車。)

⇒ I can't study without the door closed. (沒有關門我就無法念書。)

⇒ Linda stood there, laughing with her eyes wide open.

(琳達站在那邊笑，眼睛睜得大大的。)

⇒ Linda stood there, laughing with her mouth wide open.

(琳達站在那邊笑，嘴巴開得大大的。)

⇒ Linda stood there, laughing with an excited look on her face.

(琳達站在那邊笑，臉上有個興奮的神情。)

⇒ Linda stood there, laughing with her head nodding. (琳達站在那邊笑，邊點著頭。)

		<p>⇒ Some girls won't go out without make-up on. (有些女孩沒化妝不出門。)</p> <p>⇒ Some girls won't go out without wearing make-up. (有些女孩沒化妝不出門。)</p> <p>⇒ Tom said goodbye {</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>with his hands waving.</li> <li>with his eyes closed.</li> <li>with his lips shaking.</li> <li>with his fingers crossed.</li> <li>with his tears rolling down.</li> <li>with his heart beating fast.</li> </ul> <p>(湯姆揮著手／閉著眼／顫動著嘴唇／祈禱著／淚滾滾而下地／心跳得很快地跟他的女友說再見。)</p> <p>高中一年級英文單字片語(全)</p> <p>第一單元 單字篇 講義第 31 頁</p> <p>第 30 題答案(A)在此有講解，直接命中</p> <p><b>37. drive [draɪv] vi. 開車；vt. 載；逼瘋</b> .....</p> <p>例句⇒ You should not drive after drinking. (你不該酒後開車。)</p> <p>⇒ Can you drive me home? (你可以載我回家嗎?)</p> <p>⇒ The noise drives me crazy! (這個噪音快把我逼瘋了!)</p>
<p>10.</p>	<p>105 學測 第壹部分： 單選題 三、文意選 填 第 31~40 題</p>	<p>第 31 至 40 題為題組</p> <p>Are forests always created by nature? A man from rural India proves that this is not necessarily <u>31</u>. Abdul Kareem, who used to be an airline ticketing agent, has a great love for the woods. Though he never went to college, he can talk about plants and trees like an expert. In 1977, he bought a piece of rocky wasteland with the <u>32</u> of growing trees on it. In the beginning, people thought he was <u>33</u> to waste his time and money on the land. But he simply <u>34</u> them and kept working on the soil and planting trees there. The land was so <u>35</u> that it had to be watered several times a day. Kareem had to fetch the water from a source that was a kilometer away. In the first two years, none of the trees he planted <u>36</u>. However, in the third year, several young trees started growing. Greatly <u>37</u> by the result, Kareem planted more trees and his man-made forest began to take shape.</p> <p>Kareem let his forest grow naturally, without using fertilizers or insecticides. He believed in the ability of nature to renew itself without the <u>38</u> of humans. That's why he did not allow fallen leaves or twigs from the forest to be removed.</p> <p>After years of hard work, Kareem has not only realized his dream but also transformed a piece of <u>39</u> property into a beautiful forest. Today, his forest is home to 1,500 medicinal plants, 2,000 varieties of trees, rare birds, animals, and insects. Now, scientists from all over the world come to visit his <u>40</u>. They hope to find the secret of his success.</p> <p>(A) deserted      (B) interference      (C) vision      (D) crazy      (E) creation (F) encouraged      (G) ignored      (H) survived      (I) dry      (J) true</p> <p>名師學院 高中二年級 英文單字片 語(B) 講義</p> <p>高中二年級英文單字片語(B)</p> <p>第一單元 單字篇 講義第 97 頁</p> <p>第 32 題答案(C)在此有講解，直接命中</p>

<p>第 97 頁</p> <p>高中二年級 英文單字片 語(A) 講義 第 133 頁</p>	<p><b>7. vision</b> [ˈvɪʒən] n. 視力；視線</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ visible adj. 看得見的 visual adj. 視覺上的 visibility n. 能見度</p> <p>反義字詞⇒ invisible adj. 看不見的</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ visual effects 視覺效果 visual images 視覺影像</p> <p>enlarge/broaden one's vision 拓展某人的眼界／視野</p> <p>例句⇒ Going traveling is to enlarge one's vision. (旅行是為了拓展視野。)</p>
<p>高中一年級 英文文法 (全) 講義第 99 頁</p>	<p>⇒ They put stress on visual effects of the commercial. (他們在廣告上強調視覺的效果。)</p> <p>⇒ Due to poor visibility, the flight was canceled. (由於能見度很低，所以班機取消了。)</p>
<p>高中二年級 英文單字片 語(B) 講義 第 73 頁</p>	<p>⇒ The star is <math>\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{not visible} \\ \text{invisible} \end{array} \right\}</math> to naked eyes. (肉眼是看不見那顆星星的。)</p> <p>⇒ I have <math>\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{poor vision. (我視力不好。)} \\ \text{perfect vision. (我視力良好。)} \end{array} \right\}</math></p>
<p>高中二年級 英文單字片 語(A) 講義 第 92 頁</p>	<p>高中二年級英文單字片語(A) 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 133 頁 第 34 題答案(G)在此有講解，<b>直接命中</b></p> <p><b>2. ignore</b> [ɪgˈnɔːr] vt. 忽略；不顧</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ ignorance n. 愚昧；無知 ignorant adj. 愚昧的；無知的</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ be ignorant for N/Ving 不知道～</p> <p>例句⇒ I feel so terrible when I am ignored by my parents. (我被父母忽略時感覺很差。)</p>
<p>高中一年級 英文單字片 語(全) 講義 第 28 頁</p>	<p>⇒ I can't put up with your ignorance anymore. (我再也受不了你的無知。)</p> <p>⇒ They all laughed at his ignorant remarks. (他們都嘲笑他那無知的言論。)</p>
<p>高中一年級 英文單字片 語(全) 講義 第 25 頁</p>	<p>高中一年級英文文法(全) 第三單元 文法篇 講義第 99 頁 第 35 題答案(I)在此有講解，<b>直接命中</b></p>

### 第三節 such 的用法

#### 句型導覽

so ~ that ~ 如此~以致於~

such +  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a(n) + adj. + N} \\ \text{adj. + Ns} \end{array} \right\}$  + (S + V)

例句 ⇒ She is so beautiful. (她是如此亮麗。)

= She is such a beautiful girl.

⇒ He is so smart that everybody likes him. (他是如此聰明以致於每個人都喜歡他。)

= He is such a smart boy that everybody likes him.

⇒ It's so difficult a job! (這真是一個困難的工作!)

= It's such a difficult job!

#### 高中二年級英文單字片語(B)

##### 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 73 頁

第 36 題答案(H)在此有講解，[直接命中](#)

**112. survive** [sə'vaɪv] vt./vi. 倖存，生還

詞類變化 ⇒ survival n. 生存；倖存者；遺物

survivor n. 生還者

相關字詞 ⇒ the survival of the fittest 適者生存

例句 ⇒ Passengers on the plane died in the crash, but the pilot magically survived.

(飛機上的旅客在空難中喪生，但機長卻奇蹟似地倖存。)

⇒ The survivors of the earthquake have not yet recovered from the fright.

(這場地震的生還者還驚魂未定。)

⇒ The survival of the fittest is one of the evolution theories proposed by Darwin.

(適者生存是達爾文提出進化論的其中之一。)

#### 高中二年級英文單字片語(A)

##### 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 92 頁

第 37 題答案(F)在此有講解，[直接命中](#)

**21. encourage** [ɪn'kʊrɪdʒ] vt. 鼓勵；助長；促進

詞類變化 ⇒ encouraging adj. 令人鼓舞的；振奮人心的

encouragement n. 鼓勵；促進

encouraged adj. 感到鼓舞的

相關字詞 ⇒ encourage sb. to Vr 鼓勵某人去~

encourage sb. in sth. 在某事上鼓勵某人

feel encouraged 感到鼓舞的

an encouraging smile 令人鼓舞的微笑

例句 ⇒ I encouraged him to apply for admission to Yale. (我鼓勵他申請耶魯的入學許可。)

⇒ It's encouraging to hear that he got his hearing back. (聽說他恢復了聽覺真是令人振奮。)

⇒ He owed his success to his wife's encouragement. (他將成功歸功於妻子給他的鼓勵。)

		<p>高中一年級英文單字片語(全)          第一單元 單字篇 講義第 28 頁          第 39 題答案(A)在此有講解，<b>直接命中</b></p> <p>17. dessert [dɪˈzɜːt] n. [C][U]甜點 .....</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ desert [ˈdezəːt] n. [C][U]沙漠；desert [dɪˈzɜːt] vt. 拋棄  <b>deserted [dɪˈzɜːtɪd] adj. 拋棄的</b>；deserted island 無人荒島</p> <p>例句⇒ I like to eat dessert. (我喜歡吃甜點。)          ⇒ Some plants can live in the desert. (一些植物可以在沙漠中生存。)          ⇒ He was deserted by his girlfriend. (他被他的女朋友拋棄了。)          ⇒ This is a deserted house. (這是一間被遺棄的房子。)</p> <p>高中一年級英文單字片語(全)          第一單元 單字篇 講義第 25 頁          第 40 題答案(E)在此有講解，<b>直接命中</b></p> <p>69. create [kriˈeɪt] vt. 創造 .....</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ creativity n. [U]創意；creative adj. 有創意的  <b>creation n. [U]創造；[C]創造物</b>；creator n. [C]創造者</p> <p>例句⇒ He came up with a really creative way to solve the problem.          (他想到一個富有創意的方法來解決這個問題。)</p> <p>70. creature [ˈkri:tʃə] n. [C]動物，生物 .....</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ create vt. 創造；creative adj. 有創意的  <b>creation n. [C]創造的物品</b></p> <p>例句⇒ These creatures have the ability to withstand very high temperatures.          (這些生物有承受高溫的能力。)</p>
	<p>105 學測          第二部分：          非選擇題          一、中譯英          第 1 題</p>	<p>一、中譯英 (占 8 分)</p> <p>說明：1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。          2. 請依序作答，並標明子題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。</p> <p>1. 相較於他們父母的世代，現今年輕人享受較多的自由和繁榮。</p>
<p>11.</p>	<p>名師學院          高中一年級          英文單字片          語(全) 講義          第 165 頁           高中二年級          英文單字片          語(B) 講義</p>	<p>高中一年級英文單字片語(全)          第二單元 片語篇 講義第 165 頁          第 1 題句型在此有講解，<b>直接命中</b></p>

<p>第 20 頁</p>	<p>5. in contrast with ~ 相對於／相較於~</p> <p>同義字詞⇒ in comparison with ~ 相對於／相較於~ by contrast 相較之下</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ In contrast with A, B ~ } 跟 A 對照之下, B~ In comparison with A, B ~ } By contrast, B ~ 相較之下, B~</p> <p>例句⇒ In contrast with her sister, Jenny appears confident all the time. (與她姐姐相較, 珍妮一直顯得較有自信。) ⇒ By contrast, I am much more frank. (相較之下, 我比較坦白。) ⇒ In contrast with city life, country life is easier. (和都市生活對照下, 鄉村生活要安逸多了。)</p> <p>高中二年級英文單字片語(B) 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 20 頁 第 1 題單字在此有講解, 直接命中</p> <p>77. prosper ['prɒspə] vt./vi. (經濟上的) 成功; 繁榮, 興旺</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ prosperity n. 成功; 繁榮, 昌盛 prosperous adj. 成功的; 繁榮的, 興旺的 prosperously adv. 成功地; 繁榮地</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ succeed vt./vi. 成功 success n. 成功 successful adj. 成功的 successfully adv. 成功地</p> <p>比較⇒ proper adj. 適當的</p> <p>例句⇒ Recently, his business has been more and more prosperous. (最近他的生意越來越好。) ⇒ The heavy industry in that country prospered. (重工業在那個國家蓬勃發展。) ⇒ Saudi Arabia began to prosper when oil fields were discovered. (沙烏地阿拉伯在發現油田之後開始繁榮起來。)</p>
<p>105 學測 第二部分： 非選擇題 一、中譯英 第 2 題</p>	<p>一、中譯英 (占 8 分)</p> <p>說明：1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。 2. 請依序作答，並標明子題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。</p> <p>2. 但是在這個快速改變的世界中，他們必須學習如何有效地因應新的挑戰。</p>
<p>12. 名師學院 高中二年級 英文文法 (全) 講義第 103 頁</p>	<p>高中二年級英文文法(全) 第三單元 文法篇 講義第 103 頁 第 2 題句型在此有講解, 直接命中</p>

### 第三節 名詞片語

#### 一、疑問代名詞形成的名詞片語



##### 句型導覽

名詞片語 wh- + to Vr (疑問代名詞 who、what、which)

例句⇒ He didn't know what he should buy.

(他不知道他應該買什麼。)

→ He didn't know what to buy.

→ He didn't know how to buy. (X)

(how是疑問副詞，不能拿來當受詞用，  
所以本句是錯誤的用法。)



##### 重要觀念

★ 疑問代名詞 who、what、which  
可做為及物動詞的受詞。

★ 若句中動詞為及物動詞，後面不  
用再接介係詞，若為不及物動  
詞，則後面介係詞不可省略！

例如：who to talk to/with  
what to do/say  
which to buy

#### 二、疑問副詞形成的名詞片語

##### 1. 疑問副詞

where 哪裡 → 地點

why 為什麼 → 原因

when 何時 → 時間

whether 是否

how 如何 → 方法

→ if 也有「是否」的意思，但不屬於「wh-」的群組。

##### 2. wh- + to Vr

例如：where to live 住哪裡

when to leave 何時離開

}	when	}	何時	}	買它
	how		如何		
	where		哪裡		
	whether		是否		



##### 補充資料

★ wh-的疑問副詞都可以接 to Vr 形  
成名詞片語，唯獨 why 不行，  
所以沒有 why + to Vr 的用法！



##### 重要觀念

★ 疑問副詞不能當受詞用，若句中動詞為不  
及物動詞時，之後的介係詞要去掉。

★ 句中動詞若為及物動詞，後面要再補受  
詞，因為疑問副詞不能當受詞，而及物動  
詞後面一定要接受詞。

高中一年級英文單字片語(全)

第二單元 片語篇 講義第 155 頁

第 2 題片語在此有講解，**直接命中**

#### 2. deal with ~ 處理/應付~

同義字詞⇒ handle vt. 處理，應付 = cope with ~ = do with ~

例句⇒ Tom is able to 

}	deal with
	cope with
	handle

 the problem. (湯姆有能力處理這個問題。)

⇒ How do you intend to deal with this problem? (你打算怎麼處理這個問題?)

⇒ Tell me how you deal with the client. (告訴我你如何應付這個客戶的。)

⇒ He deals fairly with his men. (他公平地對待部下。)