

· 升大學專用 ·
考前最新資料

—— 填空及段落式 ——

英文 閱讀測驗 詳解

—— 陳波銘 編著 ——

英文 閱讀測驗詳解

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段落式 英文閱讀測驗詳解

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序 言

閱讀測驗與字彙、成語、字詞用法、文法、句子結構有密不可分為關係，為了彌補一般學生英文閱讀能力的不足，我們決定採用徹底的逐句文法分析方式，並且配合正確詳實的中文翻譯，以便讀者對照閱讀；每個題目出現的單字、片語、成語、慣用語，一律做最精確的註解，目的是讓讀者節省查字典的時間，而能專心致志的研讀。

這本書的內容分為兩大部分，第一部分是填空式閱讀測驗，共有 20 個單元，這部分主要是針對近年來大學聯考命題的趨向而特別編選的；第二部分是段落式閱讀測驗，共有 30 個單元，這是大學聯考自 64 年度以來，一直採用的命題方式。就未來聯考的命題趨向而言，短文式的閱讀測驗，將仍是英文科命題的重點，不致有所改變。

本書的題目來源，主要是高中各校模擬試題以及與大學聯考同一來源的資料（像 OUP 的 Contrast ; Communication Practice in Written English 等）。

這本書由籌劃至完成，投下了我們相當多的心血和財力，從一絲不漏的文法分析、精密審慎的校對工作，以及版面的特殊編排，有心的讀者，應不難體會我們的努力。現在，是我們將努力的成果呈獻給廣大的讀者的時候了；此時，我們沒有自滿和驕傲，因為我們深切地了解做為忠實的英文學習者，只有勤奮不懈地學下去，才能真正得到收穫。因此，編輯一本如此精細的英文閱讀測驗，所遭遇的困難，自是難免；如今，我們願肩負全書一切的責任，同時也誠懇地盼望各界的讀者，不吝給我們批評和指正。

編者 謹識

再 版 的 話

「英文閱讀測驗詳解」自五月底出版以來，深受許多高中師生歡迎，紛紛向本社集體訂購，作為教材或自修之用。大學聯考後，更接到許多讀者的信件和電話，向我們表示謝意。因為這本書的形式和性質與今年大學聯考中出現的完全相同。讀者們一致表示，由於考前仔細閱讀了本書，故能在考場上得心應手，這也是最令我們快慰的事。

學習出版社自成立以來，一直抱持著嚴謹的態度，並經常派員前往國外收集最新資料，期能編出最好的書籍，為讀者提供最佳的服務。我們編書所要求的水準是，編出比國外先進國家的同類書籍進步十年以上的優良書籍。這不僅是我們的自我期許，也是我們邁向出版界前茅的標竿。

惟一令我們遺憾的是，印刷方面不夠理想，影響了全書的品質。為此，我們真摯地希望承印的和陸印刷公司盡力在印刷、裝訂各方面配合內容，使全書更臻完美。

大學聯考連續三年都考了填充式，而且所佔的比重一年比一年大，針對此必然的趨勢，我們正着手編輯一本新的「填充式閱讀測驗詳解」，內容最新，完全不重複。七十三年聯考的試題詳解，將附在新書之後，敬請期待。

編者 謹識

TEST 1

請就各題的四個答案中，選出最恰當的一個，使前後句意完整。（限時10分鐘）

Motor cars were (1) in the nineteenth century, but they did not (2) into general use till the twentieth century.

- 1 (A) discovered (B) invented (C) initiated (D) created
2 (A) introduce (B) fall (C) put (D) come

The driver controls the car without moving from his seat. He can start it, steer it, (3) it go backwards as well as forwards, make it go fast or slow, and he can stop it (4). Both his hands are usually on the steering wheel, while his feet (5) the accelerator, brake and clutch pedals. Using the steering wheel the driver can alter the direction of the car, and by (6) of the accelerator he can alter the speed.

- 3 (A) force (B) push (C) drive (D) make
4 (A) all (B) together (C) all together (D) altogether
5 (A) work (B) do (C) operate (D) step
6 (A) using (B) means (C) handling (D) control

Children are not taught (7) to drive cars, because they are not (8) to do so. However they can find out a lot about cars by simply observing them. To avoid accidents, children must (9) out of the way of cars. In other (10), they should be taught the rules of Road Safety.

- 7 (A) what (B) why (C) how (D) whether
8 (A) legalized (B) asked (C) appropriate (D) allowed
9 (A) keep (B) dodge (C) run (D) escape
10 (A) hand (B) ways (C) words (D) meaning

TEST 1 詳解

Motor cars were invented *in the nineteenth century*, but they did *not* come into general use *till the twentieth century*.

“汽車發明於十九世紀，但是要到二十世紀才被廣泛使用。”

not ... till (or until) “直到...才”是相關連接詞，till 引導的副詞子句，修飾 not (詳見文法寶典 P.492)

initiate [i'niʃi,et] vt. 創造；發起 create [kri'eɪt] vt. 創造；建立

1 (B) (A)發現 (B)發明 (C)發起 (D)創造

2 (D) introduce 是及物動詞，不接 into，除非是被動態；fall into 表“陷入”；put into use “應用”，作及物動詞，其後可接受詞；come into use “始被使用”作不及物動詞，其後不可接受詞。

The driver controls the car *without moving from his seat*. He can start it, steer it, make it go backwards as well as forwards, make it go *fast or slow*, and he can stop it altogether.

“司機不需離開他的座位就可以操縱汽車。他可以發動汽車，駕駛它前進或後退，開快或開慢，而且能夠完全使汽車停止。”

without ... seat 是副詞片語，修飾 controls。backwards ... forwards 和 fast or slow 是副詞片語，修飾其前的 go；and 連接另一對等子句 he ... altogether。

steer [stɪə] vt. 駕駛 altogether [ˌɔltə'geðə] adv. 完全地
force [fɔrs, fɜrs] vt. 迫使

3 (D) drive 雖可作“開車”解，但是句中的不定詞 to go 已省略 to，故須用使役動詞 make。

4 (D) altogether “完全地”是副詞；all together “在一起地”，together “一起”雖是副詞，但不符句意。

Both his hands are usually on the steering wheel, while his feet operate the accelerator, brake and clutch pedals.

“當他的腳操縱變速器、煞車和離合器踏板的時候，他的雙手通常放在方向盤上。”

while ... pedals 是副詞子句，修飾 are，須注意 while 和 when 用法上的區別，when 可以表示“一點時間”或“一段時間”(= at or during the time that)，但 while 只可表示“一段時間”(= during the time that)(詳見文法寶典 P.490)。

operate ['opə,ret] vt. 操縱；使運轉 brake [brek] n. 煞車
accelerator [æk'selə,retə] n. 變速器 clutch [klʌtʃ] n. 離合器
pedal ['pedl] n. 踏板

5. (C) operate “操縱(機械等)”是及物動詞；step 表“蹂躪”，是不及物動詞，需接介系詞 on，才能再接受詞。

Using the steering wheel the driver can alter the direction of the car, and by means of the accelerator he can alter the speed.

“當司機操縱方向盤的時候，他能改變汽車的方向，而且能利用變速器來變速。”

Using ... wheel 是副詞子句 When the driver uses ... 簡化而來的分詞構句(詳見文法寶典 P.457)；and 連接另一對等子句 by means ... speed，其中 by ... accelerator 是副詞片語，修飾 alter，表方法，此片語原來應置於句末，但為表強調，而移置句首。

alter ['ɒltə] vt. 改變

6. (B) by means of “以；藉”是慣用語，故選(B)。

Children are not taught how to drive cars, because they are not allowed to do so. However they can find out a lot about cars by simply observing them.

“因為小孩不准開車，所以不教他們開車的方法。不過，他們只要觀察就會得知許多有關汽車的事情。”

4 英文閱讀測驗詳解

how ... cars 是名詞片語，作 taught 的受詞；because ... so 是副詞子句，修飾 taught，表原因。However “然而”置於句首，作轉承語，連接前面的句子；by ... them 是副詞片語，修飾 find。

find out “得知；發現” (= come to know ; discover)

observe [əb'zɜ:v] *vt.* 觀看；觀察

legalize ['li:gl,aɪz] *vt.* 使合法化

appropriate [ə'prɒpri:ət] *adj.* 適合的

7. (C) how + 不定詞 表“做...的方法”，根據句意，故選(C)。

8. (D) (A)使合法化 (B)要求 (C)適合的 (D)允許

appropriate 的主詞通常是「事物」不是「人」，例如：*The speech was appropriate to the occasion.* (這演說適合這種場合。)

To avoid accidents, children must keep out of the way of cars. *In other words*, they should be taught the rules of Road Safety.

“爲了避免發生事故，小孩必須遠離車道。換言之，應該教導他們「交通安全規則」。”

To avoid accidents 是不定詞片語，當副詞用，修飾 *keep*，表目的（詳見文法寶典 P. 413）

dodge [dɒdʒ] *vt., vi.* 躲避

escape [ə'skeɪp, ɪ-, ɛ-] *vt., vi.* 逃脫（避）

9. (A) *keep out of* = *keep away from* = *keep back from* = *keep off*

“遠離”是慣用語，故選(A)。

10. (C) *in other words* “換言之”是慣用語，故選(C)。

TEST 2

請就各題的四個答案中，選出最恰當的一項，使前後句意完整。(限時10分鐘)

Dear Henry,

Great news! School is (1) and I've successfully passed my final examinations. My parents are so (2) that they are giving me a trip to Taiwan as a graduation present. More than that, two of my classmates have received permission to accompany me. We are (3) to leave Singapore shortly after Easter and (4) to spend a few weeks on your wonderful island during April.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. (A) gone | (B) finished | (C) completed | (D) broken |
| 2. (A) satisfying | (B) satisfactory | (C) delightful | (D) delighted |
| 3. (A) wishing | (B) desiring | (C) hoping | (D) determining |
| 4. (A) design | (B) likely | (C) guess | (D) expect |

Could you (5) some hotels which would suit the three of us? Desirable features are good food and cleanliness, as well as easy (6) to beaches and places of interest.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 5. (A) promote | (B) publicize | (C) recommend | (D) advertise |
| 6. (A) reach | (B) access | (C) convenience | (D) facilities |

We should also like to know if there are any tours (7) by travel agencies; in fact we should be very grateful if you could tell us which places are really (8) seeing. We will then (9) plans to visit these during our stay in Taiwan. We are all eagerly (10) your reply, so please write soon.

Yours sincerely,
Peter

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 7. (A) arranged | (B) assigned | (C) decided | (D) assumed |
| 8. (A) deserving | (B) deserved | (C) worthy | (D) worth |
| 9. (A) give | (B) take | (C) make | (D) show |
| 10. (A) waiting | (B) awaiting | (C) wanting | (D) begging |

TEST 2 詳解

Dear Henry,

Great news! School is finished *and* I've successfully passed my final examinations. My parents are *so* delighted *that they are giving me a trip to Taiwan as a graduation present.*

"親愛的亨利：

天大的消息！學校停課了，我已順利地通過了期末考。我父母很高興，因此他們打算讓我去台灣旅行，當作畢業禮物。"

Great news! 是省略 It is 的感嘆句。so... that 是相關連接詞，so 是副詞，修飾 delighted，that 是連接詞，引導副詞子句，修飾 so，表結果（詳見文法寶典 P. 516）。

delighted [di'laɪtɪd] *adj.* 欣喜的

complete [kəm'plɪt] *vt.* 完成

delightful [di'laɪtfəl] *adj.* 歡樂的

satisfactory [ˌsætɪs'fæktəri] *adj.* 令人滿意的

satisfying ['sætɪs, faɪɪŋ] *adj.* 令人滿意的

1 (B) (A)離去的 (B)結束 (C)完成 (D)破碎的

2 (D) satisfying 和 delightful 是限定用法的形容詞，只能放在名詞前後修飾該名詞（詳見文法寶典 P. 187）；satisfactory 是非人稱形容詞，不能用來修飾人，只能修飾事物（詳見文法寶典 P. 194）；be delighted 是被動語態，表主動意義的形式（詳見文法寶典 P. 389），而此類的過去分詞，如 surprised, satisfied...等，均已被視為形容詞。

More than that, two of my classmates have received permission to accompany me. We are hoping to leave Singapore shortly after Easter and expect to spend a few weeks on your wonderful island during April.

"除此之外，我的兩位同學也已獲准陪我一起去。我們正盼望着復活節過後不久離開新加坡，而且期待四月期間在你那奇妙的海島上玩幾個星期。"

More than that 是副詞片語，修飾全句；to accompany me 是形容詞片語，修飾 permission。shortly after Easter 是副詞片語，修飾 leave，其中 shortly “不久”是副詞，又修飾 after Easter；and 連接 to leave … 和 (to) expect … 兩個對等的不定詞片語，作 hoping 的受詞。

Easter [ˈistə] n. 復活節

design [dɪˈzaɪn] vi., vt. 企圖，設計

3 (C) hope 表 “期待可實現的願望”時，可用進行式，wish, desire, determine 均不可用進行式（詳見文法寶典 P. 344）。

4 (D) (A)企圖 (B)可能的 (C)猜想 (D)期待（參見本句文法詳解）。

Could you recommend some hotels which would suit the three of us ?
Desirable features are good food and cleanliness, as well as easy access to beaches and places of interest.

“你能推薦幾家適合我們三個人居住的旅館嗎？它們須具備一些令人滿意的特點，就是食物好、乾淨、以及便於到海灘和有趣的地方。”

which … us 是形容詞子句，修飾 hotels。as well as 是連接詞片語，在句中連接 food, cleanliness, access …，當 as well as 連接 A、B、C 時，應該用 “A and B as well as C”，不能用 “A, B, as well as C”（詳見文法寶典 P. 468）。of interest 是形容詞片語，修飾 places。

desirable [dɪˈzaɪrəbəl] adj. 合意的

access [ˈæksɪs] n. 易於接近之情形

promote [prəˈmɒt] vt. 升遷；提倡

publicize [ˈpʌblɪsaɪz] vt. 宣揚

advertise [ˈædvətaɪz, ˈædvəˈtaɪz] vt. 登…廣告

facility [fəˈsɪləti] n. 容易；pl. 設備

5 (C) (A)提倡 (B)宣揚 (C)推薦 (D)登…廣告

6 (B) access to A “接近（或進入）A”；故選(B)。

8 英文閱讀測驗詳解

We should also like to know if there are any tours arranged by travel agencies; in fact we should be very grateful if you could tell us which places are really worth seeing.

“我們也想知道是否有由旅行社安排的旅遊。事實上，你若能告訴我們有那些地方眞的值得觀光，我們將會十分感激。”

if there ... agencies 是名詞子句，作 know 的受詞；if you ... seeing 是副詞子句，修飾 be，其中 which ... seeing 是名詞子句，作 tell 的直接受詞。

tour [tur] n. 旅行 travel agency “旅行社”
grateful ['gretfəl] adj. 感激的；感謝的
assign [ə'sain] vt. 分配

7. (A) (A)安排 (B)分配 (C)決定 (D)假定

8. (D) *be worth* + 動名詞 “值得…” (詳見文法寶典 P. 443)。

We will then make plans to visit these during our stay in Taiwan.
We are all eagerly awaiting your reply, so please write soon.

Yours sincerely,
Peter

“我們會計畫在停留台灣的期間參觀這些地方。我們全都急切地等待你的回音，因此還請儘快來信。 你誠摯的朋友 彼得”

during ... Taiwan 是副詞片語，修飾 visit。so 是副詞性連接詞，連接一表推理的對等子句。

sincerely [sin'sɪrli] adv. 誠摯地 await [ə'wet] vt. 等候；期待

9. (C) *make plans* “計畫”是慣用語，故選(C)。

10. (B) *await* “等待”是正式用語，常見於書信、文章之中，是及物動詞，表示等待抽象的事物，而日常用語常以 *wait for* 代替 *await*，*wait* 則作不及物動詞。

TEST 3

請就各題的四個答案中，選出最恰當的一項，使前後句意完整。（限時 10 分鐘）

(A) From the health point of view we are living in a marvelous age. We are immunized from birth (1) many of the most dangerous diseases. A large number of (2) fatal illnesses can now be cured by modern drugs and surgery. It is almost certain that one day remedies will be found for the most stubborn remaining diseases. The (3) of life has increased enormously. But (4) the possibility of living a long and happy life is greater than ever before, every day we witness the incredible slaughter of men, women and children on the roads. Man versus the motorcar! It is a never-ending battle which man is (5). Thousands of people the world over are killed or horribly injured each year and we are quietly sitting back and letting it happen.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. (A) against | (B) to | (C) for | (D) by |
| 2. (A) beforehand | (B) advanced | (C) once | (D) outstanding |
| 3. (A) expedition | (B) expenditure | (C) expectation | (D) expansion |
| 4. (A) because | (B) in case | (C) unless | (D) though |
| 5. (A) loss | (B) losing | (C) lost | (D) loose |

(B) Are men wolves or sheep? Those who say that men are sheep have only to point to the fact that men are easily influenced to do what they are told, even if it is (1) to themselves; that they have followed their leaders into wars which brought them nothing but destruction; that they have believed any kind of (2) if it was only presented with sufficient vigor and supported by power—from the harsh threats of priests and kings to the soft voices of the hidden and not-so-hidden (3). It seems that the majority of men are gullible, half-awake (4), willing to surrender their will to anyone who speaks with a voice that is threatening or sweet enough to sway them. Indeed, he who has a conviction strong enough to (5) the opposition of the crowd is the exception rather than the rule.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. (A) harmful | (B) beneficial | (C) adaptable | (D) indispensable |
| 2. (A) wisdom | (B) value | (C) nonsense | (D) judge |
| 3. (A) dangers | (B) falsehood | (C) supporters | (D) persuaders |
| 4. (A) children | (B) patriots | (C) soldiers | (D) wolves |
| 5. (A) foresee | (B) withstand | (C) convince | (D) support |

TEST 3 詳解

- (A) *From the health point of view* we are living in a marvellous age. We are immunized *from birth* against many of the most dangerous diseases.

“從健康的觀點來看，我們正生活在一個了不起的時代。從一出生我們就免於許多最危險的疾病傳染。”

From ... view 是副詞片語，修飾 *living*。*from birth* 和 *against ... diseases* 都是副詞片語，修飾 *immunized*。

✓ *from ... point of view* “從...的觀點來看”

marvellous ['mærvləs] *adj.* 了不起的

immunize ['imjə,naiz] *vt.* 使免疫

- 1 (A) *immunize* “使免疫”常和 *against* 連用，表免於某種疾病。

A large number of once fatal illnesses can now be cured by modern

drugs and surgery. It is almost certain that one day remedies will be found for the most stubborn remaining diseases.

“許多曾經是致命的疾病，目前都能以現代的藥物和外科手術治好。對那些最頑強而殘餘的疾病，幾乎可以肯定有一天人們會發現治療的方法。”

It is ... diseases 之中 *that ... diseases* 是名詞子句，是本句的真主詞，*It* 只是形式上的主詞（詳見文法寶典 P.113）。*once* “曾經”是副詞，修飾 *fatal*，其他例子如 *a once powerful nation* “昔日一強國”。

once [wʌns] *adv.* 曾經；從前

fatal ['fetl] *adj.* 致命的

surgery ['sədʒəri] *n.* 外科手術

remedy ['remədi] *n.* 治療法；藥物

stubborn ['stʌbən] *adj.* 頑強的

beforehand [bi'fɔr,hænd] *adv.* 事前；預先

outstanding [aut'stændɪŋ] *adj.* 傑出的

- 2 (C) (A)事前 (B)前進的 (C)從前的 (D)傑出的

The expectation of life has increased *enormously*. *But though* the possibility of living a long and happy life is greater *than ever before*, every day we witness the incredible slaughter of men, women and children on the roads.

“平均壽命大為增加了。但是，雖然活得比過去長久而幸福的可能性更大了，我們每天却目睹許多男女和兒童在馬路上遭到難以置信的屠殺。”

But 是表反義的對等連接詞，在此置於句首，作轉承語，連接前面的句子；though... before 是副詞子句，修飾 witness，表讓步，其中 than 引導省略主詞和動詞 (the possibility of living a long and happy life was) 的副詞子句 (than 的用法詳見文法寶典 P. 503)。

expectation of life = life expectancy “平均壽命”

enormously [i'no:məsli] *adv.* 巨大地

possibility [,pasə'biləti] *n.* 可能

incredible [in'kredəbl̩] *adj.* 難以置信的

slaughter ['slɔ:tə] *n.* 屠殺

expedition [,ekspɪ'dɪʃən] *n.* 探險

expenditure [ik'spendɪtʃə] *n.* 費用

expansion [ik'spænfən] *n.* 擴張

3 (C) expectation of life 意指“平均壽命”，故選(C)。

4 (D) (A)因為 (B)假如 (C)除非 (D)雖然 (詳見本句文法詳解)。

Man versus the motorcar ! It is a never-ending battle *which man is losing*. Thousands of people *the world over* are killed or *horribly* injured each year and we are *quietly* sitting back and letting it happen.

“人對抗汽車啊！這是一場人總是失敗的永無結束的戰爭。每年全世界有成千上萬的人們被殺害或受重傷，而我們卻靠著背靜靜地坐著，任由這種事情發生。”

Man versus the motorcar ! 是省略 It is 的驚嘆句。which... losing 是形容詞子句，修飾 battle。the world over “全世界”作形容詞片語，修飾 people；and 連接兩個對等子句 thousands... year 和 we... happen。

versus ['vɜ:səs] *prep.* 對；比較 (縮寫 *v.* 或 *vs.*)

never-ending *adj.* 永無結束的

lose [luz] *vt.* 輸掉

✓ loss [lɒs] *n.* 損失；喪失

lost [lɒst] *adj.* 失去的

loose [lus] *vt.* 放鬆；*adj.* 鬆的；無拘束的

- 5 (B) lose a battle “戰敗”，此句中 losing 是及物動詞，按 which 為受詞，而 battle 是 which 的先行詞。若用 lost 的話，which 引導的形容詞子句，其主詞應是 battle 而不是 man。

Are men wolves or sheep? Those who say that men are sheep have only to point to the fact that men are easily influenced to do what they are told, even if it is harmful to themselves; that they have followed their leaders into wars which brought them nothing but destruction; that they have believed any kind of nonsense if it was only presented with sufficient vigor and supported by power — from the harsh threats of priests and kings to the soft voices of the hidden and not-so-hidden persuaders.

“人是狼還是羊呢？凡是說人是羊的人，只須指出人易於受影響去做別人要他做的事，即使是對自己有害；他們追隨他們的領袖去參加只會帶給他們毀滅的戰爭，而且只要有充足的法律效力或由權力所支持，他們相信任何一種無意義的事情——包括國王和教士的嚴厲威脅，甚至藏頭露尾的說客的甜言蜜語。”

who ... sheep 是形容詞子句，修飾 Those；the fact 作 to 的受詞，其後有三個 that 引導的名詞子句：that men ...，that they have followed ...，that they have believed ... 均作 the fact 的同位語，亦即 to 意義上的受詞，因為 that 子句不能作介詞的受詞（詳見文法寶典 P. 480、481）；其中 even if ... themselves 是副詞子句，修飾 influenced，表讓步；which ... destruction 是形容詞子句，修飾 wars；if ... persuaders 是副詞子句，修飾 believed，表條件。