針對日夜大入學考試

考前 英文 實力 測驗

史濟蘭/編著



序言

「綜合測驗」是近年來大學聯考的重點之一,其範圍包括用字、文法、習慣用法。讀者若想要有充裕的時間,做閱讀能力及 寫翻譯作文,綜合測驗一項的速度和準確性,就得切實掌握了。 「考前英文實力測驗」就是針對這項目標而設計的。

本書收集了電腦統計最常出現的單字、片語及文法規則,精心編輯成各種題型,訓練您的適應力;不論聯考如何變化,都能夠從容應付。書中採取一頁題目、一頁解答的方式,讀者可以訓練自己,每做答一頁不超過三分鐘,而且先不要看答案,等做一個段落,再核對解說。解說的部分非常詳盡,絕不避重就輕,一看就懂,而且必能學一反三,觸類旁通。

「考前英文實力測驗」的訓練方式,是使您在最短的時間內, 熟悉重要的單字、片語和文法規則,不僅綜合測驗的部分做起來 得心應手,更可大大提高閱讀、翻譯及作文的實力。

本書題目收集不易,編輯費力耗時;爲力求完美,每一個階段都非常謹慎小心。然疏漏之處,恐在所難免,尚祈各方先進不 答指教。

編者 謹識

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₩.	用字、文法、	習慣用法(七)	:選對題	

Ⅰ.用	字、文法、習慣用法	(-):選出一個最正確的答案。
1.	As soon as she he	eard the news, sheinto tears.
	(A) began	(B) v burst
	(C) continued	(D) tempted
2.	My brother has be	en in the hospitalthe beginning
	of this month.	
	(A) because	(B) for
	(C) if	(D) since
3.	There isa	ny village in Taiwan without its elemen-
	tary school.	
	(A) almost	(B) ^N hardly
	(C) neither	(D) rare
√4 .	As I was invited	to the party, I wasmyself with
	joy.	
	(A) at	(B) - beside
	(C) for	(D) over
√5.	I saw some small	animals running awayall direc-
	tions.	
	(A) after	(B) by
	(C) in	(D) through
$\sqrt{_{6.}}$	What do the lett	ers OPECfor ?
	(A) bring	(B) make
	(C) mean	(D) stand
√ 7.	All that day my f	ather was out ofas he had lost
	his wallet.	
	(A) anxiety	(B) difficulty
	(C) hospitality	(D) ^j humor '

3

		与别大人员力	
		無説 、 cc k (to 1, e k	第 答
Ø	1.		1. B
·	2.	since 此處是介系詞,後加一特定時間,意思是「自從~以來」,表時間的繼續,和現在完成式連用。 •我的弟弟自從這個月月初以來,一直住在醫院裏。	2. D
	3.	hardly any ~「幾乎沒有」(詳見文法實典 p. 254) ■ 台灣幾乎沒有一個鄉村沒有小學。	3. B
Ø	4.	beside oneself 「發狂;忘形」 with 表原因。 ·當我被邀請參加這個宴會時,我歡喜若狂。	4. B
Ø	5.	in all directions 「四面八方地」 in 作「朝~的方向」解。 *我看到一些小動物向四面八方逃跑。	5. C
Ø	6.	stand for ~「代表~」(= represent) *字母OPEC代表什麼?	6. D
Ø	7.	out of hamor 「心情不好」 * 那一整天父親心情都不好,因爲他丢了皮夾子。	7. D

4 考前英文實力測驗

ð.	10wns can grow old and	d teeptepeople do.	
	(A) as nearly as	(B) immediately before	
	(C) -just as	(D) less efficiently than	
√9.	Jane isless than	n an expert as a pianist.	
	(A) anything	(B) more	
	(C) so	(D)/something	
10.	The life which I led there was full of charm andis		
	the memory of it yet.		
	(A) moreover	(B) so	
	(C) still	(D) Linerefore	
11.	Will you kindly adjust	the color of the television?	
	I'm sorry, but I don't	know	
	(A) when	(B) it	
	(C)_how	(D) whether	
12.	Has your sister been invited to the dance?		
	Yes, I think she	_ •	
	(A) have	(B) did	
	(C) has	(D) is	
13.	I'm reading "Hamlet."	" Have you ever read it?	
	Yes, I I read i	t two years ago.	
	(A) am	(B) do	
	(C) so .	(D) whave	
14.	Does the book explain i	it well ?	
· 	- No. I don't think		
	(A) it	(B) it do	
	(C) yet	(D) ^J so	

解說

- ☑ 8. just as ~ 「正如~一樣」 feeble ('fibl) adj. 衰弱的
 - *城鑛正如同人一樣,也會老化和衰弱。
- ☑ 9. something less than ~ 「多少比~差一點」
 - * 珍彈琴比鋼琴家多少還差一點。
- ☑ 10. and so + 助動詞或 be動詞+(代)名詞「~也是如此」
 * 我在那窠渦的生活多乎多态。它的回憶至合仍然加
 - * 我在那裏過的生活多釆多姿,它的回憶至今仍然如 此。
- ☑ 11. know how [to do~]「知道如何(做~)」 為避免重覆, how 之後省略to adjust the color of the television.
 - ★請你調一下電視的顏色好嗎?
 對不起,我不知道怎麼調。
- 12. Yes, I think she has (been invited to it).
 - ◆你姐姐被邀請參加舞會了嗎?是的,我想她被邀請了。
- ☑ 13. 間句的時式爲現在完成式,所以仍然用現在完成式回答。
 - * 我正在讀「哈姆雷特」,你讀過了嗎? 是的,我讀過。我兩年前讀過。
- ☑ 14. think so 「這麼想」 so 爲代名詞,代替 the book explains it well, 避冤重覆。(詳見文法實典 p.128)
 - * 這本書解釋得很淸楚嗎? 不,我不這樣想。

13. D

14. D

15.	Will you help clean	the room after the party $?$
	Yes, I intend	men m is
	(A) so	(B) [✓] to
	(C) it	(D) to do
16.	Are you taking you	r umbrella ?
	Yes, I	
	(A) are	(B) - am
	(C) hope	(D) take
17.	Will your sister ta	ke hers ?
	No, she	
	(A) 'won' t	(B) will
	(C) has	(D) hasn't
18.	Could you finish your work on time?	
	No, I	
	(A) could	(B) ∕çouldn't
	(C) did	(D) don't
19.	May I use your pen	a minute ?
	Yes, you	
	(A) are	(B) is
	(C)_may	(D) would
20.	Shouldn't he be here	e by now?
	Yes, he	
	(A) shouldn't	(B) should
	(C) is	(D) isn't
21.		a namea singer.
	, (A) as	(B) by
	(C) from	(D)¥of

		考丽英文質	カ剤験 7
		解說	解答
\square	15.	intend to (help clean the room after the party)	15. B
		to 之後部份,爲避兒重覆而省略。(詳見文法實典 p. 421)	
		* 舞會完了以後,你肯幫我整理房間嗎?	
		好的,我是這麼打算 。	
Ø	16.	Are you taking? Yes, I am (taking my	16. B
		umbrella]。 問句爲進行式,故以進行式回答。	
		▼ 你要帶雨傘嗎?	
		是的,我要帶 。	
\square	17.	Will your sister ? No, she won't (take hers).	17. A
		問句用助動詞will, 放以won't 回答。	
		●你姊姊會帶走她的嗎?	
		不,她不會。	
\square	18.	Could you finish … ? could 表客氣的請求 。	18. B
		No, I couldn't (finish on time).	-0.
		* 你能準時完成工作嗎?	
		不,我沒有辦法。	
Ø	19.	May 1 … ? may 可表許可。(詳見文法寶典p.315)	19. C
		Yes, you may (use my pen a minute).	19. 0
		*我可以借一下你的筆嗎?	
		是的,你可以。	
\square	20.	should 可表明顯的結果或合理的推論。(洋見文法實典p.311)	20. B
		* 他現在不是應該到這裏了嗎?	
		不錯,他是應該到了。	
	21.	make a name as ~「以~成名」 as 表身分。	21. A
		* 他的女兒以歌星成名。	

22.	Mr. and Mrs. Brown	to spend too much money.
	(A) ^{<} avoid	(B) fear
	(C) insist	(D) look forward
23.	My uncleme a dict	ionary.
	(A) commented	(B) guessed
	(C)~ promised	(D) recalled
24.	The carpet is wearing_	4
	(A) ∢comfortable	(B) exhausted
	(C) thick	(D)√thin
25.	The house isfrom	the road.
	(A) located	(B) near
	(C) some way	(D) to see
26.	If I take this medicine	three times a day it should
	my cold.	
	(A) heal	(B) 'cure
	(C) treat	(D) restore
27.	Hospital doctors don't g	o out very often as their work
	all their time.	
	(A) takes away	(B) takes in
	(C) takes on	(D) takes up
28.	Would you prefer to stay	in a private or public
	in the hospital ?	
	(A) cell	(B) ward
	(C) ^x chamber	(D) suite
2 9.	My mother is so deaf si	he has to use a
	(A)-hearing aid	(B) hearing machine
	(C) hearing assistance	(D) walking support

30.	That doctor's signature is	quite indecipherable. I can't
	(A) make it up	(B) make it over
	(C) make it off	(D) make it out
/31.	All of usan early si	pring.
	(A) hoped	(B) hoped for
	(C) hoped to	(D) hoped about
√ _{32.}	The careless words of the	Prime Ministerto the
	misunderstanding between t	he two countries.
	(A) · led	(B) came
	(C) brought	(D) went
√33.	Any game of sport has a s	et of rules for players to
	(1) -1-	tul d' a
	(A) do	(B) follow
	(C) act	(D) serve
√ _{34.}	He reached homebef	ore five o'clock.
Ι,	(A) soon	(B) timely
	(C) momentarily	(D) shortly
35,	with storms and all,	his return was delayed.
	(A) A11	(B) Even
	(C) What	(D) ^k As
/ 36.	I regard myself as fortuna	iteI have so many
	friends in this country.	
	(A) that	(B) In that
	(C) for that	(D) at that

		• *************************************	
		解說	解答
\square	30.	make out 「分辨;了解;進展」	3 0. D
		◆ 那位博士的簽名眞不好 認 ,我看不懂 。	
		indecipherable [, indi'saifrab]] adj. 不可辨識的	
Ø	31.	hope for +(代)名詞「希望~;期待~」 *我們都期待早春的到來。	31. B
□ ₹	22	lead to misunderstanding 「導致誤解」 lead 「	32. A
ы	02.	引導」,其過去式及過去分詞為 led, led.	32. A
		→ 首相不經意的言談,導致了兩國間的誤解。	
		- 自介了一种成功与政,等数 1 M 图间即较胖。	
\square	33	follow rules 「遵守規則」	33, B
		任何運動都有一套規則要選手遵守。	
		_	
\square	34.	shortly before ~「在~之前不久」 soon 之後要	34. D
		接 after, soon after ~「在~之後不久」	
		◆ 他在五點前不久回家 。	
Ø	35.	What with and (what with) ~ 「半由於~,	35, C
		半由於~」(詳見文法資典p.469)	
		◆ 半由於纂風雨,半由於種種事情,使他遲歸了。	
Ø	3 6 .	in that ~ 「因爲~」(爲連接詞)(詳見文法實典p.510)	36. B
		◆我認爲自己很幸運,因爲在這個國家我有這麼多的	_ 3,
•		朋友。	

37.	Despite the difficulty of completed the assignment.	the work, heuntil he had
	(A) persevered	(B) insisted
	(C) urged	(D) sustained
38.	The townbirth to n	nany men of note.
	(A)√ gave	(B) got
	(C) had	(D) took
39.	He was fast	
	(A) sleeping	(B) sleepy
	(C) slept	(D)~asleep
√ 40 .	All of us congratulated the	secretaryher engage-
	ment.	
	(A) in	(B) of
	(C)-on	(D) with
41.	We had batter let him	_what happened.
	(A) inform	(B) vknow
	(C) speak	(D) talk
42.	Being tired all the time is	anthat you may be sick.
		(B) inhibition
	(C), implication	(D) inclination
43.	If I have hurt your feeling	s, it was quite without
	(A) contention	(B) vintention
	(C) attention	(D) pretension
44.	When a thirsty traveler see	es a non-existing pool of water
	in the desert, he is having	g an optical
	(A) allusion	(B) delusion
	(C)√illusion	(D) elusion

Ø	37.	解說 persevere [,pssə'vɪr] vi. 堅持 ●儘管工作上的困難,他選是堅持到底,直到把指定的工作完成爲止。	解答 37. A
Ø	38.	give birth to 「產生;生產(嬰兒)」 ・這個小鎭產生了許多名人。	38. A
∅	39.	fast asleep「熟睡」 fast 修飾 asleep,作副詞用。 另如 stand fast 「站穩」的 fast 亦作副詞用。 • 他睡得很熟。	39. D
Ø	40.	congratulate sb. on sth. 「祝賀某人某事」 • 我們祝賀這秘書訂婚。	40. C
Ø	41.	let him know what happened [讓他知道發生了什麼事] cf. inform him what happened. *我們最好讓他知道發生了什麼事。	41. B
Ø	42.	indication 「微侯」(= symptom) inhibition 「壓抑」; implication「暗示」; inclination「嗜好」。 * 老覺得疲倦,表示你可能生病了。	42. A
	43.	without intention「無意」 如果我傷了你的感情,那絕對是無心的。	43. B
Ø	44.	an_optical_illusion「錯覺」 allusion「提及」; delusion「迷惑」; elusion「逃避」。 - 一個口渴的旅客在沙漠裏看到一池實際上並不存在 的水時,他是有了錯覺。	44. C

45.	Practice is most important	as far as learning a foreign
	language is	
	(A) associated	(B)~concerned
	(C) related	(D) connected
46.	To the east was a charming	bay stretching out to meet
	the broadof the Paci	fic.
	(A) expedition	(B) vexpense
	(C) expansion	(D)√expanse
47.	A person canhimself b	y showing his driver's license.
	(A) signify	(B) imply
	(C) videntify	(D) testify
48.	He seemedat the resu	lts of the tests.
	(A) disappointed	(B) to disappoint
	(C) disappointing ,	(D) disappoint
49.	He was wearing one of his so	ocksside_out.
	(A) wrong	(B) bad
	(C) mistaken	(D) false
5 0.	If we have ten people to hel	p us instead of five,
	much the better.	•
	(A) quite	(B) too
	⟨C⟩ as	(D)\so
51,	The teeth are sometimes use	eful to the police in
	the dead.	•
	(A) searching	(B) widentifying
	(C) scanning	(D) spotting

解答

☑ 45. as far as ~ be concerned 「就~而言」* 就學習外語而言,練習是非常重要。

- **45**. B
- ☑ 46. the broad expanse of the Pacific 「一室無際的太平洋」 expanse 「遼間的空間」; expansion 「擴張」
 ◆東邊是一個美麗的海灣,仲展在一室無際的太平洋上。
- 46. D

☑ 47. (identify oneself「證明自己的身份」 signify「意味」; imply「暗示」; testify「保證」。
、一個人可以藉著出示駕駛執照,證明自己的身份。

47. C

☑ 48. disappointed「失望的」 以人為主詞;disappointing 「令人失望的」,以事物為主詞。他似乎對考試的結果感到失望。

48. A

☑ 49. wrong side out 「裏外面相反」 cf. upside down「上下相反」

49. A

◆ 他有一隻襪子穿反了。

50. D

☑ 50. so much the better 「更好」, 前面省略了主詞和 be 動詞 it will be 。

ອບ. ມ

*要是有大個人來幫我們的忙,而不是五個,那就更 好了。

51. B

- ☑ 51. identify |鑑定]
 - 牙齒有時候有助於警方鑑定死者的身份。