

名師學院升大系列英文科_104 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間偏難，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：

四級	inadequate
五級	secure mumble naive entitle
六級	layman explicitly drizzle amplify unfold

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，難易適中，是試題中較容易掌握與拿分的部分。綜合測驗的主題包括知名作家海明威、路跑形式和特色；文意選填則是考大規模流感傳播的原因；第四大題篇章結構則是考鋰電池的特性。

第五大題的閱讀測驗今年文章取材多元，結合人文時事、歷史故事、科學發展和技術類知識，測驗內容較有深度，必須具有較高的知識基礎並耐心閱讀後才能作答。主題包括：俄羅斯珠寶彩蛋的起源、企業品管流程、瓶鼻海豚獨特的溝通方式、土耳其哥樂美國家公園特殊的火山地形成因與當地居民活動關聯等。

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臺灣密集的便利商店，為生活、購物帶來便利，題目貼近生活，關鍵字詞有：密度(density)、便利商店(convenience store)、平均(average)、生活必需品(daily necessities)。作文則必須寫出「幫助別人學習」，或「得到別人指導而學會一件事物」的經驗，題目相當平易近人，若要拿高分，字彙量、文法與句型必須有相當程度，而文意轉折部分也是很大的參考點，文中還必須具體描述學習的歷程，較容易拿高分。

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，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>104 指考 第壹部分：單 選題 一、詞 彙第 1 題</p>	<p>1. John is very close to his family. Whenever he feels depressed, he returns to the warm, _____, and comfortable atmosphere of his home. (A) crucial (B) sloppy (C) secure (D) cautious</p>
<p>1.</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 141 頁 高中二年級 英文單字片 語(全)B 講 義第 50 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>33. insecure [ɪnsɪˈkjʊr] adj. 感覺不安的</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ insecurity n. 不安定；不確實；危險 反義字詞⇒ secure adj. 安全的；穩固的 例句⇒ I always feel very insecure when my boyfriend talks to other girls. (每次當我男朋友和別的女孩說話時，我就覺得很不安。) ⇒ He laughed to cover up his insecurity. (他笑是為了掩飾他的不安。)</p> <p>高中二年級英文單字片語(全)B 第一單元 單字篇</p> <p>17. securely [sɪˈkjʊrli] adv. 穩固地，牢靠地</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ secure adj. 穩固的，牢靠的；安全的；vt. 使～安全；關牢 security n. 安全；平安；安全措施 例句⇒ He locked his safe securely before he left the room. (他離開房間之前，將保險箱鎖上。) ⇒ Make sure the windows and doors are secured before you go to bed. (睡覺前要確定門窗都關好了。) ⇒ You must secure the door of the office whenever you go out. (你無論何時離開辦公室，都務必要把門鎖好。) ⇒ For security reasons, please fasten your seatbelt at all times. (基於安全的理由，請隨時繫好安全帶。)</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>104 指考 第壹部分：單 選題 一、詞 彙第 6 題</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 84 頁</p>	<p>6. According to the weather report, some light rain or _____ is expected today. You may need to take an umbrella with you when you go out. (A) hail (B) breeze (C) tornado (D) drizzle</p> <p>高中二年級英文單字片語(全)A 第一單元 單字篇</p> <p>58. drizzle [ˈdrɪzəl] n. 細雪；毛毛雨</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ drizzle vi. 下毛毛雨 例句⇒ The drizzle of snow made the morning romantic. (細雪使早晨變得浪漫。) ⇒ It is reported that it will be drizzling in the evening. (據報導，晚上會下毛毛雨。)</p>

	<p>104 指考 第壹部分：選擇題 一、詞彙第 9 題</p>	<p>9. The audience held their breath and sat motionless in the theater as they watched the tragic historical event _____ in front of their eyes. (A) ascending (B) elaborating (C) illustrating (D) unfolding</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 113 頁</p>	<p>高中二年級英文單字片語(全)A 第一單元 單字篇 30. folder [ˈfɒldə] n. 文件夾 詞類變化⇒ fold vt./vi. 摺疊 例句⇒ I classify my documents with different colors of folders. (我用不同顏色的文件夾分類我的檔案。) ⇒ The servants fold the blanket back for everyone. (僕人為大家把毛毯摺回原狀。)</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>104 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 Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961) was an American author and journalist. His writing style, characterized by simplicity and understatement, influenced modern fiction, as <u>11</u> his life of adventure. Hemingway started his career as a journalist at 17. In the 1920s, he was sent to Europe as a newspaper correspondent to <u>12</u> such events as the Greek Revolution. During this period, he produced his early important works, including <i>The Sun Also Rises</i>. Among his later works, the most outstanding is <i>The Old Man and the Sea</i> (1952), which became perhaps his most famous book, finally winning him the Pulitzer Prize he had long been <u>13</u>. Hemingway liked to portray soldiers, hunters, bullfighters—tough, at times primitive people whose courage and honesty are set against the brutal ways of modern society, and who in this <u>14</u> lose hope and faith. His straightforward prose is particularly effective in his short stories, some of <u>15</u> are collected in <i>Men Without Women</i> (1927). In 1954, Hemingway was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. He died in Idaho in 1961. 11. (A) was (B) being (C) did (D) doing 12. (A) cover (B) approve (C) predict (D) escape 13. (A) planned (B) achieved (C) examined (D) denied 14. (A) limitation (B) classification (C) confrontation (D) modification 15. (A) what (B) which (C) them (D) these</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 73 頁 15. deny [dɪˈnaɪ] vt. 否認 詞類變化⇒ denial n. 否認；拒絕 相關字詞⇒ deny + Ving = deny + that + S + V 否認～ 例句⇒ John denies that he stole my money, but I don't believe him. = John denies his stealing my money, but I don't believe him. (約翰否認他偷了我的錢，但我不相信他說的話。) ⇒ The company has issued a firm denial of the rumor. (這間公司針對謠言發布了堅決否認的聲明。)</p> <p>高中二年級英文文法(全) 第三單元 文法篇 講義第 115 頁</p>

第一節 關係代名詞

一、關係代名詞的主格與受格

先行詞 \ 關代	人	物	人、物
主格	who, that	which, that	that
受格	who, whom, that	which, that	that
所有格	whose + N	whose + N, of which + the N	

例句⇒ I don't know that man and he is smoking over there. (我不認識在那邊抽菸的人。)

= I don't know the man who is smoking over there.

⇒ The dog $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{which} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \right\}$ is barking over there is Tom's.

(正在那裡叫的那隻狗是湯姆的。)

⇒ I don't like the watch $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{which} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \right\}$ is made in Japan.

(我不喜歡那個日本製的錶。)

⇒ On the Net, you can find out the information which/that you want.

(在網路上，你可以發現你要的資料。)

⇒ The man with whom I work is Tom. (那個和我一起工作的人是湯姆。)

⇒ Do you like the movie about which we're talking?

(你喜歡我們正在談論的這部電影嗎?)

⇒ There are many bookstores near my school, some of which are very fancy.

(我們學校附近有很多書店，其中一些很棒。)

⇒ I have a lot of foreign friends, two of whom come from Africa.

= I have a lot of foreign friends, and two of them come from Africa.

(我有一大堆外國朋友，其中兩個是從非洲來的。)

重要觀念

形容詞子句

★ 受格的關代可以省略。

★ 介係詞可放關代前，用介係詞 + whom (人) 或介係詞 + which (物)，此時關代不可省。

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Road running is one of the most popular and accessible athletic activities in the world. It refers to the sport of running on paved roads or established paths as opposed to track and field, or cross country running. The three most common 16 for road running events are 10K runs, half marathons (21.1K), and marathons (42.2K).

Road running is unique among athletic events because it 17 all ages and abilities. In many cases first time amateurs are welcome to participate in the same event as running club members and even current world-class 18. Sometimes it may also include wheelchair entrants.

Road running often offers those 19 a range of challenges such as dealing with hills, sharp bends, rough weather, and so on. Runners are advised to train prior to participating in a race. Another important factor contributing to success is a suitable pair of running shoes.

Road running is often a community-wide event that highlights or raises money for an issue or project. 20, Race for the Cure is held throughout the U.S. to raise breast cancer awareness. This race is also run in Germany, Italy, and Puerto Rico.

16. (A) journeys (B) distances (C) destinations (D) measurements
 17. (A) caters to (B) depends on (C) goes after (D) identifies with
 18. (A) matches (B) civilians (C) associations (D) champions
 19. (A) involving (B) involved (C) to involve (D) are involved
 20. (A) Above all (B) For example (C) As it appears (D) To some extent

104 指考

第壹部分：選

5. 擇題 二、綜

合測驗

第 16~20 題

	名師學院 升大系列	<p>高中一年級英文單字片語 (全)</p> <p>第一單元 單字篇 講義第 31 頁</p> <p>32. distance [ˈdɪstəns] n. [C][U]距離</p> <p>詞類變化⇒ distant adj. 遙遠的</p> <p>例句⇒ He travels quite a long distance to go to school every day. (他每天都要長途跋涉去上學。)</p> <p>高中二年級英文單字片語 (全) B</p> <p>第二單元 片語篇 講義第 124 頁</p> <p>5. cater to ~ 迎合~</p> <p>例句⇒ We change our advertising slogan in order to cater to customers' taste. (為了迎合顧客們的品味，我們更換廣告標語。)</p>
6.	104 指考 第壹部分：選擇題 三、文 意選填 第 21~30 題	<p>第 21 至 30 題為題組</p> <p>The 1918 influenza epidemic, which occurred during World War I, was one of the most devastating health crises of the 20th century. Between September 1918 and June 1919, more than 600,000 Americans died of influenza and pneumonia, making the epidemic far more <u>21</u> than the war itself. The influenza hit Americans in two waves. The first wave attacked the army camps and was less fatal than the second. The second wave arrived in the port city of Boston in September 1918 with war <u>22</u> of machinery and supplies. Other wartime events enabled the disease to <u>23</u> the country quickly. As men across the nation were joining the <u>24</u> to serve the country, they brought the virus with them everywhere they went. In October 1918 alone, the virus killed almost 200,000. In the following month, the end of World War I resulted in an even <u>25</u> spread of the disease. The celebration of the end of the war with parades and parties was a complete disaster from the standpoint of public health. This <u>26</u> the spread of the disease in some cities. The flu that winter was destructive beyond imagination as millions were <u>27</u> and thousands died. In fact, it caused many more deaths than any of the other epidemics which had <u>28</u> it.</p> <p>Medical scientists <u>29</u> that another epidemic will attack people at some point in the future. Today's worldwide transportation makes it even <u>30</u> to control an epidemic. Therefore, doctors advise that we continue to get our annual flu shots in order to stay healthy.</p> <p>(A) military (B) crisis (C) harder (D) wider (E) deadly (F) come across (G) shipments (H) infected (I) preceded (J) warn (K) accelerated (L) sweep through</p>
	名師學院 升大系列	<p>高中二年級英文單字片語 (全) A</p> <p>第一單元 單字篇 講義第 70 頁</p> <p>3. deadly [ˈdedli] adj. (可能)致命的</p> <p>例句⇒ Wild mushrooms may contain deadly poison. (野生香菇可能含有致命毒素。)</p> <p>高中二年級英文單字片語 (全) B</p> <p>第二單元 片語篇 講義第 125 頁</p> <p>9. come across ~ 遇到/碰見~</p> <p>同義字詞⇒ run into ~ = meet up ~ 遇到/碰見~</p> <p>例句⇒ Whenever I come across a problem in life, my mother gives me useful advice. (不論何時我在生活中遇到問題，我的母親都會給我實用的建議。)</p>

