



● **accomplice** *n.* 共犯、共同犯罪者

an accomplice to the crime / 從犯、幫兇

● **according** *adv.* 依據

according to (=in accordance with) / 按照、依照

ex. *According to the Bible* (paper) ~

【譯】根據聖經(報載)~

according as (連接詞) + 子句 / 依照、視~而定

ex. *We see things differently according as we are rich or poor.*

【譯】我們對事物有不同的看法視我們的貧富而定。

● **account** *n.* 帳戶、說明、利益

ask an account / 要求算帳、要求說明

bring a person to account / 質問某人

by (from) all accounts / 據說

find one's account in ~ / 發覺~有益

for account of ~ / 為某人的利益

give an account ~ / 說明(某事的經過)

give a good account of oneself / 自誇、證明自己有理

in account with ~ / 與~有帳目往來

on all accounts = on every account = by all means / 無論如何、務必

on no account = not ~ on any account = by no means / 絕不

put ~ to a person's account / 記在某人的帳上

● **account** *v.* 視為、認為、報帳、解釋

take ~ into account (or consideration) / 考慮、斟酌

ex. *They accounted themselves happy.*

【譯】他們自以為快樂。

ex. *We ask you to account for your conduct.*

【譯】我們要求你解釋你的行為。

● **accredit** *v.* 相信、認定資格

ex. *We accredit the invention of telephone to Bell.*

第二部分 文法

現在式：

例 If it rains tomorrow, I won't go to the party.

【譯】如果明天下雨，我不會去參加舞會。

▲表條件的副詞子句，要用現在式取代簡單式。

例 When Kevin comes back from school, give him the letter.

【譯】當凱文回到學校，給他這封信。

▲表時間副詞子句，要用現在式。

例 My mother always gets up early every morning.

【譯】我母親每天總是早起。

▲現在式與頻率副詞（如：usually, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, seldom, never, often）連用時，順序為主詞＋頻率副詞＋現在式動詞…。

過去式：

例 Dr. Lee came to Taiwan ten years ago.

【譯】李博士十年前到台灣。

▲時間＋ago（～多久以前）→必用過去式。

例 Water pollution in Taiwan is serious and it is time that the government solved the problem.

【譯】台灣水污染很嚴重，該是政府解決問題的時候了。

▲It is (high) time that＋主詞＋過去式…：《該是～的時候了》。

例 As soon as they went out, it rained heavily.

【譯】他們一出門，雨就下的很大。



▲ **As soon as + 子句** (一~就~)，為時間副詞片語，所接的子句時態要前後一致。

未來式：

例 My aunt will come to see us next week.

【譯】我姑媽下週會來看我們。

▲ 表未來式的副詞片語如：next + time, week, month, season, year; some other day (改天), some day (有一天)。

完成式：

(A) **現在完成式**：has / have + 過去分詞

例 Since 1995, I have worked for this building company.

【譯】自從1995年後，我已在這家營造公司服務了。

▲ 『since + 時間』(自從~)表過去時間子句，要與現在完成式連用。

例 She has been to Italy for many times.

【譯】她曾去義大利好多次了。

▲ 『has / have + been + 地點』→表示已發生過而成經驗的事。

(B) **過去完成式**：had + 過去分詞

例 No sooner had the two girls met than they began to argue.

【譯】這兩個女孩子一見面就開始辯論。

▲ No sooner had + 主詞 + 過去分詞...than...

= Hardly had + 主詞 + 過去分詞...when / before...

= Scarcely had + 主詞 + 過去分詞...when / before... (一~就~)。

(以上皆為否定副詞開頭的倒裝句型)

第三部分 片語

1 apply to 人 for 物 (=ask 人 for 事) : 《向(某人)申請(某物)》。

例 He has applied to Harvard University for a scholarship.

【譯】他已經向哈佛大學申請獎學金。

2 as...as one can (=as...as possible) : 《儘可能地》。

例 I study as hard as possible to please my parents.

【譯】我儘量用功唸書，使父母高興。

3 as a result (=therefore) : 《因此，結果是》。

例 She liked to show off her wealth. As a result, all her friends deserted her.

【譯】她愛炫耀其財富。因此，所有的朋友都棄她而去。

4 about to + 原形動詞 (=ready to + 原形動詞) : 《正要~》。

例 When you called, I was about to leave.

【譯】你打電話來時，我正要離開。

6 be busy (in) + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{動名詞} \\ \text{名詞} \end{array} \right\}$: 《忙於~》。

例 This movie is worth seeing.

【譯】這部影片值得看。

5 be worth + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{動名詞} \\ \text{名詞} \end{array} \right\}$ = be worthy + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of being + 過去分詞} \\ \text{to be + 過去分詞} \end{array} \right\}$: 《是值得的》。

例 Our teacher is busy correcting our homework.

【譯】我們的老師忙於批改我們的作業。

第一部分 字彙測驗

- (B) ▲The Director General of _____ Police Administration is the highest ranking police officer in Taiwan.
(A) Taiwan (B) National
(C) Provincial (D) Taipei (E) Local
【註：內政部警政署長是台灣最高的警察官員。
(A) 台灣 (B) 國家 (C) 省 (D) 台北 (E) 地方。
National Police Administration：警政署。】
- (D) ▲By enforcing the anti- _____ violence act, the police play an active role to assist battered wives.
(A) house (B) sexual (C) national
(D) domestic (E) women
【註：透過實施反家庭暴力行動，警察積極地幫助受虐的妻子們。
(A) 房屋 (B) 性別 (C) 全國性的 (D) 家庭的
(E) 女人們。】
- (A) ▲To combat crime and restore social order, it is urged to establish a _____ between police and citizens.
(A) partnership (B) personality (C) problem
(D) permanent (E) parenthood
【註：為了與犯罪作鬥爭並恢復社會秩序，警民合作是被強力主張建立的。
(A) 合作關係 (B) 個人 (C) 問題 (D) 常設的
(E) 親子關係。】
- (D) ▲Community policing is a _____ effort between the police and community to solve the root cause of crime.
(A) comfort (B) consume (C) commentary

第二部分 文法及片語測驗

- (D) ▲Anita Lu leaves here _____ the United States to give a speech at a conference.
(A) at (B) in (C) on (D) for (E) of
【註：Anita Lu為了在一場會議上演講，離開這裡去美國。】
- (C) ▲The Central Police University is _____ Shu-Jen Road. You should be able to find it easily.
(A) at (B) in (C) on (D) for (E) of
【註：中央警察大學在樹人路上。你應該可以很容易找到它。】
- (E) ▲Mr. Chang put on his hat and out _____ the room.
(A) at (B) in (C) on (D) for (E) of
【註：江先生戴上他的帽子並且走出房間。】
- (B) ▲The children are playing _____ the playground.
(A) at (B) in (C) on (D) for (E) of
【註：那些孩子正在運動場上玩。】
- (C) ▲The woman is carrying her baby _____ her back.
(A) at (B) in (C) on (D) for (E) of
【註：這女人正背著她的孩子。】
- (A) ▲Mr. Smith is working _____ his desk.
(A) at (B) in (C) on (D) for (E) of
【註：史密斯先生正在他的書桌上工作。】
- (E) ▲Thoughts can be expressed by means _____ words.
(A) at (B) in (C) on (D) for (E) of
【註：想法可以透過（藉由）話語表示。】
- (D) ▲In the presidential election, I voted _____ my favorite candidate.
(A) at (B) in (C) on (D) for (E) of

第三部分 會話測驗

(C) ▲A : A hamburger, please.

B : _____

(A) Yes, you're in for it .

(B) You're welcome.

(C) Sorry, we're out of them.

(D) Are you in a hurry ?

【註：A：請給我一個漢堡。B：_____

(A) 是的，你正在等它。(B) 不客氣。(C) 抱歉，我們已經賣完了。(D) 你趕時間嗎？】

(B) ▲A : How much did your camera cost ?

B : _____

A : You must be kidding !

B : I'm not. My uncle gave it to me as my birthday present.

(A) It cost me quite a sum.

(B) I got it for nothing.

(C) It was terribly expensive.

(D) Why ? Do you want to buy a camera ?

【註：A：這個照相機花了你多少錢？B：_____

A：你一定在開玩笑吧！B：沒有，是我的叔叔把它作為生日禮物送給我的。

(A) 它花了我一大筆錢。(B) 我沒有花任何一毛錢。

(C) 它相當地貴。(D) 為什麼？你想要買照相機嗎？】

(B) ▲A : How about seeing a movie this evening ?

B : That sounds well. _____

A : How about six-thirty ?

第四部分 克漏字測驗

If we were asked exactly what we were doing a year ago, we should probably have to say that we could not remember. But if we had kept a _____ 1. _____ and had written in it an account of _____ 2. _____ we did each day, we should be able to give an answer to the question. It is the _____ 3. _____ in history. Many things have been _____ 4. _____ because we do not have any _____ 5. _____ account of them. Sometimes men did _____ 6. _____ a record of the most important _____ 7. _____ in their country, but it was _____ 8. _____ by fire or in a war. Sometimes _____ 9. _____ was never any written record at all because the people of that _____ 10. _____ and place did not know how to write.

【譯：如果我們恰好被問到一年前做了那些事，我們應該會說忘了。但是如果我們保有一本書且記載著每天所做的事，我們就能夠回答這個問題。對歷史而言也是一樣。因為我們沒做任何的記錄記載，所以有很多事情已經被遺忘。有時候人們會記錄他們國家所發生的重大事件，但是有的卻被火燒毀或在戰爭中毀壞了。有時候並沒有任何記錄記載，是因為人們在那個時間點根本不曉得如何記載。】

- (C) 1. (A) paper (B) promise (C) book (D) habit
 (D) 2. (A) how (B) which (C) that (D) what
 (D) 3. (A) question (B) past (C) fact (D) same
 (C) 4. (A) dismissed (B) passed (C) forgotten (D) gone
 (A) 5. (A) written (B) clear (C) true (D) interesting
 (B) 6. (A) obtain (B) keep (C) write (D) break
 (C) 7. (A) people (B) findings (C) happenings (D) materials
 (D) 8. (A) burned (B) missed (C) broken (D) destroyed
 (A) 9. (A) there (B) that (C) it (D) this

第五部分 閱讀測驗

Investigation is a major task of police. There are certain elements that are essential in a complete report. These elements must be taken down as notes at the time they are discovered for later organization into a report. A good investigating officer, whether he is working a burglary or a traffic accident, must take notes in each of these six categories :

WHO ?

WHAT ?

WHERE ?

WHEN ?

HOW ?

WHY ?

Now, please answer the following questions.

【譯：調查是警察的主要任務之一。有某些要素是一份完善的報告裡所必備的。這些要素在被發現的當時以筆記方式記錄下來，往後即可組織成完整的報告。一名優秀的警察不論正在處理的是一宗竊盜案或是交通事故，都必須依這六大項目來記錄：

何人？

什麼事？

何處？

何時

怎麼發生？

為何？

請回答下列問題。】