



重點整理

A

- **abandon** v. 放棄
abandon oneself to / 縱情、耽溺於
- **abate** v. 減緩（疼痛）、減少、減輕
- **abhor** v. 憎惡、痛恨
- **abide** v. 停留
abide by / 遵守
ex. You must abide by your promise.
【譯】你必須遵守你的諾言。
- **ability** n. 能力
to the best of one's ability / 竭力、盡能力所及
- **able** adj. 有能力的、能夠的
an able teacher / 一個能幹的老師
an able speech / 一個漂亮的演說
be able to + 動詞 / 即「can + 動詞」的意思
- **abnormal** adj. 不正當的、變態的、反常的
- **absent** adj. & v. 缺席的、不在的、缺席
in an absent sort of way / 略帶茫然的、心不在焉地
absent oneself / 缺席、不在、沒上班（from）
- **absolute** adj. 絕對的、純粹的
the Absolute / 絕對者、宇宙、神、上帝

● **absorb**

v. 使全神貫注、吸收、理解

ex. He was absorbed in deep thought.

【譯】他陷入沈思。

常以 pp 當形容詞用→with absorbed interest / 專注地、神往地

be absorbed in / 全神貫注於、專心於

● **absurd**

adj. 荒謬的、愚蠢的

● **abundance**

n. 豐富

a year of abundance / 豐年

● **abundant**

adj. 豐富的

● **abuse**

v. & n. 濫用、虐待、辱罵、(法律上)侮辱

abuse of power / 濫用職權

● **academic**

adj. 學校的、學術的、大學的

an academic degree / 學位

academic freedom / 學術自由

● **accept**

v. 接受、答應

● **access**

n. 接近

a man of difficult (easy) access / 難以(容易)接近的人

gain access to ~ / 得以接近、會見~

give access to ~ / 使能接近~

● **accessible**

adj. 指人可接近的、可親的、易受影響的

not accessible to stranger / 陌生人無法接近的

accessible to pity / 易生憐憫之心的

● **accident**

n. 意外事故

by accident / 偶然、意外地



第一章 動詞

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 一、現在式 | 二、過去式 |
| 三、未來式 | 四、完成式 |
| 五、祈使句 | 六、使役動詞 |
| 七、感官及連綴動詞 | 八、不規則動詞 |

一、現在式：

例1 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2 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3 Now I know that boy.

【譯】現在我認識那個男孩。

▲表情態的動詞（如：remember, understand, experience），大都用現在式。雖然有「now」，還是不能用進行式。

例4 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…。

二、過去式：

例1 I did it just now.

【譯】我剛才做完那件事。

▲ 「just now」（剛才）表示過去時間的副詞片語，所以用過去式。

▲ 類似片語：last + night, week, month, year, century。

例2 Dr. Lee came to Taiwan ten years ago.

【譯】李博士十年前來到台灣。

▲ 「時間 + ago（～多久以前）」必用過去式。

例3 My father used to take cold bathes when he was young.

【譯】我父親年輕時，習慣洗冷水澡。

▲ 「use to」表過去習慣，後須接原形動詞。

例4 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5 I would rather stay at home than go out with you.

【譯】我寧可待在家裡，也不要和你出去。

▲ 「主詞 + would rather + 原形動詞 + than + 原形動詞」：寧願～而不願～。

例6 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。



重 點 整 理

- 1 **angry with**+人：對（人）憤怒。
angry at+人的言行：對（人的言行）憤怒。
angry about+事：對（事）憤怒。

例 My mother is **angry with** me.
【譯】我媽媽對我發怒。

- 2 **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。

- 3 **arrive in**+大地方：到達。
arrive at+小地方：到達。

例 Tom **arrive at** school on time every morning.
【譯】湯姆每天早晨準時到學校。

- 4 **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。

- 5 **at last**（=after a long time）：最後。

例 **At last** he passed the exam.
【譯】最後，他通過考試。

6 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。

7 at once (= right away) : 立刻。

例 This work must be done at once.

【譯】這件工作必須立刻做。

8 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。

9 agree with + 人或事 : 同意 (某人或事) 。

例 He did not agree with me on this point.

【譯】這一點，他不苟同於我。

▲ agree to + 事。被動語態要用 agree to 。

▲ disagree 常與 with 運用。

10 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 This movie is worth seeing.

【譯】這部影片值得看。

11 be devoted to + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{動名詞} \\ \text{名詞} \end{array} \right\}$: 對 ~ 有貢獻。



第一章 日常會話

▲Lisa : Nick, this is my mother.

Nick : Nice to meet you.

Mrs. Wang : Nice to meet you, Nick. Make yourself at home.

【譯：Lisa：Nick，這是我媽媽。

Nick：很高興認識你。

Mr. Wang：很高興認識你，Nick。把這裡當成自己家，不要拘束。】

▲A : Do you speak English?

B : Yes, a little.

A : How long have you studied English?

B : Five months only.

【譯：A：你會說英文嗎？

B：會，一點點。

A：你學英文多久了？

B：僅僅五個月。】

▲A : What do you do?

B : I am a police officer.

【譯：A：你的職業是什麼？

B：我是警官。】

▲A : How have you been?

B : Lousy.

A : How come? Would you like to talk about it?

【譯：A：近來可好？

B：糟透了。

A：發生什麼事？要說來聽聽嗎？】

▲A : How much did you pay for this book?

B : It was given away.

【譯：A：你買這本書花了多少錢？

B：它是送的。】

▲A：How much did your camera cost?

B：I got it for nothing.

A：You must be kidding!

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

【譯：A：這個照相機花了你多少錢？

B：我沒有花任何一毛錢。

A：你一定在開玩笑吧！

B：沒有，是我爸爸送我的生日禮物。】

▲A：How does he go to work?

B：He goes in his friend's car.

【譯：A：他如何去上班的？

B：他坐他朋友的車。】

▲A：The food is excellent but expensive. Let's split the bill, OK?

B：No, way; it is my treat. (Not a chance; the bill is on me.)

【譯：A：這食物相當豐盛但昂貴。讓我們分開付帳，好嗎？

B：不，我請客。（不，這帳單我付。）】

▲A：How about seeing a movie this evening?

B：That sounds good. What time shall we make it?

A：How about six-thirty?

B：Deal!

【譯：A：今晚去看電影如何？

B：聽起來不錯。我們什麼時候去？

A：那6點30分如何？

B：好。】

▲A：Everyone except Joan went to see the movie last night.

B：I know what you mean. You're saying that everyone went to see the movie last night but Joan didn't go.



● 題 組

The Great Wall of China is known to be over 1900 kilometers long, _____ 1. _____ it by far the longest wall in the world. If it were laid out in a straight line, it _____ 2. _____ 6500 kilometers—as it has many bends and curves. The building of the wall _____ 3. _____ begun in the third century B.C. by the Emperor Shih Huangti. The reason it was built was to keep the Huns out of Central Asia. Over the centuries, it _____ 4. _____ added to, rebuilt and repaired. Not only _____ 5. _____ one of the greatest creations of mankind, but it is also the only man-made structure visible from space. 〈98警專〉

● 譯 文

中國的萬里長城最著名的是它超過1900公里的長度，為目前世界上最長的牆，如果把它排在一條直線上會長達6500公里，因為它有許多轉彎處和曲線。該建築的牆據說開始於公元前三世紀的秦始皇時期，之所以修築是為了抵禦中亞的匈奴。幾個世紀以來，它經過了增修、重建和修復。它不僅是人類最偉大的創作之一，也是唯一從太空上可看見的人造建築。

● 解 析

- (C) 1. (A) and makes (B) to make (C) making (D) that makes
 (D) 2. (A) reaches (B) will reach (C) reached (D) would reach
 (D) 3. (A) says to have (B) said to be
 (C) is said to be (D) is said to have
 (A) 4. (A) has been (B) is (C) was (D) has
 (A) 5. (A) is it (B) does it (C) it is (D) it used to be

【註：1.此句為分詞構句的用法，句中的兩個動詞之間有逗點相隔，而二者無連接性，則第二個動詞要變成現在分詞。
 2.假設語氣中，附屬子句的動詞用「過去式」，主要子句用「助動詞+原形動詞」，表示主要子句的事情與現在

的事實不符，或將來不可能發生。

3. 「is said to」後如果接的是動詞完成式，則此動作發生的時間為過去。
4. 此句為「現在完成式」的用法，表示句中的動作從過去到現在已經累積了無數次，而往後的時間裡，還有持續進行下去的可能。
5. 在「not only~but also~」的句型中，若將「not only」置於句首，則其後所接的主要子句必須倒裝。】

● 題 組

When we talk about “communication”, most of us probably think about verbal communication—that is, the words we use when talking. However, there is another important aspect to communication: non-verbal communication, which is communication done by using our bodies, gestures, and tones of voice—simply everything _____ 1. _____ the actual words we use. Actually, non-verbal communication is a rather recent field of study. Originally, scientists called this field kinesics, which is the scientific study of body movements used in communication. Movements _____ 2. _____ gestures, facial expressions, and posture. In addition to these movements, we also communicate with our speech rate and the volume of our speech. Non-verbal communication includes a wide range of actions. The field of kinesics _____ 3. _____ a great deal to one man: Raymond Birdwhistle. Birdwhistle was a very famous American anthropologist. He predicted that about 70 percent of what is communicated in a conversation is non-verbal. It was Birdwhistle’s belief that the meaning of non-verbal behavior depended on the _____ 4. _____ in which it occurred. Because of this belief, he was very _____ 5. _____ looking at the whole context of non-verbal behavior—how and where certain types of non-verbal behavior appeared, not just the particular behavior alone. 〈99警特四〉



● 閱 讀

A 1972 law passed by the federal government makes it illegal to tamper with a car's odometer. Nothing can be done that would change the mileage shown on the car. Anyone who sells a car must sign a statement that lists the mileage on that car. If the mileage is incorrect because the odometer is not working, the seller must sign a statement saying that the mileage is unknown. No one except a repairman is allowed to do anything that would alter the mileage shown on the odometer. This is an important safeguard for the buyer of a used car, for an automobile may look in much better shape than its true mileage indicates. A buyer should examine a used car carefully, ask to be shown the mileage statement, and contact previous owners. You can sue any seller who misrepresents the mileage on a car, but the best protection against this sort of fraud is a close inspection of the car before buying. 〈91警大二技、99警大二技〉

● 重 點 單 字 及 片 語

- ① federal government：聯邦政府
- ② tamper：竄改
- ③ mileage：里程
- ④ indicate：表示
- ⑤ fraud：舞弊
- ⑥ illegal：非法的
- ⑦ odometer：里程表
- ⑧ safeguard：保障
- ⑨ misrepresent：扭曲

● 譯 文

1972年聯邦政府通過一條法律，讓竄改車子的里程表成了違法的事，汽車里程表上的顯示什麼都不能改變。任何人在銷售汽車前都得簽署一份聲明，其中，必須列出該汽車的行駛里程。如果因為里程表沒有運作，而里程數不正確的話，賣方必須簽署一份聲明表示里程數是未知的。除了修理工，任何人都不允許修改里程表上的里程數。這對二手車的買方來說是一個很重要的保障，因為一輛汽車的外觀可以看起來比它真實的里程數還好。買家必須仔細檢查一輛二

手車，要求顯示里程聲明，並聯絡上一個車主。你可以控告任何一個竄改車子里程數的賣家，但是針對這種詐欺行為，最好的防範措施是買車前必須密切檢查才下手。

● 解 析

- (E) ▲ The main idea of this passage is that _____
- (A) auto dealers make a habit of misrepresenting the mileage of cars.
 - (B) the auto industry can not be trusted to treat the public fairly.
 - (C) auto dealers can now be sued for unfair practices.
 - (D) this sort of fraud happens all the time.
 - (E) the federal government now protects consumers against the unfair practice of altering odometers.

【註：這個段落的大意是：

- (A) 汽車經銷商習慣竄改車子的里程數。
- (B) 不可以相信汽車業會公平地對待社會。
- (C) 汽車經銷商現今能夠因不公平的做法而被控訴。
- (D) 這種詐欺的行為成天都在發生。
- (E) 聯邦政府現在保護消費者免於遭受竄改里程表的不公行為。

本文的主題句出現於段首：「1972年聯邦政府通過一條法律，讓竄改車子的里程表成了違法的事。」亦是全文的主旨所在，故選項 (E) 為正確答案。】

- (D) ▲ Someone who wants to buy a used car should _____
- (A) examine a used car carefully.
 - (B) ask to be shown the mileage statement.
 - (C) contact the previous owners.
 - (D) do all of the above.
 - (E) do none of the above.