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| --- | --- | --- |
| 年度 | 題目 | 口訣 |
| 介係詞－know | | |
| 95(E) | 1.His father is well-known \_\_\_\_ a musician.　 (A)for (B)by (C)at (D)with (E)as |  |
| 95(E) | 14.The famous author is known \_\_\_\_ everybody. 　(A)for (B)on (C)by (D)with (E)to |  |
|  | be known for +事蹟  be known as + 身分  be known to +sb.(被sb.所熟知)  be known by +人→只用在一個諺語中(其他不能用!) EX. A man is know by the company he keeps.觀其友知其人  首先是for 的用法。  the famous author is known for every body. 這句話是什麼意思？  這句話的意思是說： 這著名的作者 被眾所皆知 是特別對 所有人。 (所以解思不太對, FOR和TO的意思很近，但FOR多了特別計對的意思，所以會有延申為了，因為的意思)  ==>特別是對(因為)所有人，這著名的作者是被眾所皆知  這個 for 是用 說明形容 is 是 的意思。所以意思是。特別是對人、事、物的意思。  而 is known 形容是主詞 ， 作者是被眾所皆知的  以上純以說for 在形容 is 作副詞時的意思。非for 用來形容其它的動詞，會有不同的解釋(自行體會~當片語背)  再來是  b為什麼不行？  the famous author is known on everybody. 這句話是什麼意思？  解釋同a，on 的話 on 空間，就在什麼東西上。  is on 團體的話，是說在這團體的名單列表上，所以是參加的意思。  is on 法條、規則，是說在on 書上的法條，on公告上的規定，所以引申出依據的意思。  所以這句如果寫 is known on everybody 會是： 這著名的作著被眾所皆知 是在所有人的參加名單上。  在所有人的參加名單上，這著名的作著被眾所皆知  C by 為什麼不行？(這應該是最多人錯的地方)  By 的意思其它是 靠著、用、憑藉著、透過用 的意思。 "被"的意思其它是從用延申出來的。  所以 我就 用最 接近的一個字來解釋： "藉由"  所以 is.... by。 這個by是形容 is 存在的狀態。 因此 is by everybody 的意思是說，藉由所有人。  the famous author is know BY everybody. 這著名的作著 被眾所皆知 是 藉由所有人。  ==>藉由所有人，這著名的作著 被眾所皆知  (透過，用(靠)所有人而眾所皆知……雖然這意思不太對，但也不是不行，只是意思怪怪的。)  c with 為什麼不行？  就根據上面的解釋 with 是形容is 的狀態(副詞)。 known是形容主詞 作者是眾所皆知的，形容詞)  WITH是隨著的意思，而延申出有 因隨著什麼變化而…=>因為。  所以 IS WITH===>因為隨著  所以這會變成什麼意思？  the famous author is knowN WITH everybody. 這被眾所皆知的著名作著 是 因為隨著所有人。  ===>因為隨著所有人，這著名的作者是被眾所皆知的  實際上要排列成 這被眾所皆知的著名作著 才對。 因為 KNOWN是形容詞，雖然形容詞放主詞後面中文也是可以的。  接下來只省下d了  d：為什麼to 可以？  to 的意思就是 方向===>延申出"到"的意思，對象的 "對" 人、事、物。和for 很像，但for是"特別對"的意思  而也會產生其它的介詞例如 into , ran into the wall==>對牆 跑進牆裡面==>跑 到進入牆裡==>撞到牆。  walk into the house. 對(to)這房子走進(in)裡面==>走進(in)到(to)房子裡  所以 這個to 就是 "對" 人 事 物的意思。  the famous author is know to everybody. 這著名的作者是被眾所皆知的，對所有人  ===>對所有人，這著名的作者是被眾所皆知的。 |  |
| 105(C) | 29. The area is known \_\_\_ its cactus products. 　 (A) in (B) of (C) for (D) our |  |
|  | 1. be known to +原V.或N. 意思是<為...所知> 可表達人們所知的事實或習慣  2. be known as +N. 通常是身分或名稱 <以...身分讓大家所知>  3. be known for +N. 多為特徵特色 <因...而出名>be  4.know of sb/sth知道有，聽說過 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 介係詞－hear | | |
| 107(B) | 35. Willy has no idea where his sister Judy is. He hasn’t heard \_\_\_\_\_ her for months.  (A) about (B) from (C) for (D) to |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 介係詞－ahead behind 前後順序after before past next | | |
| 96(A) | 39. I’m far\_\_\_\_ . I have so many assignments to do before the exam that I，m really stressed out.  (A) behind schedule (B) out of date (C) from a distance (D) ahead of time |  |
| 107(D) | 36. The research team needs to hurry up because the project is \_\_\_\_\_ schedule. (A) late (B) falling (C) after (D) behind |  |
| 107(B) | 38. December is the last month of a year. It \_\_\_\_\_ November. 　(A) goes after (B) comes after (C) is past (D) next to |  |
| 108(D) | 41. We are \_\_\_, so there is no need to rush. 　　(A) in time (B) take a break (C) almost late (D) ahead of schedule |  |
| 109(B) | 45. The general manager offered me a promotion, but the job was really \_\_\_\_ my ability and I could only say no.  (A) after (B) above (C) into (D) without |  |
|  |  |  |
| 介係詞-地點 | | |
| 101(D) | 42.Most weeks, there are twelve employees \_\_\_\_this office.　　　　　 (A)or (B)of (C)on (D)in |  |
| 102(A) | 26. Martin will travel \_\_\_\_ to Germany for the conference. 　　　　　(A) abroad (B) through (C) seldom (D) before |  |
| 105(A) | 33. The nicest scenic area is \_\_\_ the reservoir.　 　　　　　　　　　(A) at (B) on (C) in (D) of |  |
|  | in  空間概念：指「範圍之內」（in a boundary），蘊含「容器」的圖像，例如in a container/ in a box/ in a room。時間概念：表示「在時間範圍內」，如in 5 minutes是指五分鐘「之內」。抽象領域：代表「涵蓋於內」的意思，in love是指沈浸在love「之內」。  at  空間概念：代表「位於某定點」，如同衛星導航裡「明確的地標」，例如at a bus stop/at a store/at the entrance.時間概念：表示「時間定點」，例如at 1 pm/at 5:30/at noon。抽象概念：意指能力的「定位」，例如He is good at math; 或是某種「標的」，例如The ad targets at teenagers.  on  空間概念：有「表面的接觸」的意思，象徵「平面」的圖像，例如on a surface/ on a table/ on a street。時間概念：表示「時間的接觸面」，有「在某日上」的涵意，提供一個可以置放事件的接觸面，例如on Monday, on Monday morning, on May 17th。抽象概念：意指某個「層面」，例如研究主題The paper is on history.；花費方面Spending money on books. |  |
|  |  |  |
| 106(A) | 36. The copying machine is \_\_\_\_\_\_ the end of the hallway. 　　　　　(A) at(B) on(C) in(D) across |  |
| 106(D) | 51. There is a 7-11 \_\_\_\_\_\_ the corner from my home. 　　　　　　　(A) at(B) on(C) in (D) around |  |
|  | 想表達的是在我家附近，而非指名地點，所以是around the corner在附近，而不是用on the corner在街角。  美国习惯用语 - around the corner |  |
| 107(B) | 51. Taichung is \_\_\_\_\_ of Taipei and Keelung is north of Taipei.  (A) in the south (B) to the south (C) the south (D) on the south |  |
| 109(A) | 28. Many ships travel \_\_\_\_ the Taiwan Strait to go from Southeast Asia to Japan. (A) through (B) across (C) over (D) in |  |
| 109(D) | 53. Simon has been training to swim \_\_\_\_ the Sun Moon Lake. He admits it’s tough. (A) over (B) on (C) in (D) across |  |
| **109(B)** | 23. At Costco, if you are not satisfied with the product you buy, you get return it \_\_\_\_ a month and get your money  back.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 (A) on (B) within (C) about (D) without |  |
|  |  |  |
| 介係詞-時間 | | |
| 95(C) | 2.They are leaving for Kaohsiung \_\_\_\_. 　　　　　　　　(A)at pm3：00 (B)during 2：00pm (C)at 1：30pm  (D)before pm 3：00 (E)this afternoon at pm 1：00 |  |
| 95(B) | 3.The office is open Monday \_\_\_\_ Saturday, and closed on Sundays　.　 (A)since (B)through (C)until (D)also (E)at |  |
| 101(D) | 38.Many people will visit the park \_\_\_\_\_the weekend.　 　　　　　　 (A)of (B)in (C)at (D)on |  |
|  | at: 一個準確、特定的時刻  in: 月份、季節、年、世紀、一段長而非特定的時間  on: 特定日期、星期  at + (precise time)  in + (months, years, centuries, long periods)  on + (days and dates)  表示時間之介係詞  如：at night, on Sunday, in June, during the day,  since 1984,after lunch, by tomorrow noon,  till midnight, from 9 to 5, for three years  at the weekend (英式用法)  on the weekend (美式用法) |  |
| 102(A) | 18. We can enjoy the hot springs \_\_\_\_ our free time.　　　　　　　　 (A) during (B) against (C) except (D) about |  |
| 102(C) | 20. Shannon visits the office three \_\_\_\_ a week. 　　　　　　　　　　(A) tops (B) teams (C) times (D) tests |  |
| 105(C) | 18. Sandra is participating \_\_\_ Saturday’s activity. 　　　　　　　　(A) of (B) to (C) in (D) too |  |
|  | participate +in 參加  1. to go (come)：派對、節慶等 (party、Christmas、carnival)  2. to attend：會議、大規模演講、婚喪典禮等 (conference 、meeting、seminar )  一般指參加時要專心、鄭重或嚴肅，屬於被邀請而參加當聽眾（觀眾或客人）。  3. to participate (in) / to take part (in)：  指實際參與或牽涉某活動，是屬於積極性的參加，例如討論會、學校活動、運動會等。  4. to join：俱樂部、政治黨派等 (club、party、team)  通常指加入當會員、並不一定要實地到某團體的辦公室等地點。  5. to enter：參加競選  例如：to enter the contest for President （參加選舉總統競選）  6. to sit / to take：參加考試  例如：to sit an English exam（參加英語考試）、to take a maths exam（參加數學考試）、to take a driving test（參加駕駛考試） |  |
| 107(D) | 32. Children have to attend elementary school \_\_\_\_\_ six years in Taiwan　. (A) by (B) in (C) over (D) for |  |
|  | 在台灣 孩子必須上六年的小學 (D) for+ 一段時間  in 年月季(in 2019 in August in winter)  on 日星(on mother's day on Sunday)  at +時分(at five o'clock)  for 一段(一段時間)  by + 時間  表示在某時間之前/不遲於某時間，常指在那一時刻或日期之前：  by + 未來時間，表示到…的時候，常常和未來完成式連用： |  |
|  |  |  |
| 年度 | 題目 | 口訣 |
| 介係詞-片語 | | |
| 95(B) | 13.I can not concentrate my attention \_\_\_\_ reading in a noisy room.　 　　　(A)about (B)on (C)at (D)to (E)for |  |
| 95(E) | 5.Many students specialize \_\_\_\_ computer science.　　　　　　　　　　　 (A)for (B)at (C)over (D)on (E)in |  |
| 95(D) | 19.\_\_\_\_ to the Internet, and you will find the information. 　(A)Hold on (B)Live up (C)Give up (D)Log on (E)Pick up |  |
| 95(E) | 20.I will make my dream \_\_\_\_ one day.  (A)coming truly (B)to come truly (C)to come true (D)comes true (E)come true |  |
| 95(B) | 35.The accident resulted \_\_\_\_ his carelessness. 　　　　　　　　(A)in (B)from (C)out of (D)into (E)of |  |
| 97(D) | 36. If you don't pay your water bill, soon your water supply may be \_\_\_\_.  (A) turned down (B) put out (C) held back (D) cut off |  |
|  | put out 伸出 .熄滅  turned down 拒絕  held back 1.保留; 抑制  cut off 2.切斷; 中斷 |  |
| 97(D) | 38. The company Jack worked for was going out of business, so all of the employees would be \_\_\_\_  (A) disposed of (B) dropped out (C) backed up (D) laid off |  |
|  | 片語解析  dispose of (v)解決；擊敗  It took only five minutes for the world champion to dispose of (= defeat) his opponent.  世界冠軍只用五分鐘就擊敗了對手。  drop out (v)停止；退出；中斷  He dropped out of the race after two laps.  在跑了兩圈後他退出了比賽。  back up (v)備份  I back up my files every day.  我每天都會備份我的檔案。  lay off (v)解雇  500 men were laid off work when the factory closed after the fire. 工廠失火關閉後, 有500人被解僱。 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 97(D) | 39. My friend is in the hospital. I will \_\_\_\_ tomorrow and give her flowers.  (A) turn up (B) hang out (C) put off (D) stop by |  |
| 97(C) | 40. The boy swore that he did not break the window \_\_\_\_﹒ He said it was just an accident.  (A) at present (B) with ease (C) on purpose (D) by degrees |  |
| 99(D) | 16. I went to the store \_\_\_.　 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(A) walking (B) by walk (C) by feet (D) on foot |  |
| 99(B) | 18, The flooding after the typhoon\_\_\_\_\_many houses.　　　 (A) cut out (B) swept away (C) turned on (D) blew down |  |
| 99(B) | 19.I might have the chance to visit the theater\_\_\_\_person.　 　　　　(A) to (B) in (C) of (D) at |  |
| 99(D) | 20. Most of the people in my office want to stay \_\_\_\_, so they exercise regularly.  (A) in love (B) in hope (C) in mind (D) in shape |  |
| 99 (B) | 30. Many families are struggling to \_\_\_\_ during this recession.　 　　(A) get up (B) get by (C) get out (D) get away |  |
| 99 (A) | 43. Sara felt \_\_\_\_ tired \_\_\_\_ exercise yesterday. 　　　　　　　(A) too...to (B) as...as (C) either...or (D) mere...than |  |
| 99 (A) | 50. Do you have\_\_\_\_ for one thousand dollars?　 　　　　　(A) change (B) a change (C) changes (D) some changes |  |
| 101(A) | 31.My cellular phone does not work. The battery must have \_\_\_\_.  (A)run down (B)hold on (C)carried away (D)called off |  |
| 101(B) | 32.Melissa needs to buy a new pair of shoes to \_\_\_\_\_ her suit. 　(A)agree on (B)go with (C)decorate with (D)patch up |  |
| 101(A) | 33.Some people try to \_\_\_\_\_smoking but never succeed.　　　　　　 (A)give up (B)give over (C)give off (D)give in |  |
| 101(D) | 34.In Taiwan, many people \_\_\_\_baseball. 　　　　　　(A)pass through (B)take turns (C)dry out (D)are crazy about. |  |
| 102(C) | 24. The military has \_\_\_\_ reinforcements because of the flooding.  (A) cooked up (B) reigned in (C) called up (D) reigned on |  |
| 102(B) | 25. The light bulb has \_\_\_\_. Please replace it. 　　　　　(A) broken up (B) burned out(C) bailed out (D) buttered up |  |
| 103(D) | 32. It can be hard to deal \_\_\_ criticism, but you have to roll with the punches.　　　　 (A) in (B) on (C) out (D) with |  |
| 103(B) | 39. I was \_\_\_ for an important meeting. My boss was very disappointed.　　　　　 (A) lost (B) late (C) long (D) left |  |
| 106(B) | 18. Dr. King especially \_\_\_\_\_\_ out the purpose of the research project. 　(A) carried(B) pointed(C) claimed(D) showed |  |
| 107(A) | 34. Jessie is taking the afternoon \_\_\_\_\_ to see her mother in the hospital. 　　　　　(A) off (B) out (C) away (D) in |  |
| 107(B) | 41. Alex, my college classmate, works in the same neighborhood, so I often \_\_\_\_\_ him on the MRT.  (A) walk into (B) run into (C) come into (D) go into |  |
|  | (A) walk into 走進...  (B) run into 偶然碰到  (C) come into 繼承  (D) go into 進入 從事 |  |
| 107(A) | 43. The police \_\_\_\_\_ the bar last week because it was too noisy. (A) closed down (B) closed up (C) shut up (D) stopped |  |
| 108(B) | 35. New workers have to attend an orientation for two days to \_\_\_ with the company’s regulations and operations.  (A) get known (B) get familiar (C) get train (D) get learning |  |
| 108(C) | 37. The tickets to the movie were \_\_\_. Therefore, we went dancing instead.  (A) stopping (B) ended (C) sold out (D) not sell |  |
| **108(C)** | 3. He slipped and fell \_\_\_ again. 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(A) to (B) for (C) down (D) around |  |
| **108(A)** | 18. It’s a common regulation that hotel guests have to \_\_\_ before noon.  (A) check out (B) go out (C) sign out (D) depart |  |
| **108(B)** | 30. Let’s warm \_\_\_ before we start the game. (A) in (B) up (C) down (D) over |  |
| **108(B)** | 35. Jack is taking the afternoon \_\_\_ since he has an appointment with his dentist. (A) away (B) off (C) out (D) over |  |
| 109(D) | 18. At the request of the US government, TSMC has decided to set up a plant in Arizona to protect high-level technologies \_\_\_\_ getting stolen. (A) to (B) of (C) for (D) from |  |
| 109(C) | 30. The MRT has \_\_\_\_ a lot of business from taxis.　 (A) stolen (B) brought out (C) taken away (D) gotten |  |
|  | brought out 使…更快樂/使…更加自信  taken away 拿走/移走/ |  |
| 109(A) | 44. Japan announced the 2020 Summer Olympics would be \_\_\_\_ for one year.  (A) put off (B) moved up (C) taken in (D) slowed down |  |
| **109(A)** | 18. The meeting ended after an argument \_\_\_\_ out.　 (A) broke (B) yelled (C) rhymed (D) bugged |  |
|  | broke out 突然發生；爆發  breakout: 包圍突破；商品或證券的突然漲價或升值 |  |
| **109(A)** | 19. We’ll have to ask marketing to come \_\_\_\_ with some new ideas. 　(A) up (B) on (C) off (D) in |  |
|  |  |  |
| 年度 | 題目 | 口訣 |
| 片語(成語.慣用語) | | |
| 95(A) | 16.John made \_\_\_\_ to do some reading before he went to bed.  (A)it a custom (B)it was a custom (C)it as a custom (D)a custom of it (E)as a custom of it |  |
| 96(C) | 29. \_\_\_\_ advances of medicine, death rate has significantly gone down these years.  (A) In favor of (B) According to (C) Thanks to (D) In case of |  |
| 96(C) | 35. David didn't finish college. He \_\_\_\_ after his second year.  (A) gave in (B) stopped by (C) dropped out (D) called off |  |
| 96(B) | 38. \_\_\_\_burglars because there have been several burglaries in this neighborhood.  (A) Look down on (B) Watch out for (C) Catch up with (D) Keep track of |  |
| 96(C) | 41. We will have the class picnic \_\_\_\_ the weather is not fair.  (A) except for (B) in spite of (C) even though (D) as long as |  |
|  | 最佳解!  失敗不是世界末日，放棄才是 大三下 (2018/04/27) 39  (A) except for 除了...之外(把當成"要不是"來解釋，更好理解用法)  (B) in spite of =regardless 不管  (C) even though 即使  (D) as long as 只要  We will have the class picnic even though the weather is not fair.  既使天氣不好我們還是會去野餐。  如果要用except for  則要改成We will have the class picnic except the weather is not fair.  但是意思，和使用even though完全不同：  除了天氣不好(的因素)之外，我們都會舉辦野餐。 |  |
| 97(B) | 35. I'm \_\_\_\_ eating the same old food. Why don't we go to McDonald for a change?  (A) good at (B) sick of (C) interested in (D) curious about |  |
| 99(B) | 21. When a big company goes out of business it is usually all \_\_\_\_the news.　 (A) off (B) over (C) about (D) around |  |
| 99(A) | 22. In this industry, you really need to keep \_\_\_\_if you don’t want to be caught off guard.  (A) your head up (B) an arm and a leg (C) tooth and nail (D) in the stars |  |
| 101(A) | 18.Nathan had a \_\_\_\_throat, so he couldn't come to work today.　　　　 (A)sore (B)small (C)clear (D)cough |  |
| 101(C) | 21.Please make\_\_\_\_ everyone has a cup of tea. 　　　　　　　　　　　(A)for (B)too (C)sure (D)about |  |
| 101(C) | 23.I need to run a few \_\_\_\_after work.　 　　　　　　　　　　　　　(A)crops (B)snacks (C)errands (D)entries |  |
| 102(D) | 19.Where do you want us to start? You need to make a \_\_\_\_. 　　　(A) contest (B) beauty (C) preview (D) decision |  |
|  | 如果選(A)，就變成有2個疑問存在，那麼究竟是要問哪一個? 選(C)，在這裡是當連接詞 (當...時候)，不當疑問詞用 (何時)。  翻譯： 當你需要複印時，你會做什麼。 |  |
| 102(C) | 50.How do you like your new coworkers so \_\_\_\_? 　　　　　　　　　　(A) in (B) at (C) far(D) too |  |
| 103(C) | 17. Where are the keys? Can you help \_\_\_ find them? 　　　　　　　　　(A) I (B) my (C) me (D) mine |  |
| 103(B) | 31. With any luck, the company will soon be operating \_\_\_ the black.　 　　(A) at (B) in (C) on (D) up |  |
| 104(B) | 28. The terrible news\_\_\_\_\_\_ the whole world.　　　　　　　　 (A) situated(B) astonished (C) glistened(D)deserved |  |
| 104(A) | 55. Let’s find some books\_\_\_\_\_\_ accounting.　 (A) on (B) with (C)to (D)of |  |
| 105(B) | 40. Sandy is a \_\_\_ competitor. She always wants to win.　　　　　　　　 (A) mad (B) born (C) fast (D) dry . |  |
| 107(B) | 39. “I need \_\_\_\_\_. Can you take this document to the accounting office for me?”  (A) hand (B) a hand (C) hands (D) some hand |  |
| 107(C) | 44. The marathon will be held this Saturday, \_\_\_\_\_. It cannot be postponed.  (A) sun or rain (B) dry or wet (C) rain or shine (D) raining or shining |  |
| 107(D) | 54. Ann has the habit of \_\_\_\_\_ once every two weeks.  (A) go to movie (B) see movie (C) seeing the movie (D) going to the movies |  |
| **107(B)** | 24. It is better late than \_\_\_. It’s not too late to say you are sorry. 　　　 (A) early (B) never (C) delay (D) in time |  |
| **107(A)** | 38. Don can’t live without his smartphone because he has to be \_\_\_ 24 hours a day.  (A) on call (B) on duty (C) in demand (D) in preparation |  |
| **107(A)** | 44. If you need to \_\_\_, apply for the approval of your supervisor.  (A) take a day off (B)go for a day (C) leave a day (D) away one day |  |
| **107(D)** | 50. When someone thanks you for your help, you can answer: \_\_\_  (A) Yes, please. (B)No chance. (C) How funny. (D) My pleasure |  |
| **107(B)** | 51. A friend needs help. What do you say to be sorry that you can’t help?  (A) I hope I can help. (B) I wish I could help. (C) I’ll help next time. (D) I can’t do it. |  |
| **107(B)** | 52. Which is the best answer when a shop clerk says, “Can I help you?”  (A) No, I can’t. (B) I’ll just look around. (C) Never mind. (D) Go do your things |  |
| 108(D) | 39. Besides working full time in a trading company, Peter also drives a taxi in the evening in order to \_\_\_.  (A) get even (B) make wealthy (C) get pay (D) make ends meet |  |
| 108(C) | 45. “Flight CX200 will be taking off in 30 minutes. Please \_\_\_ at Gate 17.”  (A) get the plane (B) book the plane (C) board the plane (D) find the plane |  |
| **108(D)** | 8. “The flight for Tokyo is leaving in half hour. Please \_\_\_ at Gate No. 5.”  (A) bring the plan (B) take the planer (C) leave the planet (D) board the plane |  |
| **108(C)** | 12. The High Speed Rail has the \_\_\_ policy of giving a discount on tickets for early morning trains.  (A) morning bird (B) early worm (C) early bird (D) morning worm |  |
| **108(C)** | 24. The generation facility at the hydro power plant is an amazing sight \_\_\_.  (A) have beheld (B) beholding (C) to behold (D) beheld |  |
|  | a sight to behold 值得一看的；不容錯過的 |  |
| **108(A)** | 29. Which is the right thing to say when someone says thanks to you?  (A) Not at all. (B) No thank you. (C) You are right. (D) Big deal |  |
| 109(A) | 4 8. Night markets in Taiwan are \_\_\_\_ attractions that draw lots of foreigners.  (A) tourist (B) traveling (C) sightseeing (D) scenic |  |
|  |  |  |
| 年度 | 題目 | 口訣 |
| 介係詞-用法pay | | |
| 107(C) | 33. Today, a lot of people use “plastic money” to buy things; in other words, they pay \_\_\_\_\_ credit cards.  (A) to (B) in (C) with (D) for |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 連接詞　＋　　even if+Ｓ＋Ｖ | | |
| 95(D) | 4.It is important for us to find solutions to the various problems \_\_\_\_ poverty, pollution, or the growth of crime.  (A)for example (B)for instance (C)such that (D)such as (E)so that |  |
|  | 兩個解釋都是“例如”只是用法不用  1. For example:  >>It is extremely expensive to live in Taipei. For example, I pay lots of money for a one-bedroom apartment.  >>It is extremely expensive to live in Taipei. Take a one-bedroom apartment, for example.  住在台北花費是很重的，例如：我租的那間房  2. Such as:  >>The homeless shelter needs $30,000 a month for supplies such as toilet articles, coffee, and bedding.  無家可歸的收容所需要一個月三萬元去提供一些東西如：衛生紙、咖啡和床  Such as後面通常用條列式一些東西，for example則是用一個例子 |  |
|  | for example  For example 也可以用 for instance，通常只會接一個例子，用來補充說明前文。  such as  但使用 such as 的時候，後面就不能接上句子，而是要接舉例的事物，且可以列舉一個以上。如果只有一個例子時，such as 前不需逗號；如果有一個以上的例子，such as 前就需要逗號 |  |
| 97(B) | 37. Bob is very shy and timid; \_\_\_\_, his twin brother is outgoing and sociable.  (A) as a result (B) in contrast (C) for example (D) after all |  |
| 103(B) | 47. We shouldn’t be quick to draw conclusions, \_\_\_ of what the media says.  (A) likewise (B) regardless (C) in short (D) for instance |  |
| 106(A) | 44. I don’t mind doing overtime work \_\_\_\_\_\_ I get paid for it.　 　　　(A) as long as(B) until(C) before (D) beside |  |
| 107(B) | 21. Surprisingly, Sam passed the exam \_\_\_\_\_ that he had not prepared at all. (A) thought (B) despite (C) even (D) but |  |
| 107(A) | 42. Jobs in public enterprises are more stable; \_\_\_\_\_, more and more young people choose to work in such companies when they finish college education. 　　　　　　　　(A) as a result (B) as an excuse (C) as usual (D) as indicated |  |
| 108(B) | 38. From the top of the mountain, everything is green \_\_\_ the eyes can see.  (A) as long as (B) as far as (C) as closely (D) as great as |  |
|  | As far as (conj.) 達到…的程度；就…而言；進展到（某程度）、遠到（某地點）  as far as的用法前面常會有動詞，後面則常會接「名詞」  As long as 只要…  -又可以進一步細分為三種意思:  a).只要（在一段時間內）…就會…  b).只要（達成某件事）…就可以  c).長達…（時間） |  |
| 108(A) | 44. Mary has the habit of eating a big meal when she has pressure from work. \_\_\_, she has gained 10 kilograms in six months. (A) As a consequence (B) In a result (C) By accident (D) On the outcome |  |
| 108(C) | 50. Frank found he was overweight two years ago and decided to become a vegetarian. \_\_\_ he has dropped more than 15 kg. (A) Until then (B) From than (C) Since then (D) Just than |  |
| 109(B) | 49. The game will continue until there is a winner \_\_\_\_it rains. 　　　　(A) even (B) even if (C) although (D) in case |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 連接詞－besides | | |
| **107(B)** | 37. Besides \_\_\_, today we can also use smartphones to go online.  (A) use computers (B) using computers (C) though computers (D) on computers |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 連接詞－as soon as | | |
| **108(A)** | 5. As soon as you \_\_\_ the assignment, you’ll feel more relaxed. (A) complete (B) completes (C) completing (D) completed |  |
|  | as soon as 一但...  as soon as 為連接詞，要引導副詞子句，修飾主要子句  As soon as S + V, S + V  用在未來時態上，as soon as 引導的副詞子句是條件句，故應採現在式，主要子句採未來式  As soon as S + 現在式V, S + will + V |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 特別字用法－since | | |
| 105(D). | 35. Since setting up a task force, the issue \_\_\_. (A) can resolve (B) is resolving (C) was resolved (D) has been resolved |  |
| 106(A) | 41. Doug and Billy have known each other \_\_\_\_\_\_ junior high school. 　(A) since(B) in(C) when (D) for |  |
| 108(A) | 48. Tony is about to retire \_\_\_ he is approaching 65 years old. (A) since (B) because of (C) when (D) means |  |
| **108(A)** | 17. Ken grew up in Taichung but has lived in Taipei \_\_\_ he started university. (A) since (B) for (C) when (D) from |  |
| **109(D)** | 26. Richard \_\_\_\_ in the company since the day it was founded. (A) works (B) worked (C) had worked (D) has worked |  |
|  | 因有since出現於句子中，表示從特定時間開始到現在，此句子並非單純敘述過去事實狀態，同時也表達目前狀態，  Richard工作室時發生在since句子敘述的事情後，所以不可以用比過去式還過去的過去完成式。  從文義可以看出Richard並未辭職，式仍然在職的狀態，故要用現在完成式，表達此一事實現在仍持續中 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 年度 | 題目 | 口訣 |
| more比較級，通常接的詞性為形容詞或副詞 | | |
| **107(D)** | 29. In the job market, having a skill can be more \_\_\_ than having good grades.  (A) favor (B) better (C) advantage (D) valuable |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 比較級．最高級前＋the | | |
| 106(C) | 31. This is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ computer game I have ever played.　 (A) good(B) better(C) best(D) fine |  |
| 107(A) | 20. Keelung is the \_\_\_\_\_ city in Taiwan.　 (A) northernmost (B) north (C) mostly north (D) northest |  |
| **107(A)** | 48. Taipei 101 used to be \_\_\_ building in the world. (A) the tallest (B) tallest (C) tall No. 1 (D) first tall |  |
| **107(C)** | 49. Brian is \_\_\_ than his brother Bruce.  (A) more smart and polite (B) smarter and polite (C) smarter and more polite (D) more smart and politer |  |
| 108(B) | 34. Henry is not the most efficient in the office, but he is the most \_\_\_ employee.  (A) best (B) trustworthy (C) nicest (D) questionable |  |
|  | the most+多音節形容詞　　　trustworthy 可信任的 |  |
| **109(C)** | 35. After being overtaken by China, the EU has become \_\_\_\_ economy in the world. (A) the third (B) third big (C) the third biggest (D) the thirdly big |  |
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| 用法-so too neither neither nor both and | | |
| 95(B) | 9.My friends hope you will come back again soon and \_\_\_\_.　 (A)so I do (B)so do I (C)I do so (D)I too do (E)do I too |  |
| 97(B) | 50. My partner hasn't completed his job，\_\_\_\_.  (A) and so have I (B) and neither have I (C) but I haven't, either (D) but I have, too |  |
| 99 (A) | 42. Newspapers are a good way to hear the news.\_\_\_TV news programs. 　(A) So are (B) So can (C) So is (D) So do |  |
| 101(C) | 45.\_\_\_\_Jason\_\_\_\_Matt wish they could come but they have to work.  (A)Neither......nor (B)Either.....or (C)Both.....and (D)Not....but. |  |
| 105(A) | 21. They don’t have \_\_\_ much, \_\_\_. 　(A) too; either (B) too; neither (C) to; either (D) to; neither |  |
| **107(C)** | 47. Either I or he \_\_\_ for the mistake, but we can cooperate to fix the problem.  (A) am responsible (B) are responsible (C) is responsible (D) both responsible |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 用法- would rather (not)+原形動詞 | | |
| 97(C) | 44. I would \_\_\_\_ out today; I am tired and feel under the weather.  (A) not rather to go (B) rather not to go (C) rather not go (D) not rather go |  |
| 99 (D) | 40. I’d \_\_\_\_go to the zoo \_\_\_\_ visit the museum.　 (A) prefer...to (B) rather...to (C) prefer...than (D) rather...than |  |
| 104(B) | 46. Our director would want this completed\_\_\_\_\_\_ left for tomorrow.  (A) better than (B) rather than (C) more than (D)other than |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 用法-ought to (not) | | |
| 95(D) | 12.The first thing which a student should bear in mind is that a book \_\_\_\_ for mere amusement.  (A)ought to not be read (B)not ought to be read (C)ought to be not read (D)ought not to be read (E)ought not read |  |
|  | § 語氣助動詞 ought to 的用法：  1. ought 表示義務、責任，或應該，指現在或未來的時間。  　He ought to feel ashamed of himself.  　（他應該感到慚愧。）  　You ought to leave early tomorrow morning if you want to catch  　the first train.  　（如果要趕上第一班火車，明天早上你就得早走。）  2. ought to have / should have + 過去分詞：  　表示「過去該做而未做的事」。  　We ought to have left for Tokyo before 10 o'clock last night.  　（我們昨晚應該在十點前前往東京的。）  　＜本句所表達的是「但是我們沒這麼做」＞  ought to have / should have + 過去分詞亦可表示  　「推測截至目前為止已完成的動作」。  　The department store ought to have been close now.  　（百貨公司現在應該已經打烊了。）  〔注意〕ought to 只用來表示現在時態，而沒有過去式。  〔補充〕否定句句型如下：  主詞 ＋ ought not (= oughtn't) to＋V（某人不應該…）  　You ought not to tell a lie.（你不應該說謊。）  bear/keep sth in mind  記住  Bearing in mind how young she is, I thought she did really well.別忘了她年紀那麼小，我認為她做得很棒了。 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 用法-will | | |
| 95(E) | 15.A visit to the zoo will \_\_\_\_ with many kinds of animals.  (A)be acquainted with you (B)be acquatinted to you (C)acquaintance of yours (D)acquaintance you (E)acquaint you |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 用法-while | | |
| 95(E) | 17.One and a half hours \_\_\_\_ passed while you were arguing. 　(A)have (B)has (C)are (D)is (E)had |  |
|  | you were arguing==>由were 可知是過去式  ＿＿＿ passed==>動詞有加ed,可見要用是完成式,因為為是過去發生爭吵,所用過去完式  這個句子是"過去完成式"  發生在過去，持續一段時間的事  會問這個問題代表文法不是很熟，建議買一本文法書( 不推薦全從網路學習是因為通常比較片段不完整 )，從基礎熟讀練習比較好  (過去式、完成式、過去進行式等等差異) |  |
|  |  |  |
| 祈使句-原形 | | |
| 96(D) | 44. \_\_\_ the article and you will have a clearer picture about what' s going on.  (A) Unless you read (B) If you read (C) Reading (D) Read |  |
| 103(A) | 18. Don’t leave the window\_\_\_. It wastes electricity.　 (A) open (B) opens (C) opening (D) opened |  |
| 104(A) | 44. Next, \_\_\_\_\_the software to calculate the fee we will charge.　 (A) use (B) to use (C) using (D)used |  |
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| 年度 | 題目 | 口訣 |
| 代名詞it,this,that,these,those- 用單數或複數 | | |
| 105(D) | 27. \_\_\_ bags belong to \_\_\_.　 (A) That; they (B) That; them (C) Those; there (D) Those; them |  |
|  |  |  |
| 單字-動詞-用單數或複數 | | |
| 103(D) | 16. The crowds \_\_\_ huge last weekend. (A) is (B) are (C) was (D) were |  |
| 105  (A,B) | 32. The \_\_\_ could have been prevented if the correct safety procedures were followed.  (A) blaze (B) blazes (C) blazing (D) blazed |  |
|  |  |  |
| 考時態(動詞-現在進行式，過去進行式，簡單式) | | |
| 99 (C) | 44. The best way to buy train tickets \_\_\_\_\_ book online.　 (A) do (B) does (C) is to (D) are to |  |
|  | be + to V, 在"條件句"中，表示某種先決條件。也就是說: "上網預訂，是買火車票的最佳方式"。 |  |
| 101(D) | 39.\_\_\_\_you taking your vacation this week?　 　　　　　(A)Is (B)Do (C)Am (D)Are |  |
| 101(D) | 46.Preparing for the conference \_\_\_\_\_ fun but tiring.　 　　(A)should (B)were (C)are (D)is |  |
| 102(D) | 37. Are any of the other passengers \_\_\_\_ as well?　 (A) vomit (B) vomits (C) vomited (D) vomiting |  |
| 103(B) | 21. Trevor \_\_\_ the kettle with water each evening. (A) fill (B) fills (C) filling (D) filled |  |
| 103(C) | 29. To whom was that man \_\_\_?　 (A) refer (B) refers (C) referring (D) to refer |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 考時態(動詞-現在完成式) | | |
| 107(A) | 47. Ken seems unable to keep a job. He \_\_\_\_\_ in six different companies in the past two years.  (A) has worked (B) works (C) had worked (D) is working |  |
|  | Ken seems unable to keep a job. He has worked in six different companies in the past two years.n  Ken似乎不能維持同一個工作太久他在過去兩年已經換了六間不同公司  應該是這個用法~  last year還是in the last year？同樣表示「去年」，用法大不同  1、Last year, I went to China.  1）用的是過去式  2）強調的是去年2012年這個時間「點」，也就是說，這件事停在2012年不動了，  對現在沒有任何的影響。  2、In the last year, I’ve been to China twice.  1）現在完成式（表示過去的事情對現在仍有持續影響）  2）in the last year通常會提到這個動作的頻率。如此句中，說到 “twice”兩次。相似的句子還有：  In the last 30 seconds, I have smiled a lot.  In the last month, I have gone on the Internet hundreds of times.  In the last five days, I’ve eaten pizza one time.  3）in the last year強調是去年的這整個時間「段」，在這段時間內，這個動作如何重複，如何影響。  Ken似乎無法維持一份工作，他在過去2年間已經待過6家不同的公司  現在時點的經驗 → 現在完成式has worked |  |
| 109(A) | 38. The city government urges every citizen not to waste any water because it \_\_\_\_ for four months.  (A) hasn’t rained (B) isn’t raining (C) hadn’t rained (D) wasn’t rainy |  |
| **109(D)** | 31. Once the transmission tower \_\_\_\_, it will be returned to service.  (A) goes to repairs (B) is about to repair (C) for whose repairs (D) has been repaired |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 考時態(動詞-過去式.過去完成式) | | |
| 95(C) | 18.It is said that he \_\_\_\_ very young. 　(A)has died (B)has been dead (C)died (D)was dead (E)dead |  |
| 95(A) | 22.There are always lines in a bank. I \_\_\_\_ in line for half an hour yesterday.  (A)stood (B)was stood (C)have stood (D)am standing (E)have been standing |  |
|  | 回5F，事情在昨天發生，昨天完成。可用過去或過去完成，只有(A)符合故為答案。 |  |
| 96(C) | 43.A: I called you at eight last night, but you weren’t home.  B: I was! I couldn't answer the phone because I \_\_\_\_ my hair.  (A) had washed (B) washed (C) was washing (D) have washed |  |
| 99 (A) | 49. Just look at how much we \_\_\_\_ when we worked together last week.  (A) accomplished (B) can accomplish (C) have accomplished (D) have been accomplishing |  |
|  | when we worked together last week ,how much we\_\_\_\_  當我們上週一起工作的時候，我們完成了多少？  (A) accomplished |  |
| 101(C) | 48.After the earthquake, the city \_\_\_\_. 　(A)is abandoning (B)is to abandon (C)was abandoned (D)would abandoned |  |
| 102(A) | 40.The car accident left the young man mentally \_\_\_\_﹒ (A) impaired (B) impairing (C) impair (D) impairs |  |
| 102(A) | 46. All of the employees have \_\_\_\_ about the company's new benefits policy.  (A) been notified (B) who notify (C) are notifying (D) that notifies |  |
| 103(C) | 19. The mechanic doesn’t think you \_\_\_ anything. The car is just getting old.  (A) break (B) breaks (C) broke (D) broken |  |
|  | 後面那句 The car is just getting old 這台車太老舊了對應前面 The mechanic doesn’t think you 那位維修技師不認為你弄壞了什麼，那個弄壞了是"已經壞"所以應當是過去式故得答案為brok  弄壞 break / broke / broken  broke anything 弄壞什麼東西  broken anything 被弄壞什麼東西 |  |
| 104(D) | 50. None of the classes \_\_\_\_\_\_are appealing to Zoe. (A) list (B) lists (C) listing (D) listed |  |
| 104(D) | 51 . We still don’t know why one of the employees\_\_\_\_\_at work last week.  (A) faint (B) faints (C) fainting (D) fainted |  |
| 104(B) | 52. After careful planning and a lot of work，the laboratory\_\_\_\_\_\_ into a media center earlier this year.  (A) which transforms (B) was transformed (C) had to transform (D) has been transforming |  |
|  | 辨析：(A) which transformed -- transformed是過去式，而實驗室不會自己＂主動＂轉型，應用被動式  　　　(C) had to transform -- 意為"需要轉型"不符文義，After所帶條件子句已說明是"在周詳的計畫與諸多工作後"  　　　(D) has been transforming -- 為過去完成進行式，意為從過去到現在持續進行，＂從今年以前到現在一直在轉型＂，不符文義  be transformed into轉變為...  transform(v.)  1. 使改變；使改觀；將……改成  The Greggs have transformed their garage into a guest house. 格雷格一家把他們的車庫改成了客房。  2. 改造；改革；改善  The situation has been greatly transformed. 形勢已經大大好轉。  laboratory (n.) 實驗室，研究室，化學工廠，藥廠 |  |
| 105(B) | 24. Janet \_\_\_ by the job and asked for more information.  (A) had intrigued (B) was intrigued (C) had to intrigue (D) was intriguing |  |
| 105(D) | 30. The research is well \_\_\_ in the academic community. 　(A) respects (B) respectful (C) respecting (D) respected |  |
| 105(A) | 54. I wrote three tests and completed an interview before being \_\_\_. (A) selected (B) rhymed (C) gossiped (D) cradled |  |
| 106(B) | 39. This company \_\_\_\_\_\_ more than fifty years ago.  (A) had been established(B) was established (C) established(D) was establishing |  |
| **109(B)** | 19. Mary doesn’t work here anymore; she \_\_\_\_ two months ago.  (A) has left (B) was transferred (C) quieted (D) gone out |  |
| **109(A)** | 32An employee \_\_\_\_ for stealing money from the company.  (A) was dismissed (B) is dismissing (C) ought to dismiss (D) that dismisses |  |
|  | 被解雇 所以要用be動詞在前 不是主動 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 年度 | 題目 | 口訣 |
| 考時態(動詞-過去未來式) | | |
| 102(C) | 41. Failing the safety test would be \_\_\_\_ for the engineers. (A) devastate (B) devastated (C) devastating (D) to devastate |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 考時態(動詞-完成式.持續中…) | | |
| 101(C) | 47.As I understand it, the authorities have actually been \_\_\_\_\_the suspect for some time.  (A)monitor (B)monitors (C)monitoring (D)monitored |  |
| 101(D) | 49.For the last two quarters we\_\_\_\_the competition in productivity.  (A)will outdo (B)is outdoing (C)was outdone (D)have outdone. |  |
|  | for + 一段時間，用現在完成式have/has + pp.  過去2季以來，我們在生產力方面已凌駕競爭對手  現在時點已完成的動作、結果 → 現在完成式 |  |
| 102(B) | 45. I understand that large numbers of deer \_\_\_\_ this island for two centuries.  (A) were to inhabit (B) have inhabited (C) should inhabit (D) are inhabiting |  |
| 103(C) | 24. I’ve been \_\_\_ with that question all night. (A) wrestle (B) wrestles (C) wrestling (D) wrestled |  |
| 105(B) | 50. Many businesses have been \_\_\_ jobs to countries with lower labor costs.  (A) intervening (B) outsourcing (C) networking (D) automating |  |
| 106(D) | 38. Matt and Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_ for over 35 years.　 (A) are married(B) have married (C) married (D) have been married |  |
|  | 現在完成式常與 how long 、for 、since一起使用，表示某個動作開始於過去，而且到目前仍持續進行  They got married exactly 20 years ago.  現在簡單式 表示他們是夫妻的事實  They have been married for 20 years.  現在完成式 表示到目前為止他們已經結婚20年    get married get表動作  be married be表狀態  marry + 人  Marry 是及物動詞，後面直接接上結婚的對象，切記不用 to 或是 with 等介係詞喔！此外，英文中是沒有分「嫁、娶」的，全部都是「和某人結婚」的概念，因此不論是女生嫁男生、男生娶女生、男生娶男生、女生嫁女生，都可以安心用 marry 啦！  I married Matthew three years ago.（我在三年前嫁給 Matthew。）  I heard that Tony’s parents did not want him to marry Jane.（我聽說 Tony 的父母並不想要他娶 Jane。）    get married（to + 人）  Get married 強調「完婚、成婚」，通常會使人聯想到婚禮或是一些儀式已經完成了。這個片語可以單用來表示你們已經完婚了，例如：  We got married yesterday!（我們昨天結婚了！）  那如果要加上結婚的對象，要用 to + 人，例如：  I got married to Matthew yesterday.（我昨天和 Matthew 結婚了。）    be married（to + 人）  這個用法強調「已婚身分」，假如在外面被人搭訕，但妳已經結婚了，就可以秀出閃亮亮的戒指跟對方說：  Sorry. I’m married.（不好意思。我已婚喔。）  那要表示你和誰結婚，表示夫妻身分時，一樣也在後面加上 to + 人，例如：  I’m married to Matthew.（我的先生是 Matthew。）  簡單來說，用 marry 和 get married 的時候，通常會聯想到婚禮或任何完婚的儀式。而 be married 就是單純敘述已婚身分喔。 |  |
| **107(C)** | 41. By the time Jason retires in April, he \_\_\_ in the company for 30 years.  (A) will work (B) has worked (C) will have worked (D) will be working |  |
|  | By the time 到....那個時候 (所以還沒有到) ---->表示未來  he \_\_\_ in the company for 30 years. <---- 已在公司服務30年(用完成式)  (C) will have worked 未來 完成式 will have +p.p  in time 及時  on time 按時、準時  By the time 到....那個時候 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 考時態(動詞-完成式.否定用法.疑問句用法) | | |
| 102(B) | 49.Have you finished your assignment \_\_\_\_? (A) ago (B) yet (C) such (D) even |  |
| 104(C) | 42 .\_\_\_\_\_ the new recreation center? (A) Have you gone (B) Did you go (C) Have you been to(D)Are you going |  |
| 109(A) | 33. Where \_\_\_\_ all day? Lots of people were looking for you! (A) have you been (B) are you (C) did you (D) you were |  |
|  | 這一整天你去哪裡了？Where have you been all day? |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 考時態(動詞-未來式.未來完成式by the time) | | |
| 96(D) | 40. By the time you get to the garage tonight, the mechanic \_\_\_\_ repairing your car.  (A) will finish (B) has finished (C) finishes (D) will have finished |  |
|  | 今晚你去修車廠時，技工就會把你的車修好了  此句是未來完成式--表示到未來某一段時間(今晚)之前已經完成的動作(修好車)  By the time you get to the garage tonight, the mechanic will have finished repairing your car.  (後發生的動作:"By+時間名詞代替") (先發生的動作:"未來完成式") |  |
| 97(C) | 19.I'm so excited that I'll meet Harry tonight. He and I \_\_\_\_ a wonderful date.  (A) had (B) have (C) will have (D) are having |  |
| 101(B) | 28.We need to finish this work \_\_\_\_. 　　(A)two weeks ago (B)by tomorrow (C)for two days (D)since last week |  |
| 103(B) | 20. She said she will \_\_\_ me to a new restaurant next weekend.　 (A) takes (B) take (C) took (D) taken |  |
| 103(D) | 22. Sandra and Tammy have already \_\_\_ to their podcast.　 (A) listen (B) listens (C) listening (D) listened. |  |
| 104(A) | 29. I’ve been asked to\_\_\_\_\_in court tomorrow. 　(A) testify (B) devote (C) impress (D) cultivate |  |
| 105(C) | 46. This examination will be \_\_\_ of several sections. 　(A) inquired (B) revolved (C) comprised (D) verbalized |  |
| 107(B) | 48. I’m going to say goodbye to Frank. He \_\_\_\_\_ to Kaohsiung next week.  (A) will be moved (B) is moving (C) just moved (D) has moved |  |
| 107(A) | 53. The Thai restaurant across the street \_\_\_\_\_ in business for twenty years. (A) has been (B) is (C) was (D) will be |  |
| 108(B) | 51. The next presidential election in Taiwan \_\_\_ in January 2020.  (A) take place (B) will be held (C) is presented (D) will appear |  |
| **108(A)** | 33. Under this policy, coal-based power will slowly \_\_\_ into history. (A) recede (B) recedes (C) receding (D) receded |  |
| **109(D)** | 21. The project \_\_\_\_ late by then. You have to do it now. 　(A) is (B) are (C) will (D) will be |  |
|  | 到那個時候程序就會遲延了。你必須現在去做！！！  by then 到那時（之後會發生的口氣)  未來式 will be會要有be 是因為有be動詞 |  |
| **109(D)** | 27. The 2020 Summer Olympics \_\_\_\_ in Japan in July.  (A) are hosted (B) will be happened (C) are take place (D) will be held |  |
| **109(D)** | 28. The unstable weather around the world in recent years \_\_\_\_ by climate change.  (A) has created (B) had produced (C) is made (D) has been caused |  |
|  | 現在完成進行式---主要在in recent years這個時態上，句子闡述的是從過去到現在的狀態  看到一些關鍵字---有表一段時間的，選現在完成式since 、for、in recent ...  by－往被動想made by 就把它想成用什麼成分製造而成或組成的。此題是用造成因素，非造成的成分 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 用法-be about to 將要 或 about後+ing | | |
| 107(C) | 40. Joyce looked like she \_\_\_\_\_ cry when the manager told her she was not good enough for her job.  (A) was to (B) had to (C) was about to (D) knew how to |  |
| **109(C)** | 29I warned you about \_\_\_\_ into the water without looking first! (A) plunge (B) to plunge (C) plunging (D) plunged |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 特定動詞+動詞+原形 | | |
| 97(A) | 45. The professor insisted his students \_\_\_\_ in their reports before the deadline.  (A) hand (B) to hand (C) handed (D) were handed |  |
|  | insist 接名詞子句有兩種情況:  a. 表 堅持…該…  其句型為：S1 insist that S2 (should) + V. ---- 習慣省略should 留下原形動詞  故這題應該是The teacher insisted that he (should) take tea again.(老師堅持他應該再喝茶)  b. 強調事實或經驗時，其句型為： S1 insist that S2 + 一般 V.  例如: I insist that he didn't take the money. (我堅信他沒拿這些錢)  單字解析 insist  1. 當（堅持某人該做某事）時：  則 that 子句的動詞，必須用「should + 原形動詞」。  在美語常常把 should 省略掉。  例如： I insisted that you should be on time.  =I insisted that you be on time.  2. 當（堅持某一個事實or經驗）時：  則that 子句的動詞，為一般形式。  也就是「動詞是隨時態而變化，並沒有用（原形動詞)」。  例如： I insist that he is innocent. |  |
| 101(A) | 36.I am planning to \_\_\_\_pasta with cream sauce.　 (A)cook (B)cooks (C)cooking (D)cooked |  |
| 103(A) | 23. It is company policy to maintain a sizeable \_\_\_ of fuel. (A) reserve (B) reserves (C) reserving (D) reserved |  |
|  | 形容詞後面放名詞  reserve可當動詞也可當名詞  maintain a sizeable reserve of fuel.  verb. adj. Noun |  |
|  |  |  |
| 年度 | 題目 | 口訣 |
| 特定動詞　+　to　＋　動詞ing | | |
| 104(C) | 43. Michael has devoted his entire career \_\_\_\_\_people live happier lives.  (A) to help (B) for helping (C) to helping(D)for being helped |  |
|  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 特定動詞+for＋動詞ing | | |
| 107(A) | 49. At work, Tom is responsible \_\_\_\_\_ the company’s website.  (A) for maintaining (B) to maintain (C) in maintenance (D) with maintaining |  |
|  | responsible 責任相關用法  1. be responsible for +Ving/N 對（事情）負責  take responsibility for  2. be responsible to+人 對（人）負責  3. be responsible for 是...的原因  4. the responsible person 一個負責任的人  the person responsible 對某事要負責任的人（負責任的一方） |  |
| **109(C)** | 30. Our company has been praised \_\_\_\_ summer programs that promote athletics.  (A) can establish (B) that establishes (C) for establishing (D) to be established |  |
|  | The teacher praised her for her courage.老師讚揚了她的勇氣。  praise sb for sth 讚揚某人某事 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 特定動詞+動詞ing，但也可以加「名詞」 | | |
| 95(E) | 23.She dislikes \_\_\_\_ by crowds of people.  (A)to surround (B)surrounded (C)have surrounded (D)surrounding (E)being surrounded |  |
| 95(A) | 26.He has finished \_\_\_\_ his letter　. 　(A)writing (B)to write (C)to writing (D)write (E)written |  |
| 96(B) | 28. Jane is tired of \_\_\_\_ to work by car and is going to try taking public transportation instead.  (A) submitting (B) commuting (C) devoting (D) adapting |  |
| 99 (C) | 38. What can you tell me about \_\_\_\_ the subway in Tokyo?　 (A) ride (B) rode (C) riding (D) to ride |  |
| 101(D) | 35.We are looking forward \_\_\_\_from you.　 (A)hear (B)hearing (C)to hear (D)to hearing |  |
| 102(C) | 38. The bird flu makes it important to avoid \_\_\_\_ birds. 　(A) infect (B) infects (C) infected (D) to infect |  |
|  | 考的是形容詞+名詞的用法。  ..... avoid infected birds  躲避已經被感染的鳥。  這題只有 (C) infected 是形容詞，可以加在 birds 前面，其他都不行。 infected 是過去分詞，表示 「已經被感染了的」 鳥。 |  |
| 102(A) | 44. The students often practice \_\_\_\_ out words in English class.　 (A) sounding (B) to sound (C) sounded (D) sounds |  |
| 103(D) | 27. The weather is terrible. I don’t recommend \_\_\_ out. 　(A) venture (B) ventures (C) to venture (D) venturing |  |
| 104(C) | 49. The students were busy\_\_\_\_\_ for parts in the school play.  (A) audition (B) to audition (C) auditioning (D) auditioned |  |
| 105(C) | 16. The final stage of preparation involves \_\_\_ the paint onto the steel　. (A) bake (B) bakes (C) baking (D) baked |  |
| 106(C) | 37. Harry dislikes \_\_\_\_\_\_; he prefers listening to music. 　(A) to watch TV(B) TVs(C) watching TV (D) watch TV |  |
| 107(B) | 45. Peter usually takes his time to eat because he really \_\_\_\_\_ a nice meal.  (A) enjoys to have (B) enjoys having (C) likes to (D) has to |  |
| **107(D)** | 43. Terry will retire this month and we have been \_\_\_ a going-away party all week.  (A) busy to have (B) busy to prepare (C) busy having (D) busy preparing |  |
|  | C)整個星期都在開派對。 D)整個星期都在準備派對 |  |
| 108(C) | 47. Tom \_\_\_ managing his money; that’s why he is always broke.  (A) cannot (B) unable (C) has trouble (D) is a problem |  |
| 109(B) | 43. Jack enjoys \_\_\_\_ people; he’s a clown in a circus. 　(A) to cheer (B) entertaining (C) to amuse (D) welcoming |  |
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|  |  |  |
| 特定動詞+動詞(不定詞) | | |
| 95(D) | 28.Every time cigarettes go up in price, many people try \_\_\_\_.  (A)to stop to smoke (B)stopping to smoke (C)to stopping smoke (D)to stop smoking (E)smoking to stop |  |
|  | stop以動名詞為受詞時，表示「停止做…事意， stop接不定詞時則是指「停下來做…事」 。  She stopped to listen. = She stopped in order to listen.（她停下來聽。）  She stopped listening. = She didn’t listen any more.（她不再聽了。） |  |
| 101(A) | 29.We have included a performance bonus to\_\_\_\_ the deal.　 (A)sweeten (B)sweetens (C)sweetening (D)sweetened |  |
| 101(A) | 40.Try to \_\_\_\_problems by working hard and helping others.　 (A)avoid (B)avoids (C)avoiding (D)avoided |  |
| 101(A) | 50.It is important\_\_\_\_ in your assignments on time. 　(A)to turn (B)turn (C)turning (D)turned |  |
| 102(B) | 36. Cancer are dangerous because they tend \_\_\_\_ quickly.  (A) that reproduces (B) to reproduce (C) reproduce them (D) be reproduced |  |
| 102(B) | 43. I like using my foot \_\_\_\_ time with the music. (A) can keep (B) to keep (C) has kept (D) who keeps |  |
| 102(B) | 48. The board of directors has refused \_\_\_\_ in the negotiations with our suppliers.  (A) intervene (B) to intervene (C) intervened (D) intervening |  |
| 104(D) | 41. Marvin likes\_\_\_\_\_\_ with his wife. (A) hike (B) hiker(C)to go hike (D)to hike |  |
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|  |  |  |
| 動詞－(+不定詞 或+ ing )意思不同　情狀動詞 | | |
| 104(D) | 39. Melody feels\_\_\_\_\_when she stays at home. (A) bore (B) to bore (C) boring (D) bored |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 年度 | 題目 | 口訣 |
| 用法-forget. Remember.stop. 助動詞+原形動詞 | | |
| 96(B) | 16. My cell phone doesn’t work. I forgot to\_\_\_\_ the battery.　 (A) establish (B) recharge (C) abandon (D) decorate |  |
| 96(B) | 45. A: It’s raining cats and dogs outside. Do you have an umbrella?  B: I remember \_\_\_\_ a small one with me, but I cannot find it now. (A) carry (B) carrying (C) to carry (D) being carried |  |
| 97(A) | 16. Before you go to school, don't \_\_\_\_ to turn off the TV and lights.　 (A) forget (B) stop (C) remember (D) decide |  |
| 97(B) | 17. Remember to wash your \_\_\_\_ before you eat. Then you won't get sick easily. (A) legs (B) hands (C) arms (D) lips |  |
| 101(D) | 19.Remember to \_\_\_\_your hands before returning to work.　 (A)work (B)wait (C)walk (D)wash |  |
| 101(A) | 41.Tracy couldn't \_\_\_\_where she put the paperwork!　 (A)remember (B)remembers (C)remembering (D)remembered |  |
| 105(C) | 31. If we don’t stop \_\_\_, we will never meet the deadline.  (A) procrastinate (B) procrastinator (C) procrastinating (D) procrastinates |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 用法-worth+ving | | |
| **107(B)** | 42. The new Tome Cruise movie is \_\_\_; it is full of action.  (A) worth to watch (B) worth watching (C) value to watch (D) value watching |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 用法-助動詞+原形動詞 | | |
| 102(D) | 47. Did James \_\_\_\_ to the discussion on financial policy objectives?  (A) to contribute (B) contributes (C) contributed (D) contribute |  |
| 105(A) | 17. I think she should \_\_\_ the presentation. (A) enjoy (B) enjoys (C) enjoying (D) enjoyed |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 用法- could help +Ving忍不住 | | |
| 106(C) | 53. She could not help \_\_\_\_\_\_ because the movie was so touching. 　(A) cry(B) to cry(C) crying (D) cried |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 用法-Should | | |
| 95(A) | 24.I \_\_\_\_ her yesterday, but I didn't.  (A)should have called (B)called (C)will call (D)has called (E)didn't know how to call |  |
| 97(D) | 49. The movie I saw last night was simply a waste of time. I \_\_\_\_ home watching television instead.  (A) shouldn't stay (B) should stay (C) shouldn't have stayed (D) should have stayed |  |
| 107(A) | 50. LA Lakers \_\_\_\_\_ last night, but they made too many errors in the game.  (A) should have won (B) should win (C) should won (D) should have been won |  |
| **108(D)** | 32. The company \_\_\_ the management of its archives, but has been unable to do so.  (A) is outsourcing (B) outsources (C) is outsourced (D) should outsource |  |
|  | 後面語意，but has been unable to do so. 為「卻遲遲未做」  前面應選should outsource ，整體語意則為：該公司應該將其檔案的管理外包，但一直無法這樣做。 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 用法-if | | |
| 96(A) | 32. If it had not rained so hard yesterday, we \_\_\_\_ to Tainan.　 (A) should have gone (B) should go (C) go (D) went |  |
| 97(D) | 43. I don't know whether he will arrive soon, but if he \_\_\_\_， I will let you know.  (A) will (B) will do (C) is going to (D) does |  |
| 97(A) | 48. Veronica wants to know \_\_\_\_ there is anything she could do to help.　 (A) if (B) when (C) that (D) what |  |
| 99 (D) | 39. If you \_\_\_\_ my children, what subjects \_\_\_\_ you teach them?  (A) teach.. .did (B) teach.. .does (C) taught.. .were (D) taught.. .would |  |
| 104(D) | 45. The reference books are there if\_\_\_\_\_\_ .　 (A) need (B) needs (C) needing (D) needed |  |
| 105(D) | 26. If I knew of a contractor, I \_\_\_ one to you.  (A) recommends (B) is recommending (C) had recommended (D) would recommend |  |
| 106(C) | 55. If you want to catch the train, you \_\_\_\_\_\_ now. It leaves in half hour.  (A) would better go(B) would rather go(C) had better go (D) had better gone |  |
| 107(B) | 52. I would lend you the money if I \_\_\_\_\_, but I really don’t.  (A) have it (B) had it (C) would have it (D) should have it |  |
|  | 1.If+原 v，主要子句用原v或未來v  2.If+過去v，主要子句用would+v  3.If+had pp，主要子句用would have pp |  |
| **108(B)** | 23. If the recruits are trained properly, they \_\_\_ at their new jobs.  (A) had to excel (B) should excel (C) was excelling (D) has excelled |  |
|  | 傳統上，政府規範(regulation)一直是企業嚴重關切的原因。 批評者(Critics)經常指出，法規使新產品和新實踐(practices)的開發和實施(implementation)都變得困難。 但是，公眾對提高產品安全性的要求經常(frequently)抵消(offset)了這些擔憂。 因此(In consequence)，政策制定者(policymakers)必須謹慎地在監管和激勵(incentive)措施之間建立平衡(balance)。 |  |
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|  |  |  |
| 年度 | 題目 | 口訣 |
| 用法-How | | |
| 95(B) | 25.\_\_\_\_ well is always our major concern.  (A)How do the job (B)How to do the job (C)How the job done (D)How doing the job (E)how do job |  |
| 95(A) | 30.I know exactly \_\_\_\_, dear.　　 (A)how you feel (B)how to feel (C)what to feel (D)you feel what (E)had you feel |  |
| 104(A) | 40. If it is bothering you, you should tell your boss\_\_\_\_\_\_ you feel (A) how (B) what (C)where (D) when |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 用法-When, 一…就…，之意 | | |
| 102(C) | 23. What do you do \_\_\_\_ you need to make photocopies. 　 (A) why (B) what (C) when (D) where |  |
| 106(C) | 45. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ a shower when you called, so I couldn’t answer the phone.  (A) took(B) have taken(C) was taking (D) had taken |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 用法-wish+動詞用「were」或過去助動詞 | | |
| 101(B) | 37.Susan wishes \_\_\_\_able to fly. 　(A)she was (B)she were (C)she can (D)she could |  |
| 102(D) | 42. Ted wishes he \_\_\_\_ better at accounting. 　(A) is (B) are (C) was (D) were |  |
| 103(D) | 34. She wishes she \_\_\_ her own boss. 　(A) is (B) are (C) was (D) were |  |
| 105(D) | 22. She often wishes she \_\_\_ wealthier. 　(A) is (B) are (C) was (D) were |  |
| 106(B) | 43. Michael \_\_\_\_\_\_ he didn’t have to find a job like everyone else. (A) hopes(B) wishes(C) is hoping (D) is wishing |  |
| 106(D) | 48. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_ go to work every morning I wake up.  (A) don’t have to(B) won’t have to(C) not have to (D) didn’t have to |  |
| **108(D)** | 13. Sandra wishes she \_\_\_ a more successful lawyer. 　(A) is (B) are (C) was (D) were |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 單數動詞 | | |
| 95(D) | 27. Refusing invitations \_\_\_\_ not always easy. 　(A)are (B)have been (C)can (D)is (E)am |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 關係代名詞-Which | | |
| 96(D) | 42. Mrs. Bennet was always interrupting her husband, \_\_\_\_ annoyed him very much.  (A) that (B) who (C) and (D) which |  |
|  | step1：  空格後是動詞(annoyed)，關代用主格--->(A) or(B) or(D)  step2：  令人annoyed的是一整件事(always interrupting...)--->(A) or(D)  step3：  空格前有逗號，關代不可用that--->(D)  that +名詞子句。 前面不可以加"逗點"~ |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 關係代名詞-that | | |
| 95(C) | 29.Do you consider it important \_\_\_\_ they do it by themselves?　 (A)whom (B)is that (C)that (D)which (E)who |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 附屬疑問句 | | |
| 95(D) | 31.'They don't seem to answer their phone." "There isn't anyone at home, \_\_\_\_?"  (A)isn't it (B)isn't that (C)is it (D)is there (E)do there |  |
| 97(D) | 47. He asked me how much time \_\_\_\_ preparing for the test. (A) did I spend (B) do I spend (C) I to spend (D) I spent |  |
| **109(B)** | 22. They want the report this evening, \_\_\_\_? (A) do they (B) don’t they (C) are they (D) aren’t they |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 倒裝句only | | |
| 95(D) | 6.\_\_\_\_ can we be sure of making much progress in English.  (A)By doing only practice (B)If writing more exercises (C)Having more exercises  (D)Only by having more practices (E)By only doing more practices |  |
| 96(B) | 37. Only after I had reached the supermarket \_\_\_\_ that I had forgotten to take my purse with me。  (A) I had ralized (B) did I realize (C) I have realized (D) I realized |  |
|  | only在句首時需要倒裝  only + be-動詞 + 主詞  只有 “Only”：  當句子中要強調「只有」的時候，  這時的 “only” 放到句首，後面就要倒裝。  《用法》 Only + 介系詞片語/ 從屬子句 + 助動詞 + 主詞  ・介系詞片語：by…, with…  ・從屬子句：when, after…  《例句》  ・You can master someting only by constant practice.（倒裝前）  → Only by constant practice can you master something. （倒裝後）  只有透過不斷練習，你才能真的精通一件事情。  ・I will forgive him only when he apologizes sincerely. （倒裝前）  → Only when he apologizes sincerely will I forgive him. （倒裝後）  只有當他誠心誠意的道歉，我才會原諒他。 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 用法-Any | | |
| 97(A) | 42. I don't like \_\_\_\_ of her three brothers; they are all proud and selfish. (A) any (B) none (C) each (D) some |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 年度 | 題目 | 口訣 |
| 用法-Alone | | |
| 108(D) | 49. Sally doesn’t mind traveling \_\_\_ because she has a black belt in karate.  (A) herself (B) along (C) on herself (D) alone |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 反身代名詞 | | |
| **107(B)** | 46. Leaving children under 12 years old at home \_\_\_ is not legal.  (A) by their own (B) by themselves (C) to their own (D) on themselves |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 所有格-of | | |
| 95(B) | 32.\_\_\_\_ came to see you yesterday.  (A)Her one friend (B)A friend of hers (C)One friend of her (D)A friend of her (E)Friend of her one |  |
| 97(C) | 46. A terrible car crash happened last night and one of the \_\_\_\_ killed on the spot.  (A) passenger was (B) passenger were (C) passengers was (D) passengers were |  |
| 106(B) | 42. One of my coworkers \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the building across from mine. 　(A) live(B) lives(C) are living (D) is lived |  |
| 106(C) | 50. A large number of students \_\_\_\_\_\_ for the class, so we need a bigger room.  (A) sign up(B) signs up(C) have signed up(D) has signed up |  |
|  | “A large number of” 是複數，而且學生已經報名了，n才會知道人數很多，所以必須使用 “have signed up”。  a large group of students has signed up for the class, so we need a bigger room.  後面說，所以我們需要一個較大空間。所以這裡就不會用have，因為 a larger group of students 會用have 強調 每個學生已做註冊？  會用 a large group of students has 強調整個group 是一個的個體，而去為這一個group做準備。 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 所有格- 's | | |
| 101(B) | 43.We will visit\_\_\_\_office next week. (A)Tina (B)Tina's (C)her's (D)she. |  |
| 107(D) | 46. I lived next door to \_\_\_\_\_\_ when I was a kid. I know every one of them.  (A) Johnson families (B) the Johnson’s (C) Johnson family (D) the Johnsons |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 所有格-比較級 | | |
| 97(C) | 41. My watch is more expensive than \_\_\_\_. (A) you (B) your (C) yours (D) yourself |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 量詞用字 | | |
| 105(C) | 43. I’d love another \_\_\_ of that pie. 　(A) fraction (B) whole (C) slice (D) part |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 序數用法, every each | | |
| 95(C) | 33.About three \_\_\_\_ of the students were present. (A)fifth (B)five (C)fifths (D)fives (E)the fives |  |
|  | 最佳解!  Chin Chin Ni 小二上 (2013/06/03) 55 分數英文的重點有兩個:  1.分母用序數(順序的序 ex. third,fourth,fifth...)  2.分子如果>1，分母要+s  ps如果大於1的分數，請用and連接。 ex. two "and" one third.  分子唸「基數」，分母唸「序數」其中「基數」就是我們一般講的數字；「序數」就是指第一、第二等表達順序的數字。例如：1/5 → one-fifth如果分子大於 1，分母的序數要加 s像是 2/3，所以後面序數要以複數形式呈現，也就是 two thirds。 |  |
| 101(A) | 44.My son is in \_\_\_\_\_. (A)the fifth grade (B)five grade (C)a fifth grade (D)grade fifth |  |
| 106(B) | 46. The Vietnamese restaurant is only a \_\_\_\_\_\_ walk from here.  (A) five minute(B) five-minute(C) five minutes(D) five-minutes |  |
| **107(B)** | 39. John is from Kaohsiung and he goes back to see his parents \_\_\_.  (A) two weeks (B) every two weeks (C) one two weeks (D) two weeks at a time |  |
| **107(C)** | 45. There will be a \_\_\_ soon and everyone is making plans.  (A) four days holiday (B) four holidays (C) four-day holiday (D) four-days holiday |  |
| **107(D)** | 53. Alan had had three jobs when he joined TPC. Therefore, TPC is Alan’s \_\_\_.  (A) last employer (B) second employer (C) third employer (D) fourth employer |  |
| 108(B) | 46. Carl takes Japanese lessons on Mon., Wed. and Fri. In other words, he attends the class \_\_\_ during the week.  (A) on another day (B) every other day (C) one day after another (D) on weekends |  |
| **109(B)** | 10. TPC celebrated its 70th birthday few years ago. It has been serving Taiwan for more than \_\_\_\_.  (A) seven centuries (B) seven decades (C) seven millennia (D) seven years |  |
| **109(D)** | 34. Ron goes to the gym to work out every other day. It means he goes there \_\_\_\_.  (A) two times a day (B) twice a week (C) each another day (D) every two days |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 用法-What | | |
| 95(A) | 34.The skin is to a man \_\_\_\_ the bark is to a tree.　 (A)what (B)so (C)while (D)if (E)such |  |
| 104(B) | 48. We have a limited amount of time so deciding \_\_\_\_ to do first is important. (A) when (B) what (C) where (D) how |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 年度 | 題目 | 口訣 |
| 用法-but | | |
| 99 (C) | 36. I think thunder is scary, \_\_\_\_ lightning is beautiful.　 (A) if (B) or (C) but (D) nor |  |
|  |  |  |
| 用法-but-前後時態一致than　because although | | |
| 99(D) | 23. Tim knows smoking is unhealthy but he is having a hard time\_\_\_\_. (A) starting (B) sharing (C) holding (D) quitting |  |
| 104(C) | 54. She thinks that\_\_\_\_\_ the old office will be cheaper than building a new one.  (A) renovate (B) renovates (C) renovating (D) renovated |  |
| 107(C) | 55. Jill almost got hit by a motorcycle because she \_\_\_\_\_ with her cell phone when crossing the street.  (A) played (B) was played (C) was playing (D) had been playing |  |
| **107(B)** | 36. Don’t be mad. Tome didn’t answer the phone because he \_\_\_ a meeting.  (A) had in (B) was in (C) in (D) was attended |  |
| **107(C)** | 40. Last night, Mike had trouble falling asleep although he knew he \_\_\_ get up early for the job interview.  (A) must (B) has to (C) had to (D) must to |  |
|  | 語氣助動詞– Must.  Must 最常用來表示推測的「一定，肯定，想必，諒必」，後接BE 動詞，現在式為must be，過去式為must have been/P.P.。 它亦可用來表示義務、責任、要求的「必須」(過去式變成had to)，不過母語人士比較喜歡使用較有彈性的have to。  must沒有過去式變化,  唯一和過去有關的的是對過去的推測: must have been 的結構 |  |
| 108(A) | 52. Jay is unhappy because \_\_\_ and has to repeat the course.  (A) he failed the test (B) the test failed him (C) his test failed (D) the failure tested | 特 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 用法-because of +<名詞或是動名詞> | | |
| **108(D)** | 11. More and more young people try to get a job in the government or state-owned companies because of \_\_\_.  (A) steady (B) safety (C) easiness (D) stability |  |
|  | because (conj.) / because of (prep.)n  because 是從屬連接詞，後面要加上一個完整句子，也就是有主詞、動詞的句子。  because 加上了 of 之後變成了介係詞，後面必須要加上一個名詞或是動名詞。  (A)steady (adj.) 穩定的 / (v.) 使穩固  (D)stability (n.) 穩定 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 頻率副詞 | | |
| 99(B) | 24. I \_\_\_\_use a payphone. I just use my cellphone instead.　 (A) often (B) rarely (C) usually (D) always |  |
| **108(A)** | 15.We regularly \_\_\_ for government contracts in a number of different markets.  (A) compete (B) competes (C) competing (D) competed |  |
|  | regularly 為頻率副詞，常搭配現在簡單式 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 不確定分類 HAVE.IMAGINE | | |
| 99 (B) | 37. Imagine \_\_\_\_ an extra day off this weekend. That would be great.　 (A) have (B) having (C) had (D) have had |  |
|  | (1) imagine + N/V-ing  (2) imagine + 受詞 + V-ing  (3) imagine + (that 引導名詞子句) + S + V  兩動詞相連，後面動詞得為 to V / Ving。而第一個動詞 imaging 後面專屬連接 Ving，所以答案為 (B)。  imagine後面固定接V-ing |  |
| 99 (D) | 41. The food critic was famous for \_\_\_\_ chefs that didn’t give him complimentary dinner.  (A) insult (B) to insult (C) his insulting (D) insulting |  |
|  | 這題有2個文法，1) 片語 be famous for 2) for 後面接 N 或 Ving.  Be famous for N/Ving  雖然是簡單，但看了上面。如果不是問翻譯(意思對就可以，中文要順口)，要問句子的話。實際上是這意思。  The food critic (這美食評論家)was famous(過去是出名的，現在可能不出名) for(因為，由於) insulting chefs(羞辱主廚的事情，動名詞表示了什麼事情) that didn’t give him complimentary dinner，不給他免費晚餐的主廚. (形容是怎麼的主廚that)  (在普通閱讀下是這意思，就是不翻譯情況下，看完就理解是上面這樣)  ===>調整順序是這樣  這美食評論家過去是出名的(現在可能不出名)是由於羞辱不給他免費晚餐的主廚的事情 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 不確定分類-片語.關代 | | |
| 99 (D) | 45. The Ministry of Defense has faced numerous difficulties getting volunteers \_\_\_\_ in the military.  (A) be enlisting (B) who enlist (C) that enlist (D) to enlist |  |
|  | The Ministry of Defense has faced numerous difficulties getting volunteers \_\_\_\_\_ in the military.  基本上，1.動名詞getting volunteers 是表示 因為getting 或是 在getting 這方面的事情的意思。  所以是國防部目前已面對了很多困難。因為使自願者去參加軍隊的事情。  2.不定詞是用在 動作的先，後 的目的。  所以是 getting (先)volunteers to enlist(後) in the military.  是做了一個動作(先，迫使)，為了要使自願接下來去做(後)某動作(參加隊，目的)  所以要用不定詞  附帶一提雖然這題沒有動名詞讓你選，但也是和c同樣的意思。  如果是選c的話會是這意思。  The Ministry of Defense has faced numerous difficulties getting volunteers enlisting in the military.  =The Ministry of Defense has faced numerous difficulties getting volunteers who enlist in the military.  國防部目前已面對了很多困難，因為(在)得到參加軍隊的自願者的事情。  這一句的意思，看上去……也不是不行。單純因為d比較符合常理，常態的句子  volunteers enlisting in the military= 後面的動名詞和that一樣意思，是形容在什麼動作方面的人  所以是"已參加軍隊的自願者"  get...to...  I'll get you something to eat. |  |
| 99 (D) | 47. Janine will probably lose her job \_\_\_\_ her boss in front of the entire staff last week.  (A) has scolded (B) going to scold (C) who scolds (D) for scolding |  |
|  | scold 罵，責罵；嘮嘮叨叨地責備  She is always scolding her children. 她老是斥責自己的子女。 |  |
| 99 (B) | 48 .\_\_\_\_the family income, the Chang’s could afford to buy a new car.  (A) Besides augments (B) Having augmented (C) Since augmenting (D) Going to augment |  |
|  | 增加收入----人是主詞----主動用法---> V+ing  Having augmented=He had augment(過去完成式)，符合題意(先augmented income才buy a car)  augmented a.形容詞----增加的  V放在句首，有三種狀態: V, to V, Ving。因這句是一般敘述-肯定句，所以用 Ving 當句首 (忽略主詞) 即可。  分詞構句秒殺口訣\*  1.副詞連接詞，可留可不留（原因不可留）  2.主詞相同則省，不同不省  3.動詞改為分詞，主動Ving，被動Vpp  After the Changs had augmented the family income , the Changs could afford to buy a new car.  在增加家庭收入之後，Chang一家買得起一輛新車  Having augmented 因為是過去完成 had+pp變化而來  看到分詞開頭的句子，沒有主詞時，就要想到分詞構句，然後看主要子句的主詞是人或事物（兩句主詞相同）  有主詞加分詞時，表示主要子句的主詞與分詞構句的主詞不同，當主詞不同時，副詞連接詞通常省略  If the weather permits, we will go hiking.  =Weather permitting, we will go hiking. |  |
|  |  |  |
| 特別字用法－must+原形動詞 | | |
| 106(B) | 52. We must \_\_\_\_\_\_ right away; otherwise, we will miss the flight. (A) to go(B) go(C) be gone (D) to be going |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 特別字用法－need | | |
| 104(A) | 53 We need to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the changing market.　 (A) adapt (B) adapts (C) adapting (D) adapted |  |
| 105(D) | 19. New procedures are needed \_\_\_ pollution. (A) control (B) controls (C) controlling (D) to control |  |
|  | New procedures are needed to control pollution.  =The pollution needs to be controlled by new procedures.  =The pollution needs controlling.  need + V-ing 表示被動用法  need to VR 表示主動用法 |  |
| 105(C) | 25. The company needs to work out an alternative \_\_\_ arrangement with its creditors.  (A) finance (B) finances (C) financial (D) financed |  |
|  | 兩個形容詞修飾名詞  舉例:I am a handsome tall man.我是個帥氣的高個兒  alternative替代的 +financial經濟的 修飾arrangement安排；約定 |  |
| 106(A) | 49. All new employees \_\_\_\_\_\_ to attend several training programs.  (A) need(B) are needed(C) are needing (D) have need |  |
|  | need用法如下：  1、當動詞：  S + need + N ex. I need you.  S + need + N + to-V ex. I need you to do it.  S + need + to-V ex. I need to do it.  S + need + V-ing ex. The car needs washing. 表被動  2、當助動詞 [用於否定句和疑問句]  S + need not + Vr ex. You need not do it.  Need + S + Vr ...? ex. Need you do it? |  |
|  |  |  |
| 特別字用法－ask | | |
| 104(D) | 37. Your supervisor asked me\_\_\_\_\_ you. 　(A) help (B) helps(C) helping(D) to help |  |
|  | ask 人 + to 原V 要求某人做某事 (我之前沒幫過你，長官告知我要幫）  ask 人 + Ving 意思是持續做 (長官要我持續幫你) |  |
|  |  |  |
| 名詞-置於句首 | | |
| 106(D) | 34. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most important because we want to get things done in time.  (A) Fact(B) Effective(C) Efficient(D) Efficiency |  |
|  | (B) Effective : adj 有效的  (C) Efficient : adj 效率高的  (D) Efficiency : n 效率;效能  效率 (efficiency) 就是「把事情做對」(do the thing right)。  效能(effectiveness)是「做正確的事情」(do the right thing)。 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 同句中不能有兩個動詞，that +s+v | | |
| **108(B)** | 4. The best way to determine the slope’s stability is \_\_\_ the area.  (A) would explore (B) by exploring (C) had explored (D) that explores |  |
|  | 1. 這句話的主詞是"The best way to determine the slope’s stability"；動詞是"is"，所以空格不能放動詞或助動詞，因此(A)(C)刪掉。  2. that子句用法是：S.+V.+that+子句(S.+V.).但(D)缺乏子句的主詞，因此刪掉。  3.by + -ing：藉由 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 年度 | 題目 | 口訣 |
| 名詞－所以用被動語態 | | |
| 104(D) | 47.The initiative\_\_\_\_\_ by Team 3 is attracting new customers. 　(A) propose (B) proposes (C) proposing(D)proposed |  |
|  |  |  |
| 形容詞　修詞後方的　名詞 | | |
| 105(A) | 28. These paintings must be carefully guarded because they are \_\_\_ works of art.  (A) priceless (B) to price (C) pricing (D) priced |  |
| 107(C) | 27. At present, the official \_\_\_\_\_ age is 65 in government agencies in Taiwan.  (A) retire (B) retired (C) retirement (D) to retire |  |
|  |  |  |
| 副詞 | | |
| 104(C) | 38. John spent a fortune on that sports car.\_\_\_\_\_\_,he never drove it. 　(A) Irony (B) Ironic(C) Ironically(D) Ironical |  |
|  | ironically 諷刺地 adv. |  |
|  |  |  |
| 副詞　修飾動詞或形容詞 | | |
| 103(B) | 30. She \_\_\_ hopes she doesn’t have to give a report.　 (A) honest (B) honestly (C) dishonest (D) dishonesty |  |
|  | 她真誠地希望她不必提交報告。  honestly 副詞修飾動詞hopes |  |
| **108(C)** | 7. On rainy days, people should drive \_\_\_ to be safe. (A) slower (B) more careful (C) cautiously (D) reasonably |  |
|  | slower 形容詞比較級修飾名詞---不可以選的原因 |  |
| **108(B)** | 27. Climate change is mainly \_\_\_ emissions of greenhouse gases. (A) reason (B) caused by (C) cause of (D) because |  |
| **108(C)** | The highly \_\_\_ musical is still showing at the theater. (A) entertain (B) entertainment (C) entertaining (D) to entertain |  |
|  | 考名詞該用什麼修飾 也考意思  still 表達的是持續性。在肯定句中，still 會放在主要動詞前，或是 be、have、might、will 等助動詞後。但如果主要動詞是 Be 動詞，則將 still 放在助動詞後。在問句中，still 就要放在主要動詞前。 |  |
|  | musical--音樂劇 (名詞)可以用來修飾名詞的有 形容詞entertaining -- 使人愉快的；有趣的 (形容詞) |  |
| 連綴動詞後＋形容詞  look (看起來), feel (感覺起來), smell (聞起來), sound (聽起來), taste (嚐起來) , seem (似乎；仿佛), appear (呈現；顯現) | | |
| 104(D) | 21. What’s wrong? You look\_\_\_\_\_ . 　(A) sadly (B) happily (C) exciting (D) nervous |  |
|  |  |  |
| BeV+副詞＋形容詞 | | |
| 105(C) | 23. The local population felt that we were overly \_\_\_ of their concerns.  (A) dismiss (B) dismissing (C) dismissive (D) dismissed |  |
|  |  |  |
| 判斷句意 | | |
| **107(A)** | 55. Dina’s starting pay would have been higher if she had gone to graduate school. It means Dina \_\_\_.  (A) didn’t go to graduate school (B) got a high starting salary (C) went to graduate school (D) didn’t get a job |  |
| 108(A) | 27. James plans to do volunteer work after he retires. He probably will \_\_\_.  (A) visit orphanages (B) sell fruit (C) be a policeman (D) drive a truck |  |
| 108(C) | 33. The Italian place was packed, so we decided to go to the French restaurant next door. What is the closest to “packed” in meaning? 　　　　　　　　　　　(A) ready to travel (B) out of business (C) full (D) closed down |  |
| 108(B) | 43. Nancy is seeing someone new. This means she \_\_\_.  (A) has new glasses (B) has a new boyfriend (C) has had an eye surgery (D) has new religious belief |  |
| 108(C) | 54. Which is the best answer to “I need a hand”?  (A) You can use mine. (B) Good luck. (C) Sure, what is it? (D) Sorry to hear that. |  |
| 108(D) | 55. The meaning of the English saying “The end justifies the means” is that as long as the result is good, it doesn’t matter what you do. Which of the following is closest to “the means” in meaning?  (A) the skill (B) the importance (C) the meaning (D) the method |  |
| **108(C)** | 9. Which is a wrong thing to say when someone asks you for directions? (A) I don’t have a clue. (B) Sorry, you ask the wrong person. (C) May I help you? (D) I’m not familiar with this area |  |
| **108(B)** | 21. The boss wants you to finish the plan ASAP.” ASAP means  (A) as short and plain (B) as soon as possible (C) as so as perfect (D) as such a plan |  |
| 109(C) | 22. Stores are forbidden to sell cigarettes or alcohol to minors. “Minors” are people\_\_\_\_.  (A) working in mines (B) not suitable to use such products (C) under 18 years of age (D) having some diseases |  |
| 109(C) | 26. Nancy likes pink color, but it \_\_\_\_.  (A) doesn’t look nice in her (B) isn’t fit her (C) doesn’t look nice on her (D) doesn’t suitable for her |  |
|  | 慣用語-配件, 衣服穿在身上很好看, look nice on |  |
| 109(B) | 31. Harry was let go after his mistakes caused two important customers to switch to the company’s competitors. Which is the closest to “let go” in meaning? 　　　　　　　(A) quit (B) fired (C) given a warning (D) transferred |  |
| 109(B) | 55. As the ice in the North Pole continues to melt, polar bears are losing their habitat. “Habitat” means\_\_\_\_.  (A) everyday habits (B) place to live (C) space polar bears are used to (D) houses |  |
| **109(C)** | 13. Cathy runs the office; in other words, she \_\_\_\_ the office. 　(A) leaves (B) moves fast (C) manages (D) exercises |  |
| **109(A)** | 16. Going green has been an increasing trend around the world. What is “going green”?  (A) becoming eco-friendly (B) wearing green clothes (C) doing farming work (D) being nice to plants |  |
|  | becoming eco-friendly 變的環保  doing farming work 作農活  being nice to plants 對植物好 |  |
| **109(B)** | 17. The new president will take office on May 20. What does “take office” mean?  (A) choose his room (B) begin to work (C) know his position (D) get his pay |  |
| **109(C)** | 33. Tim would have gotten a higher starting pay if he had gone to graduate school. It means Tim \_\_\_\_.  (A) went to graduate school (B) got a high starting salary (C) didn’t go to graduate school (D) didn’t get a job |  |
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| 95(B) | 21.It will \_\_\_\_ less than $3 for 36 exposures. 　(A)spend (B)cost (C)waste (D)consume (E)link |  |
| 99(C) | 17. I like to \_\_\_time \_\_\_my family.　 (A) have.. .at (B) have.. .to (C) spend.. .with (D) spend.. .for |  |
|  | spend…with…，表示一起度過的意思。 |  |
| 101(B) | 16.The show was really \_\_\_\_\_. We were there for four hours. 　(A)hot (B)long (C)soon (D)young. |  |
| 106(A) | 19. The Engineering Department just purchased a lot of new \_\_\_\_\_\_. (A) equipment(B) tool(C) facility (D) installation |  |
| 106(B) | 20. Every \_\_\_\_\_\_ is nice at work, so Jane really likes her new job. 　(A) college(B) colleague(C) collage (D) collocate |  |
| 106(C) | 21. The city government plans to \_\_\_\_\_\_ more U-bike stations. (　A) get(B) open(C) set up (D) keep |  |
| 106(D) | 22. The moon \_\_\_\_\_\_ around Earth once a month.　 (A) evolves(B) drives(C) involves (D)travels |  |
|  | travel around 圍著，環繞  revolve 旋轉 自轉 逐步形成；發展；進化； |  |
| 106(C) | 28. Frank just bought a new \_\_\_\_\_\_ near his office. He can just walk to work.  (A) department(B) compartment(C) apartment(D) embankment |  |
| 106(C) | 33. I have marked the birthday of every one of friends on the \_\_\_\_\_\_. (A) calender(B) colander(C) calendar(D) cylinder |  |
| 106(C) | 35. Could you \_\_\_\_\_\_ the salt, please? The soup is a little too bland for me. 　(A) pour(B) buy(C) pass(D) hold |  |
| 106(D) | 40. Nick has a hot temper, so nobody likes to be \_\_\_\_\_\_ him. 　(A) close(B) round(C) at (D) near |  |
| 106(B) | 47. After a \_\_\_\_\_\_ vacation in Okinawa, we’re ready to go back to work.  (A) relax(B) relaxing(C) relaxed(D) relaxation |  |
|  | relaxing是「令人放鬆」。而relaxed是「我感到輕鬆」。 |  |
| 106(B) | 54. Peter has gotten three promotions because he works \_\_\_\_\_\_. 　(A) hardly(B) hard(C) harden (D) hardening |  |
| 107(B) | 16. Employers are required to treat male and female workers equally because \_\_\_\_\_ equality is a government policy in Taiwan. 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(A) grinder (B) gender (C) agenda (D) tender |  |
| 107(C) | 17. The sun and wind are two major sources of \_\_\_\_\_ energy that many countries around the world have been trying to develop. 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(A) recycling (B) reusable (C) renewable (D) returnable |  |
| 107(A) | 18. Nowadays, a lot of people waste so much time \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet. (A) surfing (B) playing (C) traveling (D) sailing |  |
| 107(D) | 19. Paul didn’t go to university, so he only has a high school \_\_\_\_\_. (A) paper (B) document (C) grade (D) diploma |  |
| 107(A) | 22. Taipei 101 is the most famous \_\_\_\_\_ in the city and attracts many tourists from in and outside the country each year.  (A) landmark (B) benchmark (C) indicator (D) street sign |  |
| 107(C) | 23. Most children \_\_\_\_\_ their parents and talk like them. 　(A) love (B) follow (C) imitate (D) hear |  |
| 107(D) | 24. On the way back from the US, we only had a 2-hour \_\_\_\_\_ in Tokyo and couldn’t leave the airport to visit the city.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 (A) transport (B) translation (C) transform (D) transit |  |
| 107(C) | 25. Smoking on the MRT is \_\_\_\_\_ forbidden and the fine is not a small amount.  (A) usually (B) probably (C) absolutely (D) exactly |  |
| 107(D) | 26. Harry really liked the new Mazda, but the price was over his \_\_\_\_\_. (A) money (B) target (C) pocket (D) budget |  |
| 107(D) | 28. Steve takes his daughters to \_\_\_\_\_ kites in the park every Sunday if it is a sunny day.  (A) blow (B) release (C) set (D) fly |  |
| 107(A) | 29. Generally, it is considered impolite \_\_\_\_\_ when other people are talking.  (A) to interrupt (B) to cut (C) to break (D) to miss |  |
| 107  (B,C) | 30. Our company often holds \_\_\_\_\_ because we have employees working in different parts of the country.  (A) conferences (B) audio conferences (C) videoconferences (D) videos |  |
| 107(C) | 31. If you want to get a job with Taiwan Power Company, you need to \_\_\_\_\_ a test.  (A) participate (B) join (C) take (D) prepare |  |
| 107(B) | 37. It normally \_\_\_\_\_ about 20 minutes to go to work by car. (A) spends me (B) takes me (C) costs me (D) wastes me |  |
|  | 我通常開車上班花20分鐘車程  (A) spends 花(時間) + Ving  (B) takes 花(時間/金錢) + to 原型動詞  (C) costs 花(金錢) + Ving  (D) wastes 浪費n + Ving  cost 句型用法：  主詞僅限用於「物」，花費限用於「金錢」上  物品 + cost(s) + 人 + ＄---------------（物）花了（人）（＄）  It + cost(s) + 人 + ＄ + to + 原形動詞------買（物）花了（人）（＄）  ➡︎The house cost the Nixon family more than 5 million NT dollars five years ago.  ＝It cost the Nixon family more than 5 million NT dollars to buy the house five years ago.  spend 句型用法：  主詞限用於「人」，以及限用於花費「時間、金錢」  人 + spend + 時間/ ＄ + V-ing---------（人）花（時間/ ＄ ）做（事）或買（物）  人 + spend + ＄ + on + 物品-----------（人）花 ＄ 買（物）  ➡︎Mr. and Mrs. Wang spent about an hour eating dinner in that pizza store.  ➡︎Jeff spent NT$830 on the big dictionary.  take 句型用法：  用於花費「時間」，主詞有三種可能情形  It + takes + 人 + 時間 + to + 原形動詞------做（事）花了（人）（時間）  人+ take + 時間 + to + 原形動詞----------（人）花（時間）做（事）  V-ing (動名詞當主詞) + takes + 人 + 時間----做（事）花了（人）（時間）  ➡︎It has taken more than one and half a years to build his farm house.  ➡︎Mr. Lin took three hours to get home last night.  ➡︎Getting home took Mr. Lin three hours last night.  pay 句型用法：  主詞限用於「人」，以及限用於「金錢」上  人 + pay + ＄ + for + 物品---------------（人）付 ＄ 買（物）  ➡︎I paid $150 for the book. |  |
| **107(D)** | 16. Taiwan has become an aging society partly because of \_\_\_birthrates.  (A) increasing (B) going up (C) rising (D) declining |  |
| **107(B)** | 17. People who want to get a job with TPC need to take a(n) \_\_\_test.  (A) enter (B) recruitment (C) examination (D) intelligence |  |
| **107(A)** | 18. Marie doesn’t like tourist attractions because they are always \_\_\_with people.  (A) crowded (B) squeezed (C) full (D) fill |  |
| **107(C)** | 19. Such information is not open to the public, but you can find it on the \_\_\_. (A) Internet (B) official website (C) intranet (D) government website |  |
| **107(A)** | 20. It’s difficult to see a dentist without a(n) \_\_\_ in Taiwan these days. (A) appointment (B) date (C) deal (D) schedule |  |
| **107(C)** | 21. Jean is not good at \_\_\_ her money; she always runs out of money at the end of the month.  (A) spending (B) inventing (C) managing (D) calculating |  |
| **107(C)** | 22. Motorcycles need regular \_\_\_, such as change of engine oil, etc.  (A) repairs (B) insurance (C) maintenance (D) supply |  |
| **107(D)** | 23. After buying all you need in a supermarket, you pay at the \_\_\_ counter.  (A) check-in (B) calculating (C) money (D) checkout |  |
| **107(A)** | 25. The Harry Potter series are among the most \_\_\_ movies in history.  (A) profitable (B) money (C) financial (D) economical |  |
| **107(C)** | 26. The manager asked me to \_\_\_ a table at Golden Thai for lunch tomorrow.  (A) make (B) preserve (C) book (D) manage |  |
| **107(B)** | 27. As people care only about their electronic \_\_\_, reading is a dying habit.  (A) facilities (B) devices (C) equipments (D) pieces |  |
| **107(A)** | 28. When buying furniture from IKEA, follow \_\_\_ to put it together.  (A) the instructions (B) the orders (C) the stages (D) the stairs |  |
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| **107(B)** | 30. To get a driving license, you have to take a \_\_\_ and pass it first.  (A) writing test (B) written test (C) text test (D) pen test |  |
| **107(C)** | 31. I don’t mean to \_\_\_, but I didn’t quite understand what you just said.  (A) stop (B) break up (C) interrupt (D) interfere |  |
| **107(D)** | 32. If you make a(n) \_\_\_ and don’t keep it, you are a liar.　 (A) answer (B) suggestion (C) bargain (D) promise |  |
| **107(A)** | 33. We all chipped in to buy the coffee machine in the office. Chipped in means \_\_\_.  (A) put in money (B) put in a chip (C) used a cell phone chip (D) damaged |  |
| **107(A)** | 34. When people finish eating in a restaurant, they ask the waiter for the \_\_\_. (A) check (B) money (C) pay (D) paper |  |
| **107(D)** | 35. Dough was finally let go as a result of calling in sick two, three times a week. So he was \_\_\_.  (A) approved to leave (B) left his job (C) not stopped (D) fired from work |  |
| **107(C)** | 54.When a company has a new product, is has to \_\_\_ it by advertising. (A) provide (B) supply (C) market (D) purchase |  |
| 108(A) | 19. The prices of \_\_\_ are way too high in Taiwan. It’s very difficult for young people to buy a home.  (A) real estate (B) departments (C) property (D) households |  |
| 108(C) | 24. John and Cathy are looking for a new home. School is their first \_\_\_ because they have young children.  (A) factor (B) thinking (C) consideration (D) idea |  |
| 108(D) | 25. Hi-tech jobs pay well, but the \_\_\_ can be very heavy.  (A) work hours (B) work weight (C) work projects (D) workload . |  |
| 108(B) | 26. Marie took a 2-year \_\_\_ to go to the US to get a master’s degree.  (A) holiday (B) leave of absence without pay (C) vacation (D) no work |  |
| 108(D) | 28. Many Chinese factories have moved to Vietnam or Cambodia to get away from the \_\_\_ of the USChina trade war.  (A) affect (B) punishment (C) victim (D) impact |  |
| 108(C) | 29. Everybody wants a high-pay job, but very few think about whether they have the \_\_\_.  (A) quality (B) identity (C) qualification (D) status |  |
| 108(B) | 30. Tina has been upset all day because she got a \_\_\_ for double parking. 　(A) bill (B) fine (C) sheet (D) check |  |
| 108(A) | 31. Telecom business is very competitive and every company keeps \_\_\_ special packages to attract consumers.  (A) offering (B) affording (C) sending (D) delivering |  |
| 108(D) | 32. Sophie spends nearly two hours \_\_\_ between home and work each day.  (A) transferring (B) trafficking (C) transportation (D) commuting |  |
| 108(D) | 36. To install the new software, your computer must \_\_\_ the requirements.　 (A) have (B) be (C) face (D) meet |  |
| 108(B) | 40. I ran into my high school buddy \_\_\_ a couple of months ago, but I don’t remember the exact time.  (A) sometimes (B) sometime (C) some time (D) some times |  |
|  | sometimes 有時候－ 為頻率副詞，如often、never、seldom等，通常置於句首或句尾。  some times 有幾次 = a few times= several times  sometime 過去或未來沒特定的某一時間點， 某時(不知何時)  可用於過去式或未來式，使用時通常與另一明確的時間副詞或副詞片語並用。  some time 過去或未來沒特定的某一段時間，一段時間 |  |
| 108(A) | 42. Since the company is in \_\_\_ financially, no banks are willing to give it a loan.  (A) bad shape (B) no good name (C) poor quantity (D) terrible place |  |
| 108(B) | 53. You had better leave right now unless you want to \_\_\_ the train. (A) catch (B) miss (C) jump (D) race |  |
| **108(A)** | 1. The number of tourists from China has been on the \_\_\_. 　(A) decline (B) deceit (C) diminish (D) desecrate |  |
|  | decline (v.) 數目、比率上的下降  on the decline 衰退中；減少中  diminish (v.) (因消耗而)減少；數值、價值下降 |  |
| **108(B)** | 2. Usually, you must present a \_\_\_ to apply for funding for your research project.  (A) plane (B) proposal (C) question (D) fact |  |
| **108(B)** | 14. “Someone called when you were out and here is the \_\_\_.”　 (A) massage (B) message (C) saying (D) said thing |  |
| **108(B)** | 19. During the \_\_\_ the Earth’s shadow will slowly cover the moon. (A) solar (B) eclipse (C) dementia (D) recipient |  |
| **108(C)** | 20. Are your new \_\_\_ friendly? (A) guitars (B) reciprocals (C) associates (D) melodies |  |
| **108(A)** | 25. It is a growing \_\_\_ for people to exercise in a gym because it’s convenient.  (A) trend (B) common (C) entertainment (D) kill time |  |
| **108(A)** | 31. The next presidential \_\_\_ in Taiwan will be in 2020. (A) election (B) selection (C) direction (D) prediction |  |
| 109(C) | 21. The manager left town for an emergency last night, so today’s meeting has to be\_\_\_\_.  A) stopped (B) continued (C) postponed (D) late |  |
| 109(A) | 23. Oil prices are going up after Saudi Arabia decided to \_\_\_\_ production. (A) reduce (B) stop (C) increase (D) keep |  |
| 109(C) | 24. After retirement, Mr. Wang chose to live in an old folks’ home in order not to be a \_\_\_\_ to his children.  (A) response (B) weight (C) burden (D) support |  |
| 109(B) | 25. Some light bulbs in the office were broken, so I called the \_\_\_\_ crew.  (A) electric (B) maintenance (C) construction (D) fix |  |
| 109(C) | 29. What does the “e” in “e-commerce” mean? (A) electric (B) elective (C) electronic (D) elevated |  |
|  | electric用電的；電動的  elective選舉的；由選舉産生的；可以選擇的  electronic（尤指設備）使用電子器件的，電子的  elevated提高的；升高的；抬高的 |  |
| 109(C) | 32. Most consumers have the \_\_\_\_ to prefer certain brands and this is called brand loyalty.  (A) hobby (B) mood (C) tendency (D) choice |  |
| **109(A)** | 11. George will start school next year when he \_\_\_\_ seven. 　(A) turns (B) ages (C) arrives (D) gets |  |
| **109(A)** | 12. You’ll need to check the \_\_\_ if you want to schedule an appointment.  (A) calendar (B) enemy (C) furniture (D) republic |  |
| **109(B)** | 20. She’s been gone a long time because her intensive course was two months \_\_\_\_.  (A) ago (B) long (C) about (D) behind |  |
|  | She’s been gone a long time because her intensive course was two months long  她已經離開很長一段時間,因為她的密集課程長達兩個月 |  |
| **109(A)** | 24. Jack missed his stop this morning and was late for work because he \_\_\_\_ with a pretty lady on the MRT.  (A) was chatting (B) talked (C) speaks (D) has spoken |  |
|  | Talk 表示交談 (較認真嚴肅)，chat 則是閒聊 (較輕鬆閒散)，  都帶有雙向溝通的意涵，因此用法也很相近：  talk 和 chat 都側重兩人交談的行為本身，是不及物動詞（We talked.），  若要表達談話的內容，後面一定要加上介系詞 about：talk about something；  若是要表達談話對象，一定要加 to 或 with：  talk to someone 偏重對話的方向性；  talk with someone 則強調談話對象是平行的參與者。 |  |
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| **109(B)** | 25. The US-China trade war \_\_\_\_ many companies to move their factories from China to Vietnam.  (A) has made (B) has caused (C) has allowed (D) has let |  |
|  | 此題運用到二個概念：（1）事物引導被動（2）使役動詞用法  1)company是物，故動詞須為被動  2）make、have、get+物+p.p.(被動） let+物+be p.p. |  |
| 109(C) | 42. Mark is extremely \_\_\_\_. He goes everywhere in the city by bicycle in order not to create any carbon emissions.  (A) user-friendly (B) healthy (C) eco-friendly (D) unhealthy |  |
|  |  |  |
| 單字題 | | |
| 95(C) | 7.I really \_\_\_\_ what you have done for me. 　(A)inhabit (B)kidnap (C)appreciate (D)migrate (E)attack |  |
| 95(A) | 8.The mountain is so high that it took us three days to reach the\_\_\_\_.  (A)summit (B)skeleton (C)petition (D)salvation (E)proposal |  |
| 95(C) | 10.It's against the \_\_\_\_ to park your car here.  (A)occupations (B)inventions (C)regulations (D)decorations (E)compositions |  |
| 95(E) | 11.Young children need a lot of \_\_\_\_ to help them grow.　 (A)bacteria (B)diseases (C)vessels (D)virus (E)nutrients |  |
| 96(A) | 17. Tens of thousands of baseball fans of the Yankees jammed the\_\_\_\_ to see Chien-ming Wang play.  (A) stadium (B) lobby (C) skyscraper (D) theater |  |
| 96(D) | 18. The typhoon has caused occasional \_\_\_\_ throughout Taiwan, so the government is currently trying to restore electricity supply. (A) explosions (B) landslides (C) reforms (D) blackouts |  |
| 96(A) | 19. Martha is \_\_\_\_ waiting for her son, who should have been home an hour ago.  (A) anxiously (B) horribly (C) timidly (D) courageously |  |
| 96(C) | 20. Leave him alone. He just broke up with his girl friend and is in a bad \_\_\_\_.  (A) tempest (B)shape (C) mood (D) addiction |  |
| 96(C) | 21. While he burned the midnight oil, he drank two cups of \_\_\_\_ tea to keep awake. (A) heavy (B) thick (C) strong (D) dense |  |
| 96(A) | 22.The purpose of the test is to \_\_\_\_ students' English level and place them into different groups according to their abilities. (A) measure (B) appreciate (C) organize (D) prescribe |  |
| 96(B) | 23. Stop sprinkling pepper on your soup, or it may get too \_\_\_\_. (A) smooth (B) spicy (C) superficial (D) slippery |  |
| 96(A) | 24. As your working life lasts an average of thirty-five years, if s important to find a job you like and feel \_\_\_\_ about.  (A) enthusiastic (B) overwhelmed (C) allergic (D) infectious |  |
| 96(A) | 25.The young man was in a serious car accident, but he luckily \_\_\_\_ .  (A) survived (B) escaped (C) succeeded (D) remained |  |
| 96(D) | 26. Since there is only limited amount of oil and gas, we had better develop \_\_\_\_ energy as soon as possible. It won’t be used up. (A) geographic (B) assist (C) spiritual (D) solar |  |
| 96(D) | 27. Experts are worried that escalating \_\_\_\_ may cause prices of food and gas to increase again this month.  (A) bankruptcy (B) investment (C) violence (D) inflation |  |
| 96(D) | 30. Yogurt is one of the most \_\_\_\_ foods you can eat. It is good for your teeth, bones and digestion.  (A) luxurious (B) complicated (C) aboriginal (D) nutritious |  |
| 96(C) | 31. The audience left the building \_\_\_\_ when they heard the alarm.  (A) permanently (B) consistently (C) immediately (D) voluntarily |  |
| 96(C) | 33. After rethinking my\_\_\_\_ , I decided to put my studies before my part-time job.  (A) obstacles (B) benefits (C) priorities (D) classifications |  |
| 96(B) | 34. Yao Ming, an NBA player, was playing so \_\_\_\_ that he scored thirty-two by himself in a single game, hitting fifteen out of eighteen shots. (A) emotionally (B) aggressively (C) scarcely (D) mysteriously |  |
|  | aggressively  侵略地；攻擊地 |  |
| 96(D) | 36. Many sports stars \_\_\_\_ products such as athletic shoes to make money.  (A) loan (B) substitute (C) purchase (D) endorse |  |
| 97(A) | 18. My brother likes sports, but I like reading. My brother and I like \_\_\_\_ things.  (A) different (B) another (C) funny (D) same |  |
| 97(D) | 20. Of all the \_\_\_\_， dogs are the most friendly pets.　 (A) airports (B) answer (C) apartment (D) animals |  |
| 97(C) | 21. Eating fresh fruit is better than drinking \_\_\_\_. 　(A) ice cream (B) noodles (C) juice (D) snacks |  |
| 97(D) | 22. If you don't understand a word, you could look it up in a \_\_\_\_. (A) theater (B) magazine (C) camera (D) dictionary |  |
| 97(C) | 23. According to the weather forecast, tomorrow will be a sunny day; the \_\_\_\_ of rain is almost zero.  (A) end (B) proof (C) chance (D) noise |  |
| 97(C) | 24. The water in the pool is quite \_\_\_\_ It is only a few inches deep. (A) nervous (B) thirsty (C) shallow (D) distant |  |
| 97(B) | 25. My computer is broken. I need someone to \_\_\_\_ it right away.　 (A) beat (B) repair (C) charge (D) organize |  |
| 97(B) | 26. Bill’s job at the city government gives him a \_\_\_\_， dependable source of income.  (A) risky (B) steady (C) clumsy (D) hasty |  |
| 97(A) | 27. A proper diet and \_\_\_\_ exercise would greatly help maintain good health.  (A) regular (B) serious (C) creative (D) instant |  |
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| 97(A) | 28. I tried to \_\_\_\_ my fear of giving a speech in public by practicing it again and again.  (A) overcome (B) explore (C) complain (D) increase |  |
| 97(C) | 29. Many teenagers don't know how to do \_\_\_\_ because their mothers or fathers usually wash their clothes for them.  (A) experiments (B) assignments (C) laundry (D) grocery |  |
| 97(C) | 30. It took me several hours to \_\_\_\_ the parts into a model airplane. (A) inspect (B) expand (C) assemble (D) download |  |
| 97(A) | 31. I am very sure that this is \_\_\_\_ the leather purse I lost last week.  (A) precisely (B) hopefully (C) particularly (D) globally |  |
|  | 最接近的答案解釋:  (A) precisely 精確地  中譯: 我非常確定，這就是我上周丟失的皮革包包。  ============================  除此之外，也可用exactly--->這是比較常見的說法。 |  |
| 97(B) | 32. In her speech, she \_\_\_\_ expressed the need for a different kind of political leadership and got much attention from the audience. (A) artificially (B) eloquently (C) immensely (D) previously |  |
| 97(A) | 33. This parking lot has no \_\_\_\_. We'll have to look for a parking space at another.  (A) vacancy (B) boundary (C) facility (D) entertainment |  |
| 97(D) | 34. He had better reduce his \_\_\_\_ of coffee and alcohol since he suffers from a heart problem and high blood pressure. (A) transaction (B) prejudice (C) monopoly (D) consumption |  |
| 99(C) | 25. That is my \_\_\_\_favorite restaurant. The service is bad and the food doesn’t taste good.  (A) most (B) best (C) least (D) worst |  |
| 99(A) | 26. A cat got into the kennel last night and created a tremendous\_\_\_\_.  (A) ruckus (B) evidence (C) temptation (D) aviary |  |
| 99(B) | 27. Working at your computer for a long time can \_\_\_\_ pain in your wrists. (A) avoid (B) cause (C) improve (D) solve |  |
| 99(D) | 28. This restaurant makes good sandwiches. They will even \_\_\_\_ your bread for free. (A) eat (B) pass (C) taste (D) toast |  |
| 99 (D) | 29. You should always \_\_\_\_ your opinions politely.　(A) apply (B) replace (C) interest (D) express |  |
| 99 (B) | 31. The government is taking a very \_\_\_\_ approach to managing this economic crisis.  (A) rustic (B) cautious (C) numerous (D) abundant |  |
| 99 (C) | 32. My coworkers have been working hard to \_\_\_\_ a fuel shortage next summer.  (A) chatter (B) suggest (C) prevent (D) deserve |  |
| 99 (C) | 33. Anna has been asking Henry to eat more healthily but he hasn’t been \_\_\_\_ by her arguments.  (A) texted (B) boasted (C) swayed (D) confessed |  |
| 99 (C) | 34. There is only a little juice left in the \_\_\_\_ .　 (A) counter (B) gallon (C) pitcher (D) response |  |
|  | pitcher:投手.大水罐. |  |
| 99 (D) | 35. It took the Davies’ fifteen years to complete that \_\_\_\_ mansion. (A) assorted (B) verified (C) reiterated (D) palatial |  |
| 99 (B) | 46. There is a beautifully \_\_\_\_lion in the lobby of the building. 　(A) carve (B) carved (C) carves (D) carving |  |
| 101(B) | 17. The teacher \_\_\_\_her students when they do well. 　(A)injures (B)praises (C)pollutes (D)divides |  |
| 101(A) | 20. Can you check the \_\_\_\_and see what day it is? 　(A)calendar (B)moment (C)shopper (D)window |  |
| 101(D) | 22. Frank will make a\_\_\_\_ about his trip during the meeting.  (A)instruction (B)homework (C)scrapbook (D)presentation |  |
| 101(B) | 24. Following safety procedures will prevent a dangerous gas\_\_\_\_.  (A)performance (B)explosion (C)vandalism (D)schedule |  |
| 101(C) | 25. The \_\_\_\_ contained gold, jewelry and important papers.　 (A)quilt (B)textile (C)package (D)fungus |  |
| 101(A) | 26. Since the recession the \_\_\_\_of economic recovery has been very slow.　 (A) pace (B)gate (C)range (D)charm. |  |
| 101(D). | 27. It is \_\_\_\_ but we will not be able to attend the seminar. 　(A)apparent (B)ongoing (C)designated (D)regrettable |  |
| 101(B) | 30. Sam is always in a good\_\_\_\_. He is very easy to work with.　 (A)dream (B)mood (C)feeling (D)nature |  |
| 102(B) | 16. Terry must have a \_\_\_\_. His throat is sore again.　 (A) chair (B) cold (C) soup (D) scoop |  |
| 102(A) | 17. The weather was \_\_\_\_ hot yesterday. 　(A) pretty (B) slowly (C) stinky (D) yummy |  |
| 102(B) | 21. The meeting is \_\_\_\_. Please be on time. 　(A) raising (B) important (C) natural (D) frenetic |  |
| 102(A) | 22. The computer \_\_\_\_ isn't working well. 　(A) screen (B) finger (C) cold (D) guy |  |
| 102(B) | 27. Which travel \_\_\_\_ did you purchase your tickets through? 　(A) keeper (B) agent (C) salary (D) candle |  |
| 102(D) | 28. Sebrina dislikes rainy weather and \_\_\_\_ about it often. 　(A) chooses (B) cancels (C) creates (D) complains |  |
| 102(C) | 29. Our manager is \_\_\_\_ about our results for this quarter. 　(A) elegant (B) metallic (C) upbeat (D) fashionable |  |
| 102(C) | 30. This country needs \_\_\_\_ who are willing to work for a better future.  (A) legacies (B) vessels (C) patriots (D) moccasins |  |
| 102(B) | 31. I spent all night working on these calculations but I am still completely \_\_\_\_﹒  (A) intended (B) baffled (C) ruined (D) sliced |  |
| 102(A) | 32. That textbook might be in the technical \_\_\_\_ section of the library.  (A) literature (B) campfire (C) gate (D) employee |  |
| 102(B) | 33. The National \_\_\_\_ of Teachers represents educators in their dealings with the Ministry of Education.  (A) Infection (B) Federation (C) Generation (D) Possession |  |
| 102(D) | 34. That book made an exciting \_\_\_\_ to the original novel. 　(A) fad (B) purity (C) canon (D) sequel |  |
| 102(D) | 35. Sara gives her grandparents a lot of \_\_\_\_ support.　 (A) rave (B) federal (C) cheap (D) emotional |  |
| 102(D) | 39. That section works very \_\_\_\_﹒ 　(A) energy (B) energetic (C) energized (D) energetically |  |
|  | That section (主詞) works(動詞) very(程度副詞) energetically(副詞)  那個部門很起勁地工作  形容works(V.)只能選副詞(通常為-ly結尾)  (A) energy　N.能量  (B) energetic Adj.積極的、有能量的  (C) energized /energize V.通電、接火  (D) energetically Adv.起勁地 |  |
| 103(A) | 25. I’d like to \_\_\_ this phone for another one, please.　 (A) exchange (B) exchanges (C) exchanging (D) exchanged |  |
| 103(B) | 26. When you added salt to the soup, its flavor \_\_\_ quite a bit.  (A) enhances (B) was enhanced (C) is enhancing (D) could enhance |  |
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| 103(C) | 28. We haven’t renovated in many years and now we have \_\_\_ some new office furniture.  (A) purchase (B) purchases (C) to purchase (D) am purchasing |  |
| 103(A) | 35. Working outside in the summer makes me \_\_\_ a lot. 　(A) sweat (B) taste (C) believe (D) feed |  |
| 103(D) | 36. Terry received a \_\_\_ award during the retirement ceremony.　 (A) sore (B) sick (C) scared (D) special |  |
| 103(C) | 37. Assigning one person to this job was a \_\_\_. I should have assigned two people. (  A) drama (B) quarter (C) mistake (D) ketchup |  |
| 103(B) | 38. You need safety gear. What \_\_\_ do you take?　 (A) rest (B) size (C) wing (D) trash |  |
| 103(D) | 40. The fence is made out of \_\_\_. 　(A) merit (B) sprite (C) lens (D) iron |  |
| 103(A) | 41. Janet is \_\_\_ so she will be on leave next month.　 (A) pregnant (B) multiple (C) expensive (D) financial |  |
| 103(C) | 42. Taking a \_\_\_ is a popular way to spend a vacation.　 (A) tuition (B) resident (C) cruise (D) stroke |  |
| 103(D) | 43. We’ll be ordering \_\_\_ for the office on Friday. 　(A) getaway (B) prototype (C) hemisphere (D) stationery |  |
| 103(A) | 44. I’m glad we hired Markus. He’s good at his job and a \_\_\_ young manager.  (A) promising (B) delighted (C) habitual (D) attractive |  |
| 103(D) | 45. Mr. Chang has been asked to join a \_\_\_ discussion at the conference.　 (A) quilt (B) syrup (C) hawk (D) panel |  |
| 103(A) | 46. We need to resolve three \_\_\_ at the meeting. 　(A) issues (B) organs (C) scarves (D) gowns |  |
| 103(B) | 48. Be sure to \_\_\_ to the message by tomorrow afternoon. 　(A) hush (B) reply (C) claim (D) grieve |  |
| 103(A) | 49. “I’m Lovin’ It” has been a successful \_\_\_ for McDonalds. (A) slogan (B) boulder (C) garment (D) dynasty |  |
| 103(D) | 50. Most of Jenson’s shirts are \_\_\_ colors like light pink and yellow.  (A) groundless (B) behavior (C) reward (D) pastel |  |
| 104(C) | 16. I’m going to buy some medicine at the\_\_\_\_\_\_.　 (A) apartment (B) sports center (C) drugstore (D) bookstore |  |
| 104(B) | 17. This is my\_\_\_\_birthday gift. 　(A) interesting (B) favorite (C) convenient (D) diligent |  |
| 104(A) | 18. If you want the job you should prepare for the \_\_\_\_tomorrow.  (A) interview (B) accident (C) excitement (D) department |  |
| 104(A) | 19. Paul hates seafood so he refused to eat the \_\_\_\_\_on his plate. 　(A) clams (B) radishes (C) patches (D) yogurt |  |
| 104(B) | 20. Cities are too noisy. I prefer small\_\_\_\_\_\_ . 　(A) basements (B) villages (C) supermarkets (D) factories |  |
| 104(B) | 22. My choir won first prize in the singing \_\_\_\_\_\_. (A) superstition (B) competition (C) tradition (D) constitution |  |
| 104(B) | 23 .If it is raining, can I borrow your\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? 　(A) temperature (B) umbrella(C) headphones(D) chopsticks |  |
| 104(D) | 24.I have a good \_\_\_\_\_\_with my father. 　(A) rational (B) friend(C) ownership (D) relationship |  |
| 104(B) | 25. Nancy never\_\_\_\_\_\_ her values. 　(A) reassures (B) compromises (C) stimulates (D) startles |  |
| 104(A) | 26. Sam worked hard and went to university, though his parents are not even\_\_\_\_\_\_  (A) literate (B) glutinous (C) reserved (D)chaotic |  |
| 104(C) | 27. Be careful. This medicine will make you\_\_\_\_\_\_ . 　(A)dramatic (B)flexible (C)drowsy (D)spiritual |  |
| 104(B) | 30 .\_\_\_\_\_\_ understanding is important in this business relationship.  (A) Digestible (B) Mutual (C) Satisfying(D)Apparent |  |
| 104(A) | 31. Recent\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have brought about many changes in our business.  (A) innovations (B) centerpieces (C) boutiques(D)vacations |  |
| 104(A) | 32. These negotiations are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the future of our company. 　(A) crucial (B) gaping (C) sensitive(D)skilled |  |
| 104(D) | 33. The train was full of\_\_\_\_\_\_ heading to work. (A) reputations (B) nationalities (C) accommodations (D)commuters |  |
| 104(C) | 34. The measurements weren’t\_\_\_\_\_\_ . They were all off by at least a centimeter.  (A) shakeable (B) vertical(C) accurate (D) lavish |  |
| 104(C) | 35. Before roads were built，\_\_\_\_\_ were used for transportation in this area.  (A) plastics (B) blisters (C) canals (D) auctions |  |
| 104(D) | 36. When the robbers started shooting，the police\_\_\_\_\_\_ fire.　 (A) moved (B) changed(C) transferred(D) returned |  |
| 105(A) | 20. The investments pay him monthly \_\_\_.　 (A) interest (B) interests (C) interesting (D) interested |  |
| 105(D) | 34. The government’s new \_\_\_ plan is designed to increase industrial output and raise incomes.  (A) awful (B) plastic (C) floating (D) economic |  |
| 105(B) | 36. During peak periods, we experience a surge in \_\_\_. (A) area (B) volume (C) height (D) weight |  |
| 105(C) | 37. The new facility is intended to provide employment for local \_\_\_.  (A) speakers (B) buffaloes (C) villagers (D) interviews |  |
| 105(C) | 38. Despite his extensive \_\_\_, Paul lacked vital skills. 　(A) collar (B) college (C) education (D) entertainment |  |
| 105(B) | 39. Using \_\_\_ will help you avoid embarrassing spills at business lunches.  (A) customs (B) napkins (C) museums (D) relatives |  |
| 105(D) | 41. Tania is working her way up the corporate \_\_\_. 　(A) theater (B) heater (C) raider (D) ladder |  |
| 105(B) | 42. I believe he is having a(n) \_\_\_ reaction to the peanuts. Please call 119.  (A) personal (B) allergic (C) nervous (D) confused |  |
| 105(B) | 44. We will need to \_\_\_ the system, but then everything should work well. 　(A) solo (B) tweak (C) count (D) busk |  |
| 105(B) | 45. The small \_\_\_ was damaged by the waves. 　(A) fate (B) craft (C) fee (D) digit |  |
| 105(B) | 47. These slippery tiles are a serious \_\_\_ to the public when it rains.　 (A) allure (B) hazard (C) reptile (D) momentum |  |
| 105(C) | 48. In our \_\_\_ to become efficient, we cannot rush to conclusions. 　(A) cone (B) audio (C) quest (D) errand |  |
|  | errand的介係詞多半用on  Now that I am out on errand, they will never know whether I am working out.  由於我在外面跑腿，他們永遠不知道我是否在工作  She went off on some errand.  她辦事去了  In our quest 追求 尋找 |  |
| 105(B) | 49. Many customers are \_\_\_ of that company’s poor customer service.  (A) urban (B) critical (C) offensive (D) shocking |  |
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| 105(D) | 51. We should be careful to avoid \_\_\_ that may cause offense. 　(A) person (B) search (C) capital (D) behavior |  |
| 105(A) | 52. Ben’s \_\_\_ in information systems might be useful in his new job.  (A) expertise (B) comedian (C) transportation (D) plateau . |  |
| 105(D) | 53. The \_\_\_ of all ten countries will need to approve of the deal.  (A) reservations (B) strangers (C) stadiums (D) parliaments |  |
| 105(B) | 55. It took three rounds of \_\_\_ to come up with a contract.  (A) surroundings (B) negotiations (C) responsibilities (D) loudspeakers |  |
| 106(A) | 16. The elevated road will be closed for \_\_\_\_\_\_ next week.　 (A) maintenance(B) clearing(C) preparation (D) management |  |
| 106(C) | 17. Your cell phone is too old. The parts are not \_\_\_\_\_\_ anymore. 　(A) gotten(B) selling(C) available (D) market |  |
| 106(A) | 23. Compared to the Toyota, this Mazda is a much better \_\_\_\_\_\_. 　(A)bargain(B) chosen(C) finding(D) liking |  |
| 106(B) | 24. It’s OK to \_\_\_\_\_\_ you have made a mistake. No one’s perfect. 　(A) think(B) admit(C) joke(D) laugh |  |
| 106(A) | 25. Your hair is too long; you should go to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ soon. (A) barber shop(B) bob’s shop(C) cut store (D) hair store |  |
| 106(B) | 26. Terry got a \_\_\_\_\_\_ for driving above the speed limit. (A) warn(B) ticket(C) job (D) prize |  |
| 106(D) | 27. The water pipe is \_\_\_\_\_\_. We need to get a plumber to fix it. 　(A) turned off(B) running(C) braking(D) leaking |  |
| 106(A) | 29. TV watching is the main \_\_\_\_\_\_ for a lot of people these days. (A) recreation(B) thing(C) entertain (D) interesting |  |
| 106(B) | 30. There is no need to \_\_\_\_\_\_. We have plenty of time. 　(A) go(B) hurry(C) wait (D) come |  |
| 106(D) | 32. There are too many \_\_\_\_\_\_ in this election. It will be a difficult race. (A) votes(B) hopes(C) chooses(D) candidates |  |
| 108(A) | 16. The dog must be \_\_\_. It hasn’t eaten anything all day.　 (A) starving (B) fill (C) overweight (D) stupid |  |
| 108(B) | 17. Jack finally \_\_\_ after the manager blamed him for a mistake he did not make.  (A) signed out (B) resigned (C) quited (D) quieted |  |
| 108(C) | 18. Will and Gloria are \_\_\_ because his son married her daughter. (A) parents (B) a couple (C) in-laws (D) outlaws |  |
| 108(C) | 20. Scientists have concluded that smartphones are \_\_\_, and that’s why many people cannot live without them.  (A) funny (B) pleasurable (C) addictive (D) uncontrollable |  |
| 108(D) | 21. Vince decided to move down south where it’s sunny most of the time because he was fed up with the high \_\_\_ in northern Taiwan.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 (A) activity (B) living cost (C) crowdedness (D) humidity |  |
| 108(A) | 22. The demonstrations in Hong Kong are increasing in both \_\_\_ and intensity, and the government is having problems handling them.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 (A) frequency (B) time (C) places (D) speed |  |
| 108(B) | 23. Nowadays, most electronic devices are designed to be \_\_\_, so that consumers can learn to operate them without any difficulty.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 (A) in ease (B) user-friendly (C) in comfort (D) of wisdom |  |
| **108(D)** | 6. Initially, the bulk of our green energy facilities will be located along the \_\_\_.  (A) enthusiast (B) pushback (C) resolution (D) coastline |  |
| **108(A)** | 10. We need to \_\_\_ the two databases together. (A) merge (B) compete (C) rate (D) inhabit |  |
| **108(D)** | 16. After twenty years of saving and investing, Marina has acquired a \_\_\_ fortune.  (A) retro (B) native (C) bound (D) modest |  |
| **108(B)** | 22. “I was in the basement and there was no \_\_\_, so I couldn’t call you back.” (A) data (B) signal (C) ring (D) line |  |
| **108(A)** | 26. Rolling blackouts occurred \_\_\_. Repair crews are still at work now.  (A) overnight (B) apart (C) fortunately (D) upstream |  |
| **108(D)** | 34. What kind of \_\_\_ are you working with? (A) corduroy (B) discount (C) curbside (D) organization |  |
| 109(B) | 16. The government is trying to \_\_\_\_ the economy by increasing public spending.  (A) encourage (B) stimulate (C) reduce (D) remove |  |
| 109(A) | 17. Because of \_\_\_\_, weather around the world has been unstable these years.  (A) climate change (B) temperature loss (C) warm increase (D) global warm |  |
| 109(D) | 20. In spite of Eddie’s \_\_\_\_, Sara refused to forgive his rude behavior.  (A) politics (B) modesty (C) capability (D) apologies |  |
| 109(B) | 27. It took us a few hours to get everything ready for the picnic, but, \_\_\_\_, it started to rain as soon as we walked out the door. (A) luckily (B) unfortunately (C) quietly (D) positively |  |
| 109(D) | 34. The cell phone market is very \_\_\_\_ and every company tries to put out new models with improved functions each year. 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(A) busy (B) popular (C) powerful (D) competitive |  |
| 109(B) | 35. Taiwan’s National Health Insurance is considered a \_\_\_\_ health insurance system that countries around the world would like to have. 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(A) ideal (B) model (C) success (D) interesting |  |
|  | a model for 模範的 |  |
| 109(D) | 36. Apple is unable to \_\_\_\_ the latest i-Phone model because the manufacturers in China cannot resume production.  (A) show (B) push (C) forward (D) release |  |
| 109(D) | 37. More and more people use \_\_\_\_; they don’t use cash or credit cards.  (A) action pay (B) activity payment (C) portable pay (D) mobile payment |  |
| 109(D) | 39. Lynn learns Japanese on Monday and Wednesday and English on Tuesday and Thursday. Sometimes she gets \_\_\_\_ between the two languages.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 (A) loss (B) mistaken (C) restless (D) confused |  |
| 109(B) | 40. Linda has always been good with numbers; it’s not surprising that she’s a \_\_\_\_ teacher today.  (A) history (B) math (C) English (D) geography |  |
| 109(D) | 41. After spending one year at an aviation school in the US, Leon is now a China Airlines pilot. What does “aviation” means? 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(A) driving (B) riding (C) maintenance (D) flying |  |
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| 109(D) | 46. The manager thinks some of the \_\_\_\_ in this report are wrong and wants you to check all the numbers once more.  (A) sentences (B) explanations (C) examples (D) statistics |  |
| 109(C) | 47. The pizza place in the alley is not around anymore. They closed down last month. Which is the closest to “around” in meaning?　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 (A) nearby (B) close (C) existing (D) buyable |  |
|  | not around anymore 不在身邊、不在這裡  需要用前後文去判斷。close down是倒閉，但，只有寫close是關門的意思(沒倒閉)。  existing 存在/現存 |  |
| 109(A) | 50. The government offers loans at reasonably low \_\_\_\_ rates to qualified young people who want to start their own businesses. (A) interest (B) financial (C) funds (D) money |  |
| 109(A) | 51. Jane has a terrible \_\_\_\_ and she often gets lost.  (A) sense of direction (B) feeling of map (C) old vehicle (D) distance perception |  |
| 109(A) | 52. Using credit cards online to buy things is convenient, but there is the \_\_\_\_ that your personal information might get stolen. (A) risk (B) perhaps (C) good chance (D) unlucky |  |
| 109(D) | 54. Japan is one of the most popular travel \_\_\_\_ for Taiwanese. (A) nations (B) attractions (C) locations (D) destinations |  |
|  |  |  |
| **109(C)** | 1. Mary needs to see a \_\_\_\_; she has a bad toothache. 　 (A) economist (B) scientist (C) dentist (D) artist |  |
| **109(C)** | 2. Most people wait until after the Chinese Year to look for a new job because they want to get their end-of-year \_\_\_\_.  (A) award (B) budget (C) bonus (D) salary |  |
| **109(B)** | 3. The mayor has \_\_\_\_ people to take public transportation to protect the environment.  (A) wished (B) urged (C) instructed (D) taught |  |
| **109(A)** | 4. The \_\_\_\_ of electricity steadily increased as the economy developed.  (A) consumption (B) attendance (C) portrayal (D) sphere |  |
| **109(D)** | 5. The island has its own micro-grid because it is separated from the mainland by a narrow \_\_\_\_.  (A) nutrition (B) integrity (C) voyage (D) channel |  |
| **109(C)** | 6. We felt a lot of \_\_\_\_ for Sarah when we heard her mother was ill.  (A) protector (B) threat (C) sympathy (D) retirement |  |
| **109(B)** | 7. The exhibition caused a \_\_\_\_ in the artistic community. 　(A) resort (B) sensation (C) earpiece (D) cruise |  |
|  | Their affair caused a sensation.  他們的曖昧關係引起了轟動。 |  |
| **109(A)** | 8. Nowadays, good job skills can be more \_\_\_\_ than good education. 　(A) valuable (B) better (C) capable (D) hopeful |  |
| **109(C)** | 9. Martin has been taking classes to improve his reading \_\_\_\_.  (A) humility (B) vegetation (C) comprehension (D) schoolmaster |  |
| **109(B)** | 14. After passing the test, each new employee will \_\_\_\_ to a suitable department.  (A) be distribute (B) be assigned (C) be gone (D) be reported |  |
| **109(C)** | 15. In addition to computers, people can also access the Internet by using \_\_\_\_.  (A) electrical appliances (B) machinery (C) mobile devices (D) telephones |  |
|  |  |  |
| 無標準解 | | |
| 103(E) | 33. People who live in glass houses shouldn’t cast stones \_\_\_ other people. (A) in (B) on (C) at (D) with (E)無標準解 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **106(C)** | 6.Alex asked me to\_him my car because he had to visit an important customer in central Taiwan.  (A) loan (B) borrow (C) lend (D) rent |  |
|  | borrow from借入 lend to 借出 |  |
| **106(D)** | 7. There will be a class\_next week and Tony can’t wait to see all his old high school friends.  (A) meeting (B) together (C) party (D) reunion |  |
|  | reunion n.團聚，聚會  We're having a family reunion next week.我們下周有一個家庭團圓會。 |  |
| **106(C)** | 11. ASUS is\_workers because the company just received a lot of new orders.  (A) employ (B) hired (C) recruiting (D) looking |  |
|  | Look必須加for is hired (ASUS被雇用 與本題語意不合 |  |
| 106(A) | 13. Computer hackers should be\_seriously, so that computer hacking can be stopped.  (A) punishment (B) penalized (C) beat (D) discussed |  |
|  | punishment是名詞，不能用，此空格要用動詞被動態 |  |
| 106(A) | 15. The police are still looking for the last\_involved in the bank robbery last week.  (A) thief (B) suspect (C) pickpocket (D) hijacker |  |
|  | thief 小偷不是搶劫犯(是強盜)，是竊盜 |  |
| 106(C) | 17. Recently, it has been difficult for me to\_because of pressure from work.  (A) fall sleep (B) falling sleep (C) fall asleep (D) fall sleeping |  |
|  | fall on sleep 安息、永眠  feel sleeping 感到想睡  fall asleep睡著 |  |
| 106(A) | 21. One of my jobs\_to deal with the media because I work in the Department of Public Relations.  (A) is (B) are (C) has (D) have |  |
|  | each/one of +the/one's+複數名詞+單數動詞  have to 當[必須....做什麼事]的情況主詞大多是人 |  |
| 106(A) | 23. Please get\_in front of the gate to board the plane.  (A) in line (B) on line (C) along the line (D) out of line |  |
|  | Line up / Get in line 排隊  Please line up behind the yellow line.（請在黃線後面排隊。）  Get in line, please.（請排隊。）  Cut in line / Jump the queue 插隊  Stop cutting in line!（別插隊！）  Everyone keeps jumping the queue.（每個人都一直插隊。） |  |
| 106(C) | 25. Gary is lazier and doesn’t work\_the rest of the employees.  (A) so hard (B) harder (C) as hard as(D) as hardly as |  |
|  | hard ：（形容詞）努力的、（副詞）努力地  hardly：（副詞）幾乎不、僅僅 |  |
|  | at：一個準確、特定的時刻  on：特定日期、星期  in：月份、季節、年、世紀、一段長而非特定的時間  放置：lay-laid-laid-laying (過去.p.p同形)  說謊：lie-lied-lied-lying (過去.p.p同形)  躺 ：lie-lay-lain-lying (三態皆不同形)  must 有義務沒得選擇 用於正式書面  have to 有義務沒得選擇 用於非正式或對話  should 沒義務 可做可不做 用於給予建議或看法 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **101(D)** | 2. The teacher's office is\_\_\_\_\_the first floor.  (A) at (B) to (C) in (D) on |  |
|  | 在幾樓用on表示 |  |
| **101(A)** | 4. Jason’s father was very\_when he knew that Jason didn’t go to school this morning.  (A) surprised (B) bored (C) excited (D) satisfied |  |
|  | 4.當傑森的父親知道傑森今天早上不上學時，他非常驚訝。  （A）感到驚訝；出人意外的 |  |
| **101(B)** | 6. Our bicycles are so similar, so I can never tell one\_the other.  (A) after (B) from (C) except (D) outside |  |
|  | tell (v.) 說；告訴；分辨  tell A from B （分辨A和B）  例句：  Ray is trying to tell the little duck from the little chicken.  瑞正在嘗試分辨小鴨和小雞。  其他tell用法  tell on 告發；告狀  tell apart 分辨；區分 |  |
| **101(D)** | 9. Simon: Eric won't come to the party, will he? John: \_\_, but he'II be a little late.  (A) No, he won't (B) Yes, he did (C) No, he didn't (D) Yes, he will |  |
| **101(D)** | 10. The house \_\_\_\_ the Nixon family more than 8 million NT dollars.  (A) paid. (B) spent (C) took (D) cost |  |
|  | cost僅限用於主詞為「物」上 |  |
| **101(D)** | 16. George will finish his composition tonight if he\_enough time.  (A) will have (B) will has (C) have (D) has |  |
| **101(B)** | 17.I can't help but\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to Italy.  (A) to move (B) move (C) moving (D) not to move |  |
|  | 不得不的幾個用法  1. can't help but + 原V  2. can't help + ving  3. have no choice but + to 原V |  |
| **101(B)** | 20. One of Bob’s finest qualities is that he takes the\_. He always takes the necessary action and  does not wait for orders.  (A) advantage (B) initiative (C) vision (D) priority |  |
|  | initiative (n)主動的行動、進取心  vision (n) 視力；視覺 |  |
| **101(B)** | 21. Sean doesn’t look\_, but he is, in fact, excellent at sports, especially football.  (A) enthusiastic (B) athletic (C) eloquent (D) intelligent |  |
|  | enthusiastic 熱情的；熱烈的；熱心的（+about/over/at）  athletic 運動的，體育的  eloquent 雄辯的，有說服力的  intelligent 有才智的；聰明的 |  |
| **101(B)** | 24. The famous hostess decided to sue the magazine for purposely\_what she actually said and did at the movie premiere.  (A) occupying (B) distorting (C) diversifying (D) contributing |  |
|  | 扭曲、曲解(B) distorting |  |
| **101(D)** | 25. Joan is an experienced salesperson. Just observe closely how she interacts with customers and do \_•  You will soon improve your sales skills.  (A) crosswise (B) clockwise (C) otherwise (D) likewise |  |
|  | 琼是一位经验丰富的销售人员。  只需仔细观察她与客户的互动方式，并做同样的事情•您很快就会提高销售技巧。 |  |
| **101(A)** | 27. After her superb performance，the violinist received a big round of\_from the appreciative audience.  (A) applause (B) spotlight (C) significance (D) impulse |  |
|  | 在她出色的表演之后，这位小提琴手受到了观众的热烈掌声 |  |
| **101(B)** | 28. John \_\_\_\_\_ send Mary flowers once a month before they got married. But now he never does.  (A) should (B) used to (C) was used to (D) was afraid to |  |
| **101(A)** | 29. Mother\_David vacuum the floor of the living room after the party.  (A) had (B) wanted (C) told (D) asked |  |
|  | 使役動詞  make: 強迫某人/叫某人做事  have: 交付某人任務/叫某人做事  let: 讓某人做事  get: 說服/叫某人去做事  容易混淆動詞  下列的動詞在意思上與使役動詞很相近，容易與使役動詞混淆，但後面需要加上不定詞”to”，如果可以的話，最好是能把以下的動詞也記起來，以免混淆。  need (人) to  want (人) to  ask (人) to  tell (人) to |  |
| **101(B)** | 30. My daughter’s shoes are too small. I am going to buy her a new .  (A) mate (B) pair (C) dozen (D) one |  |
| **101(C)** | 31. Being friends with foreigners\_me to know more about other countries.  (A) help (B) helping (C) helps (D) to help |  |
|  | 我的解析是:不定詞和動名詞當主詞時,後面接單數動詞.(如果有錯,請更正.) |  |
| **101(C)** | 33. At dinner time. I often enjoy telling my family everything\_at school  (A) happened (B) was happening (C) that happened (D) which happening |  |
|  | 選項(A)是省略掉關代that後化為過去分詞的形式 (原句: ~~~ everything that was happened at school)  但happen不能用被動式，所以(A)是錯誤的，若是現在分詞happening就可以。  同樣不能用被動式的還有  (1) take place=occur=happen (發生)  (2) belong to (屬於)  (3) break out (爆炸)  (4) consist of (由...組成) |  |
| **101(C)** | 35. Linda and Wendy are close friends. What’s more,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of them\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the same day.  (A) every ； are born (B) two ； was born (C) each ； was born (D) both ; are born |  |
|  | 35. Linda and Wendy are close friends. What’s more,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of them\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the same day.  (A) every ； are born --> every是限定詞不能當代名詞,另外every是用在三者以上  (B) two ； was born --> 這裡要三者以上才能用two, 動詞也是were才正確  (C) each ； was born  (D) both ; are born --> both ; were born  each 指「兩個或以上之中的每一個」  every 指「 三個或以上的每一個」  each 或 every 後面的動詞一律用單數的語態 |  |
| **101(D)** | 36. The well-dressed man\_I had dinner a few days ago is my boss. •  (A) x (B) that (C) who (D) with whom |  |
|  | →The well-dressed man with whom I had dinner with the well-dressed man a few days ago is my boss. |  |
| **101(D)** | 39. Our school is\_money for the poor people in our country.  (A) rising (B) arising (C) costing (D) raising |  |
|  | raise money (ph.)籌錢  (A) rising> rise上升  (B) arising >arise 發生,產生  (C) costing> 成本計算  (D) raising>raise舉起,抬起,raise money籌錢  小訣竅 (A)(B)都是不及物動詞→所以直接刪掉不用管語意 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 95(C.E)  39. He is so honest that ＿＿ people trust him.  (A)a lot  (B)a plenty of  (C)lots of  (D)much  (E)plenty of  lots of , a lot of , plenty of 可接可數或不可數名詞  95(B.E)  40.My parents are ＿＿ with my grades.  (A)afraid  (B)content  (C)satisfying  (D)alike  (E)satisfied  95(B.C)  43.If you observe a group talking, you will find that the one ＿＿ a low, controlled voice always gets the most respect.  (A)about  (B)with  (C)in  (D)to  (E)for  95(B.D)  44. ＿＿ the regular salary, the manager will get a 5% commission from the sale of the car.  (A)In order to  (B)Besides  (C)Beside  (D)In addition to  (E)In additional to  beside 是介係詞,意思為"在...的旁邊"  ex:  He would like to take a photograph of us. Would you come and sit beside me?  There was a small table beside the bed, on which there was a book.  besides是介係詞和連接詞 ,意思為 "除了"或"也(also)"  ex:  What other types of music do you like besides classical?  As a linking adverb, we usually put a comma before and after besides in writing:  I don’t think going for a walk is a good idea. It’s quite cold, and, besides, it’s getting late and we don’t want to be out in the dark.  補充  as well as 和 in addtion to 的比較  as well as 較口語和常用  in addtion to 較為正式  ex:  As well as offering a 15% discount on the furniture, Smith’s Furniture delivered it free to our house.  In addition to cutting jobs, the company has announced that its profits are down for this year.  翻譯整理from 劍橋語法  95(A.B.C.D.)  47.Jack:What about going for a ride? Mary: ＿＿.  (A)That's a good idea  (B)Sounds great  (C)Sure, but not right now  (D)Thanks. Maybe next time.  (E)Please sign here  95(A.D)  48.She is ＿＿ that almost every boy likes her.  (A)such a beautiful girl  (B)so a beautiful girl  (C)such beautiful a girl  (D)so beautiful  (E)beautiful girl  .  95(B.C)  49.＿＿, she is brave.  (A)In spite of she is a woman  (B)Although she is a woman  (C)Woman as she is  (D)Despite is a woman  (E)Though a woman is  (A)(D) in spite of 以及dsepite 後方只能接N./Ving.  (B)(E) although 以及 though 後方則是只能接子句  95(B.D)  50.I believe ＿＿.  (A)he is honesty  (B)his honesty  (C)him honesty  (D)him honest  (E)his honest  (D)him honest --> I believe him (to be) honest.  \*I believe him (to be ) innocent.  我相信他是無辜的。 |  |
|  |  |  |

honestly 副詞修飾動詞hopes

連綴動詞屬於「不完全不及物」動詞，它因為不完全，所以需要補語；

因為不及物，所以沒有受詞。補語通常是名詞或形容詞。

例如：Be動詞, look (看起來), feel (感覺起來), smell (聞起來), sound (聽起來), taste (嚐起來) , seem (似乎；仿佛), appear (呈現；顯現)等

.ask 人 + to 原V 要求某人做某事 (我之前沒幫過你，長官告知我要幫）

ask 人 + Ving 意思是持續做 (長官要我持續幫你)

關鍵字initiative(n.倡議)是被提出來的，

initiative是名詞，所以用被動語態，後面也寫了BY TEAM 3提出的

【全句翻譯】

由第三團隊提出的倡議吸引了新顧客

【單字】

propose (V.)

1. 提議，建議，提出[+v-ing][+（that）]

It was proposed we go to the station to meet our guests. 有人建議我們去車站接客人。

2. 提（名），推薦

I proposed Mr. Hunter for the job. 我提議漢特先生來幹這工作。

proposal (n.) 建議，提議；計畫；提案

initiative

n.名詞

1. 主動的行動；倡議[C]

Charles is shy and does not take the initiative in making acquaintances. 查理斯很害羞，不會主動結交朋友。

2. 首創精神；進取心[U]

He did not have the initiative to start his own business. 他沒有自行開業的積極性。

a.形容詞

開始的；初步的；創始的

initiative prosperity 初步繁榮

need 是個及物動詞，

主動時的主詞通常是人，

所以 人 need 物，或 人 need to + V ，

反之物當作主詞時

物 need V-ing 或　物 need to be + pp

I need to wash my car.

= My car needs to be washed (by me).

= My car needs washing.

名詞子句

S+V+that+S+V

.(A) participate in

(B) join +團體

(C) take a test

(D) prepare for

老師以前給的簡單介係詞口訣!

in 年月季(in 2019 in August in winter)

on 日星(on mother's day on Sunday)

at +時分(at five o'clock)

for 一段(一段時間)

pay in cash 使用現金支付

pay by/with credit card 使用信用卡支付

.responsible 責任相關用法

1. be responsible for +Ving/N 對（事情）負責

take responsibility for

2. be responsible to+人 對（人）負責

3. be responsible for 是...的原因

4. the responsible person 一個負責任的人

the person responsible 對某事要負責任的人（負責任的一方）

.過去沒有發生的事

1. should have 應該要做而沒有做

2. would have 想要做而沒有做

3. could have 可以做而沒有做

In the south是在某地區之內

Kenting is in the south of Pingtung.

墾丁在屏東裡面所以用in

On the south是兩個有相接

Taoyuan is bounded on the south by New Taipei City.

桃園不在新北市裡面，不過有相接，所以用on

To the south是兩地既不相接也不在裡面

補充方位最高級

方位最高級，字尾加most

in the 方位最高級 of 位置

最東 easternmost

最西 westernmost

最南 southernmost

最北 northernmost

3種情況

1.If+原 v ，主要子句用 原v或未來v

2.If+過去v ，主要子句用 would+v

3.If+had pp，主要子句用 would have pp

判斷

》would + lend(原形v.)

》If I had it（過去簡單式）

(A) writing test 考寫作能力的考試，例如考作文。

(B) written test 考筆試的考試。

(C) text test 考文字本的考試。

(D) pen test 無此用法，google會查到其它東西。

１．Beside 介係詞

和...無關

在...旁邊

Beside oneself with+情緒 形容某人背某種情緒充滿

２．Besides 介係詞

除了...之外=in addition to+N/Ving

３．副詞 此外

quit-quit;quitted(a/v) 離開;了結的

quiet-quited(a/n/v) 安靜;安靜的

quite(adv)完全;徹底;相當

(A) sign out 簽退

(B) resigned 聽任/順從/不得不接受

(C) quite 相當/完全/全然/事實上/大致上/差不多/頗為

(D) quiet 靜/安靜/輕輕/平靜/寧靜/寡言/話不

①簽退＝sign out

Soldiers sign out when they leave the barracks.

士兵離開營隊時要先簽退。

②登出=log out

Always sign out of your account when you're using public computers.

每次使用公用電腦都要記得登出帳號。

1. 簽到= sign in

They signed in at the reception desk.

他們在接待處簽到。

②登入=log in

Sign in with your Microsoft account.

以微軟帳號登入。

▍sign up

註冊、學校選課、報名

=register=create an account

How to sign up for classes?

=How to register for classes?

要如何選課?

▍sign off

①工作告一段落、下班

As it's Friday, I think I'll sign off early today.

今天週五，我應該會早點下班。

②正式簽署許可、簽核(on sth.)

The CEO personally signs off on every senior promotion.

總裁親自簽核批准每位高層的晉升。

③辭職

After ten years, I at last decided to sign off and go into business by myself.

十年後，我終於決定辭職去創業。

climate change 氣候變遷

global warming 全球暖化

(A) come up with 想出 = think of

(B) come on 過來；好了；得了

(C) come off 1.成功 = succeed 2.舉行 = take place

(D) come in 進來，進入

year 年>decade 十年>century 百年>millennium 千年

protect ... from ph.保護某人或某物之安全, 防衛、防護

What does the “e” in “e-commerce” mean?

electric用電的；電動的

elective選舉的；由選舉産生的；可以選擇的

electronic（尤指設備）使用電子器件的，電子的

elevated提高的；升高的；抬高的

此題運用到二個概念：（1）事物引導被動（2）使役動詞用法

1)company是物，故動詞須為被動

2）make、have、get+物+p.p.(被動）

let+物+be p.p.

使役動詞 +VR

高鐵票種

自由座 Non-Reserved Seat

回數票 multi-ride ticket

定期票 periodic ticket

早鳥票 early bird

as soon as 一但...

as soon as 為連接詞，要引導副詞子句，修飾主要子句

As soon as S + V, S + V

用在未來時態上，as soon as 引導的副詞子句是條件句，故應採現在式，主要子句採未來式

As soon as S + 現在式V, S + will + V

the bulk of sth：大部分

形容詞比較級修飾名詞

because (conj.) / because of (prep.)n

because 是從屬連接詞，後面要加上一個完整句子，也就是有主詞、動詞的句子。

because 加上了 of 之後變成了介係詞，後面必須要加上一個。

Bound N.界線 V.開往...+for

A bundle of 一束

A modest fortune 一筆不小的財富

a sight to behold 值得一看的；不容錯過的

一.當動詞

造成

1.被動(本題) 果 be caused by 因

Climate change is mainly caused by emissions of greenhouse gases.

2.主動 因 cause 果

Emissions of greenhouse gases mainly cause climate change.

二.當名詞

原因 因 cause of 果

Emissions of greenhouse gases is a main cause of climate change.

三.當連接詞 因為

mainly 是副詞 副詞修飾動詞或形容詞

考時態，後面是現在完成式，意思是 直到現在都還沒能做。

32. The company \_\_\_ the management of its archives, but has been unable to do so.

(A) is outsourcing 強調現在正在做，和後句邏輯不符

(B) outsources 現在在做，和後句邏輯不符

(C) is outsourced 已經做了，和後句邏輯不符

(D) should outsource 應該要做，和後句邏輯一致

even if + 主詞+動詞