

名師學院升大系列英文科_103 指考命中率比對

一、整體試題分析

本次指考英文試題難度中等，取材多元，具有一定的鑑別度。第一大題所考的詞彙題相當實用與生活化，在「大考中心詞彙表」裡的第六級字彙偏多，如下表所示：

三級	specifically
五級	considerate indifference
六級	withstanding irritate skeptical incentive eloquent conservation evacuated

第二大題綜合測驗和第三大題文意選填主要考單字片語的應用，整體而言並不會太難。綜合測驗的主題是正確使用牙刷的方法、動物學家觀察與記錄黑猩猩的行為；文意選填則是考大家熟知的華人社會燒紙錢習俗；第四大題篇章結構則是考與人際關係有關的文章：所謂的「怪咖」也許是天才，試圖打破社會大眾的成見。今年文章可讀性高，主題也許不見得很容易，但題目相對簡單得多，只要隨著故事情節了解空格前後文句意則可輕鬆拿分。

第五大題的閱讀測驗取材多元，文章難易適中，考生只要平時多做閱讀練習，作答上不至於太困難。主題包括：紐約布魯克林大橋建造歷史、日本男人免於心血管疾病威脅的真正原因、新興起的網路貨幣「比特幣」，以及關於基因改造工程對預防瘧疾的可行性和隱憂。

大部分的重點單字及片語在名師學院的教材中，均有完整而清楚的解說，名師學院教材除了系統性地羅列出單字、音標、詞性、相關字詞、詞類變化及實用例句外，另補充許多相關資料供同學們參考。此外，在名師學院閱讀測驗的教材中，收錄了多篇涵蓋各種主題的選文，均有完整解析並提供作答技巧。

非選擇題部分的中譯英題目則是關於學童不當的飲食習慣而導致健康問題，關鍵字詞有：導致(result in/lead to)、體重過重(overweight/obesity)、棘手議題(troublesome issue)、有效措施(effective measures)。作文則首次考圖表描述與討論，難度雖然不高，但要拿高分並不容易。需要從針對時間分配的安排加以說明解釋，並合理猜測圖表中的高中生時間會這樣安排的原因，加以闡述比較，才有可能拿高分。

名師學院高中三年級的「翻譯與作文」，以主題式的寫作演練，涵蓋各種翻譯與作文題材。例如本次翻譯考學生課業與課外活動及時間管理，均在名師學院高一～高二教材中可以習得相關字彙和片語的應用。名師學院高三英文中收錄了盧克老師的寫作祕技，只要熟背老師精心挑選的萬用句型和參考範文，英文寫作一點都不難！

其餘精彩內容比對請見下表，有更完整的內容呈現哦！

二、試題比對

	<p>103 指考 第壹部分：單 選題 一、詞 彙第 1 題</p>	<p>1. When dining at a restaurant, we need to be _____ of other customers and keep our conversations at an appropriate noise level. (A) peculiar (B) defensive (C) noticeable (D) considerate</p>
<p>1. 名師學院 升大系列 高中二年級 英文單字片 語(全)A 講 義第 58 頁</p>		<p>高中二年級英文單字片語(全)A 第一單元 單字篇</p> <p>67. consider [kən'sɪdə] vt./vi. 考慮；認為 ●</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ considering conj./prep. 考慮 consideration n. 考慮 considerable adj. 相當大的 considerate adj. 體會的；體貼的；體諒的（修飾人）</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ a considerable number 相當大的數目 a considerable quantity 相當大的數量 take sth. into consideration 把某事物列入考慮之中 consider + O + adj./N 認為～ consider Ving 考慮做～ be considerate toward sb. 對某人體貼</p> <p>例句⇒ Could you please take his age into consideration?（你可以把他的年紀列入考慮嗎？） ⇒ Please take what I said into consideration.（請把我說的列入考慮。） ⇒ We are considering abroad.（我們考慮搬到國外。） ⇒ We consider it very boring to study all the time.（我們認為無時無刻都在念書很無聊。） = It is considered very boring to study all the time (by us). ⇒ Considering her age, she did an excellent job.（以她的年紀來說，她表現得很棒。） = If you take her age into consideration, she did an excellent job. ⇒ The proposals are still under consideration.（這提議還在考慮當中。） ⇒ He is considerate toward his employees.（他對他的員工很體貼。） ⇒ You are considerate to do it for me.（你幫我做那件事真體貼。） = It is considerate of you to do it for me.</p>
	<p>103 指考 第壹部分：單 選題 一、詞 彙第 3 題</p>	<p>3. To meet the unique needs of the elderly, the company designed a cell phone _____ for seniors, which has big buttons and large color displays. (A) necessarily (B) relatively (C) specifically (D) voluntarily</p>
<p>2. 名師學院 升大系列 高中二年級 英文單字片 語(全)B 講 義第 62 頁</p>		<p>高中二年級英文單字片語(全)B 第一單元 單字篇</p>

		<p>66. specific [spi`sfɪk] adj. 詳細而精確的，確切的；特定的</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ specifically adv. 確切地，具體明確地；特定地</p> <p>specify vt. 詳述，載明</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ be specific to 獨有的，特有的</p> <p>specific information 明確的消息</p> <p>例句⇒ The problem with Bill is that he doesn't have any specific goal in life. (比爾的問題是他從未有明確的人生目標。)</p> <p>⇒ The doctor advised him specifically not to eat fatty food. (醫生特別勸他不要吃高脂肪含量的食物。)</p> <p>⇒ Fins are a feature specific to fish. (魚鰭是魚類特有的特徵。)</p>
	<p>103 指考 第壹部分：選擇題 一、詞彙第 9 題</p>	<p>9. The candidate made energy _____ the central theme of his campaign, calling for a greater reduction in oil consumption. (A) evolution (B) conservation (C) donation (D) opposition</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>名師學院 升大系列 高中二年級英文單字片語(全)A 講義第 57 頁</p>	<p>高中二年級英文單字片語(全)A 第一單元 單字篇</p> <p>66. conserve [kən`sɜ:v] vt. 保存；保護；節省</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ conserve [kənsɜ:v] n. 蜜餞；果醬</p> <p>conservation n. 保存；保護</p> <p>conservative adj. 保守的</p> <p>conservationist n. 環保人士</p> <p>Conservative n. 保守黨</p> <p>同義字詞⇒ preserve vt. 保護；保存</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ conserve one's health/youth 保持健康／年輕</p> <p>conserve wild animals 保護野生動物</p> <p>conservation area 保護區(英式用法)</p> <p>例句⇒ She conserves her health very well. (她讓自己維持在很好的健康狀態。)</p> <p>⇒ He has devoted himself to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the conservation of} \\ \text{conserving} \end{array} \right\}$ forests. (他致力於森林保育。)</p> <p>⇒ He is very conservative. He doesn't like any new things. (他很保守。他不喜歡任何新事物。)</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>103 指考 第壹部分：選擇題 二、綜合測驗 第 11~15 題</p>	<p>第 11 至 15 題為題組</p> <p>Brushing your teeth regularly will help you maintain a healthy smile. But that smile won't last long if you don't take proper care of your toothbrush and switch to a new one often. According to the</p>

		<p>American Dental Association (ADA), toothbrushes can harbor bacteria. These germs come from the mouth and can <u>11</u> in toothbrushes over time.</p> <p>Many Americans replace their toothbrushes only once or twice a year. The ADA, however, recommends <u>12</u> a new toothbrush every three to four months. Children's toothbrushes may need to be changed more <u>13</u>.</p> <p>During those three to four months of use, there are several ways to keep a toothbrush clean. <u>14</u>, rinse your toothbrush thoroughly with tap water after use, making sure to remove any toothpaste and debris. Store your toothbrush in an upright position, and let <u>15</u> air dry. Most importantly, do not share toothbrushes.</p> <p>11. (A) accumulate (B) crumble (C) establish (D) radiate 12. (A) use (B) to use (C) using (D) used 13. (A) essentially (B) frequently (C) typically (D) objectively 14. (A) In short (B) Otherwise (C) Nevertheless (D) For example 15. (A) it (B) one (C) the (D) which</p>
<p>名師學院 升大系列</p>		<p>高中二年級英文單字片語(全) A 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 4 頁</p> <p>11. accumulate [əˈkju:m.jə.let] vt./vi. 累積；增加 詞類變化⇒ accumulation n. 累積</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ accumulate { wealth → 不可數名詞 a fortune → fortune為可數名詞 } 累積財富</p> <p>accumulate books 累積書本 accumulate evidence 累積證據 the accumulation of ~ ~的累積 the accumulation of experiences 經驗的累積</p> <p>例句⇒ Wisdom is often accumulated through time and experience. (智慧通常都是經由時間與經驗所累積而成的。) ⇒ She has an accumulation of A-mei's albums. (她累積了很多阿妹的專輯。)</p> <p>高中二年級英文單字片語(全) A 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 117 頁</p> <p>47. frequency [ˈfri:kwənsɪ] n. 頻繁(性) 詞類變化⇒ frequent adj. 經常的，頻繁的；vt. 常去，時常出入於~ frequently adv. 經常地</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ frequency modulation 調頻廣播 (= FM)</p> <p>例句⇒ Car accidents are happening with increasing frequency around this area. (這個地區的車禍事故日益頻繁。) ⇒ I am a frequent customer of this shop. That's why I can get a discount on everything. (我是這家店的常客。所以我不管買什麼都有折扣。)</p>

	<p>103 指考 第壹部分：選擇題 二、綜合測驗 第 16~20 題</p>	<p>Hiding herself among the trees near a chimpanzee habitat, Elizabeth Lonsdorf is using her camera to explore mysteries of learning. The chimpanzee she records picks up a thin flat piece of grass and then digs out tiny insects from a hole. Dinner is <u>16</u>! But how did the chimp develop this ingenious skill with tools? Do the chimp babies copy their parents in using tools? Do the mothers most skilled with tools have offspring who are also good at using tools? Here in Africa, Lonsdorf is conducting one of the world's longest wildlife studies, trying to discover how learning is transferred <u>17</u> generations.</p> <p>Lonsdorf has always been interested in animal learning and tool use, <u>18</u> the way young animals grow up and learn their way in the world. Her chimpanzee study shows a clear link between humans and the rest of the animal kingdom. The chimps make and use tools and have mother-child relationships very <u>19</u> to those of humans. Through observing chimpanzees' learning process, researchers hope to gain insight into what the development of our earliest ancestors <u>20</u> like.</p> <p>Lonsdorf hopes that by understanding the complexity of animal behavior, we can better appreciate and protect the diversity of life on this planet.</p> <p>16. (A) proposed (B) ordered (C) digested (D) served 17. (A) across (B) beside (C) upon (D) within 18. (A) especially (B) originally (C) consequently (D) fortunately 19. (A) casual (B) similar (C) direct (D) grateful 20. (A) is to be (B) was to be (C) might have been (D) will have been</p>
5.	<p>名師學院 升大系列</p>	<p>高中一年級英文單字片語 (全) 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 112 頁</p> <p>21. serve [sɜ:v] vt. 接待 (顧客) ; 效力 ; 供應 ; vi. 效勞 ; 服役 ●</p> <p>詞類變化 → service n. [U] 服務 ; 儀式 ; serving n. [C] 食物一客之分量 servant n. [C] 僕人 ; server n. 服務生 ; 伺服器</p> <p>相關字詞 → church service 教會儀式 ; religious service 宗教儀式</p> <p>sb. serve(s) in the { military/army. (服役) prison. (服刑)</p> <p>sb. { serve(s) work(s) } as + 職稱 某人任職 ~ ; 某人擔任 ~</p> <p>{ serve(s) wait(s) on } sb. 服務 / 伺候某人</p> <p>例句 → It serves you right! (你活該!) → She is not good at serving customers. (她不擅長服務顧客。) → He won't serve you alcohol because you are not an adult. (你不是成年人, 他不會提供你酒的。)</p> <p>高中一年級英文單字片語 (全) 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 38 頁</p> <p>27. especially [əˈspeʃəli] adv. 特別地 ; 專門地</p> <p>例句 → Crime is growing rapidly, especially in urban areas. (犯罪快速增加, 特別是在都會地區。)</p> <p>高中一年級英文文法 (全) 第三單元 文法篇 講義第 60 頁</p>

		<p>七、表猜測的假設語氣：</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>句型導覽</p> <table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">一定 → S + must</td> <td rowspan="4" style="border: none; vertical-align: middle;">} + {</td> <td style="border: none;">Vr → 對現在</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">可能 (大) → S + may</td> <td style="border: none;">be Ving → 對現在</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">可能 (小) → S + might</td> <td style="border: none;">have +p.p. → 對過去</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">絕不可能 → S + cannot</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> </div> <p>例句 ⇒ She must have read my diary. (她一定已經看過我的日記了。)</p> <p>⇒ Somebody must have touched my wallet. (一定有人動過我的皮夾。)</p> <p>⇒ He may be watching TV at home now. (他現在可能在家看電視。)</p>	一定 → S + must	} + {	Vr → 對現在	可能 (大) → S + may	be Ving → 對現在	可能 (小) → S + might	have +p.p. → 對過去	絕不可能 → S + cannot	
一定 → S + must	} + {	Vr → 對現在									
可能 (大) → S + may		be Ving → 對現在									
可能 (小) → S + might		have +p.p. → 對過去									
絕不可能 → S + cannot											
6.	<p>103 指考 第壹部分：選擇題 三、文意選填 第 21~30 題</p>	<p>The practice of burning paper money or paper model offerings at funerals in Chinese society can be traced back to the Tang dynasty (618-907 AD). Chinese people believe that when someone passes away, there is a death of the body, but the <u>21</u> continues to live in the next world. This “next world” is a mirror of the human world, where the “residents” need places to live, money to spend, daily necessities, and entertainment just like when they were <u>22</u>. Some of these necessities are buried with the deceased, while most others are “shipped” to them by burning paper models. As the ashes fly high, the offerings are <u>23</u> by the residents in the next world.</p> <p>Relatives of the deceased want to see their beloved family members live comfortably in the next world, so the paper houses are big and the cars are very <u>24</u>, mostly Mercedes-Benzes. A complete package of paper offerings may include a couple of servants, cash, and credit cards so that the deceased will have all their <u>25</u> satisfied.</p> <p>These traditional paper offerings were sold only at specialty stores in the past. The style and variety of the products were <u>26</u>. For example, “houses” looked all the same and were built by pasting paper around a bamboo frame, with <u>27</u> of a door, windows, and a roof printed on it. There were no trendy, modern supplies to choose from. Now, the <u>28</u> can be made on the Internet. And with the incorporation of new materials and designs, paper offerings come in many more varieties. The old one-style-fits-all houses have been <u>29</u> by buildings that are fully equipped with decorations, furniture, and household appliances. Digital cameras, iPhones, and even skin care products are also <u>30</u>. It seems that, with the help of a simple click, this old Chinese tradition has been given a face-lift.</p> <p>(A) replaced (B) mortal (C) spirit (D) available (E) journey (F) luxurious (G) collected (H) purchase (I) alive (J) needs (K) limited (L) images</p>									
	<p>名師學院 升大系列</p>	<p>高中二年級英文單字片語 (全) B 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 63 頁</p> <p>71. spirit ['spɪrɪt] n. 靈魂；鬼魂；精神</p> <p>詞類變化 ⇒ spiritual adj. 精神上的；心靈的 spirited adj. 有精神的；有活力的</p> <p>相關字詞 ⇒ in spirit 精神上 in high spirits 情緒高昂 in low spirits 情緒低落</p> <p>例句 ⇒ It is said that the spell can release the evil spirits from the bottle. (據說這個咒語可以把惡魔從瓶子裡釋放出來。)</p> <p>⇒ The villagers put more emphasis on spiritual life than material life. (這些村民重視精神生活更勝於物質生活。)</p> <p>⇒ You seem to be in high spirits today. What makes you so spirited? (妳今天看起來很高興。什麼事讓妳這麼有精神?)</p>									

高中一年級英文單字片語(全)

第一單元 單字篇 講義第 4 頁

23. **alive** [ə'laɪv] **adj.** 有生命的, 活的

詞類變化⇒ **living** **adj.** 有生命的; **live** **adj.** 活生生的

例句⇒ **He must be eighty if he's still alive.**

(如果他還活著的話, 他已經有八十歲了。)

高中一年級英文單字片語(全)

第一單元 單字篇 講義第 19 頁

34. **collect** [kə'lekt] **vt.** 收集

詞類變化⇒ **collection** **n.** [C][U] 收集; [U] 收集物

例句⇒ **The family's been collecting modern art for twenty years.**

(這個家庭收集現代藝術作品已經有二十年了。)

高中二年級英文單字片語(全) A

第一單元 單字篇 講義第 152 頁

14. **limitation** [ˌlɪmə'teɪʃən] **n.** 限制; 限定

詞類變化⇒ **limit** **vt./n.** 限制; 邊界; 限度

limited **adj.** 有限制的

反義字詞⇒ **limitless** **adj.** 無限制的 (= without limit)

相關字詞⇒ **limit sb. to N** 限制某人於~之內

the speed limit 限速

例句⇒ **You must know your limitations in order to improve yourself.**

(你必須要知道自己的底限, 讓自己更進步。)

⇒ **We must follow the speed limit on this highway.**

(我們必須要遵守這條高速公路的速限。)

⇒ **My knowledge of German is rather limited.** (我對德文所知相當有限。)

高中一年級英文單字片語(全)

第一單元 單字篇 講義第 58 頁

4. image [ˈɪmɪdʒ] n. [C]形象；意象；翻版 ●

詞類變化⇒ imagine vt. 想像；imaginary adj. 虛構的；假想的

imagination n. [C][U]想像力；imaginative adj. 想像力豐富的

例句⇒ He is the image of his father. (他活像他爸爸的翻版。)

⇒ The party is seeking to improve its image with aborigine voters.

(這個政黨正打算改善它在原住民選民眼中的形象。)

⇒ He doesn't fit my image of how a manager should look.

(他並不符合我心中主管應有的形象。)

⇒ I imagined drinking a cup of coffee with her. (我想像跟她喝杯咖啡。)

⇒ Shrek is an imaginary role. (史瑞克是個虛構的角色。)

⇒ He is an imaginative writer. (他是一位很有想像力的作家。)

⇒ Image is very important to a movie star. (形象對電影明星而言很重要。)

⇒ This is an imaginative novel. (這是本富想像力的小說。)

高中一年級英文單字片語(全)

第一單元 單字篇 講義第 97 頁

54. purchase [ˈpɜ:tʃəs] n. [C][U]購買；[C]購買之物；vt. 購買，採購 ●

同義字詞⇒ buy vt. 買

例句⇒ Do you wish me to deliver your purchases? (你希望我把你購買的物品寄出去嗎?)

⇒ The woman didn't pay for her purchase. (那女人沒有付她購買物品的錢。)

高中二年級英文單字片語(全) B

第一單元 單字篇 講義第 36, 37 頁

40. replace [rɪˈpleɪs] vt. 取代，替換

詞類變化⇒ replacement n. 代替；代替物；代替的人

replaceable adj. 可替換的

相關字詞⇒ replace A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{with} \\ \text{by} \end{array} \right\}$ B = substitute B for A 以 B 代替 A

例句⇒ Next year the old bus in our school will be replaced by new one.

(明年本校的舊校車會被新的取代。)

⇒ We are looking for a replacement for the secretary who left last week.

(我們正在尋覓一位接替上週離職的秘書。)

⇒ He replaced the broken vase with a new one from e-bay.

(他從 e-bay 拍賣網站上買了一個新花瓶，以取代破掉的那個。)

高中一年級英文單字片語(全)

第一單元 單字篇 講義第 8 頁

		<p>56. available [ə'veləbl̩] adj. 可獲得的；買得到的；有空的；單身的 ☹️</p> <p>例句⇒ Is this book available? (這本書還有嗎?)</p> <p>⇒ Are you available this Sunday? (你這個禮拜天有空嗎?)</p> <p>⇒ Is she available? (她有男友嗎?)</p>
7.	103 指考 第貳部分:非 選擇題一、中 譯英第 1 題	<p>1. 食用過多油炸食物可能會導致學童體重過重，甚至更嚴重的健康問題。</p>
	名師學院 升大系列	<p>高中一年級英文單字片語(全) 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 85 頁</p> <p>25. overweight [ˈovə,wet] adj. 超重的</p> <p>例句⇒ He's only a few kilos overweight, but he just can't seem to lose them. (他只有過重幾公斤，但似乎就是減不掉。)</p> <p>高中一年級英文單字片語(全) 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 103 頁</p> <p>27. result [rɪˈzʌlt] n. [C][U]結果；vi. 發生；導致 ☹️</p> <p>同義字詞⇒ consequence n. [C][U]結果；後果</p> <p>反義字詞⇒ cause n. [C][U]起因；原由</p> <p>相關字詞⇒ S + V; as a result, S + V – S + V so S + V</p> <p>result in 產生~的結果；result from 結果源自於~ S (原因) + result in + O (結果) = S (結果) + result from + O (原因)</p> <p>例句⇒ His laziness resulted in his failure. (他的懶惰導致了他的失敗。)</p> <p>⇒ His failure resulted from his laziness. (他的失敗來自於他的懶惰。)</p> <p>⇒ He was lazy, as a result, he failed. (他很懶惰，所以他失敗了。)</p>
8.	103 指考 第貳部分:非 選擇題一、中 譯英第 2 題	<p>2. 因此，家長與老師應該共同合作，找出處理這個棘手議題的有效措施。</p>
	名師學院 升大系列	<p>高中一年級英文單字片語(全) 第一單元 單字篇 講義第 35 頁</p>

6. effect [ɪˈfekt] n. [C][U]影響；結果；效力

詞類變化⇒ effective adj. 有效的；take effect 開始生效

相關字詞⇒ affection n. [C]感情；affection for N 對～有感情

例句⇒ SARS has a serious effect on the economy in Taiwan.

(SARS對臺灣的經濟造成嚴重影響。)

⇒ The earthquake affected Taipei. (這個地震影響了臺北。)

⇒ TV has a great effect on my homework. (電視對我的功課影響很大。)

⇒ This remedy is effective. (這個藥是有效的。)

高中二年級英文單字片語(全)A

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13. measure [ˈmeɪʒə] vt./vi. 測量；計量

詞類變化⇒ measure n. 計量單位；標準；措施，方法

measurement n. 測量

相關字詞⇒ take measures 採取措施

例句⇒ I measured the length and width of the window before I bought the curtain.

(買窗簾之前，我測量了窗子的長度和寬度。)

⇒ Despite the economic depression, he has some measures to make ends meet.

(儘管經濟蕭條，他還是有一些能使收支平衡的方法。)

⇒ It is important to take the measurement of the room before you buy a new bed.

(在你買新床之前，測量房間大小是很重要的。)

高中二年級英文單字片語(全)A

第一單元 單字篇 講義第147頁

59. issue [ˈɪʃu] n. 重要的事，重要問題；議題；發行物

詞類變化⇒ issue vt./vi. 發行，出版；核發

相關字詞⇒ at issue 爭論中

face the issue 面對現實

make an issue of ~ 爭論～；把～當成一回事

issue the travel documents 核發旅遊證件

例句⇒ It's an important issue, so we have to spend more time taking care of it.

(那是件重要的事，所以我們必須花更多時間來處理。)

⇒ New stamps are issued every month. (新郵票每個月發行一次。)

⇒ There's an article about the Iraqi war in this issue.

(這一期裡有一篇關於美伊戰爭的文章。)