

精編英文閱讀測驗

ESSENTIAL EDITION ON ENGLISH READING TESTS

審訂者：王武榮

編著者：梁榮容

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序——閱讀測驗入門要領

聽、說、讀、寫是研讀英文的四大法則，而在非英語系的國家中，又以讀、寫佔著極大的分量，因此本書的出版是希望讓讀者更能掌握閱讀的技巧，以及在時間的限制下，讀者如何能迅速並準確的答題，茲分述如下：

一、先由題目著手

打破一定要從文章開始的觀念，事實上，每看完一篇，不見得都要非常清楚它的意思。從題目先看的好處是，它大略告知文章的大意和重點，這樣回過頭再看時，就能較快速的閱讀，而讀者也能馬上找到答案。

二、注意人、事、時、地

通常一篇文章不外乎是由人、事、時、地四點所構成的，所以你可以邊看邊圈起來，這樣就不會搞錯或配錯而誤解文章的本意了。

三、當心 No , Wrong , ……等否定字

有時我們會懊惱自己的粗心大意而失掉不少的分數，而英文中否定的字眼就是促成分數減少的主因，為什麼呢？原來他們的出現可以使句意為之大大的改觀，使得你跌入陷阱中，所以看到他們時，務必盯著點！

四、片語的"常"識

at、on、in、of……才幾個字母的單字就可以把我們弄得昏頭轉向，怎麼辦呢？別緊張，只要你常開「尊口」，自然片語就不是難題，譬如：「interested」後面是接「in」，那就多唸幾次，等下次它再出現眼前，你就不用擲骰子決定答案了。但切記介詞後面的用法，也就是說該接名詞呢？還是動詞呢？

五、單字和文法的難纏

單字大概是最令人頭大的，尤其是對懶得背的人來說，那麼就得考驗你的語文造詣囉！利用上下文和前後句去猜意思，要不就是省略它，繼續往下看，通常整篇大意不會很離譜。畢竟背單字還是解決問題的根源，因為一個句子中若有十個單字，而其中有五個以上沒見過面。唉！即使諾貝爾得獎人也莫可奈何啊！

文法該怎麼辦呢？只要把曾學過的文法複習幾次，再多做練習，不懂的地方請教人或是查書，那就可以了。當然囉！如果實在對文法每次都束手就擒，也許背誦下來是唯一的「不二法門」。

若能好好的運用以上五點的叮嚀，相信沒有一篇閱讀測驗是你的敵手，也許還有人會問：「憑直覺猜題就好了嗎！」哦！如果你身懷超能力，那就放手去猜；若是自認資質中等，多讀、多寫、多聽、多說可能才是你最佳的武器，加油吧！本書對自行進修的上進者，也不敢忽視，因此在生字和片語上儘可能的提供，希望讀完這本書後，英文的功力又更上一層。

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How To Study English

如何學習英文

To study English is not difficult. Any one, no matter how dull he is, can master it if he studies devotedly and perseveringly.

We can also study English even when we have entered business life. A man, having got a position, is apt to say: "My English is sufficient for my present use, and I need not learn more." Such a man is very lazy indeed, and apparently does not intend to do any great thing.

Since English is so popular today that it has become an international language, we must try to enlarge our knowledge of it so that we may be prepared to get more knowledge, increase our ability and rise to an important position of greater responsibility.

There are many ways of learning English, which can all be carried on at the same time, partly with the help of the teacher but more largely by students alone, or in small groups. From my personal experience I would say that the most important factors in studying English are application and perseverance. Besides these, the following

ways also hold good in this matter.

1. Never be diligent in the beginning and slack in the end.
2. Take one or more hours in the early morning to study, in addition to your ordinary course.
3. Set your mind specially on your books while reading.
4. Reading:

- 1) Read one book carefully from first to last, and read it over and over again until you thoroughly grasp its contents.
- 2) Read silently good books, magazines, or newspapers that are written in good English.
- 3) Read the same things aloud, either alone or to others. Notice that the main difference between these two is in reading silently or aloud.

5. Hearing:

- 1) Listen to teachers or native speakers who talk in English, either in class or on other occasions.
- 2) Listen to others when they read or recite articles or stories from English books. The difference between these two is in listening to those who talk and to those who read or recite.

6. Speaking:

- 1) Speak sentences or paragraphs which you have learned by heart, either to yourself alone or to others.
- 2) Speak in your own words or forms of expression by retelling ideas which you have read or heard, and also express your own thoughts about them. The main difference between these two is in speaking the words of others and your own words.

7. Writing:

- 1) Write sentences and paragraphs by copying them from books, and also write the same from memory.
 - 2) Write your own sentences, either retelling ideas of others, or expressing your own thoughts. The main difference here again is in writing the words of others or of your own.
8. Abstain from licentiousness, gambling, and much drinking. These habits destroy the brain and memory.
9. Remember the old proverb, "Be resolved and thing is done."

From the above-mentioned hints we have four means of learning English: reading, hearing, speaking, and writing. A famous saying of Francis Bacon is: "Reading makes a full man, conversation a ready man, writing an exact man." As conversation con-

sists of both speaking and hearing—a two-way communication, reading, speaking, hearing and writing should be equally stressed to attain the mastery of spoken English and written English.

一、題庫

() 1. What are the usual means of learning English ?

- ① reading 、 memorizing 、 chatting and hearing
- ② reading 、 writing 、 singing and playing
- ③ reading 、 hearing 、 speaking and writing
- ④ reading 、 speaking 、 memorizing and playing

() 2. As for reading, we should

- ① read the same things silently in our minds
- ② read one book until we grasp its contents
- ③ read magazines or newspapers aloud in the public place
- ④ read only one paragraph of a book carefully that is enough

() 3. Which is wrong in the following sentences ?

- ① Write sentences and paragraphs by plagiarizing them from books.
- ② We get more knowledge and increase our ability from learning English.
- ③ You set your mind on the books while reading.
- ④ It's a lazy idea that English is sufficient for your present use and you needn't learn more.

() 4. What is the best way to speak English ?

- ① Speaking sentences or paragraphs by copying others
- ② Retelling ideas which you have read or heard in your way
- ③ Speaking paragraphs or sentences less and more accurate
- ④ Retelling notions in people's words and forms of expression

() 5. How to study English more effectively ?

- ① Listen to others carefully when they read or recite.
- ② Writing your own sentences in expressing your thoughts.
- ③ Pay more attention to your books while studying.
- ④ The above-mentioned ways are all right.

(3) 1. 學習英文普遍的方法是什麼？

- ① 讀、記、聊、聽
- ② 讀、寫、唱、玩
- ③ 讀、聽、說、寫
- ④ 讀、說、記、玩

(2) 2. 在讀英文方面，我們應該

- ① 默唸同樣的東西。
- ② 讀一本書，直到我們能了解它的內容。
- ③ 在公共場所裏，大聲的讀報紙和雜誌。
- ④ 只仔細閱讀書中一段就夠了。

(1) 3. 在下列句子中，那個是錯誤的？

- ① 藉由抄襲書，寫句子和短文。
- ② 學英文使我們得到更多的知識和增加我們的能力。
- ③ 當唸英文時，你必須專心於書本。
- ④ 英文夠現在用就好了，不用再學更多，這是懶惰的想法。

(2) 4. 說英文最好的方法是什麼？

- ① 複製別人的話來說（依樣畫葫蘆）。
- ② 以你的方式重述你所讀到和聽到的想法。
- ③ 說得少而且精確。
- ④ 用別人表達的話和方式來說出想法。

(4) 5. 如何有效的研讀英文？

- ① 當別人在閱讀和重述時，注意的聽。
- ② 用你自己寫的句子來表達你的想法。
- ③ 當研讀英文時，多花心思在書上。
- ④ 以上皆對。

二、關鍵字彙

1. dull [dʌl] a. 遲鈍的
2. devotedly [dɪ'vɒtɪdli] adv. 一心一意地
3. perseveringly [pə'seɪvɪŋɡli] adv. 堅忍不拔地
perseverance [pə'seɪvɪəns] n. 毅力；堅忍
4. sufficient [sə'fɪʃənt] a. 足夠的
5. apparently [ə'pɛrəntli] adv. 明顯地
6. international [ɪntə'næʃənl] a. 國際間的
7. enlarge [ɪn'lɔ:dʒ] v. 擴大；增長
8. knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] n. 知識；見聞
9. application [æplə'keɪʃən] n. 應用
10. diligent ['dɪlədʒənt] a. 勤奮的
11. slack ['slæk] a. 鬆弛的；敷衍的
12. thoroughly ['θɔ:li] adv. 完全地；徹底地
13. grasp [græsp] v.; n. 領悟；握緊
14. recite [rɪ'saɪt] v. 朗誦；背誦
15. paragraph ['pærəgræf] n. 段落；短文
16. retell [rɪ'tel] v. 再講述；改寫
17. abstain [əb'sten] v. 禁絕；戒除
18. licentiousness [laɪ'sɛnʃəsnɪs] n. 放縱；放蕩
19. proverb ['prɒvɜ:b] n. 諺語
20. hint [hɪnt] n. 暗示；提示
21. communication [kə'mju:nə'keɪʃən] n. 傳播；通訊

- 22. attain [ə'ten] v. 獲得；到達
- 23. mastery ['mæstəri] n. 精通；征服
- 24. stress [stres] n. 強調；重點
- 25. Francis Bacon 培根，英國論文家。

三、重要片語和句型

1. no matter how 無論怎麼樣……

〔例〕：No matter how difficult it is, do your best.

無論多困難，儘力去做吧！

2. be apt to V 易於…
apt [æpt] a. 有…的傾向

〔例〕：There are few things of which we are apt to be so wasteful as time.

很少東西像時間那樣易爲我們所浪費。

3. intend to V 打算；意欲
intend [in'tend] v. 想；意圖

〔例〕：I intend to write to him soon.

我想快點寫封信給他。

4. be prepared to V 準備…

〔例〕：We are prepared to serve breakfast for all of you.

我們準備好供給各位早餐。

5. carry on 繼續；進行

〔例〕：They decided to carry on with their work.

他們決定繼續工作。

6. at the same time 同時

〔例〕：Can you watch television and do your homework at the same time ?

你能同時看電視又作功課嗎？

7. { in the beginning 最初

{ in the end 最後

〔例〕：Some people work hard in the beginning but give up in the end.

有些人最初努力工作，但最後卻放棄。

8. in addition to { ^N 除...外
{ Ving

addition [ə'dɪʃən] n. 加；增加

〔例〕：He rides well, in addition to being a fine marksman.

他除了是個好射手之外，還擅長騎馬。

9. from first to last 從頭到尾

〔例〕：We finish the work by ourselves from first to last.

我們從頭到尾獨立完成這個作品。

10. over and over again 一再地

〔例〕：Our teacher told us to speak the word

over and over again.

老師一再地叫我們說那個字。

11. either ... or 不是...就是...

〔例〕：You may take either the apple or the pear.

你可以拿蘋果或是梨子。

12. by heart 默記地

〔例〕：You had better learn these sentences by heart.

你最好把這些句子背下來。

13. abstain from 戒除；棄權

〔例〕：Athletes usually abstain from smoking and wine.

運動選手通常戒煙和戒酒。

14. consist of N. 由...組成

〔例〕：Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.

水由氫和氧組成。

四、克漏字

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3 any great thing.

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