

1

動詞

焦點 1. 時態：簡單式與進行式

● 簡單式

1. 簡單式的核心意識：恆常、穩定的狀態。
2. 動詞簡單式一般簡稱「現在式」、「過去式」、「未來式」，其型態與使用情境如下：

現在式 am / is / are / 動詞現在式	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 現在的狀態 • 日常習慣、反覆的動作 • 真理、一般事實 • 預定的事、確定的未來 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I live in Taipei. 我住在台北 • I go to work by bus. 我搭公車上班 • One and one is two. 一加一等於二 • I leave for Hong Kong tonight. 我今晚要前往香港
過去式 was / were / 動詞過去式	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 過去的狀態 • 過去的習慣、反覆的動作 • 片斷的事實、一次性的動作 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I lived in Taipei. 我（過去）住在台北 • I went to work by bus. 我（過去習慣）搭公車上班 • I ate out for dinner last night. 我昨天晚上外食
未來式 will + 原形V、be + going to + 原形V	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 單純未來（與意志無關） • 意志未來 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I will be 20 next month. 我下個月就20歲了 • I will buy / am going to buy this book. 我要買這本書

● 進行式

1. 進行式的核心意識：持續進行、變化的狀態。
2. 動詞進行式的型態與使用情境如下：

現在進行式 am / are / is+Ving	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 現在正在進行中的動作 • 一段期間裡持續或反覆發生的動作 • 最近的未來會發生的事 • 逐漸變化中的狀況 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am watching TV. 我正在看電視 • I am seeing Wang these days. 我最近經常看到老王 • I am moving to Tainan next week. 我下周要搬到台南 • The old dog is dying. 這隻老狗快死了
過去進行式 was / were+Ving	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 過去某個時點進行中的動作 • 過去某段期間裡持續或反覆發生的動作 • 在過去時點指涉未來 • 逐漸變化中的狀況 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I was watching TV then. 我當時正在看電視 • I was seeing Wang during those days. 我那陣子經常看到老王 • I told my mom I was moving to Tainan. 我跟媽說我要搬到台南 • The old dog was dying then. 當時這隻老狗快死了
未來進行式 will + be + Ving	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 預期在未來某個時點持續進行的動作 • 未來某個時點預定會發生的動作 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I will be watching TV at home tonight. 今天晚上我會在家看電視 • I will be moving to Tainan next week. 下周我就會搬到台南

即學即測

- 1 Leo _____ in the park when the terrible earthquake hit the small town. That's why he survived the disaster.
(A) has jogged (B) has been jogging (C) was jogged (D) was jogging
- 2 Today Americans _____ Dr. King on the third Monday in January.
(A) commemorates (B) commemorated
(C) commemorating (D) commemorate
- 3 Our international student _____ next Friday. (複選)
(A) arrived (B) is arriving (C) will arrive (D) arrives (E) has arrived
- 4 He _____ emphasis on quality rather than on quantity. (複選)
(A) place (B) laid (C) put (D) take (E) look
- 5 He _____ to Japan two years ago.
(A) had gone (B) has gone (C) is going (D) went



30秒 快速理解!!

- 1 翻譯：當可怕的地震襲擊小鎮時，李奧正在公園慢跑。這就是為什麼他能倖免於難。

說明：後句動詞 *survived* 為過去式提示句子在談過去的事。地震來襲時正好在慢跑，為過去某個時點進行中的動作，用過去進行式 (D) *was jogging*。

正解 D

- 2 翻譯：如今美國人在一月的第三個禮拜一紀念金恩博士。

說明：在一月的第三個禮拜一固定舉行紀念儀式，表示這是現存的習慣、反覆的行為，用現在簡單式 (D) *commemorate*，對應複數名詞 *Americans*。

正解 D

- 3 翻譯：我們的國際學生下週五將會抵達。

說明：句末 *next Friday* (下周五) 提示說話者在談未來的事。(B) *is arriving* = 現在進行式表達最近的未來會發生的事；(C) *will arrive* = 未來式表達單純的未來；(D) *arrives* = 現在簡單式表達預定的事、確定的未來。

正解 BCD

- 4 翻譯：他重質不重量。

說明：He (他) 是第三人稱單數，因此 (A) *place*、(D) *take*、(E) *look* 皆不適用。(B) *laid* 為 *lay* (放置) 的過去式、(C) *put* (放置) 為過去式與現在式同型。此為過去簡單式的時態，表示說話者陳述過去的事實。

正解 BC

- 5 翻譯：他兩年前去了日本。

說明：句末 *two years ago* (兩年前) 提示說話者在談過去的事，因為他去日本是發生在兩年前，用過去簡單式 (D) *went* 來陳述過去的事實。

正解 D

(一) 三十題，題號自第1題至第30題，每題2分，計60分。

壹、單選題：(二) 未作答者不給分，答錯者不倒扣。

(三) 請將正確答案以2B鉛筆劃記於答案卡內。

I. 字彙

- 1 The teddy bear looks old and tattered, but it is the most _____ thing in Kay's room, She loves it dearly.
(A)substantial (B)precious (C)memorized (D)charitable
-
- 2 Maria, my German friend, considers the dishwasher an indispensable home _____ and wonders why it is not common in Taiwan.
(A)equipment (B)facility (C)institution (D)appliance
-
- 3 To Mandy's _____, she forgot to bring her wallet with her and couldn't pay. She didn't know what to do.
(A)satisfaction (B)contentment (C)embarrassment (D)engagement
-
- 4 A: Lance has been _____ all day today.
B: Yes, he has an allergy to particles in the air and that's why.
(A)sneezing (B)working (C)beaming (D)cooking
-
- 5 Although it is possible nowadays to have apps _____ many expressions into another language for us, it is still important to learn to speak a foreign language.
(A)transfer (B)transmit (C)transit (D)translate
-
- 6 So far the spending on this project is still on _____. We have to be careful not to spend more than planned.
(A)board (B)deck (C)budget (D)counter
-
- 7 The U.S. presidential _____ is more than a year away, but more than 20 people are ready to join the race.
(A)contest (B)election (C)demonstration (D)selection
-
- 8 It is good manners to dress formally at such an important international _____ where world leaders meet.
(A)conference (B)cooperation (C)circumstance (D)compromise
-
- 9 It is said that the key word for this year is AI, which stands for _____ intelligence.
(A)artificial (B)arithmetic (C)appropriate (D)adjustable
-

II. 成語

- 10 Since the building has tilted sideways after the earthquake, it has to be _____ to ensure public safety.
(A)turned down (B)lifted up (C)looked down (D)torn down
- 11 A perfectionist such as Daniel always _____ to make sure nothing goes wrong. He is obsessed with details.
(A)clears it up (B)goes to extremes (C)takes it easy (D)passes it over
- 12 Thirty years later, I can still identify several people in the photo _____. They haven't changed that much.
(A)in turn (B)with a view (C)at a glance (D)for good
- 13 It is said that the MRT line will be extended to this town, and the townspeople are _____ it earnestly.
(A)looking forward to (B)turning a deaf ear to (C)talking into (D)going off
- 14 Jenny lives right at the foot of Ali Mountain, but she was so busy that she only visits it _____ with guests.
(A)in the meantime (B)for a while (C)in time (D)once in a while
- 15 The competition has to be postponed _____ some problems with the rules, which may still have to be revised.
(A)in spite of (B)on account of (C)regardless of (D)other than
-

III. 文法文法

- 16 Before Kelly and Jasmine go back home, they _____ some friends in Paris.
(A)visit (B)visited (C)will visit (D)have visited
- 17 You can't see the CEO now. She _____ dinner and nobody should disturb her mealtime.
(A)has (B)is having (C)had (D)has had
- 18 What bad luck! Most of his luggage _____ stolen.
(A)is being (B)has (C)may (D)is
- 19 The building plan _____ by Frank Lin, who has no idea what the clients need.
(A)must have been made (B)must be made (C)must make (D)must be making
-

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- 20 I advise you to visit the Modern Art Museum, _____ there are always great exhibitions and events going on.
(A)which (B)where (C)that (D)in
-

IV. 句型

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- 21 Without proper guidance, new workers often _____ themselves clueless and frustrated in this big company.
(A)find (B)allow (C)let (D)cause
-

- 22 Mount Jade (玉山) is taller than _____ mountains in Taiwan.
(A)any (B)all (C)any other (D)every
-

- 23 Due to the heavy rain, the citizens couldn't drive their cars, _____ take buses because the roads were flooded.
(A)so they could (B)nor could they (C)so could they (D)either they could
-

- 24 Despite the disabilities, Nathan's parents treated him like an ordinary child _____ he felt inferior to others.
(A)on condition that (B)lest (C)unless (D)for fear that
-

- 25 It is important to be logical and clear when you write. You have to make yourself _____ by your readers.
(A)understand (B)understanding (C)understood (D)to understand
-

V. 閱讀測驗

Police officers in California have a new way to fight crime. If they arrest someone who is carrying a cell phone, officers can dig through the phone's content, including text messages, voice mails, e-mails, calendars, and photos.

In a 5-2 ruling, the California Supreme Court stated in December 2011 that police officers are allowed to "open and examine what they find" on an arrested person, without a warrant. A warrant is permission from a judge based on reasonable suspicion.

The decision came about as a result of a 2007 case, *People v. Diaz*. Sheriffs in California's Ventura County arrested Gregory Diaz, saying they saw him participate in a drug deal. The sheriffs took Diaz's cell phone from his pocket and scrolled through the text messages. They found one linking Diaz to the sale. Diaz was convicted. Later, however, he appealed the charges. He said that phone snooping violated the Fourth Amendment, which protects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

The California Supreme Court's verdict upheld Diaz's conviction. The court stated that, based on past rulings from the U.S. Supreme Court, police can indeed look through anything "immediately associated with a person."

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The two judges who voted against the verdict argued that cell phone searches are an invasion of privacy. They noted that smart phones can contain a wide variety of information about a person.

Here are the arguments from people on both ends of the call.

For:

The police need help keeping the streets safe, say supporters of cell phone searches. Officers in Shafter, Calif., note that the policy has already been helpful. "We were able to establish who [the arrested people] were in contact with. It helped us to find who may also be involved in that crime," Detective Chris Grider told Bakersfield's 23ABC.

Some people also believe that the policy will deter people from committing crimes. "The police now have better means to find out if you're guilty," California resident Chris Eddy told San Diego 6 News.

Furthermore, supporters of the ruling say it does not violate the Fourth Amendment. If you've already been arrested with reasonable evidence, they say, then it is fair for the police to search through anything on you.

Against:

Stop snooping through smart phones, argue opponents of the new ruling. "People could have ... pictures in there, like of those of their girlfriends, that they don't want somebody else to see, and it would be an invasion of privacy not only for them, but the other person also," California resident Valinten Perez told 23ABC.

San Diego resident Jim Tharayil added that he thinks the policy could be abused. He told San Diego 6 News that he can imagine police officers "using something else to pull you over and then using this to look through your cell phone."

Justice Kathryn M. Werdegar, one of the judges who opposed the decision, says that police officers should have to obtain a warrant. It is unfair of police officers to "rummage at leisure through the wealth of personal and business information that can be carried on a mobile phone ... merely because the device was taken from an arrestee's person," she says.

What is the best title for this article?

- 26 (A)Should Arrestees Keep Phones? (B)The Fourth Amendment Redefined.
(C)How To Crack Down Drugs Efficiently. (D)Should Phone Patrol Be Done?
-

Based on your understanding of the article, what does the Fourth Amendment protect the people against?

- 27 (A)the right to personal possessions (B)unwarranted arrests
(C)long detentions (D)possessing soft drugs
-

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- What was the California Supreme Court's decision on Diaz's appeal?
- (A)He was proved not related to drug gangs.
 28 (B)The judges couldn't decide on it.
 (C)He was guilty because of the text message.
 (D)He was found to be guilty of not just that crime.
-

- Under what circumstances do some people consider it legal to search through someone's cellphone?
- (A)When the police officers say so.
 29 (B)When the arrestee has one.
 (C)When there is reasonable evidence against that person.
 (D)When more than one people are involved in the crime.
-

- Based on the context, what is the meaning of "abused"?
- (A)abandoned (B)misapplied (C)practiced (D)faked
-

貳. 多重選擇題

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- _____ these people know that while they were enjoying these modern comforts, the sea level was also rising.
- (A)How did (B)It happened to (C)Something that (D)Little did (E)Hardly did
-

- The quiet, scenic town _____ in the northeastern part of Taiwan.
- (A)lies (B)keeps (C)is situated (D)is located (E)is covered
-

- _____ I will test my seeing friends by asking them what they have seen after a walk in the woods.
- (A)At times (B)Now and then (C)By the time (D)Sometimes (E)It's time
-

- The science kit _____ two motors, two generators, and numerous pieces that can be assembled together for different purposes.
- (A)consists of (B)is composed of (C)takes after (D)contains (E)is made from
-

- People say it takes three weeks to _____ a habit. Paula has decided to give it a try.
- (A)develop (B)get into (C)bear (D)cultivate (E)form
-

請選出翻譯正確的句子：既然王氏夫婦已經退休，他們能夠盡可能到很多地方去旅行。

(A) Since Mr. and Mrs. Wang are retired, they can travel to as many places as possible.

36 (B) Though Mr. and Mrs. Wang have retired, they travel to many places as possible as they can.

(C) As Mr. and Mrs. Wang are retired, they try their best to as many places to travel.

(D) Now that Mr. and Mrs. Wang have retired, they can travel to as many places as they can.

(E) Mr. and Mrs. Wang travel to many places after they are retired.

請選出翻譯正確的句子：即使我們已經將廣播的聲音轉小，但我弟弟仍然無法專心唸書。

(A) Although we have turned down the volume of the radio, my brother can't focus on his studies.

37 (B) While we have reduced the radio, my brother can't be concentrated on his books.

(C) We have turned down the radio, but my brother still can't concentrate on his studies.

(D) Since my brother can't concentrate on his studies, we have turned down the radio.

(E) Even though we have turned down the radio, my brother can't concentrate on his studies.

請選出翻譯正確的句子：一個奇怪的男人 在公園裡遊蕩，他的臉用黑色的布包裹著。

(A) A strange man roamed in the park, with his face covering in black cloth.

38 (B) A strange man wandered through the park, with his face covered in black cloth.

(C) A weird man wondered through the park, his face wrapped up in black clothes.

(D) A funny man loitered through the park, with his face covering with black stuff.

(E) A silly man wandered in the park, his face wrapping up with black material.

請選出翻譯正確的句子：讓許多顧客很滿意的是這間公司提供良好的售後服務。

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- (A) Much to the customers' happiness, this company offers great selling-after service.
 (B) To the clients' contentment, this company provides good product service.
 (C) Much to many customers' satisfaction, this company provides good after-sales service.
 (D) What makes many customers satisfied is that the company provides great after-sales service.
 (E) Many customers are dissatisfied with the sales service the company offers.

請選出翻譯正確的句子：不論她的父母是否贊成，潘妮洛普將會嫁給他的男友。

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- (A) Whether her parents acknowledge it or not, Penelope will marry with her boyfriend.
 (B) However her parents say, Penelope will marry with her boyfriend.
 (C) Whether her parents give their approval or not, Penelope will marry her boyfriend.
 (D) Whether her parents approve of it or not, Penelope will marry her boyfriend.
 (E) Penelope will get married with her boyfriend no matter what happens to her parents.

試 題 正 確 答 案	題序	01-10			11-20				21-30		
	答案	BDCADCBAAD			BCADBCBDAB				ACBDCDBCCB		
	題序	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	答案	DE	ACD	ABD	ABD	ABDE	AD	ACE	B	CD	CD

解析

I. 字彙

1. (B)

字彙層級：★★★★☆☆

翻譯：這隻泰迪熊看起來很破舊，但它是凱的房間裡最珍貴的東西。她深愛著它。

- (A)substantial (a.) 大量的、重大的 (B)precious (a.) 珍貴的、寶貴的
(C)memorized (a.) 被記住的、被熟記的 (D)charitable (a.) 仁慈的、慈善的

2. (D)

字彙層級：★★★★☆☆

翻譯：我的德國朋友瑪莉亞認為洗碗機是不可或缺的家用電器，很納悶為什麼在台灣並不普及。

- (A) equipment (n.) 設備、裝備 (B) facility (n.) 設備、設施
(C) institution (n.) (大型)機構、制度 (D) appliance (n.) 器具、家用電器

3. (C)

字彙層級：★★★★☆☆

翻譯：令曼蒂尷尬的是，她忘記帶錢包而無法付錢。她不知道如何是好。

- (A) satisfaction (n.) 滿意、滿足 (B) contentment (n.) 滿足、心滿意足
(C) embarrassment (n.) 難堪、困窘 (D) engagement (n.) 訂婚、約會

4. (A)

字彙層級：★★★★☆☆

翻譯：A：蘭斯今天一整天都在打噴嚏。

B：是阿，他對空氣中的微粒過敏，那是原因。

- (A) sneezing (v.) 打噴嚏 (B) working (v.) 工作、操作
(C) beaming (v.) 照耀、照射 (D) cooking (v.) 烹飪、煮

5. (D)

字彙層級：★★★★☆

翻譯：雖然如今有可能讓應用程式把許多詞句翻成其他語言，但學習說外語還是很重要。

- (A) transfer (v.) 轉移、調動 (B) transmit (v.) 傳送、播送
(C) transit (v.) 通過、過境 (D) translate (v.) 翻譯、轉化

6. (C)

字彙層級：★★★★☆

翻譯：目前為止這個專案的開銷還在預算範圍內。我們得留意花費不要超過原本的計畫。

- (A) board (n.) 木板、董事會 (B) deck (n.) 甲板、層
(C) budget (n.) 預算、預算案 (D) counter (n.) 櫃檯、對立面

7. (B)

字彙層級：★★★★☆

翻譯：距離美國總統選舉還有超過一年的時間，但是已有超過20人準備要參選。

- (A) contest (n.) 競爭、比賽 (B) election (n.) 選舉、當選
(C) demonstration (n.) 示範、示威遊行 (D) selection (n.) 選擇、被選中者

8. (A)

字彙層級：★★★★☆

翻譯：在世界領導人會面這樣重要的國際會議中穿著正式是有禮貌的行為。

- (A) conference (n.) 會議、討論會 (B) cooperation (n.) 合作、配合
(C) circumstance (n.) 環境、境遇 (D) compromise (n.) 妥協、折衷方案

9. (A)

字彙層級：★★★★☆

翻譯：據說今年的年度風雲字彙是 AI，這是人工智慧的縮寫。

- (A) artificial (a.) 人造的、人工的 (B) arithmetic (n.) 算數、演算
(C) appropriate (a.) 適當的、合適的 (D) adjustable (a.) 可調整的、可調節的

II. 成語

10. (D)

使用頻率：★★☆☆☆

翻譯：自從這棟大樓在地震後往一邊傾斜，就必須把它拆除以確保公共安全。

- (A) turned down (v.) 減少、拒絕、駁回 (B) lifted up (v.) 舉起、挑、鼓舞
(C) looked down (v.) 俯視、輕視、瞧不起 (D) torn down (v.) 拆毀、拆除

11. (B)

使用頻率：★☆☆☆☆

翻譯：像丹尼爾這樣的完美主義者總是走極端以確保不會出任何錯。他沉迷於細節。

- (A) clears it up (v.) 清理、搞清楚 (B) goes to extremes (idm.) 走極端、偏激
(C) takes it easy (idm.) 放輕鬆、別著急 (D) passes it over (v.) 忽略、略過、移交