

名師學院升大系列英文科_101 指考命中率比對

一、整體試題分析

本次英文科指考試題整體而言難易適中，較去年稍簡單一些。第一大題所考的詞彙集中在「大考中心詞彙表」的四、五、六級當中，如下表所示：

四級	assume、magnetic
五級	shortage、persist、hover、resort
六級	nutrition、accountable、premature、inherently

第二大題綜合測驗和第三大題文意選填的單字片語都相當簡單，文法題目比重不高，文章句意清晰而又不至於太過淺白。綜合測驗提到諾貝爾和平中心的地理位置及其功能、布魯塞爾足球賽引發暴動的事件；文意選填的主題則是考生較不陌生的台灣傳統文化布袋戲；第四大題篇章結構則需多花時間理解上下文句意，主題是廣告的功能及目的。[名師學院升大系列完整收錄了重點單字及片語，第一至第四大題的得分關鍵詞彙及文法解析，均可在高一、高二的教材中找到。](#)名師學院教材除了系統性地羅列出單字、音標、詞性、相關字詞、詞類變化及實用例句外，另補充許多相關資料供同學們參考。只要配合教材，輕鬆看著盧克老師詳盡的影音解說，再輔以牛刀小試作實戰演練，相信同學們必能快速解題目並拿取高分！

相較於前四大題，第五大題的閱讀測驗題目較難，需花費較多時間理解文章意旨，最後一篇文章有考圖形判斷也是考生需要花時間思考的部分。此次閱讀測驗的主題兼顧了趣味性及故事性，也反映了最新時事潮流，例如幽默的種類及表達方式、航空公司的飛安問題，還有目前最熱門的「憤怒鳥」(Angry Birds) 也首次入題；最後一篇有關建築物的拆除和爆破方式則是考生較不熟悉的主題。[在名師學院閱讀測驗的教材中，收錄了多篇涵蓋各種主題的選文，均有完整解析並提供作答技巧。只要跟隨盧克老師的腳步，循序漸進地學習，不管文章有多艱澀、考題有多靈活，同學們都能活用盧克老師所傳授的解題技巧過關斬將！](#)

至於非選擇題的中譯英題目都相當生活化，同學們只需掌握一些關鍵字詞，例如：包裝食品(Packaged foods)、有害的(harmful)、健康(health)、說明(description)，並且[搭配名師系列翻譯與作文的練習例句，一定很好發揮。](#)名師升大系列的高三教材中有翻譯與作文的完整解說，也有小提示、補充資料等翻譯助手，協助同學們寫出正確又漂亮的中譯英。

本次指考的英文作文題目更是貼近學生生活，以「運動」為主題，寫自己最常從事的運動和相關經驗，相當好發揮。[名師學院高三英文中收錄了盧克老師的寫作祕技，只要熟背老師精心挑選的萬用句型和參考範文，英文寫作必能突飛猛進。](#)其他精彩內容比對請見下表：

二、試題比對

	<p>101 指考 第壹部分：單 選題 一、詞 彙第 1 題</p>	<p>1. Since it hasn't rained for months, there is a water _____ in many parts of the country. (A) resource (B) deposit (C) shortage (D) formula</p>
<p>1.</p>	<p>名師學院 升大系列 高中二年級 英文單字片 語 (2) 講義 第 52 頁</p>	<p>高中二年級英文單字片語 (2) 第一單元 單字篇</p> <p>35. shortage [ˈʃɔrtɪdʒ] n. 缺乏，短缺</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ short adj. 短缺的，不足的 shorten vt./vi. 使變短，使縮短</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ in short 簡而言之 run short of 快用完</p> <p>例句⇒ During the war, the country was suffering from severe food shortages. (戰爭期間，國家遭受食物嚴重短缺之苦。) ⇒ The supply of oil is running short. Where can we get more oil? (石油的存量愈來愈少了。我們要到哪裡去找更多油?)</p>
	<p>101 指考 第壹部分：單 選題 一、詞 彙第 4 題</p>	<p>4. Jason always _____ in finishing a task no matter how difficult it may be. He hates to quit halfway in anything he does. (A) persists (B) motivates (C) fascinates (D) sacrifices</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>名師學院 升大系列 高中二年級 英文單字片 語 (2) 講義 第 5、6 頁</p>	<p>高中二年級英文單字片語 (2) 第一單元 單字篇</p> <p>21. persist [pəˈsɪst] vt./vi. 堅持；持續不斷；固執</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ persistent adj. 堅持的；持續不斷的 persistence n. 堅持；毅力</p> <p>同義字詞⇒ insist vt./vi. 堅持 insistent adj. 堅持的 insistence n. 堅持</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ persist in + N/Ving 堅持做～ = insist on + N/Ving</p> <p>S + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{insist} \\ \text{persist} \end{array} \right\} \sim \text{that} + \text{sb.} + (\text{should}) + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Vr} \\ \text{be p.p.} \end{array} \right.$ 堅持某人應該要怎麼做</p> <div data-bbox="1082 1339 1449 1572" style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px;"> <p>補充資料</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ -sist 是站的意思。 ★ per- 是從頭到尾、through 之意。 ★ re- 有回去、返回的意思。 ★ con- 有一起的意思。 </div>

		<p>例句⇒ I was annoyed at his persistent request. (我被他固執的要求惹惱了。)</p> <p>⇒ They $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{persisted in} \\ \text{insisted on} \end{matrix} \right\}$ doing it. (他們堅持去做那件事。)</p> <p>⇒ Fog persisted throughout a whole day. (一整天都持續不斷有霧。)</p> <p>⇒ They insisted that Tom be punished for what he had done. (對於湯姆先前所做的事, 他們堅持他應該要受到處罰。)</p> <p>⇒ Tom insisted he was innocent. (湯姆堅持他是無辜的。)</p>
3.	<p>101 指考 第壹部分: 選擇題 一、詞彙第 5 題</p> <p>名師學院 升大系列 高中二年級英文單字片語 (1) 講義第 162 頁</p>	<p>5. Poor _____ has caused millions of deaths in developing countries where there is only a limited amount of food. (A) reputation (B) nutrition (C) construction (D) stimulation</p> <p>高中二年級英文單字片語 (1) 第一單元 單字篇</p> <p>18. nutrition [nju'triʃən] n. 營養..... 詞類變化⇒ nutritious adj. 有營養的 nutritional adj. 營養(學)上的 比較⇒ nutritious 指本身含有營養的 → nutritious food 有營養的食物 nutritional 指營養學上的價值 → nutritional information 與營養有相關的資訊 例句⇒ Balanced nutrition and regular exercise help us keep fit. (均衡的營養和規律的運動使我們保持健康。) ⇒ To have a stronger body, you have to eat nutritious food every meal. (為了要有更強健的身體, 你必須每餐都吃有營養的食物。) ⇒ Fish has a lot of nutritional value. (魚類的營養價值很高。)</p>
4.	<p>101 指考 第壹部分: 選擇題 一、詞彙第 7 題</p> <p>名師學院 升大系列 國高中英文銜接課程 (全) 講義第 39 頁</p>	<p>7. One of the tourist attractions in Japan is its hot spring _____, where guests can enjoy relaxing baths and beautiful views. (A) resorts (B) hermits (C) galleries (D) faculties</p> <p>國高中英文銜接課程 (全) 第一單元 單字篇</p> <p>9. resort [rɪ'zɔ:t] n [C] 度假勝地..... 例句⇒ Tom is staying at a famous seaside resort. (湯姆待在一個有名的海邊度假勝地。)</p>

	<p>101 指考 第壹部分：選擇題 二、綜合測驗 第 11~15 題</p>	<p>第 11 至 15 題為題組</p> <p>The Nobel Peace Center is located in an old train station building close to the Oslo City Hall and overlooking the harbor. It was officially opened on June 11, 2005 as part of the celebrations to <u>11</u> Norway's centenary as an independent country. It is a center where you can experience and learn about the various Nobel Peace Prize Laureates and their activities <u>12</u> the remarkable history of Alfred Nobel, the founder of the Nobel Prize. In addition, it serves as a meeting place where exhibits, discussions, and reflections <u>13</u> to war, peace, and conflict resolution are in focus. The Center combines exhibits and films with digital communication and interactive installations and has already received attention for its use of state-of-the-art technology. Visitors are welcome to experience the Center <u>14</u> or join a guided tour. Since its opening, the Nobel Peace Center has been educating, inspiring and entertaining its visitors <u>15</u> exhibitions, activities, lectures, and cultural events. The Center is financed by private and public institutions.</p> <p>11. (A) help (B) solve (C) take (D) mark 12. (A) so much as (B) as well as (C) in spite of (D) on behalf of 13. (A) related (B) limited (C) addicted (D) contributed 14. (A) in this regard (B) one on one (C) on their own (D) by and large 15. (A) among (B) regarding (C) including (D) through</p>						
5.	<p>名師學院 升大系列</p>	<p>高中一年級英文 (A) 第二單元 片語篇 講義第 129 頁</p> <p>21. as well as ~ 以及~</p> <p>例句⇒ I love my family as well as all my friends. (我愛我的家人以及我的朋友。)</p> <p>高中二年級英文單字片語 (2) 第二單元 片語篇 講義第 111 頁</p> <p>25. be related to ~ 與~有關聯</p> <p>同義字詞⇒</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>be associated with ~</td> <td rowspan="4" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="4" style="vertical-align: middle;">與~有關聯</td> </tr> <tr> <td>be connected with ~</td> </tr> <tr> <td>be concerned with ~</td> </tr> <tr> <td>have to do with ~</td> </tr> </table> <p>例句⇒ The fall in the cost of living is directly related to the drop in the oil price. (生活費的減少與油價下跌有直接關聯。)</p> <p>高中一年級英文 (A) 第二單元 片語篇 講義第 160 頁</p> <p>6. on one's own 靠自己</p> <p>例句⇒ Though his father is the mayor, he got the job on his own. (雖然他父親是市長，可是他卻是靠著自己得到那份工作。)</p>	be associated with ~	}	與~有關聯	be connected with ~	be concerned with ~	have to do with ~
be associated with ~	}	與~有關聯						
be connected with ~								
be concerned with ~								
have to do with ~								

	<p>101 指考 第壹部分：選擇題 二、綜合測驗 第 16~20 題</p>	<p>第 16 至 20 題為題組</p> <p>In 1985, a riot at a Brussels soccer match occurred, in which many fans lost their lives. The <u>16</u> began 45 minutes before the start of the European Cup final. The British team was scheduled to <u>17</u> the Italian team in the game. Noisy British fans, after setting off some rockets and fireworks to cheer for <u>18</u> team, broke through a thin wire fence and started to attack the Italian fans. The Italians, in panic, <u>19</u> the main exit in their section when a six-foot concrete wall collapsed.</p> <p>By the end of the night, 38 soccer fans had died and 437 were injured. The majority of the deaths resulted from people <u>20</u> trampled underfoot or crushed against barriers in the stadium. As a result of this 1985 soccer incident, security measures have since been tightened at major sports competitions to prevent similar events from happening.</p> <p>16. (A) circumstance (B) sequence (C) tragedy (D) phenomenon 17. (A) oppose to (B) fight over (C) battle for (D) compete against 18. (A) a (B) that (C) each (D) their 19. (A) headed for (B) backed up (C) called out (D) passed on 20. (A) be (B) been (C) being (D) to be</p>
<p>6.</p> <p>名師學院 升大系列</p>		<p>高中二年級英文單字片語 (2) 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 80 頁</p> <p>39. tragedy [ˈtrædʒədɪ] n. 悲劇；慘事</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ tragic adj. 悲劇的，不幸的 tragically adv. 悲慘地</p> <p>反義字詞⇒ comedy n. 喜劇</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ a tragic accident 悲慘的意外 It is a tragedy that ~ ~真是太悲慘了</p> <p>例句⇒ The 921 Earthquake was one of the greatest tragedies in Taiwan's history. (九二一大地震是臺灣歷史上最大悲劇之一。) ⇒ Princess Diana was killed in a tragic car accident. (黛安娜王妃於一次悲慘的車禍意外中喪生。)</p> <p>高中二年級英文單字片語 (2) 第二單元 片語篇 講義第 109 頁</p> <p>12. be headed for ~ 前往~</p> <p>比較⇒ come along 一起來</p> <p>例句⇒ We're headed for the baseball park. Are you coming along? (我們要去棒球場。你要一起來嗎?)</p>

	<p>101 指考 第壹部分：選擇題 三、文 意選填 第 21~30 題</p>	<p>第 21 至 30 題為題組</p> <p>The Taiwanese puppet show (“Budaixi”) is a distinguished form of performing arts in Taiwan. Although basically hand puppets, the <u>21</u> appear as complete forms, with hands and feet, on an elaborately decorated stage.</p> <p>The puppet performance is typically <u>22</u> by a small orchestra. The backstage music is directed by the drum player. The drummer needs to pay attention to what is going on in the plot and follow the rhythm of the characters. He also uses the drum to <u>23</u> the other musicians. There are generally around four to five musicians who perform the backstage music. The form of music used is often associated with various performance <u>24</u>, including acrobatics and skills like window-jumping, stage movement, and fighting. Sometimes unusual animal puppets also appear on stage for extra <u>25</u>, especially for children in the audience.</p> <p>In general, a show needs two performers. The main performer is generally the chief or <u>26</u> of the troupe. He is the one in charge of the whole show, manipulating the main puppets, singing, and narrating. The <u>27</u> performer manipulates the puppets to coordinate with the main performer. He also changes the costumes of the puppets, and takes care of the stage. The relationship between the main performer and his partner is one of master and apprentice. Frequently, the master trains his sons to eventually <u>28</u> him as puppet masters.</p> <p>Budaixi troupes are often hired to perform at processions and festivals held in honor of local gods, and on happy <u>29</u> such as weddings, births, and promotions. The main purpose of Budaixi is to <u>30</u> and offer thanks to the deities. The shows also serve as a popular means of folk entertainment.</p> <p>(A) attracted (B) appeal (C) accompanied (D) conduct (E) director (F) figures (G) occasions (H) succeed (I) transparent (J) supporting (K) techniques (L) worship</p>
7.	<p>名師學院 升大系列</p>	<p>高中三年級英文（全） 第二單元 克漏字測驗 講義第 58 頁</p> <p>★ figure n. 人物；數字 v. 理解 sports figure 運動明星 political figure 政治人物 public figure 公眾人物</p> <p>高中二年級英文單字片語（1） 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 3、4 頁</p> <p>9. accompany [əˈkʌmpəni] vt. 伴隨</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ accompaniment n. 伴隨物；伴奏 相關字詞⇒ be accompanied by + sb. 由某人陪伴著</p> <p>例句⇒ I accompanied my father to see his sick friend.（我陪我父親去探望他生病的朋友。） ⇒ Rain is often an accompaniment of a typhoon.（颱風來臨時通常伴隨著下雨。） ⇒ Children cannot see this movie without being accompanied by adults. （沒有大人的陪同，小孩是不可以看這部電影的。） ⇒ I sang and my sister accompanied me on the piano.（我姐姐在我唱歌的時候用鋼琴伴奏。）</p>

高中二年級英文單字片語 (1)

第一單元 單字篇 講義第 54、55 頁

62. **conduct** [kənˈdʌkt] vt. 經營；施行

詞類變化⇒ **conduct** n. 管理；指揮；行為

conductor n. (火車) 列車員

相關字詞⇒ **conduct a survey** 做一項調查

例句⇒ He got promoted because he has been conducting his section successfully.

(他因為把部門經營得很好，所以升職了。)

⇒ They are conducting a survey to see how many people believe that men are superior.

(他們正進行一項調查，看看有多少人認為男人比較優越。)

⇒ You should buy a ticket from the conductor. (你應該要向列車員買票。)

高中二年級英文單字片語 (2)

第一單元 單字篇 講義第 73 頁

8. **technique** [tekˈnik] n. 技巧；技術

詞類變化⇒ **technical** adj. 技術性的

technically adv. 技巧上地

technology n. 科技

technological adj. 科技的

相關字詞⇒ **modern technology** 現代科技

a technical school 技術學校

例句⇒ **Technology makes communication easier.** (科技讓溝通更容易。)

⇒ **Technique is required to**

{	do it well. (做這件事情是很講究技術的。)
	play the piano. (彈鋼琴是很講究技巧的。)

⇒ **Technically, the building is a masterpiece, but few people like it.**

(技術上來說，那棟建築物是個傑作，但很少人喜歡它。)

高中二年級英文單字片語 (1)

第一單元 單字篇 講義第 17、18 頁

52. **appeal** [əˈpi:l] vi. 有吸引力；懇求；呼籲；訴諸

詞類變化⇒ **appeal** n. 吸引力；懇求

appealing adj. 有吸引力的

相關字詞⇒ **A appeal to sb. for sth.** A 為某事向某人呼籲／懇求


A appeal to B A 對 B 有吸引力

A appeal to B against sth. A 為某事向 B 上訴

比較⇒ **appear** vi. 出現；顯得

appeal vi. 有吸引力；呼籲；訴諸

		<p>例句⇒ The cartoons appeal to the young children. (卡通對小孩子有吸引力。)</p> <p>⇒ The sports cars appeal to the young men. (跑車對年輕人有吸引力。)</p> <p>⇒ I am appealing on the behalf of the famine victims. (我為了飢荒難民的福利來呼籲。)</p> <p>⇒ I am appealing for the famine victims. (我代表飢荒的難民提出呼籲。)</p> <p>⇒ Those funny cartoons $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{appeal to} \\ \text{are appealing to} \end{array} \right\}$ young children. (那些很好笑的卡通對小孩子具有吸引力。)</p> <p>⇒ She appealed to the high court against her sentence. (她向最高法院上訴她的判決。)</p> <p>國高中英文銜接課程 (全) 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 18 頁</p> <p>14. director [də`rektə] n [C]導演 例句⇒ That director is tough with his actors. (那位導演對他的演員很嚴厲。)</p>
<p>101 指考 第貳部分：非 選擇題 一、中譯英 第 1 題</p>		<p>1. 有些我們認為安全的包裝食品可能含有對人體有害的成分。</p>
<p>8.</p> <p>名師學院 升大系列</p>		<p>高中三年級英文 (全) 第一單元 翻譯與作文 講義第 23、47 頁</p> <p>2. 他們服用特殊的藥物或斷食，但是這些方法都對身體有害。因此，人們應該聽從醫生的建議來達到減重的目標。</p> <p>2. They take special medicines/pills or starve themselves, but both ways are harmful to their bodies. Therefore, people should be advised by a doctor to achieve the goal of losing weight.</p> <p>高中二年級英文單字片語 (1) 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 59 頁</p> <p>73. contain [kən`ten] vt. 包含；容納 詞類變化⇒ container n. 容器 相關字詞⇒ contain oneself 自制 例句⇒ This box contains all the love letters he wrote me. (這盒子裝滿了所有他寫給我的情書。) ⇒ I don't think this container is big enough for thirty books. (我不認為這個箱子裝得下三十本書。)</p>

		<p>高中二年級英文單字片語 (1)</p> <p>第一單元 單字篇 講義第 130 頁</p> <p>25. ingredient [inˈɡrɪdiənt] n. 成分；材料；構成要素</p> <p>例句⇒ Patience and hard work are the ingredients of success. (耐心與努力是成功的要素。)</p> <p>⇒ The cook claimed that there were some secret ingredients in this food. (廚師宣稱這道菜餚中有些許祕方。)</p>
9.	<p>101 指考 第貳部分：非 選擇題 一、中譯英 第 2 題</p>	<p>2. 為了我們自身的健康，在購買食物前我們應仔細閱讀包裝上的說明。</p>
	<p>名師學院 升大系列</p>	<p>高中三年級英文 (全)</p> <p>第一單元 翻譯與作文 講義第 23、41 頁</p> <p>6. 為了健康著想，我們應該採取更謹慎的態度來面對飲食。</p> <p>☆小提示：為了～緣故 → for the sake of ~</p> <p>謹慎的 → cautious</p> <div data-bbox="1098 813 1449 958" style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px;"> <p> 補充資料</p> <p>★ take a ~ attitude towards sth. 對某事採取～的態度</p> </div> <p>6. For our health, we should take a more cautious/serious attitude towards our food/diet.</p> <p>高中一年級英文 (A)</p> <p>第一單元 單字篇 講義第 79 頁</p> <p>1. package [ˈpækɪdʒ] n. [C]小包；包裹；包裝</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ pack vt./vi. 把～打包；包裝</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ pack up 打包</p> <p>例句⇒ Receiving packages from friends while abroad is a cheerful thing. (在國外時，能收到朋友寄來的包裹很令人高興。)</p> <p>⇒ Can you deliver a large package of clothes? (你能郵寄一大包衣服嗎?)</p> <p>⇒ Pack it up! (把它打包!)</p>