

綜合測驗(克漏字) 『平時準備要領』與『臨場答題技巧』

一、平時準備要領

1. 平常所學的單字片語，不是背它的拼字和字面意思就好，還要進一步探究其用法。
2. 熟讀 AL 作文講義「轉折語大全」(P.145)。
3. 熟讀課本句型及 AL 作文講義「英文 113 句型」(P.149)。
4. 關係詞、分詞片語與構句、不定詞、動詞時態語態、轉折語是超必考重點。
5. 平時上課注意 AL 老師的課文文意和文法分析。

二、臨場答題技巧

1. 先找到該句的動詞，是理解該句的絕對關鍵。
2. 確定動詞該是主動、被動、還是分詞用法。
3. 注意前後敘述語氣的轉變(或轉折語的使用)。

EX1 (107 年學測)

You must have had this kind of experience: While in the middle of a normal dream, you suddenly realize that you are dreaming. This kind of dream is called a “lucid dream.” The term “lucid” means clear; lucid dreamers know that they are dreaming and 1 they are dreaming of. It is different from daydreaming. When a person is having a lucid dream, the person’s body is 2 ; when a person daydreams, his/her body is awake. Thus, daydreams are really just waking thoughts. In lucid dreams, however, we are completely immersed in the dream world.

Yet, lucid dreaming is 3 just having a clear dream. It is your chance to play around with the extraordinary abilities buried in unused parts of your brain. 4 , it is a way for you to put the deepest areas of your brain to good use while you’re sleeping. You can be an everyday Jane Doe or John Smith while awake but a superhero while sleeping, 5 who you are in real life. All the obstacles of reality can be set aside and you are able to accomplish tasks that you could never manage in waking reality.

- () 1. (A) what (B) when (C) why (D) which

- ()2. (A) apart (B) absent (C) alone (D) asleep
 ()3. (A) related to (B) aside from (C) more than (D) nothing but
 ()4. (A) In other words (B) By no means (C) At any cost (D) On the contrary
 ()5. (A) such as (B) regardless of (C) with respect to (D) on behalf of

EX2 (106 年學測)

Research has proven that weather plays a part in our moods: Warmer temperatures and exposure to sunshine increase positive thinking, whereas cold, rainy days bring anxiety and fatigue. 1, many people believe that bad weather can reduce productivity and efficiency.

There is, however, a significant 2 between such beliefs and the actual effect of weather on people's performance at work. Using empirical data from laboratory experiments 3 observations of a mid-sized Japanese bank in real life, researchers find that weather conditions indeed influence a worker's focus. When the weather is bad, individuals tend to focus more on their work rather than thinking about activities they could 4 outside of work. But photos showing outdoor activities, such as sailing on a sunny day or walking in the woods, can greatly distract workers and thus 5 their productivity. The findings conclude that workers are actually most productive when the weather is lousy—and only if nothing reminds them of good weather.

- ()1. (A) At most (B) In contrast (C) Literally (D) Accordingly
 ()2. (A) gap (B) link (C) clue (D) ratio
 ()3. (A) out of (B) as well as (C) in case of (D) due to
 ()4. (A) break off (B) approve of (C) engage in (D) take over
 ()5. (A) reform (B) lower (C) switch (D) demand

文意選填 『平時準備要領』與『臨場答題技巧』

一、平時準備要領

1. 平日學習單字時不可忽略對詞性的認識。
2. 了解同一單字不同詞性的用法。

二、臨場答題技巧

1. 先從第一段第一句讀到第一空格。
2. 務必從空格前後意義、句型、搭配用法等線索，判斷該空格可能需要的詞類與意義。
3. 從 10 個選項中，逐一依詞類與意義，搭配挑出第一題的答案。順便看完所有選項，

以便留下印象。

4. 每格選字時，從相同詞類選項去套入判斷，以節省時間。

5. 選用過的字可劃掉，以免浪費再閱讀的時間。

EX1 (107 年學測)

Fortune cookies, commonly served after meals at Chinese restaurants in the U.S., are characterized by a fortune, which is written on a small piece of paper tucked inside the cookie. There are several 1 stories about the origin of the fortune cookie. None of them, however, has been proven to be entirely true.

One of these stories 2 the cookie’s origin back to 13th- and 14th-century China, which was then occupied by the Mongols. According to the legend, notes of 3 plans for a revolution to overthrow the Mongols were hidden in mooncakes that would ordinarily have been stuffed with sweet bean paste. The revolution turned out to be 4 and eventually led to the formation of the Ming Dynasty. This story may sound highly credible, but there seems to be no solid evidence that it inspired the creation of the 5 we know of today as fortune cookies.

Another 6 claims that David Jung, a Chinese immigrant living in Los Angeles, created the fortune cookie in 1918. Concerned about the poor people he saw wandering near his shop, he made cookies and passed them out free on the streets. Each cookie 7 a strip of paper inside with an inspirational Bible quotation on it.

However, the more generally accepted story is that the fortune cookie first 8 in either 1907 or 1914 in San Francisco, created by a Japanese immigrant, Makoto Hagiwara. The fortune cookie was based on a Japanese snack, but Hagiwara sweetened the recipe to appeal to American 9. He enclosed thank-you notes in the cookies and served them to his guests with tea. Within a few years, Chinese restaurant owners in San Francisco had copied the recipe and 10 the thank-you notes with fortune notes. Such fortune cookies became common in Chinese restaurants in the U.S. after World War II.

(A) account	(B) appeared	(C) competing	(D) contained	(E) replaced
(F) secret	(G) successful	(H) tastes	(I) traces	(J) treats
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

EX2 (106 年學測)

The widespread popularity of onions is not limited to modern-day kitchens. There is evidence of onions being used for culinary and medicinal purposes all over the ancient world. Nonetheless, no culture 1 onions quite as much as the ancient Egyptians. For them, the onion was not just food or medicine; it held significant 2 meaning. Onions were considered to be 3 of eternal life. The circle-within-a-circle structure of an onion, for them, 4 the eternity of existence. According to certain documents, ancient Egyptians also used onions for medicinal purposes, but they likely would have viewed the 5 power of the vegetable as magical, rather than medical.

Onions are depicted in many paintings 6 inside pyramids and tombs that span the history of ancient Egypt. They 7 as a funeral offering shown upon the altars of the gods. The dead were buried with onions and onion flowers on or around various 8 of their bodies. Mummies have also been found with onions and onion flowers 9 their pelvis, chest, ears, eyes, and feet.

Some scholars theorize that onions may have been used for the dead because it was believed that their strong scent would 10 the dead to breathe again. Other researchers believe it was because onions were known for their special curative properties, which would be helpful in the afterlife.

(A) reflected
(F) decorating

(B) parts
(G) spiritual

(C) admired
(H) discovered

(D) functioned
(I) symbols

(E) prompt
(J) healing

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.