

## 名師學院升大系列英文科\_100 指考命中率比對

### 一、整體試題分析

本次英文科指考難易度屬中等偏難。第一大題的詞彙程度和往年一樣，分別分布在大考中心詞彙表的三級(individually, sensitive)、四級(recall, obstacles, orbit, consistent)、五級(fabric, wearily)、六級(recruited, disclosed)中，而這些字彙在名師學院的升大產品中皆有收錄。名師學院的字彙教材集中在高一、高二第一單元的單字篇中，而在其他單元，例如翻譯、克漏字、閱讀測驗等亦會補充與句子和文章相關的單字。每一個單字，除了詳列音標、字義、詞性外，還另外補充相關字詞並附有精采實用的例句，同學只要用心研讀名師學院的教材，要在此大題拿分是輕而易舉之事。

第二大題的綜合測驗中出現較多的文意理解題，兩篇文章分別為企業處理客訴，以及人們在不同場合中對事物反應的不同，綜合測驗中有四題片語考題，名師學院高一講義第二單元片語的 **at the same time**，就出現在指考第 15 題，這一題考的是「婉拒客戶要求」和「留住顧客」兩件你必須「同時」努力的目標，讀過的同學保證可以輕鬆選出正確答案。文法出現頻率較多的為被動語態，如第 11 題(**be corrected**)，另外第 18 題考的過去進行式被動語態(**were being taped**)，有關被動語態的完整觀念，在高二的文法講義中有詳盡的解說。

第三大題文意選填及第四大題篇章結構，首次出現「答案選項比題數多」的題型，複雜度與難度提高，在理解文章結構及前後文句要更仔細。本次指考在文章取材方向偏向新聞性與多元性，包括第四大題篇章結構的校園霸凌、第五大題閱讀測驗提到的松露、實驗用動物、蜘蛛網結構、博士學位的供需問題等。為了要更多了解時事性英文，同學可在名師學院網站裡學習專區的新聞英語中，研讀盧克老師精心整理編寫的新聞英語，除此之外在名師學院的閱讀測驗教材中，盧克老師教授十分珍貴的解題技巧，同學不管遇到何種主題的文章，都能輕鬆解題。

在中譯英的考題中，也出現了時事題：日本核電廠爆炸及核能安全，同學要懂得核電廠(**nuclear power plant**)、綠色能源(**green energy**)等單字；在用字搭配上，「疑慮」最好用 **concern**、**worries**，「不昂貴」最好用 **inexpensive**，具有物美價廉的意思，而不要用帶有負面意涵的 **cheap**，另外要懂得運用完成式來敘述已經發生的事情。這些重點都囊括在名師學院的各種翻譯單元中。在名師學院的翻譯單元中，會提供同學各種翻譯的小提示，提醒同學翻譯中會使用到的單字、片語，另外有補充資料，提供各種可靈活運用的句型讓同學參考，只要詳加練習翻譯單元，必能在大考的翻譯中拿下高分。

而本次指考的作文題目是「畢業典禮」，屬於說明文(**exposition**)。名師學院的高三教材，盧克老師的寫作祕技中，即提供同學各種寫作技巧和實用的萬用句型，例如句型：**We can't emphasize ~ enough**（我們再怎麼強調～也不為過），就可以將所要強調的事帶入句型中，如 **We can't emphasize the gratitude to our teachers enough.**（我們再怎麼強調對老師的感謝也不為過。）。同學若能詳加閱讀此一單元，相信要在英文作文中拿高分將非難事。

其餘精彩的比對結果，請參考以下列表，有更完整的內容呈現喔！

## 二、試題比對

<p><b>100 指考</b> 第一部分 二、綜合測驗 第 18 題</p>	<p><b>第 16 至 20 題為題組</b></p> <p>People may express their feelings differently on different occasions. Cultures sometimes vary greatly in this regard. A group of researchers in Japan, <u>16</u>, studied the facial reactions of students to a horror film. When the Japanese students watched the film <u>17</u> the teacher present, their faces showed only the slightest hints of reaction. But when they thought they were alone (though they <u>18</u> by a secret camera), their faces twisted into vivid mixes of anguished distress, fear, and disgust.</p> <p>The study also shows that there are several unspoken rules about how feelings should be <u>19</u> shown on different occasions. One of the most common rules is minimizing the show of emotion. This is the Japanese norm for feelings of distress <u>20</u> someone in authority, which explains why the students masked their upset with a poker face in the experiment.</p> <p>16. (A) as usual (B) in some cases (C) to be frank (D) for example  17. (A) of (B) as (C) from (D) with  18. (A) were being taped (B) had taped (C) are taping (D) have been taped  19. (A) rarely (B) similarly (C) properly (D) critically  20. (A) with the help of (B) in the presence of (C) on top of (D) in place of</p>
<p><b>1.</b></p> <p>名師學院 升大系列</p> <p>高中二年級英文文法講義第 119 頁</p>	<p><b>高中二年級英文文法講義</b> <b>第三單元 文法篇 第十章 被動</b></p> <p><b>前言 基本被動句型</b> .....</p> <p> <b>句型導覽</b>.....</p> <p>1. 現在被動：am/is/are + p.p.  2. 過去被動：was/were + p.p.  3. 未來被動： <math>\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{will} \\ \text{beV going to} \end{array} \right\} + \text{be p.p.}</math>  4. 現在完成被動：has/have + been p.p.  5. 過去完成被動：had been p.p.  6. 進行被動：is/are/am/was/were + being p.p.  7. 助動詞被動： <math>\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{will} \\ \text{can} \\ \text{should} \\ \text{must} \end{array} \right\} + \text{be + p.p.}</math></p>
<p><b>2.</b></p> <p><b>100 指考</b> 第一部分 一、詞彙 第 6 題</p>	<p>6. Each of the planets in the solar system circles around the sun in its own _____, and this prevents them from colliding with each other.  (A) entry (B) haste (C) orbit (D) range</p>

<p>名師學院 升大系列</p> <p>高中二年級英文單字片語 (1)講義第 166 頁</p>	<p>高中二年級英文單字片語(1) 第一單元 單字篇 O</p> <p>13. orbit [ˈɔrbɪt] n. (天體運行的) 軌道 .....</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ orbit v. 繞軌道運行</p> <p>例句⇒ The professor explained the earth's orbit around the sun to us. (教授向我們解說地球繞行太陽的軌道。)</p> <p>⇒ There are quite a few satellites orbiting Mars. (有好幾個衛星繞行火星。)</p>
<p>100 指考 第一部分 一、詞彙 第 8 題</p>	<p>8. Most earthquakes are too small to be noticed; they can only be detected by _____ instruments. (A) manual (B) sensitive (C) portable (D) dominant</p>
<p>3. 名師學院 升大系列</p> <p>高中一年級英文(A)講義第 100 頁</p>	<p>高中一年級英文(A)講義 第一單元 單字篇 S</p> <p>16. sensitive [ˈsensətɪv] adj 敏感的，神經質的，感受力強的 .....</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ sensitivity n [U]敏感；sense n [C]感覺，判斷力；[U]常識</p> <p>例句⇒ His reply showed that he was very sensitive to criticism. (他的回應顯示他對於批評非常敏感。)</p>
<p>100 指考 第一部分 一、詞彙 第 10 題</p>	<p>10. I'm afraid we can't take your word, for the evidence we've collected so far is not _____ with what you said. (A) familiar (B) consistent (C) durable (D) sympathetic</p>
<p>4. 名師學院 升大系列</p> <p>高中一年級英文(A)講義第 21 頁</p>	<p>高中一年級英文(A)講義 第一單元 單字篇 C</p> <p>49. consistent [kənˈsɪstənt] adj 前後一致的，有一致性的 .....</p> <p>例句⇒ What he does is not consistent with what he says. (他這個人言行不一。)</p>
<p>5. 100 指考 二、綜合測驗 第 14 題</p>	<p><u>第 11 至 15 題為題組</u></p> <p>Handling customer claims is a common task for most business firms. These claims include requests to exchange merchandise, requests for refunds, requests that work <u>11</u>, and other requests for adjustments. Most of these claims are approved because they are legitimate. However, some requests for adjustment must be <u>12</u>, and an adjustment refusal message must be sent. Adjustment refusals are negative messages for the customer. They are necessary when the customer is <u>13</u> or when the vendor has done all that can reasonably or legally be expected.</p>

	<p>An adjustment refusal message requires your best communication skills <u>14</u> it is bad news to the receiver. You have to refuse the claim and retain the customer <u>15</u>. You may refuse the request for adjustment and even try to sell the customer more merchandise or service. All this is happening when the customer is probably angry, disappointed, or inconvenienced.</p> <p>11. (A) is correct (B) to be correct (C) is corrected (D) be corrected  12. (A) retailed (B) denied (C) appreciated (D) elaborated  13. (A) at fault (B) on call (C) in tears (D) off guard  14. (A) till (B) unless (C) because (D) therefore  15. (A) by and large (B) over and over (C) at the same time (D) for the same reason</p>
<p>名師學院 升大系列</p> <p>高中二年級英文文法講義第 114 頁</p>	<p>高中二年級英文文法 第三單元 文法篇 第九章 連接詞</p> <p><b>第三節 從屬連接詞</b> .....</p> <p>一、*從屬連接詞的種類</p> <p>1. 名詞子句的從屬連接詞 that, if, whether, whether ~ or not, who, whose, whom, what, which, whatever, whoever, whomever, whichever, where, when, why, how</p> <p>2. 形容詞子句的從屬連接詞：who, whose, whom, which, that, but, as, when, where, why</p> <p>3. 副詞子句的從屬連接詞</p> <p>(1) 表示時間：when, while, as, whenever, as soon as, no sooner ~ than ~, scarcely/hardly ~ before/when, after, since, (un)till, every time (that), by the time (that), once = when once, the moment/instant, directly, immediately</p> <p>(2) 表示地方：where, wherever,</p> <p>(3) 表示原因：because, for, as, so, since, now that</p> <p>(4) 表示目的：so that, that, lest ~ should</p> <p>(5) 表示讓步：though, although</p> <p>(6) 表示條件：if, as if, as long as, unless = if ~ not, but that = but for the fact that, in case (that) = if ~, in the event of, provided (that) = on condition that, providing that</p> <p>(7) 表示比較：than, no less ~ than, not less ~ than, as ~ as, not as/so ~ as, the ~ the ~</p> <p>(8) 表示結果：so that = so, that, so ~ that, whence = for which reason</p> <p>(9) 表示狀態：as, as if/though, as ~ so, according as = in proportion as</p>
<p>100 指考 第一部分 6. 二、綜合測驗 第 15 題</p>	<p><b>第 11 至 15 題為題組</b></p> <p>Handling customer claims is a common task for most business firms. These claims include requests to exchange merchandise, requests for refunds, requests that work <u>11</u>, and other requests for adjustments. Most of these claims are approved because they are legitimate. However, some requests for adjustment must be <u>12</u>, and an adjustment refusal message must be sent. Adjustment refusals are negative messages for the customer. They are necessary when the customer is <u>13</u> or when the vendor has done all that can reasonably or legally be expected.</p>

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名師學院 升大系列	高中一年級英文(A)講義 第二單元 片語篇 A	<p>38. at the same time 同時 .....</p> <p>例句⇒ She can do two things at the same time. (她可以同時做兩件事。)</p>
高中一年級英文(A)講義第 129 頁		
100 指考 第一部分 7. 二、綜合測驗 第 19 題		<p><u>第 16 至 20 題為題組</u></p> <p>People may express their feelings differently on different occasions. Cultures sometimes vary greatly in this regard. A group of researchers in Japan, <u>16</u>, studied the facial reactions of students to a horror film. When the Japanese students watched the film <u>17</u> the teacher present, their faces showed only the slightest hints of reaction. But when they thought they were alone (though they <u>18</u> by a secret camera), their faces twisted into vivid mixes of anguished distress, fear, and disgust.</p> <p>The study also shows that there are several unspoken rules about how feelings should be <u>19</u> shown on different occasions. One of the most common rules is minimizing the show of emotion. This is the Japanese norm for feelings of distress <u>20</u> someone in authority, which explains why the students masked their upset with a poker face in the experiment.</p> <p>16. (A) as usual (B) in some cases (C) to be frank (D) for example  17. (A) of (B) as (C) from (D) with  18. (A) were being taped (B) had taped (C) are taping (D) have been taped  19. (A) rarely (B) similarly (C) properly (D) critically  20. (A) with the help of (B) in the presence of (C) on top of (D) in place of</p>
名師學院 升大系列	高中一年級英文(A)講義 第一單元 單字篇 P	<p>49. proper [ˈprɒpə] adj 適當的；正確的 .....</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ properly adv 適當地；正確地</p> <p>例句⇒ I don't feel that it would be proper for me to give you that remuneration.  (我不認為給你那個酬勞是恰當的。)</p>
高中一年級英文(A)講義第 87 頁		

<p>100 指考 第一部分 三、文意選填 第 23 題</p>	<p><b>第 21 至 30 題為題組</b></p> <p>The history of the written word goes back 6,000 years. Words express feelings, open doors into the <u>21</u>, create pictures of worlds never seen, and allow adventures never dared. Therefore, the original <u>22</u> of words, such as storytellers, poets, and singers, were respected in all cultures in the past.</p> <p>But now the romance is <u>23</u>. Imagination is being surpassed by the instant picture. In a triumphant march, movies, TV, videos, and DVDs are <u>24</u> storytellers and books. A visual culture is taking over the world—at the <u>25</u> of the written word. Our literacy, and with it our verbal and communication skills, are in <u>26</u> decline.</p> <p>The only category of novel that is <u>27</u> ground in our increasingly visual world is the graphic novel. A growing number of adults and young people worldwide are reading graphic novels, and educators are beginning to realize the power of this <u>28</u>. The graphic novel looks like a comic book, but it is longer, more sophisticated, and may come in black and white or multiple <u>29</u> and appear in many sizes. In fact, some of the most interesting, daring, and most heartbreaking art being created right now is being published in graphic novels. Graphic novels <u>30</u> the opportunity to examine the increasingly visual world of communications today while exploring serious social and literary topics. The graphic novel can be used to develop a sense of visual literacy, in much the same way that students are introduced to art appreciation.</p> <p>(A) expense    (B) fading    (C) colors    (D) research    (E) replacing    (F) offer (G) users    (H) rapid    (I) gaining    (J) medium    (K) circular    (L) unknown</p>
<p>名師學院 升大系列</p> <p>高中二年級英文單字片語 (1)講義第 100 頁</p>	<p><b>高中二年級英文單字片語(1)</b> <b>第一單元 單字篇 F</b></p> <p>3. fade [fed] v. 漸淡；褪色 .....</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ fade away 凋零；逐漸消失</p> <p>例句⇒ The sound of the footsteps faded away. (腳步聲漸漸消失了。) ⇒ The color fades when exposed to light. (這顏色曝光後會褪色。)</p>
<p>100 指考 第一部分 三、文意選填 第 28 題</p>	<p><b>第 21 至 30 題為題組</b></p> <p>The history of the written word goes back 6,000 years. Words express feelings, open doors into the <u>21</u>, create pictures of worlds never seen, and allow adventures never dared. Therefore, the original <u>22</u> of words, such as storytellers, poets, and singers, were respected in all cultures in the past.</p> <p>But now the romance is <u>23</u>. Imagination is being surpassed by the instant picture. In a triumphant march, movies, TV, videos, and DVDs are <u>24</u> storytellers and books. A visual culture is taking over the world—at the <u>25</u> of the written word. Our literacy, and with it our verbal and communication skills, are in <u>26</u> decline.</p> <p>The only category of novel that is <u>27</u> ground in our increasingly visual world is the graphic novel. A growing number of adults and young people worldwide are reading graphic novels, and educators are beginning to realize the power of this <u>28</u>. The graphic novel looks like a comic book, but it is longer, more sophisticated, and may come in black and white or multiple <u>29</u> and appear in many sizes. In fact, some of the most interesting, daring, and most heartbreaking art being created right now is being published in graphic novels. Graphic novels <u>30</u> the opportunity to examine the increasingly visual world of communications today while exploring serious social and literary topics. The graphic novel can be used to develop a sense of visual literacy, in much the same way that students are introduced to art appreciation.</p> <p>(A) expense    (B) fading    (C) colors    (D) research    (E) replacing    (F) offer (G) users    (H) rapid    (I) gaining    (J) medium    (K) circular    (L) unknown</p>

<p>名師學院 升大系列</p> <p>高中二年級英文單字片語 (1)講義第 151 頁</p>	<p>高中二年級英文單字片語(1) 第一單元 單字篇 M</p> <p>15. <b>medium</b> [ˈmi:diəm] n. 傳播媒體／媒介 (media的單數) .....</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ medium adj. 中號的；中間的；平均的 media n. 傳播媒體／媒介 (複數形) medial adj. 中間的；中庸的</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ the mass media 大眾傳播媒體 media studies 傳播學 a man of medium height/size 一位中等身材的男人 rare/medium/well done 生／半生半熟／熟透的 (牛排)</p> <p>例句⇒ The mass media is responsible for educating the public. (大眾傳播負有教育大眾的責任。) ⇒ Air is a medium for sound. (空氣是聲音的傳播媒介。) ⇒ The mass media are to blame for spreading the rumors. (大眾傳媒因散佈謠言成為眾矢之的。)</p>
<p>10</p> <p>100 指考 第一部分 三、文意選填 第 30 題</p>	<p>第 21 至 30 題為題組</p> <p>The history of the written word goes back 6,000 years. Words express feelings, open doors into the <u>21</u>, create pictures of worlds never seen, and allow adventures never dared. Therefore, the original <u>22</u> of words, such as storytellers, poets, and singers, were respected in all cultures in the past.</p> <p>But now the romance is <u>23</u>. Imagination is being surpassed by the instant picture. In a triumphant march, movies, TV, videos, and DVDs are <u>24</u> storytellers and books. A visual culture is taking over the world—at the <u>25</u> of the written word. Our literacy, and with it our verbal and communication skills, are in <u>26</u> decline.</p> <p>The only category of novel that is <u>27</u> ground in our increasingly visual world is the graphic novel. A growing number of adults and young people worldwide are reading graphic novels, and educators are beginning to realize the power of this <u>28</u>. The graphic novel looks like a comic book, but it is longer, more sophisticated, and may come in black and white or multiple <u>29</u> and appear in many sizes. In fact, some of the most interesting, daring, and most heartbreaking art being created right now is being published in graphic novels. Graphic novels <u>30</u> the opportunity to examine the increasingly visual world of communications today while exploring serious social and literary topics. The graphic novel can be used to develop a sense of visual literacy, in much the same way that students are introduced to art appreciation.</p> <p>(A) expense (B) fading (C) colors (D) research (E) replacing (F) offer (G) users (H) rapid (I) gaining (J) medium (K) circular (L) unknown</p>
<p>名師學院 升大系列</p> <p>高中一年級英文(A)講義 第 76 頁</p>	<p>高中一年級英文(A)講義 第一單元 單字篇 O</p> <p>7. <b>offer</b> [ˈɒfə] vt 提供；提議 .....</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ offering n [C]祭品；捐獻物</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ A offer B sth = A offer sth to B A 提供～給 B</p> <p>例句⇒ They offered him a very good job but he turned it down. (他們給他非常好的工作機會，但他拒絕了。)</p>