



EFETL 高職綜合英文

統測綜合測驗克漏字 · 40 回

教學講義（含解析）

共 40 回 · 選字範圍：1~4000 高職必備英文單字

使用說明

- 本冊共 40 回「綜合測驗」克漏字，每回 2 篇短文、8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題 4 個選項。
- 學生練習卷與教學講義採相同分頁：同一回在兩本的頁碼一致，方便師生對照。
- 每回 8 題涵蓋：詞彙、介系詞 / 連接詞、語法、整句語意四類考點。

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第 1 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 台灣夜市

Night markets are one of the most popular attractions in Taiwan. Every evening, thousands of people 21 these lively places to enjoy tasty street food and cheap shopping. Among all the snacks, stinky tofu and bubble tea are especially 22 with both locals and foreign visitors. Bargaining is part of the fun; shopping here feels exciting 23 you can often talk the vendors into a lower price. In recent years, many night markets have also started to protect the environment 24.

21. (A) break into (B) crowd into (C) run into (D) come across

✓ 正解 (B) (B) crowd into：人潮「湧入」夜市，考片語動詞詞彙。

【正解】crowd into 意為「蜂擁湧入」，指大批人潮擠進夜市這種熱鬧場所，語意最貼切。

【誘答】(A) break into「闖入、強行進入」；(C) run into「偶然遇到、撞上」；(D) come across「無意間發現」，三者都不能表達「大批人潮湧入熱鬧場所」，語意不合。

【重點】片語動詞 crowd into + 地點 = 「湧入某處」。crowd 也可用 crowd around（圍過來）。

【句意】每天晚上，成千上萬的人湧入這些熱鬧的地方，享用美味小吃、逛便宜的商品。

22. (A) familiar (B) friendly (C) crowded (D) popular

✓ 正解 (D) (D) popular：與 with 連用「受歡迎」，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】be popular with sb 是固定用法，表「很受……歡迎」，用來形容臭豆腐和珍珠奶茶大受歡迎，語意通順。

【誘答】(A) be familiar with 意為「熟悉」，主詞須是「知道的人」而非食物；(B) be friendly with 是「與人友好」，食物不能與人交好；(C) be crowded with 是「擠滿」，主詞應是場所而非小吃，三者都無法表達小吃「受歡迎」。

【重點】固定搭配 be popular with sb「受某人歡迎」，介系詞用 with，不是 to。

【句意】在所有小吃當中，臭豆腐和珍珠奶茶特別受本地人和外國遊客的喜愛。

23. (A) because (B) so (C) though (D) once

✓ 正解 (A) (A) because：後句說明好玩的原因，考連接詞。

【正解】前句說購物很刺激，後句說明「因為常能殺價」，前後是因果關係，用 because。

【誘答】(B) so「所以」表結果，因果方向相反；(C) though「雖然」表讓步、語氣相反；(D) once「一旦、當……之後」表時間條件，都不符「刺激是因為能殺價」的因果語意。

【重點】because 引導原因子句。片語 talk sb into N/Ving = 「說服某人……」，這裡指殺價成功。

【句意】在這裡購物感覺很刺激，因為你常常能說服攤販降價。

24. (A) by handing out free plastic bags to every customer
(B) even though they still burn all their garbage
(C) by asking shoppers to bring their own bags
(D) so that tourists will spend much more money

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應「保護環境」的具體做法，考整句語意。

【正解】前面說夜市開始保護環境，(C)「請顧客自備購物袋」正是保護環境的具體做法，前後呼應。

【誘答】(A)「發放免費塑膠袋給每位顧客」反而製造更多垃圾，與保護環境矛盾；(B)「雖然仍焚燒所有垃圾」與「開始保護環境」自相矛盾；(D)「好讓遊客花更多錢」是商業目的，與環保無關。

【重點】整句語意題：要選和前半句主題（保護環境）一致的選項。by + Ving 表「藉由……的方式」。

【句意】近年來，許多夜市也開始透過請顧客自備購物袋來保護環境。

B. 電動機車

Taiwan is famous for its huge number of motorcycles. However, the gas ones give off air pollution that 25 people's health. To deal with this problem, the government has been 26 people to switch to electric scooters. Electric scooters are quieter, cleaner, and cheaper to run 27 gas motorcycles. Experts believe that if more people choose them, the air in our cities will slowly become much 28.

25. (A) harm (B) benefits (C) harms (D) protects

✓ 正解 (C) (C) harms：空汙「危害」健康；主詞單數用 harms，考詞彙 + 主謂一致。

【正解】harm 意為「危害」，空氣污染危害健康語意最合；先行詞 pollution 為單數，關係子句動詞用單數 harms。

【誘答】(A) harm 語意雖對，但先行詞 pollution 為單數，關係子句動詞須用 harms；(B) benefits「有益於」、(D) protects「保護」都是正面語意，與「污染」不合。

【重點】詞彙 + 主謂一致：關係子句動詞須與先行詞 pollution（單數）一致，用 harms。

【句意】然而，燃油機車排放的空氣污染會危害人們的健康。

26. (A) encouraging (B) discouraging (C) preventing (D) banning

✓ 正解 (A) (A) encouraging：encourage sb to V「鼓勵」，考詞彙 + 句型。

【正解】encourage sb to V「鼓勵某人做……」，政府鼓勵民眾改騎電動機車，句型與語意都成立。

【誘答】(B) discourage、(C) prevent、(D) ban 都要用「...sb from Ving」的結構，不接 to V，且 discourage/prevent/ban 語意與「鼓勵」相反。

【重點】句型 encourage sb to V。對照 prevent/stop/discourage sb from Ving、ban sb from Ving。

【句意】為了解決這個問題，政府一直鼓勵民眾改騎電動機車。

27. (A) as (B) then (C) to (D) than

✓ 正解 (D) (D) than：cheaper...than 比較級，考語法。

【正解】前面有比較級 quieter、cleaner、cheaper，比較的對象前要用 than，故選 than。

【誘答】(A) as 用於 as...as 同級比較；(B) then 是副詞「然後」，與 than 拼字相近但詞性不同；(C) 只有 superior、senior 等少數才接 to，一般比較級仍須用 than。

【重點】比較級 + than + 比較對象。三個形容詞都是比較級，訊號詞就是 than。

【句意】電動機車比燃油機車更安靜、更乾淨，騎起來也更省錢。

28. (A) quieter (B) cleaner (C) thinner (D) warmer

✓ 正解 (B) (B) cleaner : 空氣變「更乾淨」, 考詞彙+文意。

【正解】整段在講電動機車減少污染, 所以空氣會變「更乾淨」 cleaner, 語意一致; much 修飾比較級也支持選比較級。

【誘答】(A) quieter 「更安靜」是承接前文電動機車較安靜的陷阱, 但空氣品質與噪音無關; (C) thinner 「更稀薄」指高山空氣, 語意不合; (D) warmer 「更溫暖」與空氣是否乾淨無關。

【重點】詞彙+文意連貫: 由前文「更乾淨的機車」推知空氣變 cleaner。much 常用來加強比較級。

【句意】專家相信, 如果更多人選擇電動機車, 城市的空氣會慢慢變得乾淨許多。

必備單字: attraction、lively、crowd、snack、popular、bargain、vendor、protect、pollution、harm、encourage、switch

第 2 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 便利商店

Convenience stores can be found on almost every street corner in Taiwan. Open twenty-four hours a day, they offer far more services than just 21 snacks and drinks. Customers can pay their bills, pick up online orders, and even buy train tickets there. This is 22 convenience stores have become such an important part of daily life. For many busy workers, dropping by a store 23 a quick breakfast is part of the morning routine. As competition grows, these shops keep adding new services 24.

21. (A) to sell (B) sold (C) sells (D) **selling**

✓ 正解 (D) (D) selling : than just 後接動名詞，考詞形。

【正解】than just 前的 more services 是名詞，此處 than 作介系詞，後面須用動名詞 selling 當名詞，指「販售」這件事。

【誘答】(A) to sell 不定詞、(B) sold 過去分詞、(C) sells 有主詞的限定動詞，都不能接在介系詞 than 之後當名詞，此處須用動名詞 selling。

【重點】詞形：介系詞後接動名詞 Ving。offer more than just Ving = 「不只是做……而已」。

【句意】便利商店提供的服務遠不只是賣零食和飲料而已。

22. (A) how (B) **why** (C) when (D) where

✓ 正解 (B) (B) why : This is why... 「這就是為什麼」，考關係副詞。

【正解】This is why... 「這就是為什麼……」，前句列舉各種服務，後句是結果，用關係副詞 why。

【誘答】(A) This is how 強調「方式」；(C) This is when 強調「時間點」；(D) This is where 強調「地點」，三者結構雖都成立，但此處要說明「原因」，須用 why。

【重點】關係副詞 This is why + 結果子句；對照 This is how/when/where。

【句意】這就是為什麼便利商店已成為日常生活中如此重要的一部分。

23. (A) to (B) with (C) **for** (D) on

✓ 正解 (C) (C) for : drop by...for 「順道去買」，考介系詞。

【正解】drop by...for N = 「順道去（某處）買 / 拿……」，for 表目的，這裡指去買早餐。

【誘答】(A) to 後須接原形動詞才表目的，接名詞 a quick breakfast 不合；(B) with 「帶著」、(D) on 都無法與 drop by 搭配表示「為了買某物」。

【重點】介系詞 for 表目的、對象。片語 drop by 「順道去、順路拜訪」。

【句意】對許多忙碌的上班族來說，順道去商店買個快速早餐是早晨例行公事的一部分。

24. (A) to attract even more customers (B) since customers no longer need any help
(C) although this keeps driving customers away (D) so that they can raise their service fees

✓ 正解 (A) (A) 說明不斷加服務的目的，考整句語意。

【正解】前句說商店不斷增加新服務，(A)「為了吸引更多顧客」說明目的，前後呼應也合乎商業邏輯。

【誘答】(B)「既然顧客不再需要任何協助」與「不斷增加服務」矛盾；(C)「雖然這樣一直把顧客趕走」邏輯不合；(D)「好讓他們提高服務費」不是加服務的目的，與「競爭→吸引顧客」的邏輯不符。

【重點】整句語意題：選符合「競爭激烈→加服務」邏輯的目的子句。to V 表目的。

【句意】隨著競爭加劇，這些商店不斷增加新服務，以吸引更多顧客。

B. 資源回收

Taiwan is often praised for its successful recycling system. Every evening, garbage trucks play music to remind people 25 their trash outside. Residents must carefully 26 their waste into different types, such as paper, plastic, and food scraps. At first, this rule was not easy to follow, 27 most people have now gotten used to it. Thanks to everyone's effort, Taiwan today 28 one of the highest recycling rates in the whole world.

25. (A) to take (B) take (C) taking (D) taken

✓ 正解 (A) (A) to take : remind sb to V，考句型。

【正解】remind sb to V「提醒某人做.....」，這裡提醒民眾把垃圾拿出來，用不定詞 to take。

【誘答】(B) take 原形、(C) taking 動名詞、(D) taken 過去分詞，都不符 remind sb to V 的句型，此處須用不定詞 to take。

【重點】句型 remind sb to V。同類還有 tell/ask/want sb to V。

【句意】每天傍晚，垃圾車放音樂提醒民眾把垃圾拿到外面。

26. (A) throw (B) mix (C) separate (D) collect

✓ 正解 (C) (C) separate : 把垃圾「分類」separate...into，考詞彙。

【正解】separate...into...「把.....分類成.....」，居民須把垃圾分成不同種類，語意與搭配都合。

【誘答】(A) throw「丟」雖可搭配 into，但「把垃圾丟成不同種類」語意不通；(B) mix「混合」與「分類」語意相反；(D) collect「收集」不能接 into different types 表分類。

【重點】詞彙+搭配：separate A into B「把 A 分成 B」。

【句意】居民必須仔細地把垃圾分類成不同種類，例如紙類、塑膠和廚餘。

27. (A) so (B) but (C) because (D) unless

✓ 正解 (B) (B) but : 前後語氣轉折（起初難→現在習慣），考連接詞。

【正解】前句說這規定起初不易遵守，後句說現在大家都習慣了，前後語氣轉折，用 but。

【誘答】(A) so 表結果、(C) because 表原因、(D) unless「除非」表條件，都不符「起初難→現在習慣」的轉折關係，須用 but。

【重點】連接詞 but 表轉折。片語 get used to N/Ving = 「習慣於.....」。

【句意】起初這項規定不容易遵守，但現在大多數人已經習慣了。

28. (A) have (B) had (C) will have **(D) has**

✓ 正解 (D) (D) has：主詞 Taiwan 單數、現在式，考主謂一致。

【正解】主詞 Taiwan 是單數第三人稱、時間 today 為現在式，動詞用 has，表示「擁有」。

【誘答】(A) have 用於複數主詞；(B) had 是過去式，與 today 不合；(C) will have 是未來式，也與 today（現在）矛盾，單數主詞現在式須用 has。

【重點】主謂一致：單數主詞＋現在式用 has。

【句意】多虧大家的努力，今天的台灣擁有全世界最高的回收率之一。

必備單字：convenience、service、customer、bill、order、routine、competition、attract、recycling、remind、trash、separate、waste、rate

第 3 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 運動與健康

These days, more and more people are paying attention 21 their health. Regular exercise is one of the best ways to stay 22. Doctors suggest that adults work out at least three times a week. Activities such as jogging, swimming, and cycling can make the heart stronger and 23 stress at the same time. However, quite a few people still find it hard to keep exercising 24.

21. (A) to (B) on (C) in (D) at

✓ 正解 (A) (A) to : pay attention to 「注意」，考介系詞。

【正解】pay attention to 「注意、關注」是固定片語，介系詞用 to，這裡指關注健康。

【誘答】(B) on 是 focus on 「專注於」的搭配；(C) in 是 be interested in 「對……有興趣」的搭配；(D) at 是 look at 的搭配，都不能與 pay attention 連用。

【重點】固定搭配 pay attention to N。to 是介系詞，後接名詞。

【句意】近來，越來越多人開始關注自己的健康。

22. (A) health (B) healthily (C) healthy (D) healthful

✓ 正解 (C) (C) healthy : stay + 形容詞，考詞形。

【正解】stay 是連綴動詞，後接形容詞當補語，healthy 「健康的」形容主詞狀態，語意正確。

【誘答】(A) health 是名詞；(B) healthily 是副詞，不能當 stay 的補語；(D) healthful 多用來形容「有益健康的事物」，形容人保持健康仍用 healthy。

【重點】詞形：連綴動詞 stay/keep/remain + 形容詞。

【句意】規律運動是保持健康的最好方法之一。

23. (A) increase (B) reduce (C) build (D) create

✓ 正解 (B) (B) reduce : 「減輕」壓力，與 stronger 語意並列，考詞彙。

【正解】reduce stress 「減輕壓力」，與前面 make the heart stronger （正面好處）並列，都是運動的好處。

【誘答】(A) increase 「增加」、(C) build 「累積」(build up stress)、(D) create 「製造」壓力都是把壓力變多，與前面 make the heart stronger 的正面好處並列方向相反，須用 reduce。

【重點】詞彙 + 語意並列：and 連接的兩個動作語意方向要一致。reduce = 減少。

【句意】慢跑、游泳和騎腳踏車等活動能讓心臟更強壯，同時減輕壓力。

24. (A) since they truly enjoy every workout (B) so that they can stay fit and strong
(C) although exercising is quite easy for them (D) because of their busy daily schedules

✓ 正解 (D) (D) 說明難以持續運動的原因，考整句語意。

【正解】前句說很多人難以持續運動，(D) 「因為他們每天忙碌的行程」說明原因，合乎邏輯。

【誘答】(A) 「因為他們很享受每次運動」與「難以持續」矛盾；(B) 「好讓自己保持健壯」把難處說成目的，邏輯不通；(C) 「雖然運動對他們很容易」與「覺得很難持續」自相矛盾。

【重點】整句語意題：選符合「難以持續運動」原因的選項。because of + 名詞（片語）。

【句意】然而，不少人仍然覺得很難持續運動，因為他們每天的行程很忙。

B. 志工服務

Volunteering is a wonderful way to help others while learning new skills. In Taiwan, many students join 25 groups during their summer vacation. Some teach children in mountain areas, 26 others help clean up the beaches. Although volunteers are not paid, most of them agree that the experience is 27 than money. Through serving others, young people slowly learn to care about their community 28 grow into more responsible citizens.

25. (A) private (B) wealthy (C) strict **(D) volunteer**

✓ 正解 (D) (D) volunteer : volunteer groups 「志工團體」，考詞彙。

【正解】volunteer groups 「志工團體」，volunteer 當名詞作形容詞用，與全文志工服務主題一致。

【誘答】(A) private 「私人的」、(B) wealthy 「富有的」、(C) strict 「嚴格的」雖都能修飾 groups，但都無法呼應「暑假參加、幫助他人」的服務主題，只有 volunteer group (志工團體) 貼切。

【重點】詞彙：volunteer 可作名詞 (志工) 或當形容詞 (志工的)。volunteer group / work。

【句意】在台灣，許多學生在暑假期間加入志工團體。

26. (A) so **(B) while** (C) if (D) because

✓ 正解 (B) (B) while : 對比「有些人.....，有些人.....」，考連接詞。

【正解】while 可表「而、然而」，用來對比 some...others... (有些人教書、有些人淨灘) 兩種人，最恰當。

【誘答】(A) so 表結果、(C) if 表條件、(D) because 表原因，都無法表達 some...others... 兩種人的並列對比，須用 while。

【重點】連接詞 while 表對比。常見句型 some..., while others...。

【句意】有些人在山區教孩子，而有些人則幫忙清理海灘。

27. (A) more expensive (B) more careful **(C) more valuable** (D) more famous

✓ 正解 (C) (C) more valuable : 經驗「比金錢更有價值」，考詞彙+比較。

【正解】more valuable 「更有價值的」，志工雖無酬勞卻認為經驗比金錢更有價值，語意與 than 的比較結構都合。

【誘答】(A) more expensive 「更貴」雖聯想到金錢，但「經驗比金錢更貴」語意不通 (金錢本身無貴賤)；(B) more careful 「更小心」、(D) more famous 「更有名」都無法描述「經驗與金錢的價值高低」，須用 more valuable。

【重點】詞彙+比較級：valuable→more valuable，後接 than 帶出比較對象。

【句意】雖然志工沒有酬勞，但大多數人都認為這段經驗比金錢更有價值。

28. **(A) and** (B) but (C) or (D) nor

✓ 正解 (A) (A) and : care... and grow... 動作並列，考連接詞。

【正解】care about... and grow into... 兩個動作語意順承並列，用 and 連接。

【誘答】(B) but 表轉折、(C) or 表選擇，都不符兩個正面成長動作的並列；(D) nor 需搭配否定與倒裝，結構也不合，此處用 and 連接語意一致的並列動作。

【重點】連接詞 and 連接語意一致的並列動作。

【句意】透過服務他人，年輕人慢慢學會關心自己的社區，並成長為更負責任的公民。

必備單字：attention、health、healthy、exercise、jog、cycle、reduce、stress、schedule、volunteer、community、valuable、responsible、citizen

第 4 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 珍珠奶茶的流行

Bubble tea is one of the most famous drinks that Taiwan has 21 to the world. It is made of tea, milk, sugar, and the soft, chewy balls we call pearls. Over the past few years, this sweet drink has become so 22 that you can find bubble tea shops in almost every country. Many young people enjoy it not only 23 its rich taste but also because it is fun to drink. If you ever travel abroad, you may be surprised 24.

21. (A) returned (B) compared **(C) introduced** (D) added

✓ 正解 (C) (C) introduced：台灣把珍奶「引進」給世界，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】introduce...to...「把.....引進、介紹給.....」，台灣把珍奶介紹給世界，語意與搭配都合。

【誘答】(A) return...to「歸還給」，台灣並非把珍奶「還」給世界；(B) compare...to「把.....比作」語意不合；(D) add...to「增添加到」，「把飲料加到世界」語意突兀，都不如 introduce...to「介紹給」貼切。

【重點】詞彙＋搭配：introduce A to B。現在完成式 has introduced 表至今造成的影響。

【句意】珍珠奶茶是台灣介紹給全世界最有名的飲料之一。

22. **(A) popular** (B) expensive (C) sweet (D) strange

✓ 正解 (A) (A) popular：飲料變得如此「受歡迎」，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】so...that...句型，前面說飲料變得如此「受歡迎」，才會造成後面各國都有店，因果通順。

【誘答】(B) expensive「昂貴」無法解釋「各國都開店」的結果；(C) sweet「甜」雖呼應前文，但甜不會造成全球開店，因果不合；(D) strange「奇怪」語意不合，只有 popular 能帶出 so...that 的因果。

【重點】句型 so + 形容詞 + that 子句「如此.....以致於.....」。popular = 受歡迎。

【句意】過去幾年，這款甜飲變得如此受歡迎，幾乎在每個國家都能找到珍奶店。

23. (A) because (B) in spite of (C) regardless of **(D) because of**

✓ 正解 (D) (D) because of：與後面 but also because 對稱，表原因，考連接詞。

【正解】not only...but also... 對稱結構，後半是 because + 子句，前半接名詞 its rich taste，須用 because of（後接名詞）表原因。

【誘答】(A) because 後須接子句，不能直接接名詞 its rich taste（此處要用 because of）；(B) in spite of「儘管」、(C) regardless of「不管」都是讓步語氣，與 not only...but also 並列「原因」不合。

【重點】because of + 名詞 ↔ because + 子句。此題考「原因」的介系詞片語。

【句意】許多年輕人喜歡它，不只因為它濃郁的味道，也因為喝起來很有趣。

24. (A) to find that nobody there has heard of it

(B) to see a Taiwanese drink loved by people there

(C) because local people there strongly dislike it (D) so that you will stop drinking it forever

✓ 正解 (B) (B) 呼應「到國外會驚訝地發現台灣飲料受喜愛」，考整句語意。

【正解】前句說出國可能會驚訝，(B)「看到台灣飲料受當地人喜愛」正是令人驚訝的內容，也呼應全文珍奶紅遍全球。

【誘答】(A)「發現當地沒人聽過它」與珍奶紅遍全球矛盾；(C)「因為當地人很討厭它」與全文正面語氣不合；(D)「好讓你再也不喝」不但語意突兀，be surprised 也不接 so that 子句。

【重點】整句語意題：be surprised + to V 表「驚訝地做 / 發現……」，要選與全文一致的內容。

【句意】如果你有機會出國，可能會驚訝地看到台灣的飲料在當地大受喜愛。

B. 環保吸管與減塑

Every year, people throw away millions of plastic straws after using them just once. These straws are hard to break down, so they often end up in the sea and 25 the ocean. To solve this problem, many shops in Taiwan now ask customers to bring their own cups or 26 reusable straws made of metal or glass. Some restaurants even stop offering plastic straws 27 the law asks them to cut down on waste. Small daily choices like these can help 28 .

25. (A) cross (B) pollute (C) fill (D) save

✓ 正解 (B) (B) pollute：塑膠吸管「汙染」海洋，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】pollute the ocean「汙染海洋」，塑膠吸管流入海裡並汙染海洋，語意一致。

【誘答】(A) cross the ocean「橫渡海洋」，塑膠吸管並非橫渡；(C) fill「填滿」語意誇張且不合；(D) save「拯救」與汙染語意相反，只有 pollute「汙染」符合前後文。

【重點】詞彙：pollute（動詞，汙染）→ pollution（名詞）。

【句意】這些吸管很難分解，因此常常流入海中並汙染海洋。

26. (A) throw (B) waste (C) sell (D) use

✓ 正解 (D) (D) use：「使用」可重複利用的吸管，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】use reusable straws「使用可重複使用的吸管」，與前面 bring their own cups 並列，都是環保做法。

【誘答】(A) throw「丟棄」、(B) waste「浪費」都與「重複使用」的環保用意相反；(C) sell「販售」，顧客是被請來自備或使用吸管，不是賣吸管，都不合，須用 use。

【重點】詞彙 + 語意連貫：or 連接的兩個動作方向要一致（自備杯子 / 使用環保吸管）。

【句意】許多店家現在請顧客自備杯子，或使用金屬、玻璃製的環保吸管。

27. (A) because (B) so (C) though (D) until

✓ 正解 (A) (A) because：後句說明停用塑膠吸管的原因，考連接詞。

【正解】前句說餐廳停止提供塑膠吸管，後句說明「因為法律要求減量」，前後因果，用 because。

【誘答】(B) so「所以」表結果，因果倒置；(C) though「雖然」表讓步，語氣相反；(D) until「直到」表時間，都不符「停止提供塑膠吸管是因為法律要求減量」的因果，須用 because。

【重點】連接詞 because 表原因。片語 cut down on N = 「減少……」。

【句意】有些餐廳甚至停止提供塑膠吸管，因為法律要求他們減少廢棄物。

28. (A) add far more plastic waste to the sea (B) keep the oceans full of plastic straws

(C) make the earth a cleaner and greener place

(D) make plastic straws much cheaper to buy

✓ **正解 (C)** (C) 呼應「日常小選擇能讓地球更乾淨」，考整句語意。

【正解】前句說日常小選擇有幫助，(C)「讓地球變得更乾淨、更環保」呼應全文減塑環保主題，語意最合。

【誘答】(A)「把更多塑膠垃圾丟進海裡」與減塑相反；(B)「讓海洋永遠充滿塑膠吸管」與環保矛盾；(D)「讓塑膠吸管買起來更便宜」不是減塑的結論，都與全文環保主旨不符。

【重點】整句語意題：help (to) V，選符合全文環保結論的選項。

【句意】像這樣的日常小選擇，能幫助讓地球成為更乾淨、更環保的地方。

必備單字：bubble tea、chewy、pearl、introduce、popular、abroad、plastic、straw、reusable、pollute、waste、greener

第 5 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 台灣高鐵

The Taiwan High Speed Rail has completely changed the way people travel on the island. Before it was built, a trip from Taipei to Kaohsiung 21 about four and a half hours by regular train. Now the same trip takes less than two hours, which is much 22 than before. Many business people take the high speed rail every day 23 it is fast, clean, and always on time. Thanks to this modern train, living in one city and working in another 24.

21. (A) has taken (B) took (C) was taking (D) was taken

✓ 正解 (B) (B) took : Before it was built 為過去，用過去式 took，考時態。

【正解】時間狀語 Before it was built 指過去（高鐵蓋好前），故主要子句用過去式 took，表「以前約要花四個半小時」。

【誘答】(A) has taken 現在完成式與「Before it was built」的過去時間點衝突；(C) was taking 過去進行式，此處為一般習慣事實，非當下進行的動作；(D) was taken 被動語態，take + 時間表「花費」不用被動。

【重點】時態一致：由 Before it was built 判斷用過去式。take + 時間 = 「花費（時間）」。

【句意】在高鐵興建之前，從台北到高雄搭一般火車大約要花四個半小時。

22. (A) more fast (B) as fast (C) fastest (D) faster

✓ 正解 (D) (D) faster : 與 than 連用的比較級，考語法。

【正解】後面有 than，需用比較級 faster；much 也是用來加強比較級，表示「比以前快很多」。

【誘答】(A) more fast 比較級構詞錯誤，單音節 fast 的比較級是 faster，不加 more；(B) as fast 屬 as...as 結構，須搭配 as 而非 than；(C) fastest 為最高級，不與 than 連用。

【重點】比較級 + than。訊號詞 than 與 much（加強比較級）。

【句意】現在同樣的路程不到兩小時，比以前快很多。

23. (A) because (B) so (C) although (D) if

✓ 正解 (A) (A) because : 後句說明搭高鐵的原因，考連接詞。

【正解】後句列出高鐵快速、乾淨、準時，是搭高鐵的原因，用 because 引導原因子句。

【誘答】(B) so 表結果，因果方向相反（後句是原因而非結果）；(C) although 表讓步，與正面理由矛盾；(D) if 表條件假設，無法表達既定的原因。

【重點】連接詞 because 表原因。

【句意】許多商務人士每天搭高鐵，因為它又快、又乾淨，而且總是準時。

24. (A) are now common among many young workers

(B) has become a real headache for most families

(C) has become much easier than in the past

(D) because the tickets are much cheaper now

✓ **正解 (C)** (C) 呼應高鐵讓跨城市通勤「更容易」，考整句語意。

【正解】前文說高鐵大幅縮短通勤時間，(C)「住一城、在另一城工作變得比以前容易多了」正好呼應這個好處。

【誘答】(A) are now common among many young workers：主詞 living...and working... 為動名詞單數，需單數動詞，are 主謂不一致；(B) has become a real headache for most families 文法正確但語意轉為負面，與「多虧高鐵」的正面語氣矛盾；(D) because the tickets are much cheaper now 為原因子句，無法充當主要子句的述語，結構不完整。

【重點】整句語意題：主詞 living...and working... 為動名詞當單數主詞，接單數動詞 (has become)。

【句意】多虧這種現代化列車，住在一個城市、在另一個城市工作已經比過去容易多了。

B. 大眾運輸通勤

In big cities like Taipei, more and more people choose public transport to 25 to work every morning. Taking the MRT or bus is often cheaper and less stressful than 26 a car in heavy traffic. Riders do not have to worry about finding a parking space, 27 they can read or rest during the trip. Besides saving money, using public transport is also good for the environment 28. That is why so many workers leave their cars at home.

25. (A) arrive (B) reach **(C) commute** (D) drive

✓ **正解 (C)** (C) commute：每天「通勤」上班，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】commute to work「通勤上班」，用大眾運輸每天往返上班，語意與全文通勤主題一致。

【誘答】(A) arrive 搭配錯誤，應為 arrive at work，非 arrive to work；(B) reach 為及物動詞，直接接 reach work，不加 to；(D) drive「開車」與「選擇大眾運輸」相矛盾。

【重點】詞彙：commute（通勤）常搭 to work / between cities。

【句意】在台北這樣的大城市，越來越多人選擇搭大眾運輸每天早上通勤上班。

26. **(A) driving** (B) to drive (C) having driven (D) drove

✓ **正解 (A)** (A) driving：than 後與前面對稱用動名詞，考詞形。

【正解】than 前面是動名詞概念 (Taking the MRT or bus)，為求對稱須用動名詞 driving。

【誘答】(B) to drive 為不定詞，與前面的動名詞 Taking 不平行；(C) having driven 為完成式動名詞，體貌不符，無法與簡單式 Taking 對稱；(D) drove 為過去式限定動詞，無法與動名詞 Taking 平行。

【重點】詞形+平行結構：比較兩件事時前後動詞形式要一致，這裡用 Ving。

【句意】搭捷運或公車通常比在壅塞車陣中開車更便宜，也比較沒有壓力。

27. (A) yet (B) or (C) for **(D) and**

✓ **正解 (D)** (D) and：連接兩個好處，語意順承，考連接詞。

【正解】前句說不必煩惱停車，後句說可以看書或休息，兩個好處語意順承並列，用 and。

【誘答】(A) yet 表對比轉折，前後兩個好處並非相對；(B) or 表二選一，但看書與休息是同時並存的好處，非選擇；(C) for「因為」會使後句變成前句的原因，但「能看書休息」並非「不必找車位」的原因，邏輯倒置。

【重點】連接詞 and 連接語意一致的並列句。

【句意】乘客不必擔心找停車位，而且可以在旅途中看書或休息。

28. (A) as long as everyone drives to work instead

(B) because it helps to reduce air pollution

(C) which produces far more waste each year

(D) so the streets become more crowded than ever

✓ **正解 (B)** (B) 呼應大眾運輸「對環境好」的原因，考整句語意。

【正解】前句說大眾運輸對環境好，(B)「因為有助於減少空氣污染」說明對環境好的原因，前後呼應。

【誘答】(A) as long as everyone drives to work instead 表條件，且「改開車」與環保及全文搭大眾運輸的主旨矛盾；(C) which produces far more waste each year「製造更多廢棄物」與「對環境好」相反；(D) so the streets become more crowded than ever「街道更擁擠」與大眾運輸減少擁擠的好處矛盾。

【重點】整句語意題：選符合「對環境好」原因的 because 子句。help to V=有助於.....。

【句意】除了省錢，使用大眾運輸也對環境有益，因為它有助於減少空氣污染。

必備單字：high speed rail、regular、business、modern、public transport、commute、traffic、parking、reduce、pollution、stressful、environment

第 6 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 行動支付

These days, many people in Taiwan pay for things with their phones instead of cash. This way of paying is 21 mobile payment. To use it, you only need to open an app and let the shop scan a simple code. It is quick and safe, so shoppers no longer need to 22 a lot of coins and bills. Older people may find it a little hard 23 first, but most of them soon get used to it. In the future, going out without a wallet 24 .

21. (A) to call (B) calls (C) being called (D) called

✓ 正解 (D) (D) called : be called 「被稱為」的被動用法，考語態。

【正解】主詞 This way of paying 前面已有 be 動詞 is，後面要用過去分詞 called 構成被動語態 be called 「被稱為」，A is called B 表示「A 被稱作 B」。

【誘答】(X) A to call : is to call 表「將要/應該稱呼」的安排或義務，非陳述「被稱為」的事實；(X) B calls 為主動第三人稱單數，但此付款方式是「被」命名，語意需被動；(X) D being called : is being called 為進行式被動，暗示暫時進行的動作，但名稱為恆常事實，應用簡單被動 is called。

【重點】被動語態公式 be + 過去分詞(p.p.)；固定句型 A is called B 「A 被叫做 B」。例：This animal is called a panda.

【句意】這種付款方式被稱為行動支付。

22. (A) count (B) carry (C) collect (D) save

✓ 正解 (B) (B) carry : 不必再「攜帶」大量零錢紙鈔，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】carry 是「攜帶、隨身帶」，因為有行動支付，購物者不必再帶一堆零錢和鈔票，語意最通順。

【誘答】(X) B count 「數（錢）」，與「不必攜帶現金」的重點不符；(X) C collect 「收集、累積」，語意偏向蒐集而非隨身攜帶；(X) D save 「儲存、存錢」，行動支付並未免去存錢，邏輯不合。carry 才是「隨身攜帶現金」之意。

【重點】動詞辨義 carry 「攜帶」；need to + 原形動詞 (to 後面接原形 V)。

【句意】它又快又安全，所以購物者不再需要攜帶大量的零錢和紙鈔。

23. (A) in (B) on (C) at (D) of

✓ 正解 (C) (C) at : at first 「一開始」的固定用法，考介系詞。

【正解】at first 是固定片語，意思是「起初、一開始」，符合「年長者一開始覺得難，但後來就習慣」的轉折。

【誘答】(X) B in first、(X) C on first、(X) D of first 都不是正確搭配，表示「起初」時 first 前面只能用 at。

【重點】at first 「一開始」固定用法，常與後面的轉折 but 呼應；可對比 at last 「最後、終於」。

【句意】年長者一開始可能覺得有點難，但大多數人很快就習慣了。

24. (A) may become a very normal thing for us (B) was quite unusual in the past
(C) will trouble people who love using cash (D) may leave you unable to buy anything at all

✓ 正解 (A) (A) 呼應「未來不帶錢包出門很平常」，考整句語意。

【正解】(A) may become a very normal thing for us 呼應全文正面觀點：未來不帶錢包出門會變得很平常，語意與結構都合理。

【誘答】(X) B was quite unusual in the past 用過去式，與句首「In the future」的未來時間矛盾；(X) C will trouble people who love using cash 語氣負面，與全文「大家很快習慣、正面看待」的趨勢不符；(X) D may leave you unable to buy anything at all 邏輯相反——行動支付正是讓人不帶錢包也能購物。

【重點】整句語意判讀，要跟全文的正面態度一致；動名詞 going out 當主詞視為單數。

【句意】未來，不帶錢包出門對我們來說可能會變成一件很平常的事。

B. 網路購物宅配

Online shopping has become a big part of daily life for many families in Taiwan. With just a few clicks, people can order almost anything and have it 25 right to their door. This service saves shoppers a lot of time 26 they do not need to go to the store themselves. However, buyers should be careful, 27 some products may look better in the photos than in real life. When the box finally arrives, it always feels exciting 28.

25. (A) delivered (B) to deliver (C) delivering (D) delivery

✓ 正解 (A) (A) delivered : have it delivered 「使被送到」的被動，考語法。

【正解】have + 受詞 + 過去分詞 表示「使某物被...」，商品 it 是「被」送到，所以用過去分詞 delivered，即 have it delivered 「讓它被送到」。

【誘答】(X) A to deliver 為不定詞，have + 受詞 + to V 非此處的使役被動句型；(X) B delivering 為現在分詞表主動進行，但商品是「被」送達；(X) D delivery 為名詞，have it delivery 結構不通。

【重點】使役動詞句型 have + 受詞 + p.p. (受詞和動作是被動關係)。例：I had my hair cut.

【句意】只要點幾下，人們幾乎什麼都能訂，並讓商品直接宅配到家門口。

26. (A) so that (B) even though (C) because (D) as long as

✓ 正解 (C) (C) because : 後句說明省時間的原因，考連接詞。

【正解】because 引導原因子句，後句「不必自己去店裡」正是「省時間」的原因，前後為因果關係。

【誘答】(X) B so that 表目的「以便」，但後句是省時間的原因而非目的，因果性質不符；(X) C even though 「即使」表讓步，語意矛盾；(X) D as long as 「只要」表條件，非因果。

【重點】because 引導表原因的副詞子句，回答「為什麼」。

【句意】這項服務為購物者省下許多時間，因為他們不必自己去店裡。

27. (A) so (B) for (C) yet (D) nor

✓ 正解 (B) (B) for : 引出前面「要小心」的理由，考連接詞。

【正解】for 當對等連接詞時意思是「因為」，前面有逗號，用來補充說明「要小心」的理由（照片可能比實物好看）。

【誘答】(X) A so 表結果，因果方向相反；(X) B yet 表轉折對比，但後句是「要小心」的理由而非轉折；(X) D nor 表否定並列，須搭配前面否定並倒裝，此處結構不合。

【重點】對等連接詞 for 「因為」，通常放在逗號後，引出前面句子的理由；語氣比 because 弱。

【句意】不過買家要小心，因為有些商品在照片裡看起來比實物好。

28. (A) that the delivery was totally free (B) to wait several more weeks for it
(C) for the box to get lost again **(D) to open it and see what you have bought**

✓ 正解 (D) (D) 呼應「收到包裹打開很興奮」，考整句語意。

【正解】(D) to open it and see what you have bought 用不定詞說明「令人興奮」的內容，呼應收到包裹、打開來看的期待感。

【誘答】(X) B that the delivery was totally free 文法雖通，但「免運」與「打開包裹的興奮」無關，是離題細節；
(X) C to wait several more weeks for it 與前句「包裹終於送達」矛盾（已經到了）；(X) D for the box to get lost again 「包裹又弄丟」語意負面，與令人興奮相反，也與已送達矛盾。

【重點】整句語意；句型 it feels exciting to V 「做某事令人興奮」，it 為虛主詞。

【句意】當包裹終於送達，打開來看看自己買了什麼，總是令人興奮。

必備單字：cash、mobile payment、scan、wallet、online、click、deliver、service、product、arrive、coin、bill

第 7 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 健康的早餐

Many students are always in a hurry in the morning, so they often skip breakfast before going to school. However, doctors say that breakfast is the most 21 meal of the day. A good breakfast gives us the energy we need 22 we can stay awake and focus in class. Foods like eggs, milk, and fruit are much 23 for us than sweet cakes or chips. If you want to do well at school, you should remember 24 .

21. (A) important (B) delicious (C) expensive (D) special

✓ 正解 (A) (A) important：早餐是最「重要」的一餐，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】important 是「重要的」，後文舉例「早餐提供能量、幫助專心」，說明它是最重要的一餐，語意最合。

【誘答】(X) A delicious 「美味的」文法可通，但後文強調「提供能量、幫助專心」是重要性，非口味；(X) C expensive 「昂貴的」與能量、專注的論述無關；(X) D special 「特別的」語意空泛，非醫生強調的「重要」。

【重點】最高級 the most + 多音節形容詞；afraid 為敘述性形容詞，多作主詞補語，不放名詞前。

【句意】醫生說早餐是一天中最重要的一餐。

22. (A) now that (B) even though (C) so that (D) as long as

✓ 正解 (C) (C) so that：引出「以便能專心」的目的，考連接詞。

【正解】so that 引導目的副詞子句「以便、為了」，後面接助動詞 can，說明吃早餐是為了能保持清醒、專心。

【誘答】(X) B now that 「既然、由於現在」表原因，非目的；(X) C even though 「即使」表讓步，語意矛盾；(X) D as long as 「只要」表條件，非目的。so that + can 才表「以便能...」。

【重點】so that + 主詞 + can/could + 原形V 「以便...」表目的。

【句意】好的早餐給我們所需的能量，好讓我們在課堂上保持清醒、專注。

23. (A) more good (B) better (C) well (D) best

✓ 正解 (B) (B) better：與 than 連用的比較級，考語法。

【正解】句中有 than，表示兩者相比，形容詞要用比較級 better (good 的比較級)，且 much 是用來加強比較級。

【誘答】(X) A more good 為錯誤的雙重比較級，good 的比較級是 better，不用 more；(X) B well 為副詞（或作「健康的」解），此處 be 動詞後需形容詞當補語，且不與 than 相比；(X) D best 為最高級，用於三者以上，不與 than 兩者相比。

【重點】比較級 + than 「比...更...」；much/far/even 可加強比較級。

【句意】像蛋、牛奶、水果這類食物，對我們來說比甜蛋糕或洋芋片好多了。

24. (A) eating cakes and chips every single morning

(B) to skip your meals whenever you feel busy (C) that breakfast is not worth your time

(D) to start each day with a healthy breakfast

✓ 正解 (D) (D) 呼應「要吃健康早餐」的建議，考整句語意。

【正解】(D) to start each day with a healthy breakfast 用不定詞當 remember 的受詞，remember to V「記得要做某事」，呼應吃健康早餐的建議。

【誘答】(X) B eating cakes and chips every single morning：remember + Ving 表「記得做過（過去）」，此處是建議未來要做，且吃蛋糕洋芋片與健康建議相反；(X) C to skip your meals whenever you feel busy 結構雖為 remember to V，但「不吃正餐」正是全文告誡的壞習慣，語意矛盾；(X) D that breakfast is not worth your time「早餐不值得花時間」與全文強調早餐重要相反。

【重點】remember to V「記得去做（還沒做）」對比 remember Ving「記得做過（已做）」。

【句意】如果你想在學校表現好，就應該記得每天以健康的早餐開始。

B. 含糖飲料的問題

On hot days, a cold and sweet drink sounds like a wonderful idea. Yet many people do not know how much sugar these drinks really 25 . Drinking too much sugar can lead to weight problems and even 26 our teeth over time. Some students buy a sugary drink every day 27 they feel tired without one. To stay healthy, doctors suggest that we drink more water and 28 .

25. (A) add (B) cost (C) waste (D) contain

✓ 正解 (D) (D) contain：飲料「含有」多少糖，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】contain 是「含有、內含」，指這些飲料裡面含有多少糖，語意最合。

【誘答】(X) B add「添加」需有施加的對象 (add sugar to...)，以飲料當主詞說「飲料添加糖」語意不合；(X) C cost「花費」與金錢、價格搭配，非指含糖量，易受 how much 誘導誤選；(X) D waste「浪費」語意不合。contain 才是「內含」。

【重點】動詞辨義 contain「內含」；how much + 不可數名詞 sugar「多少糖」。

【句意】然而很多人不知道這些飲料其實含有多少糖。

26. (A) brush (B) harm (C) protect (D) lose

✓ 正解 (B) (B) harm：糖會「傷害」牙齒，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】harm 是「傷害、危害」，攝取太多糖會傷害牙齒，符合負面後果的語意。

【誘答】(X) A brush 雖與 teeth 搭配 (brush our teeth)，但主詞是糖，「糖刷牙齒」施事者不合邏輯；(X) C protect「保護」語意相反，與「太多糖」的害處矛盾；(X) D lose「失去」，人才會 lose teeth，「糖使牙齒 lose」主詞邏輯不合，須用使役結構。harm 才表「危害牙齒」。

【重點】動詞辨義 harm「危害」；and even 連接 lead 與 harm 兩個並列動詞。

【句意】攝取太多糖會導致體重問題，久而久之甚至會傷害牙齒。

27. (A) so that (B) even though **(C) because** (D) as if

✓ **正解 (C)** (C) because：後句說明每天買含糖飲料的原因，考連接詞。

【正解】because 引導原因子句，說明「每天買含糖飲料」的原因是「沒喝就覺得累」。

【誘答】(X) B so that 表目的，但「沒喝就覺得累」是購買的原因而非目的，因果倒置；(X) C even though 「即使」表讓步，語意矛盾；(X) D as if 「彷彿」表比喻/假設，非陳述原因。

【重點】because 引導表原因的副詞子句。

【句意】有些學生每天買一杯含糖飲料，因為沒喝就覺得累。

28. **(A) cut down on sweet drinks little by little**

(B) choose sugar-free drinks instead of water (C) keep a cold soda with us at all times

(D) add a little honey to every drink

✓ **正解 (A)** (A) 呼應「多喝水並減少甜飲」的建議，考整句語意。

【正解】(A) cut down on sweet drinks little by little 與前面 drink more water 並列，同為健康建議，呼應全文主旨。

【誘答】(X) B choose sugar-free drinks instead of water 看似健康，卻與前面「多喝水」矛盾（捨水而就其他飲料）；(X) C keep a cold soda with us at all times 與「減少含糖飲料」矛盾；(X) D add a little honey to every drink 加糖蜜與「減糖」的建議相反。

【重點】整句語意；片語 cut down on 「減少（攝取）」；建議句 suggest (that) we (should) 後接原形，drink 與 cut 並列。

【句意】為了保持健康，醫生建議我們多喝水，並慢慢減少甜飲。

必備單字：skip、breakfast、meal、energy、focus、healthy、sugar、contain、harm、weight、suggest、little by little

第 8 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 泡溫泉與國內旅遊

When winter comes, hot springs become one of the most popular places for travel in Taiwan. Sitting in the warm water is a great way to 21 after a long week of work or study. Many hot spring towns, such as Beitou and Jiaoxi, welcome 22 of visitors during the cold season. People enjoy the springs not only for fun 23 also for their health. If you have never tried it, a weekend trip to a hot spring 24 .

21. (A) exercise (B) worry (C) relax (D) rush

✓ 正解 (C) (C) relax：泡溫泉能「放鬆」，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】relax 是「放鬆」，泡在溫水裡是辛苦一週後放鬆的好方法，語意最合。

【誘答】(X) B exercise「運動」，泡在溫水裡是被動放鬆而非運動，與語境不符；(X) C worry「擔憂」語意與放鬆相反；(X) D rush「趕、衝」與辛苦一週後的放鬆相反。

【重點】a great way to V「...的好方法」；動詞辨義 relax。

【句意】在辛苦工作或讀書一週後，泡在溫水裡是很好的放鬆方式。

22. (A) thousands (B) amounts (C) pieces (D) kinds

✓ 正解 (A) (A) thousands：thousands of「成千上萬的」遊客，考名詞詞彙。

【正解】thousands of 是「成千上萬的」，thousands 用複數再加 of，形容大量遊客。

【誘答】(X) B amounts：amount(s) of 接不可數名詞，visitors 為可數，應用 numbers/thousands，不用 amounts；(X) C pieces：piece of 用於不可數 (a piece of paper)，visitors 可數不合；(X) D kinds：kinds of 指「種類」，語意變成「各種遊客」而非「大量遊客」，與強調數量的語境不符。

【重點】thousands of + 複數名詞「數以千計」（沒有確切數字時，hundred/thousand 等要用複數加 of）。

【句意】許多溫泉小鎮，如北投和礁溪，在寒冷季節迎接成千上萬的遊客。

23. (A) and (B) or (C) yet (D) but

✓ 正解 (D) (D) but：not only...but also 的固定搭配，考連接詞。

【正解】but 與前面的 not only 構成相關連接詞 not only... but also「不只...而且...」，是固定搭配。

【誘答】(X) B and 雖有 and also 的說法，但與 not only 搭配的固定用語是 but also，故不可用 and；(X) C or 表選擇，無法與 not only...also 組成正確關聯詞；(X) D yet 雖為轉折詞，但 not only 的固定搭配是 but also，非 yet also。

【重點】相關連接詞 not only A but also B「不但 A 而且 B」。

【句意】人們喜歡溫泉不只是為了樂趣，也是為了健康。

24. (A) are a great choice for the whole family (B) is surely worth a try this winter
(C) might feel too hot for most people (D) used to be popular many years ago

✓ 正解 (B) (B) 呼應「值得一試」的建議，考整句語意。

【正解】(B) is surely worth a try this winter 呼應鼓勵讀者嘗試的語氣，主詞 a weekend trip 為單數，用 is。

【誘答】(X) B are a great choice for the whole family：主詞 a weekend trip 為單數，需用 is，are 主謂不一致；
(X) C might feel too hot for most people 語氣負面勸退，與鼓勵嘗試的語氣矛盾；(X) D used to be popular many years ago 暗示現在已不流行，與全文「溫泉正夯」矛盾。

【重點】整句語意；片語 be worth + 名詞/Ving 「值得...」。

【句意】如果你從沒試過，這個冬天來趟溫泉週末旅行絕對值得一試。

B. 民宿住宿體驗

More and more travelers in Taiwan choose to stay in a homestay instead of a big hotel. A homestay is usually a small, warm place 25 by a local family. Guests there often feel at home 26 the owners treat them like friends. The hosts are happy to share tips about the best food and views 27 their town. Staying in a homestay is a wonderful way 28 .

25. (A) running (B) run (C) runs (D) is run

✓ 正解 (B) (B) run：過去分詞 run by a family 「由一家人經營」修飾 place，考詞形/被動。

【正解】用過去分詞 run (run 的過去分詞仍是 run) 組成分詞片語 run by a local family，修飾前面的 place，表被動「由當地家庭經營的」，相當於 which is run by。

【誘答】(X) B running 為現在分詞表主動，但民宿是「被」經營，需被動；(X) C runs 為限定動詞，place runs by... 缺關係代名詞，結構不通；(X) D is run 為完整被動子句，但句中已有 is (A homestay is...)，再加 is run 會有兩個動詞，結構重複。

【重點】過去分詞片語當形容詞後位修飾名詞 (= 關係子句 which is + p.p.)。

【句意】民宿通常是一個由當地家庭經營、又小又溫馨的地方。

26. (A) so that (B) even though (C) whether (D) because

✓ 正解 (D) (D) because：後句說明賓至如歸的原因，考連接詞。

【正解】because 引導原因子句，說明客人賓至如歸的原因是「主人把他們當朋友」。

【誘答】(X) B so that 表目的，但「主人待客如友」是賓至如歸的原因而非目的，因果倒置；(X) C even though 「即使」表讓步，語意矛盾；(X) D whether 「是否」引導名詞子句，語意不通。

【重點】because 引導原因子句；片語 feel at home 「感到自在、賓至如歸」。

【句意】客人在那裡常有賓至如歸的感覺，因為主人把他們當朋友對待。

27. (A) in (B) at (C) on (D) to

✓ 正解 (A) (A) in：views in their town 「鎮上的景點」，考介系詞。

【正解】in 表「在...範圍之內」，views in their town 指「他們鎮上的景點」，與地方搭配最自然。

【誘答】(X) B at 用於「點」的位置，不適合表達「在鎮內範圍」的美食與景色；(X) C on 表在表面/接觸，語意不合；(X) D to 表方向，food and views to their town 結構不通。in + 地方表「在某範圍之內」最貼切。

【重點】in + 地方 (表在某範圍內)；in their town 「在他們的鎮上」。

【句意】主人樂於分享鎮上最棒的美食與景點的資訊。

28. (A) to avoid meeting the local people there (B) of making your trip more expensive
(C) to learn about the real life of a place (D) to stay far away from any real culture

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應「認識當地真實生活」，考整句語意。

【正解】(C) to learn about the real life of a place 用不定詞說明 way 的內容，呼應住民宿能認識當地真實生活的主旨。

【誘答】(X) B to avoid meeting the local people there 與民宿「認識當地、待客如友」的主旨相反；(X) C of making your trip more expensive 「讓旅行更花錢」語氣負面，與民宿溫馨實惠的優點不符；(X) D to stay far away from any real culture 與「認識當地真實生活」矛盾。

【重點】a wonderful way to V 「...的絕佳方式」；整句語意。

【句意】住民宿是認識一個地方真實生活的絕佳方式。

必備單字：hot spring、relax、season、visitor、health、homestay、local、host、guest、owner、view、worth

第 9 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 智慧型手機與學生

Today almost every high school student in Taiwan owns a smartphone. These small machines are really 21 : we can look up new words, watch lessons, and talk with friends in seconds. However, some students spend too many hours playing games 22 they should be studying. Using a phone late at night can also make them tired and 23 to focus the next day. To do well in school, students need to learn 24 .

21. (A) useful (B) boring (C) silent (D) empty

✓ 正解 (A) (A) useful：手機很「有用」，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】useful 是「有用的」，後面舉例「查單字、看課程、聊天」都在說明手機的用處，語意最合。

【誘答】(X) B boring「無聊的」與後文好處矛盾；(X) C silent「安靜的」語意不合；(X) D empty「空的」語意不合。

【重點】形容詞辨義 useful；really 加強語氣修飾形容詞。

【句意】這些小機器真的很有用：我們能在幾秒內查新單字、看課程、和朋友聊天。

22. (A) when (B) because (C) so (D) unless

✓ 正解 (A) (A) when：「在該讀書的時候」玩遊戲，考連接詞。

【正解】when 引導時間子句「當...的時候」，指學生在該讀書的時候卻花太多時間打電動，形成對比。

【誘答】(X) B because「因為」因果不合；(X) C so「所以」語意不合；(X) D unless「除非」條件不合。

【重點】when 引導時間副詞子句；這裡與 should be studying 形成「本該讀書卻...」的對比。

【句意】然而有些學生在該讀書的時候花太多時間打電動。

23. (A) unable (B) afraid (C) proud (D) sure

✓ 正解 (A) (A) unable：be unable to「無法」專心，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】unable 與 tired 並列當補語，be unable to V「無法做...」，指熬夜用手機使他們隔天疲累又無法專心。

【誘答】(X) B afraid「害怕的」語意不合；(X) C proud「驕傲的」不合；(X) D sure「確定的」不合。

【重點】be unable to + 原形V「無法...」；形容詞 tired and unable 並列。

【句意】深夜使用手機也會讓他們隔天疲累、無法專心。

24. (A) how to use their phones in a wise way (B) to throw their phones away for good
(C) because phones can do all their homework (D) so they should play games every night

✓ 正解 (A) (A) 呼應「學會聰明用手機」，考整句語意。

【正解】(A) how to use their phones in a wise way 為 learn 的受詞，learn how to V「學會如何...」，呼應聰明使用手機的建議。

【誘答】(X) B「永遠丟掉手機」過度極端；(X) C「因為手機能做他們所有功課」與認真讀書矛盾；(X) D「所以他們該每晚打電動」與建議相反。

【重點】learn how to V「學會如何做某事」；整句語意。

【句意】想在學校表現好，學生需要學會如何聰明地使用手機。

B. 社群媒體的影響

Social media has become a big part of teenagers' daily lives. On these apps, young people can 25 photos, share good news, and keep in touch with old friends. Still, we should use them with care, 26 not everything we see online is true. Some users feel sad when they 27 their own lives with the perfect pictures of others. In the end, real friends and real talks are 28 .

25. (A) post (B) eat (C) drive (D) burn

✓ 正解 (A) (A) post：在社群「發布」照片，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】post 是「張貼、發布（貼文）」，在社群媒體上發布照片，語意最合。

【誘答】(X) B eat「吃」、(X) C drive「開車」、(X) D burn「燒」都無法與 photos 合理搭配。

【重點】動詞辨義 post「發文、上傳」；can + 原形V。

【句意】在這些應用程式上，年輕人可以發布照片、分享好消息，並和老朋友保持聯絡。

26. (A) for (B) or (C) so (D) nor

✓ 正解 (A) (A) for：引出「要小心使用」的理由，考連接詞。

【正解】for 當對等連接詞意思是「因為」，前面有逗號，引出「使用時要小心」的理由（網路上看到的不一定是真的）。

【誘答】(X) B or「或者」表選擇，不合；(X) C so「所以」表結果，因果相反；(X) D nor「也不」需搭配否定並倒裝，語意不合。

【重點】對等連接詞 for「因為」放逗號後引出理由。

【句意】不過我們使用時要小心，因為在網路上看到的並非樣樣都是真的。

27. (A) compare (B) clean (C) spend (D) count

✓ 正解 (A) (A) compare：拿自己的生活與別人「比較」，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】compare 是「比較」，compare A with B「拿 A 與 B 比較」，指把自己的生活和別人完美的照片相比。

【誘答】(X) B clean「清潔」、(X) C spend「花費」、(X) D count「數」都與 with 的搭配和語意不合。

【重點】動詞辨義 compare；搭配 compare A with/to B。

【句意】有些使用者把自己的生活和別人完美的照片比較時，會感到難過。

28. (A) still more important than online likes (B) much worse than the photos we post
(C) because everyone lies on the internet (D) so we should stay online all day long

✓ 正解 (A) (A) 呼應「真實友誼比按讚更重要」，考整句語意。

【正解】(A) still more important than online likes 呼應全文結論：真實的友誼與交談比網路按讚更重要。

【誘答】(X) B「比我們發的照片糟得多」與正向結論矛盾；(X) C「因為每個人都在網路上說謊」過度武斷；(X) D「所以我們該整天掛在網路上」與主旨相反。

【重點】整句語意；比較級 more important than「比...更重要」。

【句意】說到底，真實的朋友和真實的交談，仍比網路上的按讚更重要。

必備單字：smartphone、useful、focus、wise、social media、teenager、post、compare、online、true、care、likes

第 10 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 養寵物的責任

Many families in Taiwan love to keep a dog or a cat at home. A pet can bring us joy, but taking care of one is also a big 21. Owners must feed their pets, keep them clean, and take them to see the doctor when they are 22. A pet is not a toy that we can play with today and forget 23 tomorrow. Before you bring an animal home, you should ask yourself 24.

21. (A) job (B) duty (C) game (D) prize

✓ 正解 (B) (B) duty：照顧寵物是一種「責任」，考名詞詞彙。

【正解】duty 是「責任、義務」，照顧寵物是一份很大的責任，語意最合。

【誘答】(X) A job 「工作、差事」偏指職業或任務，不如 duty 貼近「責任」；(X) C game 「遊戲」不合；(X) D prize 「獎品」不合。

【重點】名詞辨義 duty 「本分、責任」；a big duty。

【句意】寵物能帶給我們快樂，但照顧牠也是一大責任。

22. (A) sick (B) happy (C) clean (D) hungry

✓ 正解 (A) (A) sick：寵物「生病」時要看醫生，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】sick 是「生病的」，寵物生病時要帶去看醫生，語意最合。

【誘答】(X) B happy 「開心的」、(X) C clean 「乾淨的」、(X) D hungry 「餓的」都不是看醫生的原因。

【重點】形容詞辨義 sick；when 引導時間子句「當...時」。

【句意】飼主必須餵食寵物、幫牠保持乾淨，並在牠生病時帶去看醫生。

23. (A) about (B) into (C) for (D) off

✓ 正解 (A) (A) about：forget about 「忘掉」的固定用法，考介系詞。

【正解】about 與 forget 組成片語動詞 forget about 「忘掉、不再理會」，指寵物不是玩過就丟到一旁忘掉的玩具。

【誘答】(X) B into、(X) C for、(X) D off 與 forget 搭配都無法構成正確語意。

【重點】片語動詞 forget about sth 「忘掉某事物」。

【句意】寵物不是我們今天玩、明天就忘掉的玩具。

24. (A) if you are ready to care for it for life (B) how quickly you can sell it for money
(C) because pets never need any food (D) so you can leave it alone all day

✓ 正解 (A) (A) 呼應「是否準備好一輩子照顧」，考整句語意。

【正解】(A) if you are ready to care for it for life 當 ask 的受詞（名詞子句），呼應「是否準備好照顧牠一輩子」的省思。

【誘答】(X) B 「你能多快把牠賣掉賺錢」與愛護寵物矛盾；(X) C 「因為寵物永遠不需要食物」與事實相反；(X) D 「所以你可以整天丟牠一人」與責任矛盾。

【重點】ask oneself if/whether... 「問自己是否...」；片語 care for 「照顧」。

【句意】在把動物帶回家前，你應該問問自己是否準備好照顧牠一輩子。

B. 認養流浪動物

Every year, many dogs and cats are left on the streets without a home. These stray animals often feel cold, hungry, and 25 . Instead of buying a pet from a shop, more and more kind people now choose to 26 one from an animal shelter. By giving a stray a warm home, they save a life 27 make a new friend at the same time. If everyone is willing to help, our streets 28 .

25. (A) afraid (B) proud (C) rich (D) lazy

✓ 正解 (A) (A) afraid : 流浪動物又冷又餓又「害怕」, 考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】afraid 是「害怕的」, 流浪動物又冷、又餓、又害怕, 三個形容詞並列。

【誘答】(X) B proud 「驕傲的」、(X) C rich 「富有的」、(X) D lazy 「懶惰的」都與流浪動物的處境不合。

【重點】feel + 形容詞; 形容詞並列 cold, hungry, and afraid。

【句意】這些流浪動物常常感到又冷、又餓、又害怕。

26. (A) adopt (B) sell (C) cook (D) throw

✓ 正解 (A) (A) adopt : 從收容所「認養」一隻, 考動詞詞彙。

【正解】adopt 是「認養、領養」, 指從動物收容所認養一隻, 與前面「不去店裡買」相對。

【誘答】(X) B sell 「賣」方向相反; (X) C cook 「煮」語意不合; (X) D throw 「丟」語意不合。

【重點】動詞辨義 adopt 「領養」(相對於 buy 「買」); choose to V。

【句意】越來越多善心人士選擇從動物收容所認養, 而不是向店家買寵物。

27. (A) and (B) but (C) or (D) nor

✓ 正解 (A) (A) and : 連接「救一命」與「交新朋友」, 語意順承, 考連接詞。

【正解】and 連接 save a life 與 make a new friend 兩個並列動詞, 語意順承(救一命同時交到新朋友)。

【誘答】(X) B but 「但是」表轉折, 兩件都是好事不需轉折; (X) C or 「或者」表選擇, 不合; (X) D nor 「也不」需否定與倒裝, 不合。

【重點】對等連接詞 and 連接兩個並列的動詞。

【句意】給流浪動物一個溫暖的家, 他們同時救了一條命, 也交到一個新朋友。

28. (A) will have fewer homeless animals in the future

(B) will be full of hungry stray dogs forever (C) because no one likes animals at all

(D) so we should leave more pets outside

✓ 正解 (A) (A) 呼應「未來街上流浪動物會變少」, 考整句語意。

【正解】(A) will have fewer homeless animals in the future 呼應假設「大家願意幫忙」的正面結果: 未來街上流浪動物會變少。

【誘答】(X) B 「永遠充滿飢餓的流浪狗」與正向結論矛盾; (X) C 「因為沒人喜歡動物」與全文相反; (X) D 「所以我們該把更多寵物丟到外面」與認養主旨相反。

【重點】整句語意; fewer + 可數複數名詞「較少的」。

【句意】如果每個人都願意幫忙, 未來我們的街道上流浪動物會變少。

必備單字: pet、duty、feed、sick、responsibility、stray、shelter、adopt、homeless、save、willing、care

第 11 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 自備購物袋減塑

Plastic bags are cheap and handy, but they cause serious harm to our planet. Many of them end up in the ocean, where sea animals often 21 them for food and get sick. To fix this problem, more and more shoppers now 22 their own cloth bags when they go to the store. A cloth bag can be used again and again, 23 a plastic one is usually thrown away after a single trip. If each of us makes this small change, 24 .

21. (A) repair (B) collect (C) produce (D) mistake

✓ 正解 (D) (D) mistake A for B：海洋動物「誤認」塑膠袋為食物，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】mistake sth for sth 意為「把...誤認為...」，海洋動物把塑膠袋誤認為食物而生病，語意與文法皆通。

【誘答】(A) repair「修理」語意不通，動物不會修理塑膠袋；(B) collect「收集」動物不會收集塑膠袋當食物，語意矛盾；(C) produce「生產」動物不可能生產塑膠袋，語意荒謬。

【重點】固定搭配 mistake A for B（把 A 誤認為 B）。

【句意】許多塑膠袋最後流入海洋，海洋動物常把它們誤認為食物而生病。

22. (A) borrow (B) waste (C) bring (D) sell

✓ 正解 (C) (C) bring：顧客「自備」布袋，考動詞詞彙與文意。

【正解】bring one's own bag「自備袋子」，越來越多購物者上街時帶自己的布袋，語意自然。

【誘答】(A) borrow「借」自己的袋子不合邏輯；(B) waste「浪費」與環保文意矛盾；(D) sell「賣」自己的布袋不合文意。

【重點】bring「攜帶」與 own 搭配，表「自備」。

【句意】越來越多購物者現在去商店時會自備布袋。

23. (A) while (B) because (C) since (D) unless

✓ 正解 (A) (A) while：前後對比布袋與塑膠袋，表「然而」，考對比連接詞。

【正解】while 在此表「然而、相對地」，前後對比布袋可一再重複使用、塑膠袋卻用一次即丟。

【誘答】(B) because 表原因，前後非因果關係；(C) since 表原因或自從，語意不合；(D) unless「除非」表條件，語意矛盾。

【重點】while 可表對比（=whereas）。

【句意】布袋可以一再重複使用，然而塑膠袋通常用一次就被丟掉。

24. (A) the ocean will become dirtier than ever before

(B) stores will sell far more plastic bags each day

(C) we can greatly reduce the plastic waste around us

(D) sea animals will have even less food to eat

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應全文「減塑」的正面結果，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應全文「減塑」主旨，若人人做這個小改變就能大幅減少身邊的塑膠垃圾，語意正面且切題。

【誘答】(A) 海洋變得更髒與減塑相反；(B) 商店賣更多塑膠袋與主旨矛盾；(D) 海洋動物食物更少與前提無關。

【重點】整句語意題須呼應段落主旨（此處為正面結果）。

【句意】如果我們每個人都做這個小改變，就能大幅減少身邊的塑膠垃圾。

B. 商品過度包裝的問題

Have you ever bought a small gift that came in a huge, fancy box? Many products today are wrapped in far too much paper and plastic. This kind of over-packaging looks nice, but it is actually 25 to the environment. Companies use it to make their goods seem more valuable, 26 most of the wrapping is thrown out right away. In fact, packaging is one of the largest 27 of trash in our cities. If shoppers choose simple products instead, they can help stores understand that 28.

25. (A) friendly (B) harmful (C) useful (D) grateful

✓ 正解 (B) (B) harmful：過度包裝「有害」環境，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】be harmful to 「對...有害」，過度包裝對環境有害，語意與搭配皆正確。

【誘答】(A) friendly 「友善的」語意相反；(C) useful 「有用的」與後文「立刻被丟」矛盾；(D) grateful 「感激的」只能修飾人，語意不合。

【重點】be harmful to sth 固定搭配。

【句意】這種過度包裝看起來漂亮，但其實對環境有害。

26. (A) so (B) but (C) or (D) for

✓ 正解 (B) (B) but：前後語意轉折，考轉折連接詞。

【正解】前句說公司用包裝讓商品顯得更有價值，後句說包裝立刻被丟掉，語意轉折用 but。

【誘答】(A) so 表結果，前後非因果；(C) or 表選擇，語意不合；(D) for 表原因，語意不合。

【重點】but 表語意轉折。

【句意】公司用包裝讓商品看起來更有價值，但大部分包裝立刻就被丟掉。

27. (A) answers (B) sources (C) prizes (D) chances

✓ 正解 (B) (B) sources：包裝是垃圾的主要「來源」，考名詞詞彙。

【正解】source of trash 「垃圾的來源」，包裝是城市垃圾的最大來源之一，語意通順。

【誘答】(A) answers 「答案」語意不合；(C) prizes 「獎品」語意矛盾；(D) chances 「機會」不搭配 trash。

【重點】source of + 名詞，表「...的來源」。

【句意】事實上，包裝是我們城市中最大的垃圾來源之一。

28. (A) trash should be left inside the store (B) bigger boxes always mean better gifts
(C) customers enjoy paying much higher prices **(D) less packaging is better for everyone**

✓ 正解 (D) (D) 呼應「選簡單包裝」的主旨，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應「選簡單包裝商品」的建議，顧客可讓商店了解少一點包裝對大家都好，切題。

【誘答】(A) 垃圾留在店內語意不合；(B) 大盒子＝好禮物與主旨相反；(C) 顧客樂意付更高價與文意矛盾。

【重點】整句語意題須呼應段落主旨。

【句意】如果購物者改選簡單的商品，就能幫助商店了解少一點包裝對大家都更好。

必備單字：plastic、harm、ocean、cloth、reduce、waste、package、wrap、product、source、environment、valuable

第 12 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 學校社團活動

Joining a school club is one of the best ways to make new friends. After class, students with the same interests come together to 21 their favorite activities, from dancing to playing music. Being in a club also helps you learn skills that books alone cannot 22. For example, a club leader must learn how to plan events and work well with others. Many students say that their happiest school memories 23 from these clubs. If you have never joined one, 24.

21. (A) share (B) forget (C) sell (D) hide

✓ 正解 (A) (A) share：同好一起「分享」喜歡的活動，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】share「分享」，同好聚在一起分享喜歡的活動，語意自然。

【誘答】(B) forget「忘記」語意相反；(C) sell「賣」活動不合邏輯；(D) hide「隱藏」與聚在一起矛盾。

【重點】share + 名詞，表「分享」。

【句意】下課後，有相同興趣的學生聚在一起分享他們喜愛的活動，從跳舞到玩音樂。

22. (A) waste (B) teach (C) close (D) count

✓ 正解 (B) (B) teach：有些技能光靠書本無法「教」，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】books cannot teach「書本無法教」，有些技能光靠書本教不來，語意通順。

【誘答】(A) waste「浪費」語意不合；(C) close「關閉」不搭配 skills；(D) count「計算」語意矛盾。

【重點】teach 可接受詞 (skills)，表「教（技能）」。

【句意】參加社團也能讓你學到光靠書本無法教的技能。

23. (A) arrive (B) leave (C) come (D) return

✓ 正解 (C) (C) come from：最快樂的回憶「來自」社團，考片語動詞。

【正解】come from「來自、源自」，最快樂的校園回憶來自這些社團，片語正確。

【誘答】(A) arrive 表來源要用 arrive at/in，不與 from 搭配；(B) leave from 語意相反；(D) return from「從...返回」語意不合。

【重點】come from「來自、源自」。

【句意】許多學生說他們最快樂的校園回憶來自這些社團。

24. (A) you should quit school right now (B) why not give it a try this year

(C) your friends will surely dislike you (D) clubs are a total waste of time

✓ 正解 (B) (B) 鼓勵讀者加入社團，呼應正面文意，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應鼓勵讀者加入社團的正面語氣，若從沒參加過何不今年試試看，切題。

【誘答】(A) 立刻退學語意荒謬；(C) 朋友一定討厭你語意負面矛盾；(D) 社團浪費時間與主旨相反。

【重點】why not + 原形動詞，用來提出建議。

【句意】如果你從沒參加過社團，何不今年就試試看呢？

B. 校慶運動會

The school sports day is one of the most exciting events of the year. On that morning, the playground is 25 with cheering students and colorful flags. Each class trains hard for

weeks so that they can win the relay race. During the games, classmates shout loudly to support their runners, 26 the teachers take photos of every happy moment. Winning is nice, but the real goal is to make everyone feel 27 as one big team. When the day ends, students go home tired but 28 .

25. (A) empty (B) silent **(C) filled** (D) broken

✓ 正解 (C) (C) be filled with : 操場「充滿」歡呼的學生，考片語與詞彙。

【正解】be filled with 「充滿」，操場充滿歡呼的學生與彩色旗幟，搭配正確。

【誘答】(A) empty 「空的」與 cheering students 矛盾；(B) silent 「安靜的」與歡呼矛盾；(D) broken 「破的」語意不合。

【重點】be filled with = be full of，表「充滿」。

【句意】那天早上，操場上充滿歡呼的學生和色彩繽紛的旗幟。

26. (A) though (B) unless (C) before **(D) while**

✓ 正解 (D) (D) while : 兩個動作同時進行，表「當...時」，考連接詞。

【正解】while 表「當...同時」，同學歡呼加油的同時老師拍照，兩動作同時進行。

【誘答】(A) though 「雖然」表讓步，語意不合；(B) unless 「除非」表條件，矛盾；(C) before 「在...之前」時間關係不符。

【重點】while 表兩動作同時進行。

【句意】比賽時同學大聲為選手加油，同時老師捕捉每個歡樂的瞬間。

27. (A) unite **(B) united** (C) unites (D) uniting

✓ 正解 (B) (B) united : feel + 過去分詞當形容詞表「團結的」，考詞形變化。

【正解】feel + 過去分詞當形容詞，united 「團結的」表被動狀態，讓大家感覺團結一致。

【誘答】(A) unite 為原形動詞，feel 後不接原形；(C) unites 為第三人稱單數動詞，語法錯；(D) uniting 現在分詞表主動，語意不合。

【重點】feel + 形容詞 / 過去分詞，表主詞的感受狀態。

【句意】獲勝雖好，但真正的目標是讓每個人感覺像一個大團隊般團結一致。

28. (A) afraid of meeting their classmates again

(B) angry that the sports day ever happened

(C) proud of what their class has done together

(D) sure that sports are useless for students

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應運動會團隊精神的正面結尾，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應運動會團隊精神的正面結尾，學生雖累卻為班上共同成就感到驕傲，切題。

【誘答】(A) 害怕再見同學語意矛盾；(B) 生氣有運動會與正面語氣相反；(D) 認為運動無用與主旨矛盾。

【重點】be proud of 「以...為榮」，整句須呼應正面主旨。

【句意】當這天結束時，學生們雖然疲累，卻為班上一起完成的事感到驕傲。

必備單字：club、interest、skill、leader、memory、sports、playground、cheer、relay、support、team、proud

第 13 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 高中職生打工

Many high school students in Taiwan take a part-time job during their free time. Working at a store or a restaurant is a good way to 21 some money for themselves. More importantly, a part-time job teaches teenagers skills that are 22 in the real world, such as how to serve customers politely. However, students must be careful 23 their studies do not suffer because of work. If a job takes up too many hours, 24. So finding the right balance between work and school is the key.

21. (A) **earn** (B) spend (C) lose (D) count

✓ 正解 (A) (A) **earn**：打工「賺」錢，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】earn money「賺錢」，打工為自己賺一些錢，搭配正確。

【誘答】(B) spend「花費」語意相反；(C) lose「損失」矛盾；(D) count「數」與打工賺錢的文意不合。

【重點】earn money，指靠工作／勞力賺錢。

【句意】在商店或餐廳打工是為自己賺一些錢的好方法。

22. (A) useless (B) **useful** (C) boring (D) silent

✓ 正解 (B) (B) **useful**：學到在現實世界「有用」的技能，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】useful「有用的」，打工教青少年在現實世界有用的技能，語意通順。

【誘答】(A) useless「無用的」語意相反；(C) boring「無聊的」與後文正面語氣矛盾；(D) silent「沉默的」不能修飾 skills。

【重點】be useful in「在...有用」。

【句意】更重要的是，打工能教青少年在現實世界中有用的技能，例如如何禮貌地服務顧客。

23. (A) who (B) what (C) which (D) **that**

✓ 正解 (D) (D) **that**：be careful that... 引導子句，考連接詞。

【正解】be careful that + 子句，that 引導受詞子句，提醒課業不要受影響。

【誘答】(A) who 當關係代名詞指人，此處非修飾人；(B) what 引導名詞子句，但句中不缺主／受詞；(C) which 用於補充名詞，語法不合。

【重點】be careful (that) + 子句，表「小心、注意...」。

【句意】然而，學生必須小心不要讓課業因打工而受到影響。

24. (A) **their grades may quickly drop** (B) they will get much richer overnight
(C) teachers will give them free food (D) the store will close down at once

✓ 正解 (A) (A) 呼應「打工太多影響課業」，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應「打工時數太多會影響課業」，若工作占太多時間成績可能快速下滑，切題。

【誘答】(B) 一夜致富與現實矛盾；(C) 老師給免費食物語意無關；(D) 商店倒閉與主題無關。

【重點】整句語意須呼應前文的因果邏輯。

【句意】如果一份工作占用太多時間，他們的成績可能會迅速下滑。

B. 職場守時與禮貌

When you start your first job, being on time is one of the most important habits to build. A worker who is often late makes the boss 25 that he cannot be trusted with important tasks. Besides being punctual, good manners also matter a lot 26 the workplace. A simple smile or a polite "thank you" can make your coworkers feel 27. People enjoy working with someone who is both reliable and kind. In the end, those who are always polite and on time 28.

25. (A) wish (B) hope **(C) feel** (D) dream

✓ 正解 (C) (C) make sb feel：讓老闆「覺得」不可信任，考使役動詞+詞彙。

【正解】make sb feel「使某人覺得」，讓老闆覺得他無法被託付重要任務，使役動詞後接原形。

【誘答】(A) wish「希望」後多接假設語氣，語意不合；(B) hope「希望」語意不合；(D) dream「夢想」語意矛盾。

【重點】make + 受詞 + 原形動詞 (feel)，使役用法。

【句意】經常遲到的員工會讓老闆覺得他無法被託付重要的任務。

26. **(A) in** (B) of (C) off (D) up

✓ 正解 (A) (A) in the workplace：介系詞 in 表「在職場中」，考介系詞。

【正解】in the workplace「在職場中」，介系詞 in 表在某環境內。

【誘答】(B) of 表所屬，語意不合；(C) off「離開」語意矛盾；(D) up 與 workplace 不搭配。

【重點】in the workplace 固定搭配。

【句意】除了守時，良好的禮貌在職場中也很重要。

27. (A) afraid (B) worried (C) tired **(D) respected**

✓ 正解 (D) (D) respected：禮貌讓同事感到「被尊重」，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】respected「被尊重的」，微笑與禮貌讓同事感到被尊重，語意正面切題。

【誘答】(A) afraid「害怕」語意相反；(B) worried「擔心」矛盾；(C) tired「疲累」與禮貌無因果。

【重點】feel + 過去分詞 (respected)，表被動的感受。

【句意】一個簡單的微笑或禮貌的「謝謝」能讓你的同事感到被尊重。

28. (A) never learn anything at all (B) are usually fired within a week

(C) often win the trust of their bosses (D) make everyone around them upset

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應守時與禮貌帶來的正面結果，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應守時與禮貌帶來的正面結果，總是有禮又守時的人常贏得老闆的信任，切題。

【誘答】(A) 什麼都學不到語意矛盾；(B) 一週內被開除與正面語氣相反；(D) 讓周遭人不悅與主旨相反。

【重點】win the trust of「贏得...的信任」，整句呼應正面主旨。

【句意】最後，那些總是有禮貌又守時的人，往往能贏得老闆的信任。

必備單字：part-time、earn、customer、polite、balance、habit、boss、trust、punctual、manners、coworker、respect

第 14 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 滷肉飯與台灣小吃

Braised pork rice is one of the most loved dishes in Taiwan. It is made of small pieces of pork cooked slowly in a sweet and salty sauce, then served 21 a bowl of warm rice. Though it looks simple, this dish is 22 delicious that many people can eat it every day. You can find it almost everywhere, from small night-market stands 23 fancy restaurants. For many Taiwanese, a bowl of braised pork rice is not just food; 24 .

21. (A) over (B) into (C) against (D) without

✓ 正解 (A) (A) over：肉汁淋「在」熱飯上，考介系詞。

【正解】over「在...上方」，肉汁淋在一碗熱飯上，介系詞表覆蓋於其上。

【誘答】(B) into「進入」語意不合；(C) against「靠著、對抗」矛盾；(D) without「沒有」語意相反。

【重點】serve...over「淋 / 盛在...上面」。

【句意】它用小塊豬肉在甜鹹醬汁中慢慢燉煮，然後淋在一碗溫熱的飯上。

22. (A) too (B) so (C) very (D) much

✓ 正解 (B) (B) so...that：如此美味「以致於」，so 引導結果句型，考語法。

【正解】so...that「如此...以致於」，如此美味以致於許多人天天吃，固定句型。

【誘答】(A) too...to 表「太...而不能」，此處無 to 且語意不合；(C) very 不與 that 構成結果句；(D) much 不修飾原級形容詞 delicious。

【重點】so + 形容詞 + that 子句，表結果。

【句意】雖然看起來簡單，這道菜卻如此美味，以致於許多人可以天天吃。

23. (A) by (B) for (C) to (D) at

✓ 正解 (C) (C) from...to...：從路邊攤「到」餐廳，考固定介系詞搭配。

【正解】from...to...「從...到...」，從夜市小攤到高級餐廳，固定搭配。

【誘答】(A) by、(B) for、(D) at 都無法與前面的 from 構成「從...到...」的固定結構。

【重點】from A to B 固定搭配。

【句意】你幾乎到處都能找到它，從夜市小攤到高級餐廳都有。

24. (A) it is a warm taste of home (B) it is far too costly to enjoy

(C) no one really likes it at all (D) it can only be eaten abroad

✓ 正解 (A) (A) 呼應對台灣人的情感意義「家的味道」，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應滷肉飯對台灣人的情感意義，不只是食物，更是家的溫暖味道，切題。

【誘答】(B) 太貴無法享用與「到處都有」矛盾；(C) 沒人喜歡與全文讚美矛盾；(D) 只能在國外吃與文意相反。

【重點】整句語意須呼應段落的情感主旨。

【句意】對許多台灣人來說，一碗滷肉飯不只是食物；它是家的溫暖味道。

B. 夜市遊戲攤位

Besides tasty food, night markets in Taiwan are also famous for their fun game stands. As you walk around, you will see people trying to 25 small balls into cups or shooting balloons

with toy guns. These games are cheap, so anyone can join 26 spending much money. Winning a prize is not easy, but the excitement 27 people coming back to try again. Even if you lose, 28. That is why game stands are always full of laughter on busy nights.

25. (A) grow (B) read (C) wash (D) throw

✓ 正解 (D) (D) throw : 把球「丟」進杯子，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】throw...into 「把...丟進」，把小球丟進杯子，動詞語意正確。

【誘答】(A) grow 「種植」語意不合；(B) read 「閱讀」矛盾；(C) wash 「清洗」與遊戲情境不合。

【重點】throw sth into sth 「把...投入...」。

【句意】當你四處走動時，會看到人們試著把小球丟進杯子，或用玩具槍射氣球。

26. (A) with (B) without (C) about (D) along

✓ 正解 (B) (B) without spending : 「不用」花大錢，介系詞+動名詞，考介系詞。

【正解】without + 動名詞「不用...」，任何人都能參加而不用花大錢，語意通順。

【誘答】(A) with 「有、帶著」語意相反；(C) about 「關於」不合；(D) along 「沿著」語意矛盾。

【重點】without + Ving (動名詞)，表「不...」。

【句意】這些遊戲很便宜，所以任何人都能參加而不用花很多錢。

27. (A) keep (B) keeps (C) keeping (D) kept

✓ 正解 (B) (B) keeps : 主詞 the excitement 為單數，動詞用 keeps，考主謂一致。

【正解】主詞 the excitement 為單數，動詞用第三人稱單數 keeps；keep sb Ving 表「讓某人持續...」。

【誘答】(A) keep 為原形，主謂不一致；(C) keeping 為分詞不能當主要動詞；(D) kept 為過去式，與全段現在式時態不符。

【重點】主謂一致（單數主詞+keeps）+ keep sb Ving。

【句意】要贏得獎品不容易，但那份刺激感讓人一再回來嘗試。

28. (A) the stand will be closed forever (B) you must pay a huge fine

(C) the fun makes it worth the try (D) you can never visit again

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應「即使輸了也值得」的正面語氣，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應「即使輸了也值得」的正面語氣，那份樂趣讓嘗試變得值得，切題。

【誘答】(A) 攤位永遠關閉語意矛盾；(B) 付巨額罰款與情境不合；(D) 再也不能來與正面語氣相反。

【重點】make it worth the try 「使其值得一試」，整句呼應正面主旨。

【句意】即使你輸了，那份樂趣也讓這一試變得值得。

必備單字：braised、pork、sauce、bowl、dish、stand、prize、excitement、balloon、laughter、delicious、worth

第 15 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 慢跑的好處

Jogging is a simple sport that almost anyone can do. You do not need special tools or a gym; a pair of good shoes is 21 you really need. Running for just thirty minutes a day can make your heart 22 and help you sleep better at night. Jogging is also a great way to deal with stress, 23 it lets you clear your mind while you move. Best of all, if you jog with friends, 24.

21. (A) much (B) every **(C) all** (D) many

✓ 正解 (C) (C) all (that) you need：關係子句「你所需要的全部」，考關係詞用法。

【正解】all (that) you need「你所需要的全部」，一雙好鞋就是你真正需要的一切，all 後接省略關係代名詞的子句。

【誘答】(A) much 為不可數修飾詞，不能引導此子句；(B) every 須接單數名詞，語法錯；(D) many 修飾複數名詞，語法不合。

【重點】all (that) + 主詞 + 動詞，表「所有...的（東西）」。

【句意】你不需要特殊器材或健身房；一雙好鞋就是你真正需要的一切。

22. (A) weaker **(B) stronger** (C) colder (D) shorter

✓ 正解 (B) (B) stronger：慢跑讓心臟「更強壯」，考形容詞詞彙與文意。

【正解】stronger「更強壯」，慢跑讓心臟更強壯，比較級表運動帶來的正面改變。

【誘答】(A) weaker「更弱」語意相反；(C) colder「更冷」語意不合；(D) shorter「更短」與心臟搭配矛盾。

【重點】make + 受詞 + 形容詞（比較級），表使役結果。

【句意】每天只要跑三十分鐘就能讓你的心臟更強壯，也幫助你晚上睡得更好。

23. (A) whether (B) although (C) unless **(D) because**

✓ 正解 (D) (D) because：後句說明紓壓的原因，考連接詞。

【正解】because 引導原因，後句說明慢跑能紓壓的原因（讓你邊動邊放空思緒）。

【誘答】(A) whether「是否」語意不合；(B) although「雖然」表讓步，語意矛盾；(C) unless「除非」表條件，不合。

【重點】because 引導原因子句。

【句意】慢跑也是紓解壓力的好方法，因為它讓你在活動時能放空思緒。

24. (A) running turns into a boring chore (B) you will surely get hurt at once
(C) the exercise becomes even more fun (D) nobody will ever want to join you

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應「和朋友慢跑更好玩」的正面結尾，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應「和朋友一起慢跑」的正面結尾，這項運動會變得更有趣，切題。

【誘答】(A) 變成無聊雜務與正面語氣相反；(B) 一定受傷語意矛盾；(D) 沒人想加入與「和朋友」矛盾。

【重點】整句語意須呼應正面主旨（even more fun 為比較級）。

【句意】最棒的是，如果你和朋友一起慢跑，這項運動會變得更加有趣。

B. 充足睡眠的重要

Getting enough sleep is just as important as eating well. While we sleep, our body 25 itself and stores the things we learned during the day. Students who sleep too little often find it hard to 26 in class the next morning. In fact, a tired brain works much 27 than a well-rested one. Sadly, many teenagers stay up late playing on their phones. If you want to feel fresh and study better, 28 .

25. (A) repair (B) repairs (C) repairing (D) repaired

✓ 正解 (B) (B) repairs : 主詞 our body 為單數，動詞用 repairs，考主謂一致。

【正解】主詞 our body 為單數，動詞用第三人稱單數 repairs，表身體自我修復。

【誘答】(A) repair 為原形，主謂不一致；(C) repairing 為分詞不能當主要動詞；(D) repaired 為過去式，與全段現在式時態不符。

【重點】主謂一致 (單數主詞 our body + repairs)。

【句意】當我們睡覺時，身體會自我修復並儲存白天所學的東西。

26. (A) focus (B) escape (C) argue (D) shout

✓ 正解 (A) (A) focus : 睡太少難以「專心」上課，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】focus 「專心」，睡太少的學生上課難以專心，語意通順。

【誘答】(B) escape 「逃跑」語意不合；(C) argue 「爭論」矛盾；(D) shout 「大叫」與上課專心無關。

【重點】focus (in class) 「(上課) 專心」。

【句意】睡太少的學生常發現隔天早上很難在課堂上專心。

27. (A) slow (B) slower (C) slowest (D) slowly

✓ 正解 (B) (B) slower : 與 than 連用的比較級，考比較級。

【正解】與 than 連用須用比較級 slower，疲累的大腦運作比休息充足的慢得多。

【誘答】(A) slow 為原級，不與 than 連用；(C) slowest 為最高級，不與 than 搭配；(D) slowly 為副詞，此處 much__than 需比較級形容詞。

【重點】比較級 + than；much 可修飾比較級表「...得多」。

【句意】事實上，疲累的大腦運作起來比休息充足的大腦慢得多。

28. (A) drink coffee before you sleep (B) keep your phone on all night long

(C) never close your eyes at all (D) make sure you go to bed early

✓ 正解 (D) (D) 呼應「充足睡眠」的建議，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應「充足睡眠」的建議，想精神好又讀得好就要確保早睡，切題。

【誘答】(A) 睡前喝咖啡與好眠矛盾；(B) 手機開整夜與充足睡眠相反；(C) 完全不闔眼語意荒謬。

【重點】make sure (that) + 子句「確保...」，整句呼應建議主旨。

【句意】如果你想感覺神清氣爽並讀得更好，就要確保早點上床睡覺。

必備單字：jog、gym、heart、stress、exercise、sleep、repair、store、focus、brain、rested、fresh

第 16 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 圖書館與閱讀習慣

The library is one of the quietest and most useful places in a school. There, students can borrow books for free and find a calm corner 21 to study. Reading often is a habit that brings many 22. It builds a bigger word bank, opens the mind, and even helps us understand other people's feelings. A person who reads widely usually writes and speaks 23 than one who never opens a book. So next time you feel bored, 24.

21. (A) which (B) in which (C) who (D) whose

✓ 正解 (B) (B) in which：修飾 corner 的關係子句「在其中讀書」，考關係詞。

【正解】in which 引導關係子句修飾 corner，等於 where，表示「在那個角落裡讀書」，介系詞 in+which 語意與文法都成立。

【誘答】(A) which 單用時，study 為不及物動詞、後面缺介系詞，無法表達「在角落裡」；(C) who 只能指人，不能修飾 corner；(D) whose 為所有格關係詞，後面須接名詞，此處不合。

【重點】「介系詞+關係代名詞」(in which=where) 修飾地點名詞；可回想 the room in which we live。

【句意】在那裡，學生可以免費借書，並找到一個安靜的角落在裡面讀書。

22. (A) mistakes (B) problems (C) dangers (D) benefits

✓ 正解 (D) (D) benefits：閱讀帶來許多「好處」，考名詞詞彙與文意。

【正解】benefits 指「好處、益處」，與後句「擴充字彙、開闊心胸」等正面內容一致，故選 benefits。

【誘答】(A) mistakes 錯誤、(B) problems 問題、(C) dangers 危險都是負面詞，與後文列舉的好處語意矛盾。

【重點】bring benefits「帶來好處」是常見搭配；可由後文正面例證判斷空格語氣。

【句意】常常閱讀是一種能帶來許多好處的習慣。

23. (A) good (B) well (C) better (D) best

✓ 正解 (C) (C) better：與 than 連用的比較級副詞，考比較級。

【正解】句中有 than，須用比較級；better 是 well 的比較級副詞，修飾 writes 和 speaks，故選 better。

【誘答】(A) good 是形容詞原級，不能修飾動詞；(B) well 為原級副詞，不與 than 連用；(D) best 是最高級，須配 the，也不與 than 搭配。

【重點】比較級+than；well-better-best 為副詞的不規則比較變化。

【句意】廣泛閱讀的人，通常寫作和說話都比從不翻書的人更好。

24. (A) stay far from the library (B) throw all your books away

(C) why not pick up a good book (D) stop reading forever and ever

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應鼓勵閱讀的主旨，考整句語意。

【正解】前文鼓勵閱讀，結尾以 why not pick up a good book「何不拿起一本好書」呼應主旨，語意正面一致。

【誘答】(A) 遠離圖書館、(B) 把書全丟掉、(D) 永遠別再讀書，皆與鼓勵閱讀的主旨相反。

【重點】why not+原形動詞為提出建議的句型；克漏字結尾常須呼應全文主旨。

【句意】所以下次你覺得無聊時，何不拿起一本好書呢？

B. 線上課程學習

Thanks to the Internet, students today can learn almost anything from home. Online courses let you study at your own 25, so you can watch a lesson again if you do not understand it. They are also cheaper than many classes, 26 you only need a computer and a good connection. However, learning online also 27 a lot of self-control, because no teacher is watching you. Students who cannot manage their time well may fall behind. In short, online learning is a great tool 28.

25. (A) noise (B) **pace** (C) seat (D) price

✓ 正解 (B) (B) at your own pace：按自己的「步調」學習，考名詞片語詞彙。

【正解】at your own pace 是固定片語，意為「按自己的步調」，與後句「聽不懂可重看」一致，故選 pace。

【誘答】(A) noise 噪音、(C) seat 座位、(D) price 價格都無法與 at your own 構成合理片語，語意也不通。

【重點】at one's own pace 「照自己的步調」為固定搭配。

【句意】線上課程讓你按自己的步調學習，所以聽不懂時可以再看一次。

26. (A) **since** (B) although (C) unless (D) whether

✓ 正解 (A) (A) since：後句說明便宜的原因，考連接詞。

【正解】後句「你只需一台電腦和好網路」是「較便宜」的原因，用 since 「因為」引導原因子句，語意成立。

【誘答】(B) although 表讓步、與因果不合；(C) unless 「除非」語意矛盾；(D) whether 「是否」不能引導原因。

【重點】since 可作「因為」引導原因子句；由前後因果關係判斷連接詞。

【句意】它們也比許多實體課程便宜，因為你只需要一台電腦和良好的網路連線。

27. (A) need (B) **needs** (C) needing (D) needed

✓ 正解 (B) (B) needs：主詞 learning online 為單數，動詞用 needs，考主謂一致。

【正解】主詞為 learning online (動名詞當單數主詞)，動詞須用第三人稱單數 needs，故選 needs。

【誘答】(A) need 為原形，與單數主詞不一致；(C) needing 為分詞，不能單獨當主要動詞；(D) needed 為過去式，與全文現在式語境不合。

【重點】主謂一致：動名詞主詞視為單數，動詞須加 s。

【句意】然而，線上學習也需要很多自制力，因為沒有老師在盯著你。

28. (A) so you can sleep the whole day (B) even when you never study at all
(C) because teachers do all the work (D) **if you can stay serious about it**

✓ 正解 (D) (D) 呼應「需要自律」的主旨結尾，考整句語意。

【正解】前文強調需要自律，結尾用 if you can stay serious about it 「只要你能認真看待」呼應「自律」主旨。

【誘答】(A) 睡整天、(B) 完全不讀書、(C) 老師做所有事，都與「需要自律」的主旨相矛盾。

【重點】結尾子句須呼應全文重點；if 引導條件子句。

【句意】總之，只要你能認真對待，線上學習就是很棒的工具。

必備單字：library、borrow、calm、habit、benefit、widely、online、course、pace、connection、self-control、manage

第 17 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 生成式 AI 與 ChatGPT 的崛起

In recent years, a new kind of computer program called generative AI has become very popular. Unlike traditional software, which merely follows fixed instructions, these systems are trained on billions of sentences and can generate original text on demand. Its sudden rise has sparked lively debates in classrooms, offices, and even courtrooms around the world. Tools like ChatGPT can 21 to questions, write short stories, and even help students plan their reports. Given how quickly the technology has spread, it is now woven into everything from search engines to customer service. Many people were amazed 22 how natural the answers sounded. Moreover, the same model can switch effortlessly between explaining physics and composing a poem, a flexibility that earlier programs never possessed. Because the program keeps learning from huge amounts of text, it slowly grows smarter and 23 over time. Researchers, however, warn that a model trained on flawed data may quietly absorb human biases as well. Whereas a calculator always yields one correct answer, a language model sometimes invents facts that sound convincing yet prove entirely false. This tendency, known among experts as "hallucination," can easily mislead readers who accept every reply without question. Still, teachers remind us that such tools can make mistakes, so we should always check the facts ourselves 24. As a result, many schools now encourage students to treat AI as a helpful assistant rather than an unquestionable authority. Employers, meanwhile, increasingly value workers who can guide these tools with clear, well-crafted prompts. Used thoughtfully, generative AI can broaden our thinking; used carelessly, it may weaken the very skills it was meant to support.

21. (A) answer (B) react **(C) respond** (D) correspond

✓ 正解 (C) (C) respond to : AI 「回應」問題，考動詞詞彙與搭配。

【正解】respond to questions 意為「回應問題」，與後面 write stories、help students plan reports 並列，語意最貼切，故選 respond。

【誘答】(A) answer 為及物動詞，直接接受詞 (answer questions)，但空格後有 to，answer to 意為「對...負責」，搭配與語意皆不合；(B) react to 「(情緒上) 做出反應」而非給出答案，與 write、help 並列時語意不貼切；(D) correspond to 「與...相符、相對應」，並非回應問題。

【重點】respond to sb/sth 「對...作出回應」為固定搭配；由並列動詞的語意判斷詞彙。

【句意】像 ChatGPT 這樣的工具可以回應問題、寫短篇故事，甚至幫學生規劃他們的報告。

22. (A) at (B) with (C) about (D) over

✓ 正解 (A) (A) amazed at : 對某事「感到驚訝」, 考固定介系詞搭配。

【正解】be amazed at 是固定搭配, 表示「對...感到驚訝」, 後接 how 引導的名詞子句, 故選 at。

【誘答】(B) amazed with、(C) amazed about、(D) amazed over 看似合理, 但 amaze 表「驚訝」時固定搭配 at (或 by), 這些介系詞都不符慣用法。

【重點】表情緒的形容詞常搭配特定介系詞: be amazed/surprised at、be good at; 此處記 amazed at。

【句意】許多人對這些答案聽起來如此自然而感到驚訝。

23. (A) usefuller (B) most useful (C) as useful (D) more useful

✓ 正解 (D) (D) more useful : 與 smarter 並列的比較級, 考比較級。

【正解】前面有 grows smarter and, and 連接的兩個補語須詞性一致且都是比較級, more useful 與 smarter 並列, 故選 more useful。

【誘答】(A) usefuller 是錯誤的比較級構詞, 此類形容詞須用 more useful, 不加 -er; (B) most useful 為最高級, 須配 the, 也不與 smarter 並列; (C) as useful 為原級, 須用 as...as 結構, 無法與比較級 smarter 平行並列。

【重點】and 前後結構要對稱 (平行結構); smarter 是比較級, 故後接 more useful。

【句意】因為這程式不斷從大量文字中學習, 它隨時間慢慢變得更聰明也更有用。

24. (A) whenever its answers seem too perfect (B) before we fully trust what it says

(C) since it has already proven totally reliable (D) as long as we have plenty of free time

✓ 正解 (B) (B) 呼應「AI 會犯錯、要自行查證」的主旨, 考整句語意。

【正解】前句說 AI 會犯錯、要自己查證事實, 用 before we fully trust what it says 「在完全相信它說的話之前」最能呼應, 故選 (B)。

【誘答】(A) 「只在答案看起來太完美時」才查證, 與前面「always (總是) 查證」矛盾, 把查證限縮成偶爾; (C) 說 AI 「已證明完全可靠」, 與前句「會犯錯」相矛盾; (D) 「只要我們有很多空閒時間」才查證, 同樣與「總是查證」的態度不符。

【重點】克漏字結尾子句須呼應前文主旨; 此處主旨為「對 AI 保持查證的態度」。

【句意】所以在完全相信它所說的話之前, 我們應該永遠自己查證事實。

B. 台灣半導體與晶片熱潮

Taiwan is well known around the world for making tiny but powerful computer chips. Often described as the island's "silicon shield," this industry has quietly turned a modest economy into an indispensable link in the global supply chain. Each wafer, thinner than a human hair, may hold billions of microscopic switches etched with astonishing precision. These chips are the "brains" 25 inside phones, cars, and even game consoles. Producing them demands spotless laboratories where a single speck of dust could ruin an entire batch. Whereas ordinary factories tolerate small errors, chip plants pursue near-perfection, measuring flaws in mere millionths of a meter. One local company has grown into a global leader 26 it never stops improving its technology. Because the machines involved cost billions of dollars, only a handful of firms worldwide can afford to compete. Moreover, the expertise accumulated over decades cannot be copied overnight, which keeps rivals a step behind. Its huge factories work day and night to 27 millions of chips at once. As electric cars and smart devices multiply, the appetite for ever-faster chips continues to soar. Consequently, nations that once ignored

semiconductors now compete fiercely to attract such factories within their borders. When a worldwide shortage hit, people finally understood how much they depended on this small island 28. What was once a quiet technical field has thus become a matter of both national security and global politics. For a small nation, mastering this delicate craft has proved to be a source of remarkable influence.

25. (A) finding (B) found (C) founded (D) to find

✓ 正解 (B) (B) found：過去分詞當簡化關係子句 (which are found)，考分詞。

【正解】chips 與 find 是被動關係 (晶片「被裝設」在裝置裡)，用過去分詞 found 作後位修飾，等於 which are found inside...，故選 found。

【誘答】(A) finding 為現在分詞，表主動「正在尋找」，語意不合；(C) founded 雖為過去分詞形式，但原形 found 意為「創立、設立」，說晶片被「創立」在裝置裡語意不通；(D) to find 為不定詞，表主動目的「去尋找」，與被動修飾不符。

【重點】名詞與動作作為被動關係時用「過去分詞」作簡化關係子句：the chips found inside = the chips which are found inside。

【句意】這些晶片就是手機、汽車，甚至遊戲主機裡面所裝的「大腦」。

26. (A) so (B) though (C) unless (D) because

✓ 正解 (D) (D) because：後句說明成為龍頭的原因，考連接詞。

【正解】「不斷改良技術」是「成為全球龍頭」的原因，用 because「因為」引導原因子句，語意成立，故選 because。

【誘答】(A) so「所以」會使「不斷改良」變成「成為龍頭」的結果，因果順序顛倒，此處改良是原因；(B) though「雖然」表讓步，前後無轉折關係；(C) unless「除非」表條件，語意矛盾。

【重點】由前後的因果邏輯判斷連接詞：結果在前、原因在後用 because。

【句意】一家本地公司已成長為全球龍頭，因為它從不停止改良自己的技術。

27. (A) produce (B) collect (C) consume (D) purchase

✓ 正解 (A) (A) produce：工廠「生產」數百萬顆晶片，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】工廠日夜運作的目的是「生產」晶片，produce millions of chips 語意最合，故選 produce。

【誘答】(B) collect「收集」晶片是把現成的聚集起來，並非日夜運轉「製造」；(C) consume「消耗」晶片與工廠生產的目的相反；(D) purchase「購買」晶片語意不合，工廠是製造而非採購晶片。

【重點】produce「生產、製造」為常見動詞；由主詞 factories 與受詞 chips 判斷動詞。

【句意】它龐大的工廠日夜運轉，一次生產數百萬顆晶片。

28. (A) and how easily it could be replaced (B) though its chips were nothing special
(C) for its amazing chip-making skills (D) for the cheap toys it sold abroad

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應全文「台灣晶片技術受依賴」的主旨，考整句語意。

【正解】前文說全球短缺時大家才明白多麼依賴台灣，用 for its amazing chip-making skills「因它出色的晶片製造技術」呼應主旨，故選 (C)。

【誘答】(A)「以及它多麼容易被取代」與「多麼依賴這座小島」的不可或缺相矛盾；(B)「雖然它的晶片沒什麼特別」與全文推崇台灣晶片矛盾；(D)形式上雖是 for + 名詞，但說依賴的是「便宜玩具」而非晶片，與全文主題不符。

【重點】結尾片語須呼應主旨 (台灣晶片被世界倚重)；for + 名詞表原因。

【句意】人們終於明白，因為這座小島出色的晶片製造技術，他們是多麼依賴它。

必備單字：generative、popular、respond、amazed、natural、useful、chip、powerful、console、leader、improve、
produce、shortage、depend、instruction、generate、flexibility、absorb、bias、hallucination、convincing、
authority、prompt、broaden、indispensable、precision、semiconductor、security

第 18 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 全球淨零碳排與聯合國氣候峰會

Every year, leaders from many countries meet at a large climate summit to talk about our warming planet. Scientists caution that the Earth has already warmed by roughly one degree since the age of coal and steam. Although that figure may sound trivial, it is enough to melt ancient glaciers and unsettle familiar weather patterns. At these meetings, they 21 to cut the gases that trap heat in the air. Rising seas now threaten low-lying cities, whereas farther inland droughts scorch once-fertile farmland. Given these mounting dangers, delegates argue late into the night over who should pay for the necessary changes. One important goal is to reach "net zero," 22 means adding no extra carbon to the sky. Wealthier nations, which burned fossil fuels first, are often urged to assist poorer ones still struggling to develop. Moreover, promises made on paper mean little unless they are backed by firm laws and honest reporting. Reaching this goal will not be easy, 23 it needs teamwork from every nation. Some critics dismiss the summits as mere talk, yet each agreement gradually raises global expectations. Renewable energy, once dismissed as hopelessly costly, has already grown cheaper than coal in many regions. As a result, cautious investors are steadily shifting their money toward cleaner and more sustainable industries. If we truly act together starting now, our children may still enjoy 24. The task remains daunting, but abandoning it altogether would leave future generations a far harsher world.

21. (A) hesitate (B) promise (C) threaten (D) pretend

✓ 正解 (B) (B) promise：各國「承諾」減少氣體，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】各國在峰會上「承諾」減少溫室氣體，promise to cut the gases 語意最合，故選 promise。

【誘答】(A) hesitate to cut「猶豫是否減碳」與峰會積極推動減碳的目的相反；(C) threaten to cut「威脅要減少」語氣不合，減碳是正面目標，不會用「威脅」；(D) pretend to cut「假裝減少」語帶虛偽，文中並無此意。

【重點】promise to V「承諾做...」；由峰會共同面對暖化的情境判斷動詞語氣為正面。

【句意】在這些會議上，他們承諾減少那些把熱能困在空氣中的氣體。

22. (A) that (B) what (C) it (D) which

✓ 正解 (D) (D) which：非限定關係子句補充說明 net zero，考關係詞。

【正解】逗號後補充說明前面整個概念「net zero」，用非限定關係代名詞 which 引導，並當子句主詞，故選 which。

【誘答】(A) that 不能引導非限定關係子句（逗號後不可用 that）；(B) what 不接先行詞、也不引導關係子句；(C) it 為代名詞，會造成兩句以逗號黏接的連寫句，無法連接子句。

【重點】逗號後補充說明前面名詞或整句用 which（非限定用法）；此處 which 當 means 的主詞。

【句意】一個重要目標是達到「淨零」，也就是不再往天空排放額外的碳。

23. (A) because (B) yet (C) although (D) unless

✓ 正解 (A) (A) because：後句說明目標不易達成的原因，考連接詞。

【正解】「需要每個國家合作」是「不會容易」的原因，用 because 引導原因子句，故選 because。

【誘答】(B) yet「然而」表轉折對比，但前後為因果而非對比關係；(C) although「雖然」表讓步，語意不合；(D) unless「除非」會使句意變成條件，與因果不符。

【重點】結果在前、原因在後用 because；由邏輯關係判斷連接詞。

【句意】達成這個目標並不容易，因為它需要每個國家的團隊合作。

24. (A) the last clean air on Earth (B) a world we can no longer save
(C) a cleaner and healthier world (D) little more than empty promises

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應「共同減碳留給下一代好環境」的主旨，考整句語意。

【正解】前文說若現在一起行動，孩子仍能享有 a cleaner and healthier world「更乾淨、更健康的世界」，正面結果呼應主旨，故選 (C)。

【誘答】(A)「地球上最後的乾淨空氣」雖有「乾淨」字眼看似正面，但「最後」暗示資源將盡，與現在行動可換來美好未來的希望矛盾；(B)「一個我們再也無法拯救的世界」與「若現在行動、孩子仍有希望」的前提相矛盾；(D)「只不過是空頭承諾」無法作為「享有」的對象，語意與邏輯皆不合。

【重點】結尾名詞片語須呼應主旨（合作減碳→更好的未來）。

【句意】如果我們現在就真正一起行動，我們的孩子仍能享有一個更乾淨、更健康的世界。

B. 台灣 2050 淨零與再生能源

Taiwan has promised to reach net zero by the year 2050, and clean energy is the key to this plan. For decades, the island relied almost entirely on imported oil, gas, and coal shipped across distant oceans. Such heavy dependence left the economy dangerously vulnerable whenever global fuel prices suddenly surged. Along the western coast, rows of tall wind machines now stand in the sea, turning the strong ocean wind 25 electricity. The Taiwan Strait, fortunately, is blessed with some of the fiercest and steadiest winds on Earth. Engineers soon realized that harnessing this natural force could turn a longstanding weakness into a remarkable advantage. On many rooftops and fish farms, solar panels quietly 26 sunlight into power during the day. Offshore turbines, though expensive to install, generate power for decades once they are firmly anchored to the seabed. Meanwhile, subtropical sunshine bathes the island for much of the year, making countless rooftops ideal for panels. These green sources are far cleaner 27 the coal we burned in the past. Storing this energy remains tricky, since the wind sometimes falls still and thick clouds often dim the sun. To solve the problem, engineers are building giant batteries that release electricity precisely when demand peaks. If the country keeps building them, Taiwan could one day 28. Whereas fossil fuels release carbon that lingers for centuries, these renewable sources leave the atmosphere almost untouched. Given the government's firm timetable, the coming decades will surely test the nation's resolve as never before.

25. (A) to (B) up **(C) into** (D) over

✓ 正解 (C) (C) turn...into：把風「轉變成」電力，考動詞片語介系詞。

【正解】turn A into B 意為「把 A 變成 B」，此處把海風轉變成電力，故選 into。

【誘答】(A) turn...to 表「轉向」而非「轉換成」，此處需要 A→B 的轉換用 into，to 與 into 易混但語意不同；(B) turn up「調高 / 出現」語意不合；(D) turn over「翻轉 / 移交」與「把風轉成電」不符。

【重點】turn/change A into B「把 A 轉變成 B」為固定片語；由「風→電」的轉換關係選 into。

【句意】沿著西部海岸，一排排高大的風力機器如今矗立海中，把強勁的海風轉變成電力。

26. **(A) change** (B) absorb (C) reflect (D) store

✓ 正解 (A) (A) change...into：太陽能板把陽光「轉換成」電力，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】後面有 into power，change sunlight into power「把陽光轉換成電力」語意最合，故選 change。

【誘答】(B) absorb「吸收」陽光雖與太陽能板相關，但不接 into power，無法表「轉換成電」；(C) reflect「反射」陽光與「轉換成電」相反，也不與 into power 搭配；(D) store「儲存」雖與能源有關，但 store...into power 不成立，語意也非「轉換」。

【重點】change A into B 與 turn A into B 同義；由受詞 sunlight 與 into power 判斷動詞。

【句意】在許多屋頂和魚塭上，太陽能板在白天靜靜地把陽光轉換成電力。

27. (A) as **(B) than** (C) then (D) compared

✓ 正解 (B) (B) than：與比較級 cleaner 連用，考比較級。

【正解】前面有比較級 far cleaner，須用 than 帶出比較對象 the coal，故選 than。

【誘答】(A) as 用於 as...as 同級比較，不與比較級 cleaner 搭配；(C) then 是表「然後」的副詞，與 than 同音易混，但非比較連接詞；(D) compared 須接 to/with (compared to the coal)，不能直接接受詞，且比較級已用 than。

【重點】比較級 + than + 比較對象；cleaner...than 為固定結構。

【句意】這些綠色能源遠比我們過去燃燒的煤炭乾淨得多。

28. (A) free itself from every power cut (B) run entirely on imported oil again
(C) export its dirty coal abroad **(D) depend far less on dirty fuels**

✓ 正解 (D) (D) 呼應「發展綠能、減少化石燃料」的主旨，考整句語意。

【正解】前文鼓勵持續興建再生能源，結果應是 depend far less on dirty fuels「大幅減少對髒燃料的依賴」，呼應淨零主旨，故選 (D)。

【誘答】(A)「擺脫每一次停電」利用電池看似合理，但「每一次」為過度絕對的宣稱，且本段重點是減少化石燃料依賴，而非消除所有停電；(B)「再次完全仰賴進口石油」與擺脫進口能源的方向矛盾；(C)「把髒煤出口到國外」與發展綠能、減碳的主旨相反。

【重點】結尾片語須呼應主旨（發展綠能→減少化石燃料）。

【句意】如果國家持續興建這些設施，台灣有朝一日就能大幅減少對髒燃料的依賴。

必備單字：climate、summit、warming、promise、carbon、teamwork、energy、coast、solar、panel、coal、clean、fuel、depend、glacier、trivial、drought、delegate、sustainable、renewable、vulnerable、surge、harness、turbine、resolve、atmosphere

第 19 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 疫情後的通貨膨脹與物價上漲

After the pandemic, many families noticed that the prices of daily goods kept going 21. Around the globe, the cost of living climbed at a pace not witnessed in decades. Several forces combined to drive this surge: tangled supply chains, soaring energy bills, and a sudden rebound in demand. A simple lunch box, a cup of coffee, and even a bus ticket suddenly cost more than before. When factories finally reopened, they struggled to produce goods quickly enough to satisfy eager customers. Economists call this steady rise in prices "inflation," and it can 22 how much our money is really worth. Whereas a mild rise in prices can signal a healthy economy, runaway inflation quietly erodes people's savings. Retirees on fixed incomes suffered most, for their pensions bought noticeably less with each passing month. When wages do not grow as fast as prices, people must spend 23 carefully than they used to. Given the pressure, central banks raised interest rates in an effort to cool the overheating market. Higher rates, however, made loans costlier, discouraging families from buying homes or cars. Moreover, once shoppers expect prices to keep climbing, they rush to buy, which pushes prices even higher. To make every dollar count, some shoppers now compare prices online 24. Breaking this vicious cycle demands both patience and steady, carefully measured policy. Economists agree that restoring stable prices, though painful, ultimately protects everyone's hard-earned money.

21. (A) down (B) off (C) on **(D) up**

✓ 正解 (D) (D) go up：物價「上漲」，考片語動詞詞彙。

【正解】go up 意為「上升、上漲」，後句說午餐、咖啡、車票都變貴，故物價是「往上漲」，選 up。

【誘答】(A) go down「下降」與後文物價變貴矛盾，是最強的相反陷阱；(B) go off「(食物) 壞掉 / (警報) 響起」語意不合；(C) go on「繼續 (發生)」，kept going on 語意贅餘，也未表達「上漲」的方向。

【重點】prices go up「物價上漲」為常見片語；由後文「cost more」判斷方向。

【句意】疫情之後，許多家庭注意到日常用品的價格持續上漲。

22. (A) effect **(B) affect** (C) reflect (D) infect

✓ 正解 (B) (B) affect：通膨「影響」金錢的價值，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】通膨會「影響」金錢真正的價值，affect how much our money is worth 語意最合，故選 affect。

【誘答】(A) effect 常與 affect 混淆，但 effect 作動詞意為「促成、實現」，此處需要「影響」用 affect；(C) reflect「反映」是被動呈現，而通膨是「改變」金錢價值，非僅反映；(D) infect「感染」與 affect 發音相近，但意為傳染疾病，語意不合。

【重點】affect「影響」為及物動詞，後接受詞；注意與名詞 effect 區分。

【句意】經濟學家把這種價格的持續上升稱為「通貨膨脹」，它會影響我們的錢究竟值多少。

23. (A) more (B) most (C) as (D) so

✓ 正解 (A) (A) more carefully than : 比較級副詞，考比較級。

【正解】句尾有 than，且 carefully 為雙音節以上的副詞，比較級用 more carefully，故選 more。

【誘答】(B) most 為最高級，須配 the 且不與 than 連用；(C) as 用於 as...as 同級比較，不接 than；(D) so 用於 so...that 結構，也不與 than 搭配。

【重點】長副詞比較級用 more + 副詞 + than；由 than 判斷須用比較級。

【句意】當薪水的成長趕不上物價時，人們必須花錢花得比以前更謹慎。

24. (A) even after they have paid (B) to help stores raise their prices

(C) before they buy anything at all (D) whenever they feel like overspending

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應「精打細算、上網比價」的主旨，考整句語意。

【正解】前文說要讓每塊錢都花在刀口上，故上網比價是 before they buy anything at all 「在買任何東西之前」，呼應省錢主旨，故選 (C)。

【誘答】(A) 「甚至在付完錢之後」才比價無法省錢，與「讓每一塊錢都花得值得」矛盾；(B) 「為了幫商店抬高價格」與消費者省錢的目的相反；(D) 「每當想要多花錢時」才比價，與謹慎消費的主旨矛盾。

【重點】結尾子句須呼應主旨（通膨→謹慎消費、比價）。

【句意】為了讓每一塊錢都花得值得，有些消費者現在會在買任何東西之前先上網比價。

B. 遠距與混合辦公的新常態

During the pandemic, millions of workers had to stay home, and many of them worked online for the very first time. Before the crisis, working from home was regarded as a rare privilege granted to only a fortunate few. Almost overnight, kitchen tables became desks and video calls replaced crowded meeting rooms. Now that offices have reopened, a lot of companies still let their staff choose 25 to work from home or come in. To everyone's surprise, productivity in many firms held steady, and in some cases even rose. This mix of home and office is often 26 "hybrid work." Freed from long commutes, employees reported sleeping better and spending more meaningful hours with their families. Yet remote work brought fresh challenges, for the line between office and home grew dangerously blurred. Employees enjoy it because it saves the long time they once spent 27 to work every morning. Some workers, isolated from their colleagues, quietly struggled with loneliness and a creeping sense of burnout. Whereas a quick chat by the coffee machine once solved problems, scattered teams now scheduled endless online meetings. Recognizing these drawbacks, managers began redesigning offices as places for collaboration rather than routine tasks. As long as the job gets done well, more bosses today believe that their teams can be trusted 28. Given the clear benefits on both sides, the hybrid model soon emerged as a sensible compromise. As a result, flexibility, once a rare perk, has become something that today's job seekers openly demand.

25. (A) whether (B) if (C) how (D) whichever

✓ 正解 (A) (A) whether...or：選擇在家或進辦公室，考 whether...or 句型。

【正解】後面有 or come in，whether...or...「是...還是...」表兩者擇一，故選 whether，choose whether to work from home or come in。

【誘答】(B) if 雖與 whether 意義相近，但 if 不能直接接「to+原形」(只能說 whether to，不能 if to)；(C) how「如何」問方式，how to work from home or come in 無法表達「二選一」；(D) whichever 須接名詞，不能直接接不定詞，結構不合。

【重點】whether to V...or...「要...還是...」表選擇；由後面的 or 判斷。

【句意】如今辦公室重新開放，許多公司仍讓員工自行選擇要在家工作還是進辦公室。

26. (A) calling (B) call (C) called (D) been called

✓ 正解 (C) (C) is called：被動語態「被稱為」，考被動與詞形。

【正解】主詞 mix 與 call 為被動關係(這種混合「被稱為」混合辦公)，is often called「常被稱為」用過去分詞構成被動，故選 called。

【誘答】(A) calling 為現在分詞，is calling 表主動進行，語意不合(這種方式並非主動「稱呼」)；(B) call 為原形，is 後不可直接接原形；(D) been called 需與 have/has 連用(has been called)，不能說 is been called，形式錯誤。

【重點】be+過去分詞=被動語態；A is called B「A 被稱為 B」。

【句意】這種在家與辦公室並行的方式，常被稱為「混合辦公」。

27. (A) parking (B) arriving (C) waiting (D) traveling

✓ 正解 (D) (D) traveling to work：省下「通勤」時間，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】spend time traveling to work「花時間往返上班(通勤)」，與「省下時間」的語意一致，故選 traveling。

【誘答】(A) park 應搭配 at work，且停車並非通勤所花的漫長時間，spent parking to work 不合；(B) arrive 為瞬間動作且接 at (arrive at work)，不會「花很長時間 arriving」；(C) waiting to work 意為「等著去工作」，並非往返通勤，語意不符。

【重點】spend time (in) V-ing「花時間做...」；由 to work 判斷是「通勤往返」。

【句意】員工喜歡它，因為它省下了他們過去每天早上往返上班所花的漫長時間。

28. (A) only when they sit in the main office (B) wherever they choose to work

(C) as long as someone monitors their screens (D) even if they ignore every deadline

✓ 正解 (B) (B) 呼應「重成果、給員工彈性與信任」的主旨，考整句語意。

【正解】前文說「只要工作做好」，老闆相信團隊 wherever they choose to work「無論在哪裡工作」都能被信任，呼應彈性與信任主旨，故選 (B)。

【誘答】(A)「只有當他們坐在總部辦公室時」把信任限縮在辦公室，與混合辦公、彈性的主旨矛盾；(C)「只要有人盯著他們的螢幕」需要監控，與「被信任」相矛盾；(D)「即使他們忽略每個截止日期」與「只要工作做得好」的前提矛盾。

【重點】結尾子句須呼應主旨(混合辦公→信任與彈性)。

【句意】只要工作做得好，如今更多老闆相信，無論團隊選擇在哪裡工作都能被信任。

必備單字：pandemic、goods、inflation、economist、affect、worth、wage、carefully、compare、hybrid、employee、trust、surge、rebound、erode、pension、interest rate、vicious cycle、productivity、commute、blurred、burnout、collaboration、flexibility

第 20 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 2024 巴黎奧運

In the summer of 2024, the world turned its eyes to Paris, where the Olympic Games were 21 once again. Held every four years, the Olympics trace their roots to ancient Greece, where rival cities once laid down their weapons to compete. The modern revival, launched in 1896, has since grown into the largest sporting festival on the planet. Thousands of athletes from around the globe came together to compete 22 gold medals in many different sports. Preparing to host such an event takes a city many years and demands staggering sums of money. Brand-new stadiums must rise, while airports, hotels, and railways are stretched to their very limits. The opening show was held along a famous river, 23 made it very different from past games. Given the sheer scale, organizers rehearse for months so that millions of spectators can be welcomed smoothly. Behind every medal lies a story of relentless discipline, painful injuries, and countless quiet sacrifices. For two weeks, fans cheered for their heroes and shared the pure joy of sport. Many athletes train for a decade merely to earn a single fleeting chance at glory. Whereas a lucky few return home as celebrated champions, most simply take pride in having represented their nation. Watching the Games reminds us that hard work and fair play 24. Moreover, the Games showcase not only speed and strength but also the quiet dignity of a graceful defeat. As the closing ceremony fades, the host city passes a symbolic torch to the next, and the dream begins anew.

21. (A) set (B) held (C) gathered (D) joined

✓ 正解 (B) (B) be held：賽會「被舉辦」，考動詞詞彙與被動。

【正解】hold the Games「舉辦賽會」，主詞為 the Games，用被動 were held「被舉辦」，故選 held。

【誘答】(A) set 意為「設定、安排」，the Games were set 無法表達「舉辦賽會」，主辦賽會用 hold；(C) gathered「聚集」用於人（運動員齊聚），賽會本身不會被「聚集」；(D) joined「加入」是參與者加入賽會，賽會本身不會「被加入」，語意不合。

【重點】hold a game/meeting「舉辦...」，被動為 be held；由主詞 Games 判斷用被動。

【句意】2024 年夏天，全世界的目光轉向巴黎，奧運再次在那裡舉辦。

22. (A) in (B) with (C) at (D) for

✓ 正解 (D) (D) compete for：「競逐」金牌，考動詞介系詞搭配。

【正解】compete for something 意為「為爭取...而競爭」，此處競逐金牌，故選 for。

【誘答】(A) compete in 接項目或領域 (compete in a sport)，不接獎項，compete in gold medals 不合；(B) compete with 接對手（人），非獎項；(C) compete at 接場合或層級 (compete at the Olympics)，非獎項；競逐獎項須用 compete for。

【重點】compete for + 獎項/目標「競逐...」；記 compete with sb for sth。

【句意】來自世界各地的數千名運動員齊聚一堂，在許多不同項目中競逐金牌。

23. (A) which (B) that (C) what (D) it

✓ 正解 (A) (A) which：非限定關係子句，指前面整件事，考關係詞。

【正解】逗號後補充說明前面整件事（開幕在河畔舉行），用非限定關係代名詞 which 當子句主詞，故選 which。

【誘答】(B) that 不能引導非限定關係子句（逗號後不可用 that）；(C) what 不接先行詞、不引導關係子句；(D) it 為代名詞，會造成逗號黏接的連寫句，無法連接子句。

【重點】which 可指前面整個句子（非限定用法），並在子句中當主詞。

【句意】開幕表演沿著一條著名的河舉行，這使它與過去的賽會非常不同。

24. (A) always guarantee an easy victory (B) matter far less than raw talent

(C) can truly bring people together (D) cannot be taught to young athletes

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應奧運「團結、正向」的主旨，考整句語意。

【正解】全文描寫各國同歡、共享運動喜悅，結尾說努力與公平競爭 can truly bring people together 「能真正把人們凝聚在一起」，呼應主旨，故選 (C)。

【誘答】(A) 「總能保證輕鬆獲勝」與全文（多數選手練十年僅得一次機會、且推崇雖敗猶榮）矛盾，努力並不保證輕鬆勝利；(B) 「遠不如天賦重要」貶低努力與公平競爭，與全文推崇的價值相反；(D) 「無法教給年輕運動員」既無依據，也與勵志、傳承的語氣不符。

【重點】結尾子句須呼應主旨（奧運→團結、友誼）。

【句意】觀看奧運提醒我們，努力與公平競爭能真正把人們凝聚在一起。

B. 台灣選手在國際賽事奪牌

Taiwan is a small island, but its athletes have won honor on the world stage many times. With a population smaller than many single cities abroad, the island competes against nations many times its size. Such success rarely happens by chance; it is built upon years of grueling practice and unshakable determination. In badminton, our players have beaten some of the best teams and 25 home shining gold medals. Long before dawn, young hopefuls report to their training halls, repeating the same movements until they become instinct. Coaches, many of them former champions themselves, patiently pass down hard-won wisdom to the next generation. In weightlifting, a strong local hero lifted far more than her rivals and set a brand-new 26. Financial support, though slowly improving, still lags behind that of far wealthier sporting powers. Whereas rival athletes enjoy lavish facilities, ours often triumph through sheer grit and clever strategy. Each time the national flag rises high, fans across the island feel very 27. Given these obstacles, every medal carries a weight far heavier than the metal from which it is forged. Moreover, each victory inspires countless children to believe that their own dreams truly lie within reach. These victories show that with enough training and courage, even small countries can 28. Television screens across the island glow late into the night whenever a local star advances toward the final. As a result, sport has quietly become a powerful source of shared pride and national identity.

25. (A) fought (B) sought (C) brought (D) taught

✓ 正解 (C) (C) bring home : 「帶回」獎牌，考動詞片語詞彙。

【正解】bring home medals 「把獎牌帶回國」為常見說法，過去式 brought 與前面 have beaten 的完成式一致，故選 brought。

【誘答】(A) fought 與 brought 押韻且有「奮戰」聯想，但 fought home 不成詞，無法表「把獎牌帶回」；(B) sought 「尋找」的過去式，sought home medals 語意不合，獎牌是「帶回」而非「尋找」回家；(D) taught 「教導」的過去式，與 home gold medals 完全不搭。

【重點】bring home + 獎項「贏得並帶回...」；四個選項拼字相近，須看語意。

【句意】在羽球項目，我們的選手擊敗了一些最強的隊伍，把閃亮的金牌帶回家。

26. (A) record (B) goal (C) trend (D) rule

✓ 正解 (A) (A) set a record : 舉重「創新紀錄」，考名詞詞彙與搭配。

【正解】set a record 「創下紀錄」為固定搭配，與「舉起比對手更重」的情境一致，故選 record。

【誘答】(B) set a goal 「設定目標」是訂立未來的目標，但她已「舉起更重」是既成成就，語意錯置；(C) set a trend 「開創潮流」與舉重成績無關；(D) set a rule 「制定規則」是訂規範，並非靠舉重締造的成績。

【重點】set a (new) record 「創(新)紀錄」為常見搭配。

【句意】在舉重項目，一位強壯的本地英雄舉起遠比對手更重的重量，創下全新紀錄。

27. (A) nervous (B) jealous (C) curious (D) proud

✓ 正解 (D) (D) proud : 國旗升起時球迷「感到驕傲」，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】國旗升起、選手奪牌，球迷應「感到驕傲」，feel very proud 語意最合，故選 proud。

【誘答】(A) nervous 「緊張」屬於比賽前或進行中，此時國旗已升起(已奪牌)，與慶祝時刻不符；(B) jealous 「嫉妒」為負面情緒，與球迷為自家選手同感光榮相矛盾；(C) curious 「好奇」與奪牌升旗的激動情緒無關。

【重點】feel proud 「感到驕傲」；由奪牌、升旗的情境判斷情緒為正面。

【句意】每當國旗高高升起，全島的球迷都感到非常驕傲。

28. (A) outspend the wealthiest sporting powers (B) also shine on the world stage

(C) buy their way to every medal (D) host the Olympic Games someday

✓ 正解 (B) (B) 呼應「小國也能揚名國際」的主旨，考整句語意。

【正解】前文舉台灣奪牌為例，說明只要努力與勇氣，小國也能 also shine on the world stage 「在世界舞台上發光」，呼應主旨，故選 (B)。

【誘答】(A) 「在支出上超越最富有的體育強權」與前文「經費仍落後、靠拚勁與策略取勝」矛盾；(C) 「花錢買下每一面獎牌」與「憑毅力與聰明策略致勝」相反；(D) 「有朝一日主辦奧運」雖是願景，但偏離「靠努力在世界舞台發光」的主旨。

【重點】結尾子句須呼應主旨(努力+勇氣→小國也能揚名)。

【句意】這些勝利顯示，只要有足夠的訓練與勇氣，即使是小國也能在世界舞台上發光。

必備單字：Olympic、athlete、compete、medal、cheer、badminton、weightlifting、rival、record、flag、proud、victory、courage、revival、staggering、spectator、discipline、sacrifice、graceful、determination、grit、strategy、identity、instinct

第 21 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 永續時尚與二手衣循環

In recent years, many young people have started to think about the clothes they buy. The clothing industry, which ranks among the most polluting businesses on earth, has expanded at a staggering speed over the past decade. Manufacturers deliberately release new collections almost weekly, encouraging consumers to treat garments as disposable. Fast fashion makes cheap clothes quickly, but it also 21 a lot of waste and pollution. Every year, tons of used clothes are thrown away and end up in landfills. Moreover, many of these garments are made from plastic fibers, so they may take centuries to break down completely. Making all this new clothing also uses a great deal of water and energy. Given that clean water is becoming increasingly scarce, such enormous consumption is hard to justify. Whereas previous generations mended and reused their clothing, today's shoppers tend to discard items after only a few wears. Fortunately, a growing movement known as sustainable fashion is beginning to challenge this wasteful habit. 22 buying something new every week, more shoppers now choose second-hand clothes. Thrift stores and online resale platforms have therefore attracted a loyal following among environmentally conscious teenagers. These clothes are often much 23 than new ones, and they still look great. Having been carefully washed and repaired, such second-hand garments can look almost indistinguishable from brand-new ones. In addition, buying pre-owned pieces allows people to express a unique personal style that mass production rarely offers. As a result, a single choice that once seemed trivial can, when multiplied across millions of shoppers, help reshape an entire industry. By giving old clothes a second life, we can 24 .

21. (A) collects (B) creates (C) removes (D) solves

✓ 正解 (B) (B) creates：快時尚也「製造」大量廢棄與汙染，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】create「製造、造成」，指快時尚在快速生產便宜衣服的同時，也製造大量垃圾與汙染；主詞 it 為單數，用 creates。

【誘答】(A) collects 收集：廢棄與汙染是被「製造」出來的，而非把既有垃圾「收集」起來，搭配語意不合；(C) removes 移除、(D) solves 解決：都像在「處理」汙染，方向與「製造汙染」正好相反。

【重點】動詞 create 表「造成、產生」；第三人稱單數現在式加 s。

【句意】快時尚快速製造便宜的衣服，但也製造了大量的廢棄物與汙染。

22. (A) Aside from (B) As well as (C) Regardless of (D) Instead of

✓ 正解 (D) (D) Instead of : 「不再...而是」改買二手衣，考介系詞片語。

【正解】instead of 「而不是、取代」後接動名詞 buying，表示人們「不再每週買新衣，而是」選擇二手衣，符合前後對比。

【誘答】(A) Aside from 除了...之外 (還)、(B) As well as 以及：都表「附加、並列」，語意是「兩者都做」，與本句「不買新衣、改買二手」的取代關係不符；(C) Regardless of 不管、無論：後雖可接動名詞，但語意與前後對比脫節。三者皆可接 V-ing，卻都無法表達「以...取代...」。

【重點】instead of + N/V-ing 「代替、而不是」。

【句意】人們現在不再每週都買新東西，而是選擇二手衣。

23. (A) cheaper (B) cheaply (C) cheapest (D) less cheap

✓ 正解 (A) (A) cheaper : much 修飾比較級，與 than 連用，考比較級。

【正解】句中有 much 與 than，需用比較級 cheaper 「更便宜」；much 用來加強比較級語氣。

【誘答】(B) cheaply 是副詞，不能當 be 動詞的主詞補語，也不受 much 修飾；(C) cheapest 為最高級，須配 the 且不與 than 連用；(D) less cheap 雖是比較級結構，但語意變成「比較不便宜」，與「比新衣便宜許多」的語境矛盾。

【重點】much/far/a lot + 比較級 + than；單音節形容詞比較級直接加 -er。

【句意】這些衣服通常比新衣便宜許多，而且看起來依然很好看。

24. (A) afford to buy brand-new clothes far more often

(B) make the fashion industry produce clothes even faster

(C) reduce waste and protect our planet at the same time

(D) save money without ever caring about the environment

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應「讓舊衣重生、愛地球」的主旨，考整句語意。

【正解】前句說「給舊衣第二次生命」，故結論應是「同時減少廢棄並保護地球」，與永續時尚主旨一致。

【誘答】(A) 能更常買全新衣服：語氣正面且與衣物有關，但重點放在「買更多新衣」，與全文重複利用、減量的主旨相反；(B) 讓時尚業生產得更快：加速生產正是文章批評的問題，與結論矛盾；(D) 省錢卻完全不在乎環境：提到省錢貌似合理，但「不在乎環境」與全文的環保立場衝突。

【重點】整句語意須與全文「永續、減量」的正向主旨呼應。

【句意】藉由讓舊衣重獲新生，我們可以同時減少廢棄物並保護我們的地球。

B. 台灣文創與本土設計品牌

Taiwan is not only famous for its night markets and food but also for its creative local brands. Cultural creativity has quietly become one of the island's most vibrant economic forces. In old streets and design markets, young artists sell products that ²⁵ Taiwanese culture. Rather than copying foreign trends, these makers draw inspiration from temples, tea houses, and childhood memories. Some turn traditional patterns into modern bags, while others print island scenes on cups and cards. Each handmade item, therefore, tells a story that a factory product could never capture. These products are popular ²⁶ both locals and tourists want something special to take home. Whereas large corporations chase mass production, small studios value careful craftsmanship above quantity. Many of these designers started small, working from home before opening their own little shops. Many founders, having studied design abroad, returned home eager to reinterpret their own heritage. Given how competitive

the market has become, standing out requires both originality and courage. Social media has moreover allowed them to reach customers far beyond their own neighborhood. Buying from a local brand is a way to support young designers 27 are full of new ideas. As a result, a tiny stall discovered on a weekend can grow into a beloved national label. Supporting such brands also keeps traditional crafts, which might otherwise disappear, alive for future generations. In this sense, every purchase becomes a small vote for the kind of future we wish to see. When you choose these creative goods, you 28 .

25. (A) copy (B) hide (C) show (D) replace

✓ 正解 (C) (C) show：產品「展現」台灣文化，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】show「展現、呈現」，指年輕藝術家的產品「展現」台灣文化；關係代名詞 that 代替複數 products，動詞用原形 show。

【誘答】(A) copy 抄襲：與下文 Rather than copying foreign trends（而非抄襲外國潮流）自相矛盾，且「抄襲文化」搭配不通；(B) hide 隱藏：與「展現文化」方向相反；(D) replace 取代：「取代台灣文化」與支持、呈現本土文化的立場衝突。

【重點】動詞 show 表「顯示、展現」；關係子句動詞須與先行詞（複數 products）一致。

【句意】年輕藝術家販售展現台灣文化的產品。

26. (A) because (B) even if (C) so that (D) as if

✓ 正解 (A) (A) because：後句說明受歡迎的原因，考連接詞。

【正解】because「因為」引導原因子句，說明產品受歡迎是「因為」在地人與遊客都想帶特別的東西回家。

【誘答】(B) even if 即使：表讓步，與「說明受歡迎的原因」不符；(C) so that 以便：表目的，語意變成「受歡迎是為了讓人想買」，因果不通；(D) as if 彷彿：表樣態，無法引導原因子句。三者形式上都能接子句，卻都不表原因。

【重點】because 引導表原因的副詞子句。

【句意】這些產品很受歡迎，因為在地人和遊客都想帶點特別的東西回家。

27. (A) whom (B) whose (C) which (D) who

✓ 正解 (D) (D) who：關係代名詞代替人 designers 當主詞，考關係詞。

【正解】先行詞 young designers 為「人」，關係代名詞在子句中作主詞，故用 who。

【誘答】(A) whom 雖指人，但為受格；此處關代在子句中作主詞（are 的主詞），須用主格 who，不可用 whom；(B) whose 為所有格，後須接名詞（如 whose ideas），不能直接接動詞 are；(C) which 只指物，不指人。

【重點】關係代名詞指人且作主詞時用 who。

【句意】向本土品牌購買，是一種支持這些充滿新點子的年輕設計師的方式。

28. (A) help big factories mass-produce cheaper goods

(B) help keep local culture and creativity alive

(C) encourage designers to copy foreign trends instead

(D) let traditional crafts slowly fade away over time

✓ **正解 (B)** (B) 呼應「支持本土文創」的正向結論，考整句語意。

【正解】全文鼓勵支持本土設計，故結論應為「幫助讓在地文化與創意延續下去」，語意一致。

【誘答】(A) 幫助大工廠大量生產更便宜的商品：提到「幫助」貌似正面，但大量生產與全文推崇手工、少量精緻的精神矛盾；(C) 鼓勵設計師改抄襲外國潮流：與文中 Rather than copying foreign trends 相反；(D) 讓傳統工藝隨時間慢慢消失：與文中「讓傳統工藝延續下去」直接矛盾。

【重點】整句語意須呼應全文「支持本土、延續文化」的正向立場。

【句意】當你選擇這些文創商品時，你就幫助讓在地文化與創意得以延續。

必備單字：fashion、waste、pollution、landfill、second-hand、reduce、protect、creative、brand、pattern、designer、culture、sustainable、disposable、manufacturer、resale、craftsmanship、heritage、inspiration、originality、reinterpret、wasteful

第 22 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 電動車熱潮：Tesla 與台灣電動機車

Electric vehicles, or EVs, are becoming more and more common around the world. Around the globe, governments are offering generous subsidies to speed up the shift toward electric transport. Brands like Tesla have made many people 21 in cars that run on batteries instead of gas. As battery technology advances, the distance a single charge can cover keeps growing year by year. Whereas early models were expensive and slow, modern EVs now rival gas cars in both price and performance. In Taiwan, electric scooters are popular too. In crowded Taiwanese cities, swappable batteries have proved especially practical for daily commuters. 22 their batteries run low, riders can change them at stations in just a few seconds. Given that these stations are scattered across nearly every district, running out of power is rarely a worry. This makes riding an electric scooter both easy and quick for busy city workers. Because electric motors produce almost no noise, streets also become noticeably quieter. Charging networks, moreover, are expanding rapidly along highways and in city parking lots. EVs are also cleaner 23 gas cars because they give off no dirty smoke. Traditional engines, which burn fuel and release carbon, have long been a major source of urban smog. As a result, cutting tailpipe emissions could greatly improve public health in densely populated areas. Experts even predict that, within a decade, electric models may outnumber gasoline cars on many of our roads. As more people go electric, the air in our cities 24 .

21. (A) involved (B) confident (C) skilled (D) interested

✓ 正解 (D) (D) interested : make sb interested in 「使人對...感興趣」，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】be interested in 「對...感興趣」，Tesla 讓許多人「對」電池車「感興趣」，符合電動車熱潮的語意；make sb + 形容詞。

【誘答】三者雖都能搭配介系詞 in，語意卻不對：(A) involved 參與其中——強調投入參與，而非被電動車「吸引、感興趣」；(B) confident 有信心——be confident in 指「對...有信心」，與掀起熱潮讓人「感興趣」的意思不同；(C) skilled 擅長——be skilled in 指「精通」，說品牌讓大眾「擅長」電池車並不合理。

【重點】be/get interested in + N ; make sb + adj. 「使某人...」。

【句意】像 Tesla 這樣的品牌，讓許多人對用電池而非汽油行駛的車子產生興趣。

22. (A) Before (B) When (C) Until (D) Unless

✓ 正解 (B) (B) When：當電池快沒電「時」可換電池，考連接詞。

【正解】when「當...時」引導時間子句，說明「當電池快沒電時」騎士可以換電池，語意最順。

【誘答】(A) Before 在...之前：雖是時間連接詞，卻把語意變成「電池沒電『之前』就換」，與「沒電時才換」的情境不符；(C) Until 直到：「直到電池沒電才能換」邏輯不通；(D) Unless 除非：表條件否定，與「沒電就換」的時間關係不合。

【重點】when 引導時間副詞子句。

【句意】當電池快沒電時，騎士可以在充換電站幾秒內就換好電池。

23. (A) as (B) then (C) than (D) to

✓ 正解 (C) (C) than：cleaner...than 比較級，考語法。

【正解】前面 cleaner 為比較級，須與 than 連用，比較電動車與汽油車的乾淨程度。

【誘答】(A) as 用於 as...as 的同級比較，不能接在比較級 cleaner 之後；(B) then「然後」與 than 同音，是最常見的拼字混淆，但它是副詞，不引導比較對象；(D) to 雖然 superior to、prior to 等會用 to，但一般形容詞比較級 cleaner 只能配 than，不用 to。

【重點】比較級 + than；cleaner than「比...更乾淨」。

【句意】電動車也比汽油車更乾淨，因為它們不排放髒污的廢氣。

24. (A) will slowly become fresher and healthier

(B) will change in ways no one can predict

(C) will improve only if factories keep burning fuel

(D) will depend on building many more gas stations

✓ 正解 (A) (A) 呼應「電動車讓空氣變好」的結果，考整句語意。

【正解】前文說電動車不排廢氣，故越多人用電動車，城市空氣「會慢慢變得更清新更健康」，結論一致。

【誘答】(B) 會以無人能預測的方式改變：語氣中性看似合理，但全文已明確推論空氣「變好」，並非不可預測；(C) 只有在工廠持續燒燃料下才會改善：提到 improve 貌似正面，但附帶條件「持續燒燃料」與減排矛盾；(D) 得靠興建更多加油站：加油站服務燃油車，與電動車減汙的因果相反。

【重點】整句語意須與「電動車環保」的因果邏輯呼應。

【句意】隨著越來越多人改用電動車，我們城市裡的空氣會慢慢變得更清新、更健康。

B. 5G 與物聯網智慧生活

Thanks to 5G, the Internet today is much faster than before. Compared with earlier networks, 5G transmits data with remarkably low delay. This new technology allows more devices to be 25 to the network at the same time. This near-instant response is precisely what self-driving cars and remote surgery demand. The term 'Internet of Things' refers to the vast web of everyday objects that can now talk to one another. In a smart home, lights, fans, and even the refrigerator can be controlled by a phone. Sensors hidden inside these gadgets quietly collect information and adjust settings automatically. Whereas a household once relied on separate remote controls, a single app can now manage everything. People can turn on the air conditioner 26 they are still on the way home. Moreover, factories are using connected machines to spot problems before they cause costly breakdowns. Doctors can also use 5G to check patients who live far away, which saves them a long and tiring trip to the hospital. In

rural areas, where hospitals are scarce, such remote care can genuinely save lives. Given how much personal data these systems gather, however, protecting privacy has become a serious concern. With so many smart tools around us, daily life is becoming 27 than ever. Engineers are therefore working hard to make these networks both faster and more secure. As a result, the boundary between the digital and physical worlds continues to blur. In the future, 5G may 28.

25. (A) connected (B) added (C) exposed (D) limited

✓ 正解 (A) (A) connected : 裝置「連上」網路，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】connect...to「把...連接到」，被動 be connected to the network 指更多裝置能同時「連上」網路，符合物聯網情境。

【誘答】三者都能搭配 to，卻語意不對：(B) added——be added to 指「被加入（數量）」，強調增添而非建立連線；(C) exposed——be exposed to 指「暴露於（風險）」，方向偏向資安而非「連上」網路；(D) limited——be limited to 指「僅限於」，與「更多裝置能同時連網」矛盾。

【重點】connect A to B；被動語態 be connected to。

【句意】這項新技術讓更多裝置能同時連上網路。

26. (A) whereas (B) until (C) while (D) so that

✓ 正解 (C) (C) while : 「在...的同時」還在回家路上就開冷氣，考連接詞。

【正解】while「當...的時候、在...期間」，表示人「還在回家的路上時」就能開冷氣，兩動作同時發生。

【誘答】(A) whereas 然而：表對比，但「開冷氣」與「還在回家路上」是同時發生而非對比；(B) until 直到：「直到還在回家路上」語意邏輯不通；(D) so that 以便：表目的，無法表達兩動作同時進行。

【重點】while 引導表「同時」的時間子句。

【句意】人們還在回家的路上時，就可以先把冷氣打開。

27. (A) easily (B) easier (C) easiest (D) less easy

✓ 正解 (B) (B) easier : 與 than 連用的比較級，考比較級。

【正解】句尾有 than ever，須用比較級 easier「更輕鬆」；easy 結尾為子音+y，比較級去 y 加 ier。

【誘答】(A) easily 是副詞，不能當 becoming 的主詞補語，也不受 than 直接修飾；(C) easiest 最高級須配 the，且不與 than 連用；(D) less easy 雖是比較級結構，但語意變成「更不輕鬆」，與「生活變得更輕鬆」矛盾。

【重點】以 -y 結尾的形容詞比較級改 y 為 ier；比較級 + than。

【句意】身邊有這麼多智慧工具，日常生活正變得比以往更輕鬆。

28. (A) replace every doctor and engineer with machines

(B) connect our devices only inside big factories

(C) finally solve all the privacy problems that worry us

(D) make our lives even more convenient and connected

✓ 正解 (D) (D) 呼應「5G 讓生活更方便」的展望，考整句語意。

【正解】全文描述 5G 帶來的智慧便利，故對未來的展望應是「讓生活更方便、更緊密相連」，語意一致。

【誘答】(A) 用機器取代每位醫生和工程師：文中說 5G 「協助」遠距醫療，而非「取代」醫護，語意過度誇張；(B) 只在大工廠內連結我們的裝置：與全文智慧家庭、遠距醫療等「無所不在」的普及願景矛盾 (only 範圍過窄)；(C) 徹底解決所有令人憂心的隱私問題：文中把隱私列為待解疑慮、工程師仍在努力，不能斷言 5G 「將解決」，與謹慎語氣不符。

【重點】整句語意須與全文「科技帶來便利」的展望呼應。

【句意】未來，5G 可能讓我們的生活變得更加方便且緊密相連。

必備單字：electric、vehicle、battery、scooter、pollution、smoke、technology、device、network、control、convenient、connect、subsidy、emission、commuter、performance、sensor、privacy、secure、transmit、automatically、boundary

第 23 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. COVID-19 疫情與口罩、疫苗

A few years ago, a new disease called COVID-19 spread quickly around the world. The illness, which was caused by a previously unknown virus, quickly overwhelmed hospitals in many countries. To stay safe, people were asked to wear 21 over their nose and mouth in public places. At first this new habit felt strange, but soon it became a normal part of daily life. Because no cure existed at first, prevention became humanity's only reliable defense. Washing hands often and keeping a distance from others also protected people 22 the virus. Whereas some people accepted these rules calmly, others found the sudden restrictions difficult to bear. Governments urged citizens to avoid crowds, and countless events were canceled overnight. Later, scientists worked very hard and made vaccines. Meanwhile, researchers around the globe had raced to understand how the virus spread from person to person. Developing a safe vaccine, a process that normally takes years, was compressed into a matter of months. These vaccines 23 many lives since they first came out. Given the scale of the crisis, this scientific achievement was nothing short of remarkable. Doctors gave these shots to millions of people around the country. Health workers, many of whom risked their own safety, delivered these injections tirelessly. As immunity spread through the population, infection rates gradually began to fall. Moreover, the whole experience taught societies valuable lessons about cooperation and preparedness. Because of all these efforts, life 24 .

21. (A) masks (B) scarves (C) glasses (D) veils

✓ 正解 (A) (A) masks : 戴「口罩」遮住口鼻，考名詞詞彙。

【正解】mask「口罩」，戴在鼻子與嘴巴上（over their nose and mouth）以防病毒，符合疫情情境。

【誘答】三者都在臉部或頭部附近，較具混淆性，但都不符「遮住口鼻防疫」：(B) scarves 圍巾——可圍在臉部，卻非防疫標準、也不專為遮口鼻；(C) glasses 眼鏡——戴在眼睛上，不遮口鼻；(D) veils 面紗——遮臉但屬服飾或宗教用途，非防疫用。

【重點】名詞 mask「口罩」；wear masks over one's nose and mouth。

【句意】為了安全，人們被要求在公共場所戴口罩遮住口鼻。

22. (A) of (B) for (C) from (D) by

✓ 正解 (C) (C) from : protect sb from「保護某人免於」，考介系詞。

【正解】protect...from「保護...免於、不受...傷害」，指勤洗手與保持距離也能「保護人免於」病毒。

【誘答】(A) of : protect 不與 of 搭配（易與 rid of、free of 混淆）；(B) for : protect...for 表「為了」，語意不通；(D) by : protect...by 表「藉由」，且 by the virus 會被讀成「被病毒」，語意正好相反。（正解搭配為 protect...from；protect...against 亦可，但選項未列。）

【重點】固定用法 protect sb/sth from + N。

【句意】勤洗手並與他人保持距離，也保護了人們不受病毒侵害。

23. (A) saved (B) have saved (C) had saved (D) will save

✓ 正解 (B) (B) have saved : 與 since 連用的現在完成式，考時態。

【正解】句中有 since they first came out (自從問世以來)，主句須用現在完成式 have saved，表示到現在為止已拯救許多生命。

【誘答】(A) saved 過去式：是 since 句最常見的誤選，但過去式無法表達「延續至今」的累積結果；(C) had saved 過去完成式：since 到「現在」為止應用現在完成，非過去完成；(D) will save 未來式：與「自問世以來 (已發生)」的時間矛盾。

【重點】since + 過去時間點 → 主句用現在完成式 have/has + p.p.。

【句意】自從這些疫苗問世以來，已經拯救了許多人的生命。

24. (A) became busier and more stressful than ever

(B) would never feel normal again for anyone (C) changed into something completely new

(D) slowly went back to the way it was before

✓ 正解 (D) (D) 呼應「防疫努力使生活恢復正常」，考整句語意。

【正解】前文說口罩、洗手、疫苗等努力，故結論應為生活「慢慢恢復成從前的樣子」，語意一致。

【誘答】(A) 變得比以往更忙碌、更有壓力：看似談生活變化，但「更忙更有壓力」超出「恢復正常」的意涵，與原意不符；(B) 對任何人而言再也回不到正常：提到 normal 貌似切題，卻與防疫成功、逐步恢復的正向結論相反；(C) 變成全新的樣貌：與「恢復成從前的樣子」直接矛盾。

【重點】整句語意須與全文「防疫努力→恢復正常」的因果呼應。

【句意】因為這些努力，生活慢慢恢復成從前的樣子。

B. 疫情後的觀光與旅遊復甦

After the pandemic, people were finally free to travel again. For nearly two years, strict border controls had brought global travel almost to a standstill. Airports that had been quiet for years became 25 with excited travelers. Pent-up demand, therefore, exploded the moment restrictions were finally lifted. Airlines added more flights, and travel websites were busier than they had been in years. Airlines that had grounded their fleets scrambled to hire staff and reopen routes. Many families booked trips as soon as the borders opened, 26 they had missed going abroad for so long. Whereas online meetings had replaced holidays for a while, nothing could truly match the joy of exploring a new place. In Taiwan, night markets, hot springs, and old streets welcomed visitors 27 came from many countries. Popular destinations soon faced the opposite problem, struggling to handle the sudden flood of arrivals. Local hotels and restaurants slowly got busy again. Given how heavily many towns rely on visitors, this revival brought enormous relief to local businesses. Souvenir shops, tour guides, and street vendors all felt the welcome return of customers. Streets that had once felt empty were full of life once more. Moreover, the tourism industry supports countless jobs that might otherwise vanish. Governments, aware of its value, began promoting their landmarks more energetically than before. As a result, a thriving travel sector has become a key pillar of many local economies. Tourism is important because it 28 .

25. (A) closed (B) delayed (C) expensive (D) crowded

✓ 正解 (D) (D) crowded：機場變得「擠滿」旅客，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】crowded「擁擠的、擠滿人的」，指原本安靜多年的機場變得「擠滿」興奮的旅客，與旅遊復甦呼應。

【誘答】三者都與航空／旅遊情境沾邊、較易誤選，但都不符「擠滿興奮旅客」：(A) closed 關閉的——疫情期間機場曾關閉，卻與旅客湧入的復甦景象矛盾；(B) delayed 誤點的——形容的是航班而非機場「擠滿人」，且不與 with 旅客搭配；(C) expensive 昂貴的——與人潮無關，語意離題。

【重點】形容詞 crowded；be crowded with「擠滿了...」。

【句意】安靜了好幾年的機場，變得擠滿了興奮的旅客。

26. (A) whereas (B) because (C) so (D) even though

✓ 正解 (B) (B) because：說明急著訂票出遊的原因，考連接詞。

【正解】because「因為」引導原因，說明families一開放邊境就訂票，是「因為」他們太久沒能出國了。

【誘答】(A) whereas 然而：表對比，非原因；(C) so 所以：會使因果顛倒，變成「訂票所以太久沒出國」，邏輯錯亂；(D) even though 即使：表讓步，「即使太久沒出國」與「因為太久沒出國」語意相反。

【重點】because 引導表原因的副詞子句。

【句意】許多家庭一開放邊境就訂票，因為他們已經太久沒能出國了。

27. (A) whom (B) whose (C) who (D) which

✓ 正解 (C) (C) who：關係代名詞代替人 visitors 當主詞，考關係詞。

【正解】先行詞 visitors 為人，關係代名詞在子句中作主詞，故用 who「來自許多國家的訪客」。

【誘答】(A) whom 雖指人，卻是受格；此處關代作 came 的主詞，須用主格 who，不可用 whom；(B) whose 為所有格，後須接名詞，不能直接接動詞 came；(D) which 只指物，不指人。

【重點】關係代名詞指人且作主詞用 who。

【句意】在台灣，夜市、溫泉與老街迎接來自許多國家的訪客。

28. (A) brings jobs and money to many local people

(B) draws more visitors than local hotels can ever hold

(C) keeps local shops busy only on weekends

(D) helps big foreign companies earn the most profit

✓ 正解 (A) (A) 呼應「觀光帶來工作與收入」的重要性，考整句語意。

【正解】全文講旅遊復甦帶動旅館餐廳，故「觀光很重要」的原因應是「為許多在地人帶來工作與收入」，語意一致。

【誘答】(B) 吸引超過在地旅館所能容納的遊客：呼應文中「遊客暴增」的細節，但那談的是 overtourism 的「問題」，不是觀光為何「重要」，答非所問；(C) 只在週末讓在地商店忙碌：範圍過窄，與全文旅遊全面復甦、支撐大量工作機會不符；(D) 幫助大型外國公司賺最多利潤：受益者說錯，與全文「為在地商家、在地人帶來收入」矛盾。

【重點】整句語意須與全文「觀光復甦、帶動經濟」的立場呼應。

【句意】觀光很重要，因為它為許多在地人帶來工作機會與收入。

必備單字：disease、spread、virus、mask、vaccine、protect、distance、travel、border、crowded、tourism、visitor、pandemic、prevention、immunity、infection、restriction、remarkable、revival、demand、landmark、standstill

第 24 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 海洋塑膠垃圾與減塑吸管政策

Every year, a huge amount of plastic waste flows into the ocean. Scientists estimate that plastic now reaches even the deepest and most remote corners of the sea. Plastic straws, bags, and bottles float on the water and 21 sea animals in great danger. Over time, sunlight and waves break these items into tiny fragments known as microplastics. Once swallowed by fish, such particles can travel up the food chain and eventually reach our own plates. Some turtles even eat plastic 22 they think it is food. Whereas paper decays within weeks, a single plastic bottle may linger for hundreds of years. To fix this problem, Taiwan has 23 the use of plastic straws in many stores, so people now use paper straws or bring their own. Faced with this alarming trend, many governments have started to ban single-use items. Taiwan, in particular, has become a regional leader in reducing plastic consumption. Many restaurants and drink shops have also joined in to cut down on plastic. Given that old habits are hard to change, such policies were not welcomed by everyone at first. Businesses, however, soon discovered that customers appreciated greener alternatives. Small actions like these can make a big difference. Moreover, carrying a reusable cup has gradually become a symbol of a responsible lifestyle. As a result, what began as a small inconvenience is slowly reshaping the way people shop. If everyone does a little, we 24 .

21. (A) cause (B) bring (C) put (D) hold

✓ 正解 (C) (C) put : put sb/sth in danger 「使...陷入危險」，考片語動詞詞彙。

【正解】put...in danger 「使...陷入危險」，指海中的塑膠垃圾「使」海洋動物陷入極大危險；主詞為複數 straws, bags, bottles，動詞原形 put。

【誘答】(A) cause 造成：語意雖近「造成危險」，但搭配錯誤——不說 cause sth in danger，須用 cause danger to sb；(B) bring 帶來：須用 bring...into danger 或 bring sb danger，直接接 in danger 搭配不完整；(D) hold 握住 / 保持：不與 in danger 搭配表「使陷入危險」。(正解為 put...in danger。)

【重點】片語 put sb/sth in danger 「置...於險境」。

【句意】塑膠吸管、袋子和瓶子漂在水面上，使海洋動物陷入極大的危險。

22. (A) because (B) even though (C) so (D) as if

✓ 正解 (A) (A) because : 說明海龜誤食塑膠的原因，考連接詞。

【正解】because 「因為」引導原因子句，說明海龜吃塑膠是「因為」牠們誤以為那是食物。

【誘答】(B) even though 即使：表讓步，與「因為誤以為是食物」的因果相反；(C) so 所以：會使因果顛倒，變成「吃塑膠所以以為是食物」；(D) as if 彷彿：表樣態，且後應接假設語氣，無法引導原因。

【重點】because 引導表原因的副詞子句。

【句意】有些海龜甚至會吃塑膠，因為牠們以為那是食物。

23. (A) limiting (B) been limited (C) to limit **(D) limited**

✓ 正解 (D) (D) limited : has + 過去分詞的現在完成式，考時態詞形。

【正解】主詞 Taiwan 後有 has，須用過去分詞 limited 構成現在完成式 has limited 「已限制」，表示至今已採取的政策。

【誘答】(A) limiting : has 後若要用進行完成須是 has been limiting，單獨 has limiting 不成立；(B) been limited : 構成被動完成 has been limited 「被限制」，但主詞台灣是「施行限制」的一方，須用主動 has limited；(C) to limit : has to limit 會變成「不得不限制」的義務語氣，與文中政策已實施（人們現在改用紙吸管）的事實不符。

【重點】現在完成式 has/have + 過去分詞 p.p.。

【句意】為了解決這個問題，台灣已在許多店家限制塑膠吸管的使用。

24. (A) can enjoy cheaper plastic straws every day

(B) can keep our oceans clean and safe for life

(C) will have to clean the beaches all by ourselves

(D) can leave the whole problem for future generations

✓ 正解 (B) (B) 呼應「人人減塑守護海洋」的主旨，考整句語意。

【正解】前句說每人做一點就能帶來改變，故結論應為「能讓海洋保持乾淨、對生命安全」，與減塑主旨一致。

【誘答】(A) 每天享用更便宜的塑膠吸管：提到塑膠吸管貌似相關，但「更便宜的塑膠」不是減塑的目標，與主旨矛盾；(C) 得靠自己清理所有海灘：把集體減塑的正面結論窄化成「自己清海灘」，與「保持海洋乾淨」的宏觀結論不符；(D) 可以把整個問題留給後代：與「人人出力守護海洋」的立場相反。

【重點】整句語意須與全文「減塑、保護海洋」的正向主旨呼應。

【句意】只要人人都出一點力，我們就能讓海洋保持乾淨，對生命也更安全。

B. 台灣淨灘行動與循環經濟

On weekends, many volunteers in Taiwan join beach cleanups. Some of these groups are organized by schools, while others are led by companies eager to give back. They walk along the coast and pick 25 bottles, cans, and other trash left on the sand. Armed with gloves and large sacks, participants often gather astonishing amounts of rubbish in a single morning. Much of what they find, sadly, has drifted ashore from faraway coasts on ocean currents. This kind of activity is not only good for the sea 26 also fun to do with friends. Beyond cleaning the shore, such events raise awareness about where our everyday waste truly ends up. Some of the trash they collect can be recycled and 27 into new products, such as bags or chairs. Whereas the old economy simply threw things away, a circular model treats waste as a valuable resource. Discarded fishing nets, for instance, can be spun into thread and woven into fashionable clothing. This idea is called a circular economy, in which things are used again and again. Given that natural resources are limited, reusing materials makes both environmental and economic sense. Manufacturers, moreover, are increasingly designing products that can be taken apart and recycled easily. In this way, less waste is buried in the ground, and useful things get a new life. Every bottle rescued from the beach, therefore, represents one less burden on our shrinking landfills. As a result, a simple weekend habit can quietly contribute to a far larger movement. By joining these actions, we 28 .

25. (A) out (B) up (C) on (D) over

✓ 正解 (B) (B) up : pick up 「撿起、拾起」，考片語動詞。

【正解】pick up 「撿起、拾起」，指志工沿著海岸「撿起」瓶子、罐子與垃圾，符合淨灘情境。

【誘答】三者都能與 pick 組成真正的片語動詞，較易誤選，但意思都不對：(A) pick out 是「挑出、選出」，非撿拾地上的垃圾；(C) pick on 是「找碴、欺負」，語意不合；(D) pick over 是「翻揀、挑選」，與沿岸「撿起」垃圾不同。(正解 pick up 「撿起」。)

【重點】片語動詞 pick up 「撿起」；受詞為名詞時可放中間或後面。

【句意】他們沿著海岸行走，撿起留在沙灘上的瓶子、罐子和其他垃圾。

26. (A) also (B) yet (C) nor (D) but

✓ 正解 (D) (D) but : not only...but also 「不僅...而且」，考關聯連接詞。

【正解】固定句型 not only...but also 「不僅...而且...」，前有 not only，空格須填 but 才完整。

【誘答】(A) also : not only...but also 的 but 不可省，只填 also 無法成句，是常見誤解；(B) yet 雖有轉折義，卻不與 not only...also 搭配；(C) nor 用於 neither...nor，不與 not only 連用。正確關聯詞為 not only...but also。

【重點】關聯連接詞 not only A but also B 「不僅 A 而且 B」。

【句意】這類活動不僅對海洋有益，和朋友一起做也很有趣。

27. (A) turned (B) be turned (C) to turn (D) turning

✓ 正解 (A) (A) turned : 與 recycled 並列的被動過去分詞，考被動與並列。

【正解】can be recycled and ___, 空格與 recycled 用 and 並列、共用 be，須用過去分詞 turned，構成被動 be turned into 「被製成」。

【誘答】(B) be turned : and 後與 recycled 共用前面的 be，再加一個 be 會造成 be...be 重複贅字；(C) to turn : 不定詞與被動的過去分詞 recycled 不對稱；(D) turning : 現在分詞無法與 recycled 並列構成被動語態。

【重點】被動語態 be + p.p.；對等連接的動詞形式須一致；turn A into B 「把 A 變成 B」。

【句意】他們蒐集到的部分垃圾可以被回收，並製成新產品，例如袋子或椅子。

28. (A) can recycle every single piece of plastic ourselves

(B) help factories produce more single-use goods

(C) help build a cleaner and greener future (D) turn all our old clothes into fishing nets

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應「淨灘與循環經濟打造更好未來」，考整句語意。

【正解】全文講淨灘與循環經濟，故參與這些行動的結論應是「幫助打造更乾淨、更環保的未來」，語意一致。

【誘答】(A) 能靠自己回收每一片塑膠：語氣正面且提到回收，但「靠自己回收每一片」過度絕對，與「參與集體行動」的結論不符；(B) 幫助工廠生產更多一次性用品：與循環經濟、減廢的主旨矛盾；(D) 把我們所有舊衣變成漁網：方向與文中「廢棄漁網→做成衣服」正好顛倒，且以偏概全，不能作全文結論。

【重點】整句語意須與全文「淨灘、循環、永續」的正向立場呼應。

【句意】藉由參與這些行動，我們能幫助打造一個更乾淨、更環保的未來。

必備單字：plastic、waste、ocean、straw、danger、limit、volunteer、coast、trash、recycle、product、circular economy、microplastic、fragment、food chain、single-use、consumption、alternative、reusable、current、awareness、resource

第 25 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 疫情帶動電商與網路購物成長

During the pandemic, many shops had to close their doors. Given that public gatherings were discouraged, e-commerce quickly emerged as the safest way to obtain daily necessities. To stay safe, people began to 21 more of their goods on the Internet instead of going outside. Retailers who had once relied solely on physical stores were forced to build online platforms almost overnight. Online shopping was convenient because customers could order almost anything 22 leaving home. Moreover, digital payment tools made transactions smoother, whereas traditional cash handling gradually declined. As a result, sales on shopping websites grew even 23 than before, and delivery workers were kept very busy. Warehouses, which used to operate at a modest pace, suddenly had to process an overwhelming volume of parcels. Consumers increasingly valued speed, so companies competed fiercely to shorten their delivery times. Even older people slowly learned to click and pay on their phones. Online stores also hired many more delivery workers to pack and send all the orders on time. Small businesses, encouraged by rising demand, began advertising their products through social media. Reviews written by other shoppers became a crucial factor influencing what people finally decided to purchase. Entire supply chains were gradually reshaped to keep pace with the surge in online orders. Although some customers still missed browsing in person, the sheer convenience proved difficult to resist. Given these lasting changes, analysts believe the line between physical and digital shopping will keep blurring. This new habit has stayed with us because 24.

21. (A) sell (B) buy (C) spend (D) pay

✓ 正解 (B) (B) buy：人們改在網路上「購買」商品，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】buy「購買」，疫情期間人們改在網路上購買商品，符合電商成長的情境。

【誘答】(A) sell 賣出（與「購買必需品、不出門」的情境相反）、(C) spend 花費（搭配金錢，spend goods 搭配錯）、(D) pay 付款（須用 pay for，pay goods 搭配錯），皆非正確。

【重點】buy sth on the Internet「在網路上買某物」；on the Internet 為固定用法。

【句意】為了安全，人們開始改在網路上購買更多商品，而不出門。

22. (A) besides (B) before (C) after (D) without

✓ 正解 (D) (D) without：不用「離開」家就能下單，考介系詞+動名詞。

【正解】without「沒有、不用」，without leaving home 指不用離開家就能下單，最合文意。

【誘答】(A) besides 除了...還 (besides leaving home 語意不合)、(B) before 在...之前（不是離家前才下單）、(C) after 在...之後（不是離家後才下單），三者皆可接動名詞但語意不合。

【重點】介系詞 without 後接動名詞 (V-ing)，without leaving home「不必離家」。

【句意】網購很方便，因為顧客不用離開家就能訂購幾乎任何東西。

23. (A) faster (B) more faster (C) fastest (D) so fast

✓ 正解 (A) (A) faster : 與 than 連用的比較級，考語法。

【正解】faster 為 fast 的比較級，與後面的 than 連用，表「比以前成長得更快」。

【誘答】(B) more faster 重複比較級 (faster 已是比較級，不可再加 more)、(C) fastest 最高級不接 than、(D) so fast 為原級且 so 不與 than 連用，皆錯誤。

【重點】單音節形容詞 / 副詞的比較級加 -er；「比較級 + than」表兩者相比。

【句意】結果，購物網站的銷售額成長得比以前更快，外送員也忙得不可開交。

24. (A) stores everywhere have finally reopened their doors

(B) delivery now takes much longer than before (C) it saves them both time and effort

(D) it always costs far more than shopping in person

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應網購方便省時，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應前文網購「方便」，故「省下時間與力氣」最能說明習慣延續的原因。

【誘答】(A) 各地商店都重新開門了（反而是回到實體購物的理由，與習慣延續矛盾）、(B) 配送現在比以前久很多（與前文業者競相縮短配送時間矛盾）、(D) 網購總是比實體貴很多（負面且無法解釋習慣為何留下），皆不合。

【重點】because 引導原因子句；整句語意須與前文「方便」呼應。

【句意】這個新習慣之所以留了下來，是因為它替人們省下時間與力氣。

B. 行動支付與無現金社會

Not long ago, most people in Taiwan paid for things with cash. Whereas cash once dominated every market and night stall, digital wallets have rapidly gained ground. These days, however, more shoppers simply 25 their phones over a small machine to pay. Given how smartphones have become essential, paying by app now feels perfectly natural to most consumers. This kind of mobile payment is popular 26 people no longer have to carry coins or paper money. Banks and technology firms, eager to attract users, constantly launch rewards to encourage cashless spending. Each transaction is recorded instantly, which allows people to track their expenses with remarkable ease. In a cashless society, almost every payment is done by phone or card, 27 makes shopping quick and easy. Moreover, merchants benefit as well, since they no longer need to count and store large amounts of cash. Contactless payment also proved valuable during the pandemic, when reducing physical contact mattered greatly. Of course, some people still worry about safety, since they fear that a stranger might steal their money online. Elderly citizens, however, sometimes struggle to adapt, given that unfamiliar apps can seem confusing. To address such concerns, developers have designed clearer interfaces and stronger security features. As a result, digital fraud, though still a genuine threat, can often be prevented through careful habits. Analysts predict that, before long, a fully cashless lifestyle may become the norm rather than the exception. Experts say that as long as users stay careful, going cashless can 28.

25. (A) swipe (B) press (C) wave (D) shake

✓ 正解 (C) (C) wave：把手機在感應機上「揮一下」付款，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】wave「揮動」，wave their phones over a machine 指把手機在感應機上揮一下感應付款。

【誘答】(A) swipe 滑動 / 刷（是刷卡動作，感應付款為揮動靠近，swipe over 搭配不合）、(B) press 按壓（感應付款不需按壓手機）、(D) shake 搖動（搖手機非付款動作），皆與感應付款動作不符。

【重點】wave sth over「在...上方揮動」；此處描述行動支付的感應動作。

【句意】然而近來更多消費者只要把手機在小機器上揮一下就能付款。

26. (A) because (B) so (C) unless (D) while

✓ 正解 (A) (A) because：後句說明受歡迎的原因，考連接詞。

【正解】because「因為」，後句說明行動支付受歡迎的原因（不必再帶零錢紙鈔）。

【誘答】(B) so 表結果（popular 後接 so 結構、語意皆不合）、(C) unless 除非（條件否定，語意不合）、(D) while 雖然 / 當...時（與「說明原因」不符），皆非正確連接詞。

【重點】because 引導表原因的副詞子句。

【句意】這種行動支付很受歡迎，因為人們不必再帶零錢或紙鈔。

27. (A) that (B) what (C) it (D) which

✓ 正解 (D) (D) which：關代補述整個前句，考關係詞。

【正解】which 引導非限定關係子句，補述整個前面的句子，並在子句中作主詞。

【誘答】(A) that 不可用於逗號後的補述子句、(B) what 不能有先行詞（此處補述前面整句）、(C) it 為代名詞會造成兩獨立句相連（逗號連句），皆非正確關係詞。

【重點】逗號 + which 可補述前面整個子句，其後動詞用單數 makes。

【句意】在無現金社會裡，幾乎每筆付款都用手機或卡片完成，這讓購物又快又方便。

28. (A) eliminate every risk of online fraud (B) make daily life more convenient

(C) replace the need for banks entirely (D) guarantee that no money is ever lost

✓ 正解 (B) (B) 呼應無現金社會的便利，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應全文無現金支付的便利，故「讓日常生活更方便」語意最連貫。

【誘答】(A) 消除所有網路詐騙風險（與前文「詐騙仍是真實威脅、只能常被預防」矛盾）、(C) 完全取代銀行的存在（文中銀行仍推廣無現金消費，與此矛盾）、(D) 保證絕不損失任何錢（過於絕對，與仍有風險矛盾），皆不合。

【重點】助動詞 can 後接原形動詞 make；整句語意須正向呼應主旨。

【句意】專家說只要使用者小心，走向無現金能讓日常生活更方便。

必備單字：pandemic、goods、convenient、customer、order、delivery、cash、mobile、payment、coin、cashless、society、e-commerce、necessity、platform、transaction、warehouse、surge、merchant、fraud、interface、contactless

第 26 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 串流影音追劇熱潮

A few years ago, most people watched shows on television at a fixed time. Whereas traditional broadcasters set rigid schedules, streaming platforms hand control entirely to the audience. Today, streaming services such as Netflix and Disney+ have 21 the way we enjoy movies and dramas. Given the vast libraries available, subscribers can explore films from countless countries and cultures. With these apps, viewers can watch whatever they want, 22 they have an Internet connection. Recommendation systems, which quietly analyze viewing habits, suggest titles tailored to each person's taste. Many people love to binge-watch, which means 23 many episodes of a show one after another. Moreover, many services now produce original dramas that rival, and sometimes surpass, big-budget cinema. Because there is so much to choose from, some users even spend hours just deciding what to watch. Because episodes are released all at once, fans often finish an entire season within a single weekend. Portable devices allow viewers to continue a show on a train, in a cafe, or even while traveling abroad. Some families now share one account and enjoy watching their favorite shows together on a big screen at night. As competition intensifies, companies invest heavily in exclusive content to retain their loyal subscribers. Some critics argue, however, that endless choices can leave viewers feeling strangely overwhelmed. Others worry that binge-watching late into the night may gradually harm people's sleep and health. Nevertheless, the freedom to pause, rewind, and resume at will keeps audiences firmly attached to these platforms. Still, streaming stays popular because 24.

21. (A) charged (B) chased (C) chosen (D) changed

✓ 正解 (D) (D) changed：串流「改變」了看戲方式，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】changed「改變」，串流服務改變了我們看電影和影集的方式，符合科技新趨勢的主旨。

【誘答】(A) charged 收費 / 充電（與 the way 搭配不合，語意不符）、(B) chased 追逐（語意不合）、(C) chosen 選擇（have chosen the way 意為「選了方法」，與「改變觀看方式」語意不同），三者拼寫近似 changed 但語意皆錯。

【重點】change the way + 子句「改變...的方式」。

【句意】如今，Netflix 和 Disney+ 等串流服務改變了我們欣賞電影和影集的方式。

22. (A) as far as (B) as long as (C) even if (D) whenever

✓ 正解 (B) (B) as long as：只要有網路就能看，考條件連接詞。

【正解】as long as「只要」，引導條件子句，表只要有網路連線就能觀看。

【誘答】(A) as far as 就...而言 / 距離（常與 as long as 混淆，但非表條件）、(C) even if 即使（讓步語意不合）、(D) whenever 每當（表時間頻率，與單純條件「只要」不同），皆非正確。

【重點】as long as 引導條件副詞子句「只要...」。

【句意】有了這些應用程式，觀眾只要有網路連線，想看什麼就看什麼。

23. (A) to watch (B) watched (C) watching (D) having watched

✓ 正解 (C) (C) watching : mean + V-ing 「意味著」，考動名詞。

【正解】watching : mean + V-ing 表「意味著」，此處指「一次連看好幾集」的意思。

【誘答】(A) to watch 為 mean to V 「打算」，語意不合、(B) watched 過去式 / 過去分詞不能作 means 的受詞、(D) having watched 完成動名詞表「已看完」，時序語意不合，皆錯誤。

【重點】mean + V-ing 「意味著」；mean + to V 「打算」，兩者不同。

【句意】許多人愛「追劇」，也就是把一部劇的很多集一集接一集地連看。

24. (A) it lets people watch shows at their own pace

(B) every show must still be watched live (C) it is completely free with no subscription

(D) it limits how many episodes people may watch

✓ 正解 (A) (A) 呼應串流自由觀看特點，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應全文串流「想看就看」的自由，故「讓人們照自己的步調看戲」最連貫。

【誘答】(B) 每部劇仍必須即時收看（與可暫停、倒轉、隨時續看及一次全上架矛盾）、(C) 完全免費、不需訂閱（文中有訂閱者與留住訂戶，並非免費）、(D) 限制人們能看的集數（與一口氣追完整季矛盾），皆不合。

【重點】because 引導原因；let sb V 「讓某人做...」；整句語意須呼應主旨。

【句意】串流之所以持續受歡迎，是因為它讓人們照自己的步調追劇。

B. 短影音的崛起

In recent years, short videos have become one of the most popular kinds of entertainment. Whereas producing a film once required expensive equipment, a single smartphone now suffices. On apps like TikTok and Reels, each clip usually lasts 25 a minute, so viewers can watch dozens of them in a short time. Given their addictive design, these platforms are engineered to keep users scrolling for hours. Young people especially enjoy making funny clips to share with their close friends. Clever editing tools, which add music and effects instantly, let ordinary users appear surprisingly professional. These videos are easy to make, and anyone with a phone can 26 their own ideas with the world. Moreover, a clip posted by an unknown teenager can suddenly reach millions of viewers overnight. Trends spread with astonishing speed, as users eagerly imitate whatever dance or joke is currently popular. Because the clips are so short, they hold people's attention 27 than long programs. Some creators, having gained huge followings, now earn a living entirely through short-video content. Businesses, too, have embraced the format, promoting their products through brief and memorable advertisements. Yet the constant flood of rapid images may gradually shorten viewers' patience for slower activities. Educators worry that students, accustomed to instant entertainment, find reading lengthy texts increasingly tiresome. As a result, many people are now trying to limit their screen time and use these apps more mindfully. However, some experts warn that watching too many short videos may 28 .

25. (A) under (B) over (C) within (D) past

✓ 正解 (A) (A) under：每支影片長度「不到」一分鐘，考介系詞。

【正解】under「不到、少於」，under a minute 指每支短片長度不到一分鐘，符合短影音的特點。

【誘答】(B) over a minute 超過一分鐘（太長，與「短時間看幾十支」矛盾）、(C) within 在...之內（last within 不 idiomatic，且無「短於」的持續義，為混淆選項）、(D) past a minute 超過一分鐘（語意同 over，且 last past 搭配不合），皆非正確。

【重點】under 可表「少於（時間、數量）」，如 under a minute「不到一分鐘」。

【句意】在 TikTok 和 Reels 等應用程式上，每段短片通常不到一分鐘，所以觀眾能在短時間內看好幾十支。

26. (A) spread (B) compare (C) share (D) mix

✓ 正解 (C) (C) share：把自己的想法「分享」給世界，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】share「分享」，share ideas with the world 指把自己的想法分享給全世界。

【誘答】(A) spread 散播（語意近，但慣用 spread to/around，與 with 搭配不合）、(B) compare 比較（compare ideas with 雖搭 with，但語意為「與世界比較想法」，不合）、(D) mix 混合（mix ideas with 表「把想法混在一起」，語意不合），皆非正確。

【重點】share sth with sb「與某人分享某物」。

【句意】這些影片很容易製作，任何人只要有手機就能把自己的想法分享給全世界。

27. (A) best (B) better (C) well (D) more better

✓ 正解 (B) (B) better：與 than 連用的比較級，考語法。

【正解】better 為 well 的比較級，與後面的 than 連用，表短片「比」長節目更能抓住注意力。

【誘答】(A) best 最高級不接 than、(C) well 原級不接 than、(D) more better 重複比較級（better 已是比較級，不可再加 more），皆錯誤。

【重點】well 的比較級為 better，最高級為 best；「比較級 + than」表相比。

【句意】因為短片很短，它們比長節目更能抓住人們的注意力。

28. (A) improve their patience for slower activities (B) make long books much easier to read
(C) instantly cure their short attention span (D) make it harder to focus for long

✓ 正解 (D) (D) 呼應專家對短影音的擔憂，考整句語意。

【正解】專家「警告」屬負面提醒，故「讓人更難長時間專注」最符合語氣。

【誘答】(A) 增進對慢步調活動的耐性（與前文「縮短觀眾耐性」矛盾）、(B) 讓長篇書籍更容易閱讀（與「讀長篇文章越來越吃力」矛盾）、(C) 立刻治好注意力不集中（短影音使注意力更難集中，與此矛盾），皆與 warn 的擔憂不符。

【重點】warn that + 子句「警告...」；make it + 形容詞 + to V「使做...變得...」。

【句意】然而，有些專家警告，看太多短影音可能讓人更難長時間專注。

必備單字：streaming、service、viewer、connection、episode、entertainment、clip、dozen、share、attention、focus、warn、subscriber、recommendation、exclusive、overwhelmed、addictive、imitate、promote、mindful

第 27 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. K-pop 韓流全球熱潮

Over the past ten years, K-pop has grown into a global trend. Whereas Western pop long dominated the charts, Korean music has steadily carved out a global following. Korean groups such as BTS and BLACKPINK have 21 millions of fans around the world. Behind every polished performance lies years of demanding training in singing, dancing, and languages. Their songs are easy to sing, and their dance moves are fun to copy. Given their careful preparation, idols are expected to master complex routines with remarkable precision. What makes K-pop special is not only the music 22 also the colorful fashion and lovely music videos. Moreover, entertainment companies invest enormous sums in producing visually stunning music videos. Fans often spend hours learning the dances and 23 the lyrics, even when the words are in Korean. Devoted fans, who organize themselves into massive online communities, promote their idols tirelessly. These communities frequently launch campaigns to help their favorite songs top international charts. Thanks to social media, a new song can spread across the world within days. Concerts, which sell out within minutes, attract audiences from dozens of different countries. As a result, cities across the world now host events celebrating Korean music and culture. Interestingly, many foreign fans become so fascinated that they begin studying the Korean language itself. Given this cultural influence, K-pop has evolved from mere entertainment into a powerful global phenomenon. K-pop keeps growing because 24.

21. (A) attracted (B) followed (C) greeted (D) warned

✓ 正解 (A) (A) attracted : 韓團「吸引」了全球粉絲，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】attracted 「吸引」，韓國團體吸引了全球數百萬粉絲，符合韓流熱潮的主旨。

【誘答】(B) followed 追隨（方向相反，是粉絲追隨偶像）、(C) greeted 問候（僅指打招呼，非累積粉絲）、(D) warned 警告（語意不合），皆非正確。

【重點】attract 為及物動詞，attract fans 「吸引粉絲」。

【句意】BTS 和 BLACKPINK 等韓國團體在世界各地吸引了數百萬名粉絲。

22. (A) and (B) yet (C) but (D) nor

✓ 正解 (C) (C) but : not only... but also 的固定用法，考連接詞。

【正解】but : not only A but also B 「不僅 A 而且 B」為固定相關連接詞，故用 but。

【誘答】(A) and (not only...and also 非固定搭配)、(B) yet (not only...yet also 不成立)、(D) nor（用於否定並列，not only...nor 不合），皆不能與 not only 構成「不僅...而且...」的固定句型。

【重點】相關連接詞 not only... but (also)... 「不僅...而且...」。

【句意】K-pop 特別之處不只在於音樂，還有繽紛的時尚與精美的音樂錄影帶。

23. (A) memorize (B) memorizing (C) to memorize (D) having memorized

✓ 正解 (B) (B) memorizing：與 learning 平行的動名詞，考詞形一致。

【正解】memorizing：spend + 時間 + V-ing，且須與前面的 learning 平行對稱，故用 memorizing。

【誘答】(A) memorize 原形動詞不能與 learning 平行、(C) to memorize 不定詞破壞與 learning 的平行對稱、(D) having memorized 完成動名詞表「已背完」，與並列的 learning 時態語意不一致，皆錯誤。

【重點】spend time (in) V-ing 「花時間做...」；對等連接詞 and 連接的兩動詞須詞形一致。

【句意】粉絲常花好幾個小時學舞步、背歌詞，即使歌詞是韓文也一樣。

24. (A) its songs are popular only within Korea

(B) fans seldom use social media to promote it

(C) the strict training keeps most people away

(D) it brings fans from different countries together

✓ 正解 (D) (D) 呼應韓流連結全球粉絲，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應全文韓流風靡全球，故「把不同國家的粉絲聚在一起」最能說明它持續壯大的原因。

【誘答】(A) 它的歌只在韓國受歡迎（與全文「全球風靡」矛盾）、(B) 粉絲很少用社群媒體推廣（與「靠社群媒體迅速傳遍全球」矛盾）、(C) 嚴格訓練使多數人卻步（嚴格訓練是幕後付出，非壯大原因，邏輯不合），皆不合。

【重點】because 引導原因；bring... together 「使...聚在一起」。

【句意】K-pop 之所以持續壯大，是因為它把來自不同國家的粉絲聚在一起。

B. 台灣偶像團體與粉絲文化

Taiwan has its own idol groups, and their fans are known for being warm and loyal. Whereas fandom was once dismissed as childish, it is now recognized as a genuine cultural force. When a group holds a concert, thousands of fans 25 tickets within minutes. Given the loyalty involved, supporters often follow their idols' careers for many devoted years. Many fans join clubs, where they share news and photos 26 their favorite stars. Online communities, which operate around the clock, coordinate everything from voting to charity drives. To show support, they prepare lovely gifts and bright light sticks for every show. Moreover, fans design elaborate banners and rehearse cheers so that every concert feels unforgettable. Some clubs even raise money to help their favorite idols do charity work. When an idol faces criticism, loyal followers rush to defend their reputation with striking determination. Such devotion, however, occasionally sparks debate about how far admiration should reasonably go. This kind of fan culture, 27 once seemed strange to outsiders, has now become a normal part of pop life. Companies, aware of this passion, carefully nurture the relationship between performers and their audiences. Charity projects organized by fan clubs have raised impressive sums for those in genuine need. As a result, being a fan increasingly means belonging to a caring and purposeful community. Given these positive contributions, fan culture in Taiwan has earned growing respect from wider society. The close bond between stars and fans is special

28 .

25. (A) catch (B) hold (C) spend (D) grab

✓ 正解 (D) (D) grab：粉絲幾分鐘內「搶購」門票，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】grab「抓、搶」，grab tickets 指粉絲在幾分鐘內就把門票搶購一空。

【誘答】(A) catch 抓住（不與 tickets 搭配，catch 用於車、球、機會）、(B) hold 持有 / 保留（指握著或保留票，非迅速搶購）、(C) spend 花費（接金錢或時間，不接 tickets），皆與「搶票」不合。

【重點】grab 有「迅速抓取、搶購」之意，如 grab tickets「搶票」。

【句意】當團體舉辦演唱會時，成千上萬的粉絲在幾分鐘內就把票搶光。

26. (A) for (B) about (C) from (D) toward

✓ 正解 (B) (B) about：分享「關於」偶像的消息與照片，考介系詞。

【正解】about「關於」，news and photos about their stars 指關於偶像的消息與照片。

【誘答】(A) for 為了（分享「為了明星」的消息語意不合）、(C) from 來自（news from stars 表消息來自明星本人，與「關於明星」不同）、(D) toward 朝向（語意不合），皆非正確介系詞。

【重點】介系詞 about「關於」，news about sb「關於某人的消息」。

【句意】許多粉絲加入社團，在那裡分享關於他們最愛偶像的消息與照片。

27. (A) that (B) it (C) which (D) what

✓ 正解 (C) (C) which：關代指 fan culture（物），考關係詞。

【正解】which 引導非限定關係子句，先行詞為 this kind of fan culture（物），在子句中作主詞。

【誘答】(A) that 不可用於逗號後的補述子句、(B) it 為代名詞會造成兩獨立句相連（逗號連句）、(D) what 不能有先行詞，皆非正確關係詞。

【重點】關係代名詞 which 指物，逗號後作補述用法。

【句意】這種曾讓外人覺得奇怪的粉絲文化，如今已成為流行生活中很平常的一部分。

28. (A) because it is built on trust and love

(B) since it often ends in bitter disappointment (C) as it keeps fans and stars far apart

(D) because it forces fans to spend everything

✓ 正解 (A) (A) 呼應星迷之間的信任情感，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應全文粉絲的「溫暖忠誠」，故「因為建立在信任與愛之上」最能說明這份情感為何特別。

【誘答】(B) since 表原因合乎結構，但「常以痛苦失望收場」與溫暖信任矛盾、(C) as 表原因，但「使粉絲與明星疏遠」與親密情感矛盾、(D) because 表原因，但「逼粉絲散盡錢財」屬負面，與關懷、公益的敘述不符，皆不合。

【重點】because 引導原因；be built on「建立在...之上」。

【句意】明星與粉絲之間這份親密的情感很特別，因為它建立在信任與愛之上。

必備單字：global、trend、fan、fashion、lyric、spread、idol、loyal、concert、support、culture、bond、following、precision、community、campaign、devotion、reputation、nurture、phenomenon

第 28 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 極端氣候、熱浪與野火

In recent years, the weather around the world has become more and more 21. The year 2023 was reported to be one of the hottest years ever recorded. Whereas seasons once followed familiar patterns, they now shift in unpredictable and alarming ways. Many scientists have warned that the earth is getting warmer year by year. Given the rising temperatures, glaciers are melting faster, causing sea levels to creep steadily upward. During long heat waves, temperatures rose so high 22 many people found it hard to work or sleep. Coastal cities, which house millions of residents, face a growing threat from flooding and fierce storms. In several countries, dry forests caught fire easily, and the wildfires burned homes and forced families to leave. Moreover, prolonged droughts have damaged crops, driving up food prices in many vulnerable regions. Scientists, drawing on decades of data, insist that human activity lies at the heart of the problem. Scientists say these changes are closely related 23 global warming. Burning fossil fuels releases gases that trap heat, gradually warming the planet's fragile atmosphere. As a result, governments are being urged to reduce emissions before the damage becomes irreversible. Many nations, recognizing the danger, have pledged to invest in cleaner and more sustainable energy. Ordinary citizens, too, can help by saving electricity, wasting less, and choosing greener habits. Given how interconnected the world has become, tackling this crisis will demand cooperation across every border. If we do not act soon, such extreme weather may 24.

21. (A) mild (B) stable **(C) extreme** (D) pleasant

✓ 正解 (C) (C) extreme：天氣變得越來越「極端」，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】extreme「極端的」，指全球天氣變得越來越極端，符合極端氣候的主題。

【誘答】(A) mild 溫和的（與熱浪、野火等極端現象矛盾）、(B) stable 穩定的（與「季節以難以預測的方式改變」矛盾）、(D) pleasant 宜人的（與極端氣候相反），皆非正確。

【重點】more and more + 形容詞「越來越...」；extreme weather「極端氣候」。

【句意】近年來，世界各地的天氣變得越來越極端。

22. **(A) that** (B) as (C) than (D) such

✓ 正解 (A) (A) that：so... that「如此...以致於」句型，考語法。

【正解】that：so + 形容詞 + that 子句「如此...以致於...」，此處指氣溫高到讓人難以工作或入睡。

【誘答】(B) as（用於 as...as 或表「當 / 因為」，接子句不合 so...that）、(C) than（用於比較級，此處非比較）、(D) such（須接名詞 such + N + that，此處為 so + 形容詞 + that，不可用），皆錯誤。

【重點】so + adj./adv. + that 子句「如此...以致於...」。

【句意】在漫長的熱浪期間，氣溫高到許多人難以工作或入睡。

23. (A) with (B) by (C) in **(D) to**

✓ 正解 (D) (D) to : be related to 「與...有關」，考介系詞。

【正解】to : be related to 「與...有關」為固定用法，指這些變化與全球暖化密切相關。

【誘答】(A) with 常見誤用 (related with)，正確固定為 related to、(B) by (related by 僅用於「有血緣關係」，此處語意不合)、(C) in (related in 搭配錯誤)，皆非正確。

【重點】固定用法 be related to sth 「與某事有關」。

【句意】科學家說這些變化與全球暖化密切相關。

24. (A) gradually return to normal by itself **(B) become even more common in the future**

(C) affect only a few distant countries (D) slow down the melting of glaciers

✓ 正解 (B) (B) 呼應不作為則極端氣候更頻繁的警告，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應「若不及早行動」的警告，故「未來會變得更常見」語意最連貫。

【誘答】(A) 自行漸漸恢復正常（與「若不行動」的邏輯矛盾）、(C) 只影響少數遙遠國家（與「世界高度相連、需跨國合作」矛盾）、(D) 減緩冰川融化（暖化使冰川加速融化，與此矛盾），皆不合。

【重點】助動詞 may 後接原形；if 條件句提醒不作為的後果，整句語意須負面。

【句意】如果我們不儘快行動，這樣的極端天氣未來可能變得更常見。

B. 台灣颱風與防災

Living on an island, people in Taiwan are quite 25 with typhoons. Every summer and fall, several strong storms hit the island with heavy rain and powerful winds. Whereas earlier generations relied on guesswork, modern forecasting can now predict a storm's path days ahead. Before a typhoon comes, families store food and water, 26 the power goes out during the storm. Given this advance warning, communities have valuable time to secure their homes and gather supplies. Weather stations, which monitor the ocean constantly, track each approaching typhoon with impressive accuracy. The government also sends warning messages, 27 help people get ready in time. Moreover, emergency teams rehearse rescue operations so that they can respond swiftly when disaster strikes. Residents living near rivers are urged to evacuate early, since sudden floods can prove deadly. Schools and offices may also close so that families can stay home together during the worst hours. Volunteers, working alongside officials, help clear fallen trees and restore power after the winds die down. Farmers, whose crops are especially vulnerable, often suffer heavy losses when a powerful storm passes through. Although typhoons can be dangerous, careful planning keeps most people safe. As a result, the authorities continue to strengthen drainage systems and reinforce older buildings. Public education campaigns, meanwhile, remind citizens how to behave calmly during an emergency. Given the island's exposed location, preparing thoroughly remains the wisest and most reliable defense. The best way to face a storm is 28 .

25. (A) bored (B) familiar (C) busy (D) popular

✓ 正解 (B) (B) familiar : 台灣人對颱風很「熟悉」, 考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】familiar : be familiar with 「對...熟悉」, 指住在島上的台灣人對颱風很熟悉。

【誘答】(A) bored (be bored with 「對...厭煩」, 語意不合)、(C) busy (be busy with 「忙於」, 語意不合)、(D) popular (be popular with 「受...喜愛」, 「颱風受台灣人喜愛」語意不合), 三者皆搭 with 但語意不符。

【重點】固定用法 be familiar with sth 「熟悉某事物」。

【句意】住在島上, 台灣人對颱風相當熟悉。

26. (A) if (B) when (C) before (D) in case

✓ 正解 (D) (D) in case : 「以防」停電而先儲糧, 考連接詞。

【正解】in case 「以防、萬一」, 引導子句表事先儲備食物和水以防停電。

【誘答】(A) if 若停電 (變成停電才儲糧, 與事先預防的時序不合)、(B) when 當停電時 (指停電當下, 與事先儲備矛盾)、(C) before 在停電之前 (僅表時間, 不如 in case 表「以防萬一」的預防目的), 皆非最佳。

【重點】in case + 子句「以防萬一...」, 表預先防備。

【句意】颱風來臨前, 家家戶戶會儲備食物和水, 以防暴風雨期間停電。

27. (A) which (B) that (C) they (D) what

✓ 正解 (A) (A) which : 關代指 messages (物), 考關係詞。

【正解】which 引導非限定關係子句, 先行詞為 warning messages (物), 在子句中作主詞。

【誘答】(B) that 不可用於逗號後的補述子句、(C) they 為代名詞會造成兩獨立句相連 (逗號連句)、(D) what 不能有先行詞, 皆非正確關係詞。

【重點】關係代名詞 which 指物; 先行詞為複數, 其後動詞用 help。

【句意】政府也會發送警報訊息, 這些訊息幫助人們及時做好準備。

28. (A) to trust luck instead of planning (B) to evacuate only after the flood arrives
(C) to prepare early and stay calm (D) to keep all the windows wide open

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應防災須及早準備, 考整句語意。

【正解】呼應全文「事先準備」的防災主旨, 故「及早準備並保持冷靜」最合文意。

【誘答】(A) 靠運氣而不做規劃 (與全文強調「事先仔細規劃」矛盾)、(B) 等洪水來了才撤離 (與「靠近河流的居民應及早撤離」矛盾)、(D) 把所有窗戶都大開 (颱風時並不安全, 與防災正確做法不符), 皆不合。

【重點】be 動詞後接不定詞 to V 作補語; 整句語意須符合防災的正確做法。

【句意】面對暴風雨最好的方法就是及早準備並保持冷靜。

必備單字 : extreme、weather、temperature、wildfire、warming、typhoon、storm、powerful、store、warning、prepare、disaster、glacier、emission、drought、sustainable、irreversible、evacuate、forecast、vulnerable、drainage

第 29 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 2022 卡達世界盃足球賽

Hosting a tournament of this scale demanded years of meticulous preparation, and the host nation poured vast resources into stadiums, transport, and hospitality. In 2022, the World Cup was held in Qatar, and millions of soccer fans around the world 21 the exciting games on TV. Soccer is the most popular sport on Earth, so this event drew huge 22 from almost every country. Broadcasters competed fiercely for the rights to air the matches, given that audiences on every continent were eager to follow their national teams. Moreover, the competition generated remarkable economic activity, ranging from tourism to global advertising. Some matches were so close 23 fans could hardly sit still until the final whistle. Whenever an underdog defeated a stronger side, social media erupted with astonishment and delight. In the stadiums, the atmosphere was electric, with waves of colour and song rising from every stand. Argentina finally won the title, and their supporters cheered with great joy. Lionel Messi, whose brilliant performances had inspired his teammates, was widely praised as the very heart of the squad. The victory was celebrated not only in Buenos Aires but also in countless cities where Argentine communities had gathered. Commentators observed that such moments of collective emotion are surprisingly rare in ordinary life. Even people who seldom watched sports found themselves drawn into the drama night after night. As a result, the final came to be remembered as one of the most dramatic in the history of the sport. For many people, the World Cup is more than a simple game; it 24 .

21. (A) attended (B) watched (C) cheered (D) recorded

✓ 正解 (B) (B) watched：全球球迷在電視上「觀看」精彩賽事，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】watched「觀看」，數百萬球迷在電視上觀看比賽。

【誘答】(A) attended「親臨觀賽」與 on TV（透過電視收看）矛盾、(C) cheered 需搭配 for/at 才表「為...加油」，直接接 the games 搭配不當、(D) recorded「錄下」比賽並非「觀看」的動作，語意不合。

【重點】動詞詞彙 watch，指在電視上收看比賽。

【句意】2022 年世界盃在卡達舉行，全球數百萬球迷在電視上觀看這些精彩的賽事。

22. (A) criticism (B) profit (C) pressure (D) attention

✓ 正解 (D) (D) attention：這項賽事吸引各國極大「關注」，考名詞詞彙。

【正解】attention「關注、注意」，賽事吸引各國極大關注。

【誘答】(A) criticism 雖能與 draw 搭配，但「批評」與足球廣受歡迎的正面語氣矛盾、(B) profit「利潤」多用 generate/make 而非 draw，搭配不當、(C) pressure「壓力」與 draw 搭配不自然，也不符「受矚目」之意。

【重點】名詞詞彙 attention，常用 draw/attract attention「吸引注意」。

【句意】足球是地表最受歡迎的運動，所以這項賽事吸引了幾乎每個國家的高度關注。

23. (A) that (B) as (C) for (D) which

✓ 正解 (A) (A) that : so...that 「如此...以致於」的結果子句，考語法。

【正解】that，構成 so + 形容詞 + that 的結果句型。

【誘答】(B) as 無法構成結果句型、(C) for 作「因為」解時邏輯倒置且不搭 so、(D) which 引導形容詞子句，此處非修飾名詞，皆不合 so...that 的結果句型。

【重點】語法句型 so close that... 「如此接近，以致於...」。

【句意】有些比賽是如此接近，球迷幾乎坐不住，直到終場哨聲響起。

24. (A) decides which country is the richest one (B) matters only to professional players

(C) brings people from many places together

(D) reminds them to exercise every single day

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應世界盃「不只是比賽」，能把各地的人團結起來，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應「不只是一場比賽」，世界盃把來自各地的人「凝聚在一起」。

【誘答】(A) 決定哪國最富，與世界盃「決定最強球隊、凝聚情感」的主旨不符、(B) 只對職業球員重要，與文中「連平時不看球的人也著迷」矛盾、(D) 提醒每天運動，偏離世界盃象徵「情感凝聚」的重點，語意離題。

【重點】整句語意，須扣住 more than a simple game 的正面延伸；bring...together 「凝聚」。

【句意】對許多人而言，世界盃不只是一場單純的比賽，它把來自各地的人凝聚在一起。

B. 台灣運動風氣與全民運動

Regular physical activity has increasingly been recognized as one of the most effective ways to prevent chronic illness. In recent years, more and more people in Taiwan have started to care 25 their health through exercise. Whereas earlier generations often viewed exercise as a luxury, many citizens today treat it as an essential part of their daily routine. Every morning, parks are full of people who jog, dance, or practice tai chi together. Given that urban life can be stressful, such open-air gatherings offer both physical and emotional relief. The government also builds sports centers 26 everyone can join different activities at a low price. These modern facilities, which are often equipped with swimming pools and fitness rooms, have made exercise accessible to almost everyone. Moreover, community coaches encourage beginners to set realistic goals and to progress at a comfortable pace. Doing sports not only keeps our bodies strong 27 also helps us make new friends. Studies conducted by local universities suggest that people who train together tend to stay motivated far longer than those who exercise alone. As a result, sports have gradually become a social activity as much as a personal one. Doctors frequently remind us that even a brisk daily walk can significantly improve heart health. In addition, maintaining an active lifestyle is believed to sharpen the mind and boost overall confidence. Given these benefits, promoting nationwide fitness has become an important goal for both schools and local governments. Health experts say that if we exercise on a regular basis, we 28 .

25. (A) of (B) on **(C) about** (D) to

✓ **正解 (C)** (C) care about : 「在乎、重視」健康，考介系詞搭配。

【正解】care about 「在乎、重視」，人們開始重視自己的健康。

【誘答】(A) of 需與 take 連用 (take care of) 才成立，單獨 care of 不成句、(B) care on 並非慣用搭配、(D) care to 意為「願意 (做某事)」須接原形動詞，接名詞 health 不合，皆不能表「重視健康」。

【重點】動詞片語 care about 「在乎、關心」。

【句意】近年來，越來越多台灣人開始透過運動來重視自己的健康。

26. **(A) so that** (B) in case (C) as long as (D) even if

✓ **正解 (A)** (A) so that : 政府蓋運動中心「以便」大家參加活動，表目的，考連接詞。

【正解】so that 「以便、為了讓」，引導表目的的子句。

【誘答】(B) in case 「以防萬一」、(C) as long as 「只要 (條件)」、(D) even if 「即使 (讓步)」，三者語意雖通順卻不表「目的」，與蓋運動中心是「為了讓大家參與」的目的不符。

【重點】連接詞 so that 表目的，後接可能發生的結果。

【句意】政府也興建運動中心，好讓每個人都能以低廉的價格參加各種活動。

27. (A) and (B) yet (C) also **(D) but**

✓ **正解 (D)** (D) but : not only...but also 「不但...而且」的固定搭配，考連接詞。

【正解】but，構成 not only...but also 「不但...而且」的關聯連接詞。

【誘答】(A) and、(B) yet、(C) also 看似能承接，但 not only 的固定關聯詞是 but (also)，三者都無法與 not only 構成正確的 not only...but also 句型。

【重點】關聯連接詞 not only A but also B。

【句意】做運動不但能保持身體強健，也幫助我們結交新朋友。

28. (A) can eat anything without gaining weight

(B) will feel healthier and happier every day (C) will never need to see a doctor again
(D) may become too tired to work each day

✓ **正解 (B)** (B) 呼應「規律運動」帶來的好處，會更健康快樂，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應「規律運動」的正面結果，我們會「更健康、更快樂」。

【誘答】(A) 怎麼吃都不會胖屬誇大不實、非文中所述益處、(C) 再也不必看醫生與文中醫生仍提醒注意心臟健康的敘述矛盾、(D) 累到無法工作與運動能「使頭腦清晰、增添自信」的正面結論相反。

【重點】整句語意，須扣住 if we exercise on a regular basis 的正向條件結果。

【句意】健康專家表示，只要我們規律運動，每天都會覺得更健康、更快樂。

必備單字：World Cup、fan、match、whistle、supporter、attention、exercise、jog、regular、health、activity、together、preparation、resources、hospitality、broadcaster、audience、economic、underdog、astonishment、atmosphere、collective、dramatic、chronic、facility、accessible、motivated、lifestyle、confidence、routine

第 30 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 太空探索與星鏈衛星

For much of the twentieth century, only powerful governments could afford the staggering cost of reaching orbit. Space travel used to be a distant dream, but today companies like SpaceX have made it much more 21. SpaceX builds rockets that can land back on the ground and be used again, which saves a lot of money. This concept of reusability, which was once dismissed as impractical, has fundamentally transformed the economics of the industry. The company also sends thousands of small satellites into space to build a network called Starlink. Engineers designed these compact devices to orbit the planet in coordinated groups, forming a vast web overhead. This network 22 fast Internet to people who live in faraway areas. Such coverage is especially valuable in remote regions where traditional cables have never been laid. 23 the technology is still quite new, many users are already happy with the service. Whereas earlier satellite services were slow and expensive, the new system promises speeds comparable to those in major cities. Critics, however, warn that the growing number of objects in orbit could increase the risk of collisions. Astronomers have also expressed concern that bright satellites may interfere with observations of the night sky. Given these challenges, regulators are working to establish clearer rules for the crowded space above us. Even so, supporters argue that the potential benefits far outweigh the drawbacks. As private firms and public agencies continue to cooperate, ambitious missions to the Moon and beyond appear increasingly realistic. Thanks to these efforts, the future of space seems 24.

21. (A) distant (B) expensive (C) difficult (D) possible

✓ 正解 (D) (D) possible：太空旅行變得更「可能、可行」，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】possible「可能的」，這些公司讓太空旅行變得更可行。

【誘答】(A) distant「遙遠的」重複前文的 distant dream，卻與「如今變得更可行」的轉折相反、(B) expensive「昂貴的」與後文「省下大筆金錢」矛盾、(C) difficult「困難的」與科技讓太空旅行更容易的語意相反。

【重點】形容詞 possible；make it more possible「讓它更有可能」。

【句意】太空旅行過去是遙遠的夢想，但如今像 SpaceX 這樣的公司讓它變得更加可行。

22. (A) receives (B) provides (C) connects (D) limits

✓ 正解 (B) (B) provides：這個網路「提供」偏遠地區快速網路，主詞單數用 provides，考詞彙與主謂一致。

【正解】provides「提供」，此網路提供偏遠地區快速網路；主詞 network 為單數，動詞加 s。

【誘答】(A) receives「接收」方向相反，網路是「提供」而非接收網路、(C) connects「連接」須接 sb to sth，直接接 fast Internet 搭配不當、(D) limits「限制」與提供快速網路的正面語意相反（三者主詞單數雖同樣加 s，語意皆不合）。

【重點】動詞詞彙 provide + 主謂一致（單數主詞配 provides）。

【句意】這個網路為住在偏遠地區的人們提供快速的網際網路。

23. (A) Since (B) Once (C) Although (D) Whether

✓ 正解 (C) (C) Although：技術「雖然」還新，使用者卻已滿意，表讓步轉折，考連接詞。

【正解】Although「雖然」，引導讓步子句，與後句的滿意形成轉折。

【誘答】(A) Since「因為/自從」、(B) Once「一旦」、(D) Whether「是否」，語意分別為原因、時間條件、名詞子句引導，都無法表達「雖然技術還新，使用者卻已滿意」的讓步轉折。

【重點】從屬連接詞 Although 表讓步。

【句意】雖然這項技術還相當新，許多使用者卻已對這項服務感到滿意。

24. (A) brighter than ever before (B) reserved only for wealthy nations
(C) impossible to predict at all (D) less exciting than in the past

✓ 正解 (A) (A) 呼應前文的種種進展，太空的未來「比以往更光明」，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應前文成就，太空的未來「比以往更加光明」。

【誘答】(B) 只保留給富裕國家，與私人公司讓太空更普及、可行的內容相反、(C) 完全無法預測，與全文樂觀光明的語氣不符、(D) 不如以往精彩，與「登月等雄心任務越來越可行」的正向發展矛盾。

【重點】整句語意，須扣住 Thanks to these efforts 的正面結果；比較級 brighter than ever。

【句意】多虧這些努力，太空的未來看起來比以往任何時候都更加光明。

B. 台灣太空計畫與福爾摩沙衛星

Taiwan has also joined the race to explore space with its own program. Although the island is relatively small, its ambition in aerospace research has grown steadily over the past two decades. For years, scientists here have been 25 satellites known as Formosat. These sophisticated instruments, developed through years of patient study, represent a major achievement for local science. These satellites take clear pictures of the Earth and warn us 26 coming typhoons and other disasters. By monitoring the atmosphere from above, they provide data that would be impossible to gather from the ground alone. When a big storm is near, the images they send back are very 27 for keeping people safe. Emergency teams rely on these detailed images to plan evacuations and to allocate resources wisely. Moreover, the same technology can track pollution, measure crop growth, and assist in mapping remote terrain. Building satellites is not easy, but Taiwan's engineers keep learning and improving. Each successful launch, which is the result of countless hours of testing, strengthens the confidence of the whole team. Given that space technology is highly competitive, international partnerships have proved essential to progress. Young researchers are encouraged to study abroad and then bring their expertise back home. As a result, a new generation of talented engineers is gradually taking shape. Should these efforts continue, Taiwan may well become a respected contributor to global space exploration. If the program keeps growing, our country

28 .

25. (A) building (B) built (C) builds (D) to build

✓ 正解 (A) (A) building : have been building 現在完成進行式，考動詞詞形。

【正解】building, have been + V-ing 構成現在完成進行式，表持續多年。

【誘答】(B) built 為過去分詞，have been 後不接過去分詞表主動持續、(C) builds 為限定動詞、(D) to build 為不定詞，皆無法接在 have been 之後，唯有 V-ing 才構成現在完成進行式。

【重點】語法：現在完成進行式 have/has been + V-ing。

【句意】多年來，這裡的科學家一直在打造名為「福爾摩沙衛星」的衛星。

26. (A) against (B) for (C) of (D) from

✓ 正解 (C) (C) warn of : 「警告、預警」即將來臨的颱風，考介系詞搭配。

【正解】warn us of 「向我們預警...」，warn sb of sth 為固定搭配。

【誘答】(A) against 雖可搭 warn (warn sb against 勸阻某人別做某事)，但颱風無法被「勸阻」，語意不合、(B) for、(D) from 都不能與 warn 組成「預警某事」的搭配。

【重點】動詞搭配 warn sb of sth 「警告某人某事」。

【句意】這些衛星拍下清晰的地球照片，並向我們預警即將到來的颱風和其他災害。

27. (A) harmful (B) useful (C) clear (D) confusing

✓ 正解 (B) (B) useful : 影像對保護人民安全非常「有用」，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】useful 「有用的」，衛星影像對確保民眾安全非常有幫助。

【誘答】(A) harmful 「有害的」與確保安全的正面語意相反、(C) clear 「清晰的」雖呼應前文 clear pictures，但 be...for keeping people safe 需要的是「有用」而非「清晰」、(D) confusing 「令人困惑的」與影像有助防災的功用矛盾。

【重點】形容詞 useful，常搭配 be useful for 「對...有用」。

【句意】當強烈風暴逼近時，衛星傳回的影像對保護人民安全非常有用。

28. (A) may forget its earlier achievements (B) will depend only on foreign satellites
(C) should focus on farming instead (D) will go further in space in the years ahead

✓ 正解 (D) (D) 呼應計畫持續成長，國家「未來能在太空走得更遠」，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應「計畫持續成長」的條件，國家「未來能在太空走得更遠」。

【誘答】(A) 可能忘記先前成就，與逐步累積、精進的敘述不符、(B) 只依賴外國衛星，與台灣工程師自主研發、精進的內容矛盾、(C) 應改專注於農業，偏離發展太空的主旨，屬離題。

【重點】整句語意，須扣住 If the program keeps growing 的正向條件結果。

【句意】如果這項計畫持續成長，我們的國家未來將能在太空領域走得更遠。

必備單字：space、rocket、satellite、network、provide、technology、typhoon、disaster、engineer、improve、program、explore、orbit、reusability、economics、coordinated、coverage、remote、collision、astronomer、regulator、cooperate、aerospace、ambition、sophisticated、evacuation、expertise、partnership、contributor

第 31 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 高鐵、國旅補助與觀光復甦

The long months of closed borders and cancelled bookings had left the travel industry in serious difficulty. After the pandemic slowed down, tourism in Taiwan began to 21 again. This subsidy program, which was designed to revive local spending, quickly attracted enthusiastic participation. To help hotels and shops, the government offered money to people who traveled inside the country. Whereas overseas trips remained complicated, domestic destinations suddenly seemed far more appealing. Many families took the high speed rail to the south 22 they could enjoy a short holiday. Along the route, passengers admired green rice fields and distant mountains sliding past their windows. The fast trains made long trips feel quick and 23 . Given that time is precious for busy workers, such efficient transport made weekend getaways genuinely practical. Hotels responded by offering creative packages, and restaurants extended their hours to welcome the returning crowds. Because of these travel plans, more visitors returned to night markets and old streets. Vendors who had struggled during the downturn were relieved to see their stalls bustling once more. Moreover, cultural festivals and local performances drew even larger audiences than before. Economists noted that this rebound helped countless small enterprises survive a difficult period. As a result, communities that depend on visitors gradually regained their earlier energy and optimism. Local business owners were happy 24 .

21. (A) recover (B) struggle (C) decline (D) collapse

✓ 正解 (A) (A) recover：疫情趨緩後觀光業開始「復甦」，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】recover「復甦、恢復」，疫情趨緩後觀光業開始回溫。

【誘答】(B) struggle「陷入困境」與疫情趨緩後觀光「回升」的走向相反（產業原本才在掙扎）、(C) decline「衰退」、(D) collapse「崩潰、瓦解」皆為負面下滑之意，與 recover again 的復甦矛盾。

【重點】動詞詞彙 recover「恢復、復原」。

【句意】疫情趨緩後，台灣的觀光業開始再度復甦。

22. (A) in case (B) as long as (C) so that (D) even though

✓ 正解 (C) (C) so that：搭高鐵南下「以便」享受短假期，表目的，考連接詞。

【正解】so that「以便」，引導表目的的子句。

【誘答】(A) in case「以防萬一」、(B) as long as「只要」、(D) even though「即使」，分別表防範、條件與讓步，都無法表達搭高鐵南下是「為了」享受假期的目的。

【重點】連接詞 so that 表目的。

【句意】許多家庭搭高鐵南下，好讓自己享受一個短暫的假期。

23. (A) short (B) easy (C) costly (D) tiring

✓ 正解 (B) (B) easy：快速列車讓長途旅程變得又快又「輕鬆」，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】easy「輕鬆的」，高鐵讓長途旅程變得又快又輕鬆。

【誘答】(A) short 與主詞 long trips 語意矛盾，且與 quick 重複、(C) costly「昂貴的」與描述便利舒適的正面語氣不合、(D) tiring「累人的」與旅程「輕鬆」的優點相反。

【重點】形容詞 easy，與 quick 並列描述旅程的方便。

【句意】快速列車讓長途旅程感覺既迅速又輕鬆。

24. (A) that fewer tourists chose to travel south
(B) because the subsidy program had ended early
(C) although their sales kept dropping every month

(D) to see so many customers come back

✓ 正解 (D) (D) 呼應觀光復甦，店家高興「看到許多顧客回流」，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應觀光回溫，當地店家很開心「看到許多顧客回流」。

【誘答】(A) 說更少遊客南下，與「更多遊客回流」矛盾、(B) 說補助方案提早結束，與補助帶動消費的正面敘述不符、(C) 說生意持續下滑，與生意回溫的結果相反。

【重點】整句語意，須扣住 more visitors returned 的正面結果；be happy to V。

【句意】當地商家很高興看到這麼多顧客回流。

B. 缺工與缺蛋等民生物價議題

In the past year, many people in Taiwan worried 25 rising prices. The steady climb in the cost of living affected nearly every household, from students to retirees. Eggs, for example, were once hard to find, and their price went up quickly. This unexpected scarcity, which puzzled many shoppers, was blamed on disease outbreaks and rising feed costs. At the same time, many restaurants and factories could not hire enough workers to do the job. Whereas some industries had too few applicants, others simply could not offer competitive wages. This labor shortage made it 26 for some shops to stay open every day. Owners were forced to shorten their business hours or to turn away customers during busy periods. When goods are few but buyers are many, prices usually 27. This basic principle of supply and demand, familiar to any economist, explains much of the recent inflation. Moreover, global factors such as fuel prices and shipping delays made the situation even more complicated. Given these pressures, families learned to compare prices carefully and to avoid unnecessary spending. Analysts warned that recovery would take time and demand patience from the public. Meanwhile, community groups organized help for those who were struggling the most. As a result, discussions about wages, prices, and fairness became a regular part of daily conversation. The government promised to bring in more eggs and support small businesses, 28.

25. (A) for (B) of (C) on **(D) about**

✓ 正解 (D) (D) worry about : 「擔心」 物價上漲，考介系詞搭配。

【正解】worry about 「擔心」，許多人擔心物價上漲。

【誘答】(A) for (worry for 多用於「為某人擔憂」，接 rising prices 不合)、(B) of (worry of 非慣用，易與 afraid of 混淆)、(C) on 皆不能與 worry 組成「擔心某事」，唯有 worry about 正確。

【重點】動詞片語 worry about 「擔心、憂慮」。

【句意】過去一年，許多台灣人都在擔心不斷上漲的物價。

26. (A) impossible **(B) hard** (C) costly (D) convenient

✓ 正解 (B) (B) hard : 缺工使某些店家「難以」每天營業，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】hard 「困難的」，勞動力短缺使某些店家難以天天營業。

【誘答】(A) impossible 「不可能」過於絕對，文中店家仍營業只是縮短時間、(C) costly 「昂貴的」偏向成本，與「缺工造成人力不足」的重點不符、(D) convenient 「方便的」與缺工帶來的困難相反。

【重點】形容詞 hard ; make it hard for sb to V 「使某人難以...」。

【句意】這種勞動力短缺使得一些店家難以每天正常營業。

27. (A) fall (B) freeze **(C) rise** (D) vary

✓ 正解 (C) (C) rise : 貨少人多時價格通常「上漲」，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】rise 「上漲」，商品少而買家多時，價格通常會上升。

【誘答】(A) fall 「下跌」與「供不應求則漲價」的常理相反、(B) freeze 「凍結不動」不符供需失衡導致上升的邏輯、(D) vary 「變動」語意過於籠統，未能表達價格「上漲」的必然方向。

【重點】動詞詞彙 rise 「上升、上漲」，主詞 prices 為複數用原形。

【句意】當商品稀少而買家眾多時，價格通常會上漲。

28. **(A) hoping to make daily life easier for everyone**

(B) though it wanted prices to keep rising (C) so that fewer people could buy food

(D) because workers were no longer needed

✓ 正解 (A) (A) 呼應政府的補救措施，「盼讓大家生活更輕鬆」，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應政府增蛋、扶助小店的作為，目的是「讓大家的日常生活更輕鬆」。

【誘答】(B) 卻希望物價繼續上漲，與政府主動採取措施的用意相反、(C) 好讓更少人買得到食物，與「引進更多雞蛋」增加供給的目的相牴觸、(D) 因為不再需要工人，與扶助小型企業的善意不符。

【重點】整句語意，須扣住 promised to...support small businesses 的善意目的。

【句意】政府承諾引進更多雞蛋並扶持小型企業，希望讓每個人的日常生活更輕鬆。

必備單字：pandemic、tourism、recover、high speed rail、holiday、worry、price、shortage、hire、rise、business、support、subsidy、revive、domestic、efficient、downturn、bustling、rebound、enterprise、optimism、scarcity、competitive、inflation、fuel、patience、household、retiree

第 32 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 露營與戶外活動風潮

During the pandemic, many people could not travel abroad, so they looked for fun activities closer to home. With overseas travel suspended, people rediscovered the quiet beauty of their own countryside. Camping soon became very 21 among families and young people. This surge of interest, which surprised many outdoor shops, quickly emptied shelves of tents and stoves. Instead of staying in crowded places, they drove to the mountains 22 they could breathe fresh air. Far from the noise of the city, they found a stillness that felt increasingly rare in modern life. Sitting around a fire at night and looking up at the stars helped them 23 the stress of daily life. Psychologists suggest that spending time in nature can lower anxiety and restore a sense of balance. Whereas urban entertainment often demands money and effort, a night under the stars asks for very little. Some campers even bought nice tents and lights to make their trips more comfortable. Beginners gradually learned practical skills, such as pitching a tent and building a safe fire. Moreover, families discovered that sharing chores in the wild brought them closer together. Children who had rarely left the city were fascinated by insects, streams, and the sound of the wind. Given how demanding daily routines had become, these simple escapes felt genuinely healing. As a result, camping evolved from a passing trend into a lasting habit for many households. For them, a quiet weekend in nature 24 .

21. (A) expensive (B) rare (C) popular (D) crowded

✓ 正解 (C) (C) popular：露營在家庭與年輕人間變得很「受歡迎」，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】popular「受歡迎的」，露營在家庭和年輕人之間很快流行起來。

【誘答】(A) expensive「昂貴的」不符「became very ___ among families」需填「受歡迎」的語境，且與後文露營花費不多矛盾、(B) rare「稀少的」與露營蔚為風潮 (surge of interest) 相反、(D) crowded「擁擠的」雖呼應前文 crowded places，卻與人們露營是為「遠離人群」矛盾。

【重點】形容詞 popular；popular among「在...之間受歡迎」。

【句意】露營很快在家庭和年輕人之間變得非常受歡迎。

22. (A) where (B) which (C) that (D) when

✓ 正解 (A) (A) where：關係副詞引導地方子句，修飾 the mountains，考關係詞。

【正解】where，關係副詞引導地方子句，說明在山裡能呼吸新鮮空氣。

【誘答】(B) which、(C) that 皆為關係代名詞，須在子句中作主詞或受詞，但子句 they could breathe fresh air 已完整、缺的是表地點的關係副詞、(D) when 表時間，不能修飾地點 the mountains；唯有關係副詞 where 正確。

【重點】語法：關係副詞 where 引導修飾地方的子句。

【句意】他們開車前往山區，在那裡可以呼吸新鮮空氣。

23. (A) remember (B) face (C) increase (D) forget

✓ 正解 (D) (D) forget：圍著火看星星幫他們「忘掉」日常壓力，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】forget「忘記」，夜裡圍著火看星星幫他們忘掉日常壓力。

【誘答】(A) remember「記住」與 forget 相反、(B) face「面對」雖語氣正面，卻與圍火看星「放下、紓解」壓力的意境不符、(C) increase「增加」與紓壓的正向語意相反。

【重點】動詞詞彙 forget；help sb (to) V 句型。

【句意】夜裡圍著營火、抬頭看星星，幫助他們忘掉日常生活的壓力。

24. (A) is mainly a way to show off new gear (B) is the perfect way to rest and relax

(C) has become an expensive daily duty (D) feels lonelier than city life

✓ 正解 (B) (B) 呼應露營紓壓的好處，「是休息放鬆的最佳方式」，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應前文紓壓、舒適的鋪陳，大自然中的週末「是休息放鬆的最佳方式」。

【誘答】(A) 說主要是炫耀新裝備，雖呼應買帳篷燈具卻把露營貶低，與紓壓療癒的主旨不符、(C) 說成了昂貴的每日義務，與文中「花費不多」且是「週末」而非每日矛盾、(D) 說比城市生活更孤單，與露營「讓家人更親近」的敘述相反。

【重點】整句語意，須扣住 helped them forget the stress 的正面延伸。

【句意】對他們而言，在大自然中度過安靜的週末，是休息與放鬆的最佳方式。

B. 韓系與日系穿搭潮流

Clothing has always served as a silent language, revealing personality and mood without a single word. Fashion in Taiwan is often 25 by styles from Korea and Japan. Thanks to social media, styles that appear on a Seoul runway can reach Taipei streets within days. Many young people enjoy watching Korean shows, so they like to copy the cool clothes that the stars wear. These trends spread rapidly because fans admire the confidence and polish of their favorite performers. Japanese style, 26, is often simple and clean, using soft colors and neat lines. Such minimalist designs, which emphasize quality over decoration, appeal to those who prefer understated elegance. Some shoppers mix the two styles together 27 create a look that is truly their own. Whereas one culture favors bold statements, the other celebrates quiet refinement, and blending them can be surprisingly creative. Boutiques throughout the city now stock imported pieces alongside the work of local designers. Moreover, thrift shopping has grown popular among youths who wish to be both stylish and environmentally responsible. Given the endless flow of new trends, some shoppers admit that keeping up can be exhausting and costly. Stylists therefore advise choosing a few versatile items rather than chasing every passing fashion. In the end, true style is said to come not from imitation but from a confident sense of self. Following trends can be fun, but experts remind us that the best outfit is one 28.

25. (A) influence (B) influenced (C) influencing (D) to influence

✓ 正解 (B) (B) influenced : is influenced by 被動語態「受...影響」, 考語法。

【正解】influenced, be + 過去分詞 + by 構成被動語態「被...影響」。

【誘答】(A) influence 原形、(C) influencing 現在分詞、(D) to influence 不定詞, 三者都無法接在 be 動詞後構成被動語態, 唯有過去分詞 influenced 才能組成 be influenced by「受...影響」。

【重點】語法: 被動語態 be influenced by「受...影響」。

【句意】台灣的時尚常受到來自韓國和日本風格的影響。

26. (A) similarly (B) meanwhile (C) besides (D) on the other hand

✓ 正解 (D) (D) on the other hand : 把日系與韓系「對比」, 考轉折語。

【正解】on the other hand「另一方面」, 用來對比日系與前述韓系風格。

【誘答】(A) similarly「同樣地」表相似, 但此處是把日系與韓系「對比」, 方向相反、(B) meanwhile「同時」偏表時間並列, 非對比、(C) besides「此外」表補充增添, 皆不合兩種風格相互對照的語氣。

【重點】轉折語 on the other hand 表對比。

【句意】另一方面, 日系風格通常簡約乾淨, 運用柔和的色彩和俐落的線條。

27. (A) to (B) for (C) so (D) by

✓ 正解 (A) (A) to : 不定詞 to create 表目的「以創造出」, 考語法。

【正解】to, 不定詞 to create 表目的, 說明混搭是為了創造自己的風格。

【誘答】(B) for、(D) by 為介系詞 (by 須接動名詞 by creating), 不能直接接原形動詞 create、(C) so 無法單獨接原形表目的 (須 so as to 或 so that), 唯有不定詞 to create 表「以創造出」的目的。

【重點】語法: 不定詞 to + 原形動詞 表目的。

【句意】有些購物者把兩種風格混搭在一起, 以創造出真正屬於自己的造型。

28. (A) that follows every new trend closely (B) that matches what celebrities wear

(C) that makes you feel confident and comfortable

(D) that impresses strangers on the street

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應專家提醒, 最好的穿搭是「讓你自信又自在」的那套, 考整句語意。

【正解】呼應專家的提醒, 最好的穿搭是「讓你感到自信又自在」的那一套。

【誘答】(A) 緊追每個新潮流, 與「真正的風格不來自模仿」相反、(B) 與名人穿得一樣, 與「發自自信的自我」矛盾、(D) 讓路人驚豔, 把重點放在取悅他人, 與做自己、穿得自在的建議不符。

【重點】整句語意搭配關係子句, 須扣住 experts remind us 的正向建議。

【句意】追隨潮流可以很有趣, 但專家提醒我們, 最好的穿搭是那套讓你感到自信又自在的衣服。

必備單字: fashion、style、camping、tent、stress、influence、trend、outfit、confident、comfortable、copy、mix、suspended、countryside、surge、stillness、psychologist、anxiety、refinement、minimalist、understated、elegance、versatile、imitation、boutique、thrift、escape、healing

第 33 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 禁用一次性塑膠餐具與吸管

In recent years, Taiwan has taken strong action to reduce plastic waste. Environmental groups had long warned that the island was producing far more rubbish than it could safely handle. The government now 21 shops and restaurants from giving out single-use plastic straws and tableware for free. At many stores, customers who still want a plastic bag must pay a small fee for it. This modest charge, though it sounds trivial, has encouraged countless shoppers to rethink their daily habits. Many people were not used to this change 22 first, but they have slowly learned to carry their own cups, bags, and chopsticks. Businesses, meanwhile, have begun offering paper packaging and reusable containers that customers can borrow and return. Plastic is cheap and handy, 23 it can stay in the ocean for hundreds of years and harm sea animals. Scientists point out that tiny fragments, known as microplastics, eventually enter the food chain and end up on our own plates. Given how serious the threat has become, schools now teach children why cutting waste matters. Whereas some critics argue that the rules are inconvenient, most residents accept them as a reasonable trade-off. Moreover, several night markets have started rewarding visitors who bring their own tableware. Officials emphasize that the policy is not meant to punish anyone, but to protect a shared coastline. Volunteers who clean the beaches every weekend report finding fewer straws than before. As a result, the amount of plastic sent to landfills has gradually begun to fall. Supporters say the new rule is a small but important step that 24 .

21. (A) warns (B) bans (C) requires (D) forces

✓ 正解 (B) (B) bans：政府「禁止」商店免費提供塑膠吸管，ban sb from Ving，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】ban sb from Ving 意為「禁止某人做某事」；政府禁止店家免費發放一次性塑膠餐具，故選 bans，且主詞 The government 為單數用 bans。

【誘答】(A) warns 「警告」須用 warn sb against/about Ving，不接 from Ving，語意也非「禁止」。(C) requires 「要求」為 require sb to V，方向與禁止相反。(D) forces 「強迫」是 force sb to V，不接 from Ving，語意也不符「禁止」。

【重點】ban / stop / prevent / keep sb from Ving 是常見「阻止」句型；forbid 則常用 forbid sb to V。

【句意】政府現在禁止商店和餐廳免費提供一次性塑膠吸管與餐具。

22. (A) on (B) for (C) from (D) at

✓ 正解 (D) (D) at first：「起初」的固定用法，考介系詞片語。

【正解】at first 是固定片語，意為「起初、一開始」，表示後來情況改變，正好呼應下句 but。

【誘答】(A) on first、(B) for first 都不是固定時間片語，沒有這些說法。(C) from first 若要表「從一開始」須用 from the first（需加 the），單獨 from first 不成立。

【重點】at first（起初）常與後面的 but / later 對比；勿與 first of all（首先）混淆。

【句意】許多人起初不習慣這個改變，但漸漸學會自己攜帶杯子、袋子和筷子。

23. (A) but (B) for (C) so (D) or

✓ 正解 (A) (A) but：塑膠便宜方便「卻」會污染海洋，前後語意轉折，考對等連接詞。

【正解】前句說塑膠便宜好用，後句說它會污染海洋、傷害海洋生物，語意相反，需用表轉折的 but。

【誘答】(B) for 為對等連接詞表原因（相當於 because），會使語意變成「便宜好用是因為會留存海中」，邏輯不通。
(C) so 表結果、(D) or 表選擇，都無法呈現前後正反對比。

【重點】but 連接兩個語意相反的子句；判斷轉折關係是綜合測驗常見考點。

【句意】塑膠便宜又方便，卻會在海裡留存好幾百年並傷害海洋動物。

24. (A) keeps restaurants handing out free plastic

(B) may slow down the island's recycling efforts

(C) can lead to a cleaner and greener island

(D) could bring back more straws to our beaches

✓ 正解 (C) (C)：呼應全篇「減塑護環境」的正面結果，考整句語意。

【正解】全篇強調減少塑膠、保護環境，支持者認為這是邁向「更乾淨、更綠色家園」的一小步，(C) 最合文意。

【誘答】(A) 讓餐廳繼續免費發放塑膠，與前文的禁令矛盾。(B) 拖慢島上的回收努力，與全篇環保成效相反。(D) 讓更多吸管回到海灘，與「志工發現吸管變少」的細節不符。

【重點】末格長句語意題要選與全篇立場一致、邏輯合理者。

【句意】支持者說這項新規定是通往更乾淨、更綠意家園的一小但重要的步伐。

B. 電動公車與綠色大眾運輸

More and more cities in Taiwan are now replacing their old diesel buses with electric ones. This shift, which once seemed too costly, has become realistic as battery prices keep falling. Unlike gas buses, electric buses run quietly and 25 no smoke into the air, so the streets around us feel much fresher. Passengers often remark that the smoother, vibration-free ride makes their morning commute far more pleasant. Because they cause less pollution, they are much 26 for the environment and for our health. Doctors have long linked exhaust fumes to breathing problems, whereas cleaner air helps everyone, especially children and the elderly. Given that transport accounts for a large share of a city's carbon emissions, switching fuels can make a real difference. The government hopes that clean, cheap, and safe public transport will encourage more people to leave their cars at home. To support this goal, several cities have installed charging stations and redesigned bus routes around busy neighborhoods. Moreover, digital apps now let riders track the next bus in real time, so waiting feels less frustrating. If buses, trains, and the MRT 27 well together, city traffic will slowly become smoother. A well-connected network, in which one ticket covers every journey, would tempt even loyal drivers to switch. Critics warn that building such a system takes years and considerable funding, yet the long-term rewards are hard to ignore. As a result, fewer traffic jams and lower fuel bills could benefit the whole community. Every small choice, experts insist, adds up to a cleaner future for the next generation. Taking green transport every day is one of the easiest ways 28.

25. (A) absorb (B) store **(C) release** (D) carry

✓ 正解 (C) (C) release：電動公車「不排放」廢煙，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】release 意為「排放、放出」；電動公車安靜且不排放廢煙到空氣中，故選 release。

【誘答】(A) absorb「吸收」與「排放到空氣中」方向相反，電動公車並非吸收煙霧。(B) store「儲存」煙霧不合理，也不與 into the air 連用。(D) carry「運送」煙霧語意不通。

【重點】release / give off / produce 都可表「排放」廢氣；此處考排放廢煙的正確動詞。

【句意】和汽油公車不同，電動公車運行安靜，且不會把廢煙排放到空氣中。

26. **(A) better** (B) cheaper (C) kinder (D) lighter

✓ 正解 (A) (A) better：污染較少，對環境「更好」，考形容詞比較級語意。

【正解】前句說電動公車污染較少，故對環境「更好」，用 much better；much 修飾比較級表「好得多」。

【誘答】(B) cheaper「更便宜」談的是價格而非對環境的好壞，與「污染較少」的因果不符。(C) kinder「更友善」須用 kind to the environment，不用 for，搭配錯誤。(D) lighter「更輕」對環境而言並無此語意。

【重點】much / far / a lot 可加強比較級；判斷正反語意選對比較級形容詞。

【句意】因為造成的污染較少，它們對環境和我們的健康都好得多。

27. (A) works (B) will work (C) working **(D) work**

✓ 正解 (D) (D) work：主詞為複數 buses, trains, and the MRT，if 條件句用現在式 work，考主謂一致。

【正解】主詞 buses, trains, and the MRT 為複數，且此為表未來的條件句 (if + 現在式)，故用原形複數 work。

【誘答】(A) works 為單數動詞，與複數主詞 buses, trains, and the MRT 不一致。(B) will work 在表未來的條件句 if 子句中不可用 will，應改用現在式。(C) working 缺助動詞，不能單獨作動詞。

【重點】表未來的 if 條件句，if 子句用現在式、主句用 will；並注意主詞複數動詞不加 s。

【句意】如果公車、火車和捷運能好好搭配運作，城市交通就會慢慢變得更順暢。

28. (A) to keep bus tickets cheap forever

(B) to protect our air and slow down climate change

(C) to make every driver sell their car (D) to build more roads across the city

✓ 正解 (B) (B)：呼應綠色運輸「護空氣、減緩氣候變遷」，且 ways to V 結構正確，考整句語意。

【正解】前面 one of the easiest ways 後接不定詞說明「做什麼的方法」，(B) to protect our air... 語意與文法都正確，呼應環保主題。

【誘答】(A) 說讓公車票「永遠便宜」語氣過度誇大，也非全篇強調的環保重點。(C) 逼「每位」駕駛賣車，與文中「吸引駕駛改用大眾運輸」的溫和說法不符。(D) 興建更多道路，與減少車輛、紓解交通的目標矛盾。

【重點】ways / way 後常接 to V 表「做...的方法」；末格長句要選文法與語意皆通者。

【句意】每天搭乘綠色運輸是保護空氣、減緩氣候變遷最簡單的方法之一。

必備單字：reduce、plastic、waste、ban、single-use、tableware、chopsticks、harm、release、pollution、public transport、electric、environment、climate change、microplastics、landfill、coastline、emissions、commute、charging station、reusable、exhaust、carbon、network

第 34 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 智慧手錶與穿戴裝置健康監測

Smart watches have become popular gifts among young people in Taiwan. What began as a simple fashion accessory has quietly turned into a personal health assistant. These small devices can do much more than tell the time. Packed with tiny sensors, a modern watch can measure how well you sleep and how quickly your body recovers. While you exercise, a smart watch 21 your heart rate and counts the steps you take each day. Over several weeks, these figures reveal patterns that a person might otherwise overlook. Some models even remind you to stand up 22 you have been sitting for too long. Such gentle alerts, researchers suggest, can slowly build healthier daily routines. Doctors say such information is useful 23 it helps people notice health problems early. Detecting an unusual heartbeat, for instance, may encourage someone to seek advice before a condition worsens. Nevertheless, the readings are not always accurate, and a nervous user might worry over a harmless number. Still, users should remember that a watch cannot replace a real doctor. Whereas a device can collect data, only a trained professional can interpret what those numbers truly mean. Moreover, staring at a screen too often may add stress rather than remove it. Given these limits, experts advise treating the watch as a helpful guide rather than a final judge. Used wisely, however, wearable technology can motivate people to move more and rest better. It is best 24 .

21. (A) guesses (B) raises (C) controls (D) tracks

✓ 正解 (D) (D) tracks：智慧手錶「追蹤記錄」心跳，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】track 意為「追蹤、記錄」；智慧手錶會追蹤心跳並計算步數，故選 tracks，主詞 a smart watch 單數用 tracks。

【誘答】(A) guesses「猜測」與智慧手錶精準感測不符。(B) raises「使上升」是運動使心跳上升，手錶只是記錄而非使其上升。(C) controls「控制」心跳並非手錶的功能，它只監測不控制。

【重點】track / measure / count 常用於裝置記錄數據；注意單數主詞動詞加 s。

【句意】當你運動時，智慧手錶會追蹤你的心跳，並計算你每天走的步數。

22. (A) until (B) when (C) before (D) unless

✓ 正解 (B) (B) when：當你坐太久「時」提醒你站起來，考時間連接詞。

【正解】when 引導時間副詞子句，表「當...時」；久坐時手錶提醒你站起來，語意最順。

【誘答】(A) until「直到」語意不合，提醒站起來並非持續到久坐。(C) before「在...之前」時間關係顛倒，提醒是在久坐「之後」才發生。(D) unless「除非」使條件相反，變成「除非久坐才站起來」，邏輯不通。

【重點】when 表「在...的時候」；判斷子句與主句的時間或因果關係來選連接詞。

【句意】有些款式甚至會在你坐太久時，提醒你站起來。

23. (A) so (B) though (C) because (D) unless

✓ 正解 (C) (C) because：資訊有用「因為」能及早發現健康問題，考表原因連接詞。

【正解】前句說這些資訊有用，後句說明「因為」它幫助人及早察覺健康問題，用表原因的 because。

【誘答】(A) so「所以」表結果，會使因果顛倒（有用是原因，不是結果）。(B) though「雖然」表讓步，語意相反。
(D) unless「除非」邏輯不通。

【重點】because 引導原因子句，回答「為什麼有用」。

【句意】醫生說這類資訊很有用，因為它能幫助人們及早發現健康問題。

24. (A) to see a doctor when you really feel sick

(B) to believe every reading your watch gives (C) to let the watch decide your treatment

(D) to stop exercising to lower your stress

✓ 正解 (A) (A)：呼應「手錶不能取代醫生」，真的不舒服要看醫生，考整句語意。

【正解】前句提醒手錶不能取代真正的醫生，故 It is best 後接「真的不舒服時要去看醫生」最合文意，(A) 正確。

【誘答】(B) 完全相信手錶每個讀數，與「讀數不一定準確」的提醒矛盾。(C) 讓手錶決定治療方式，與「只有受過訓練的專業人員才能判讀、手錶不是最終裁判」相反。(D) 為降低壓力而停止運動，與「激勵人們多動」的結論不符。

【重點】It is best to V 表「最好做...」；末格長句選與前文邏輯一致者。

【句意】最好在你真的覺得生病時去看醫生。

B. 遠距醫療與健康管理 App

Thanks to the internet, seeing a doctor no longer always 25 a trip to the hospital. During the recent years of health scares, many clinics rushed to offer appointments through a screen. Through telemedicine, patients can talk to doctors online by video, which is helpful for people who live 26 from big cities. For an elderly farmer in the mountains, a short video call can replace an exhausting journey that once took half a day. Doctors, meanwhile, can review symptoms, adjust prescriptions, and answer questions without a crowded waiting room. Many families also use health apps to record their blood pressure and remind older members to take their pills on time. Some applications even send a gentle warning to relatives whenever a reading looks unusual. These tools save time and 27 worry, especially during a busy week. Because the data is stored safely online, a specialist in another city can study it within minutes. Whereas rural residents once felt cut off from good care, they now enjoy far easier access to advice. Critics, however, remind us that a screen cannot fully replace a doctor's careful hands-on examination. Poor internet connections and unfamiliar technology may also leave some older patients feeling confused. Given these concerns, experts recommend combining online visits with occasional face-to-face checkups. As a result, telemedicine works best as a convenient partner to traditional care, not a complete substitute. Of course, for serious illnesses, going to the hospital in person is still 28 .

25. (A) means (B) makes (C) saves (D) books

✓ 正解 (A) (A) means：看醫生不再總是「意味著」得跑一趟醫院，考動詞詞彙 + 主謂一致。

【正解】mean 在此意為「意味著、需要」；看醫生不再總是需要跑醫院。主詞 seeing a doctor 為動名詞當單數，用 means。

【誘答】(B) makes 「make a trip」須以「人」為主詞表「進行一趟旅程」，此處主詞為動名詞，語意不合。(C) saves 「省去一趟」會使語意相反，遠距醫療正是省去跑醫院。(D) books 「預訂」一趟旅程語意不通。

【重點】動名詞當主詞視為單數，動詞加 s；mean + N 表「意味著」。

【句意】多虧網路，看醫生不再總是需要跑一趟醫院。

26. (A) distant (B) remote (C) far (D) apart

✓ 正解 (C) (C) far：遠距醫療對「住得遠」離大城市的人有幫助，far from 固定搭配，考詞彙。

【正解】far from 意為「離...很遠」；遠距醫療對住得遠離大城市的人特別有幫助，故選 far。

【誘答】(A) distant 「遙遠的」為形容詞，不能說 live distant from，且應用副詞修飾動詞 live。(B) remote 「偏遠的」同為形容詞，live remote from 用法錯誤。(D) apart 常見片語 apart from 意為「除了」，語意不合。

【重點】far from + 地點 = 「遠離某地」；near to / close to 才是表「靠近」。

【句意】病人可透過視訊在線上和醫生交談，這對住得離大城市很遠的人很有幫助。

27. (A) cause (B) reduce (C) increase (D) gather

✓ 正解 (B) (B) reduce：這些工具省時又「減少」煩惱，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】reduce 意為「減少」；健康 App 省下時間也減少擔憂，與 save time 並列，故選 reduce。

【誘答】(A) cause 「造成」擔憂，與 save time 的正面並列方向相反。(C) increase 「增加」擔憂，同樣與正向語氣矛盾。(D) gather 「聚集」擔憂搭配不當，語意不通。

【重點】reduce / lower / cut down 表「減少」；由 save time and ... 判斷需正面且同向的動詞。

【句意】這些工具能節省時間並減少煩惱，尤其在忙碌的一週裡。

28. (A) worth avoiding whenever possible (B) no better than a phone app

(C) something only the rich can afford (D) the safest choice for our health

✓ 正解 (D) (D)：重病時親自就醫仍是「最安全的選擇」，考整句語意。

【正解】前面 for serious illnesses 表示重病情況，親自到醫院仍是「最安全的選擇」，(D) 語意最合理。

【誘答】(A) 說應盡量避免就醫，與「重病仍該親自就醫」矛盾。(B) 說親診不比手機 App 好，與重病需親診相反。

(C) 說只有有錢人負擔得起，文中並無此依據，屬離題臆測。

【重點】末格長句要選符合前文 for serious illnesses 語境者。

【句意】當然，對於嚴重的疾病，親自去醫院仍是對健康最安全的選擇。

必備單字：device、exercise、heart rate、remind、notice、replace、internet、telemedicine、patient、blood pressure、pill、reduce、serious、illness、sensor、wearable、accurate、prescription、symptom、specialist、examination、motivate、routine、recover

第 35 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 台灣同婚合法與多元共融

In 2019, Taiwan became the first place in Asia to make same-sex marriage legal. The decision followed years of public discussion, court rulings, and careful debate among lawmakers. The new law allows two people of the same sex to marry and build a family, 21 everyone the same right to love. Under the law, married partners gain legal duties and protections that other married couples already hold. For many couples who had waited for years, this was a day 22 they would never forget. Outside government offices, some quietly registered their unions, whereas others celebrated with friends and relatives. News of the vote traveled quickly abroad, drawing attention from reporters across the region. The change also showed the world that Taiwan 23 different groups of people. Supporters argued that equal treatment under the law reflects the island's democratic values. At the same time, some citizens held different views, and their concerns were also part of the conversation. Given such a range of opinions, officials stressed that mutual respect matters in any healthy democracy. Schools and workplaces, moreover, began discussing how to treat all colleagues and students fairly. Researchers who study social change noted that attitudes often shift gradually over a generation. As a result, later surveys suggested that acceptance had grown compared with earlier years. Not everyone agreed at first, but more and more citizens now believe that a society is stronger 24 .

21. (A) giving (B) gives (C) having given (D) given

✓ 正解 (A) (A) giving：分詞構句表結果「給予每個人相同的權利」，考現在分詞。

【正解】此處用現在分詞 giving 引導分詞構句，表附帶結果「給予每個人相同的愛的權利」；主動語意故用現在分詞。

【誘答】(B) gives 為限定動詞，主要子句已有動詞 allows，不能無連接詞再接一個限定動詞。(C) having given 為完成式分詞，暗示「給予」發生在成家之前，但此處是同時發生的附帶結果，時間關係不合。(D) given 為過去分詞表被動，但法律是主動「給予」權利，語態不符。

【重點】分詞構句：與主詞主動關係用 Ving，被動關係用 Vpp；此句法律主動給予權利。

【句意】新法允許同性的兩人結婚成家，給予每個人相同去愛的權利。

22. (A) when (B) where (C) that (D) on which

✓ 正解 (C) (C) that：a day that they would never forget，關係代名詞當 forget 的受詞，考關係詞。

【正解】關係子句 they would never forget 缺少 forget 的受詞，需用關係代名詞 that（或 which）代替先行詞 a day，故選 that。

【誘答】(A) when 為關係副詞，但其後子句 forget 缺少受詞，需用關係代名詞。(B) where 為表地點的關係副詞，結構與語意皆不合。(D) on which 為「介系詞＋關係代名詞」作副詞用，但 forget 仍缺直接受詞，故不可用。

【重點】判斷用關係代名詞或關係副詞：看關係子句內是否缺主詞／受詞（缺→代名詞）。

【句意】對許多等了多年的伴侶來說，這是他們永遠不會忘記的一天。

23. (A) divides (B) accepts (C) compares (D) counts

✓ 正解 (B) (B) accepts：台灣「接納」不同族群的人，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】accept 意為「接納、接受」；此改變讓世界看見台灣接納不同群體的人，故選 accepts，主詞 Taiwan 單數用 accepts。

【誘答】(A) divides「使分開」與「接納、共融」的語意相反。(C) compares「比較」不同群體，並非本文「接納」之意。(D) counts「計算」人數，語意不合。

【重點】accept / respect / welcome 表包容接納；由多元共融主題判斷正面詞。

【句意】這項改變也向世界展現台灣接納不同群體的人。

24. (A) when everyone shares the very same views

(B) only after every disagreement disappears (C) if it stops changing over time

(D) when it accepts people who are different

✓ 正解 (D) (D)：呼應多元共融，社會「接納不同的人」時更強大，考整句語意。

【正解】全篇談多元共融，故「當社會接納不同的人時會更強大」最合文意，(D) 正確。

【誘答】(A) 認為社會要「所有人想法一致」才更強，與文中重視多元觀點的立場不符。(B) 說要「所有分歧都消失後」才更強，與健康民主容納不同意見、互相尊重的精神相反。(C) 說社會「停止改變」才更強，與文中態度會逐漸轉變、社會因此進步的觀點矛盾。

【重點】末格長句選與全篇包容立場一致者。

【句意】越來越多公民相信，當社會接納不同的人時會更強大。

B. 高齡社會與長期照顧

Like many countries, Taiwan is becoming an aging society. Demographers warn that within a few decades, one in every four residents could be over sixty-five. As people live longer and fewer babies 25 born, the number of older adults keeps rising. A shrinking workforce, moreover, means fewer young people are left to support each retiree. This means more families need help 26 caring for their elderly parents at home. Many adult children, caught between raising kids and holding down jobs, struggle to manage on their own. Hiring a full-time caregiver can be expensive, whereas leaving a frail parent alone feels unsafe. To deal with this, the government has set up long-term care services, 27 nurses and helpers visit old people and take care of them every day. These trained staff help with bathing, meals, and medicine, tasks that once fell entirely on relatives. Community centers, in addition, offer daytime activities where seniors can exercise and make new friends. Given the rising demand, the authorities are also training more workers and expanding funding each year. Critics argue, however, that services in remote villages remain thin and hard to reach. As a result, some experts urge closer cooperation between hospitals, local governments, and volunteers. Beyond practical help, regular visits also ease the loneliness that many housebound elders quietly feel. Such support is important 28.

25. (A) is (B) were (C) being (D) are

✓ 正解 (D) (D) are : fewer babies are born 被動語態，複數主詞用 are，考語法。

【正解】be born 是「出生」的被動固定用法；主詞 fewer babies 為複數且描述現況，用 are born。

【誘答】(A) is 為單數，與複數主詞 fewer babies 不一致。(B) were 雖為複數，但為過去式，與描述現況趨勢的現在式語境不合。(C) being 為非限定形式，前面缺助動詞，不能單獨當子句的動詞。

【重點】be born 表「出生」；注意主詞單複數與時態（現況用現在式）。

【句意】隨著人們更長壽、出生的嬰兒更少，年長者的人數不斷上升。

26. (A) on (B) with (C) to (D) about

✓ 正解 (B) (B) with : need help with Ving 「需要幫忙做某事」，考介系詞搭配。

【正解】help with something / with Ving 表「在某事上需要幫忙」；家庭需要幫忙照顧年邁父母，故用 with。

【誘答】(A) on 沒有 help on Ving 的用法。(C) to 雖有 help to V，但須接原形 (help to care)，不接動名詞 caring。(D) about 不與 help + Ving 搭配。

【重點】need help with + N / Ving = 「需要...方面的協助」。

【句意】這表示更多家庭在家照顧年邁父母時需要協助。

27. (A) which (B) when (C) where (D) whom

✓ 正解 (C) (C) where : 關係副詞代替 in the services，後接完整子句，考關係詞。

【正解】先行詞為 long-term care services（一種情境 / 範圍），關係子句 nurses and helpers visit... 結構完整，故用關係副詞 where (= in which)。

【誘答】(A) which 為關係代名詞，但其後子句 nurses and helpers visit old people 結構已完整，無代名詞的空缺。(B) when 為表時間的關係副詞，但先行詞 services 並非時間。(D) whom 為指人的受格關係代名詞，此處既無空缺、先行詞也非人。

【重點】關係子句完整無缺→用關係副詞 where / when；有缺→用關係代名詞。

【句意】為因應此問題，政府設立了長照服務，護理師與幫手每天前往探視並照顧老人。

28. (A) because it lets old people live with dignity

(B) because it completely removes the need for hospitals

(C) so that families never have to care for elders again

(D) although it makes older people feel lonelier

✓ 正解 (A) (A) : 長照支持重要「因為」能讓老人有尊嚴地生活，考整句語意。

【正解】長照支持之所以重要，是因為能讓老人有尊嚴地生活，(A) 以 because 說明原因，最合文意。

【誘答】(B) 說長照能「完全取代醫院」與文中專家呼籲醫院、地方政府、志工合作的說法矛盾。(C) 說家人「再也不用照顧長輩」與長照是家庭照顧的輔助、而非完全取代不符。(D) 說長照讓老人「更孤單」與文中定期探視能緩解孤獨相反。

【重點】末格長句選能正確說明「為何重要」且語意正向者。

【句意】這樣的支持很重要，因為它能让老年人有尊嚴地生活。

必備單字：same-sex marriage、legal、law、allow、couple、accept、society、aging、born、elderly、long-term care、nurse、support、dignity、demographer、workforce、caregiver、retiree、mutual respect、democratic、acceptance、loneliness、frail、funding

第 36 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 手搖飲、珍珠奶茶外銷全球

Bubble tea, also known as pearl milk tea, was invented in Taiwan in the 1980s. According to popular accounts, a creative tea shop simply dropped chewy tapioca balls into iced milk tea. Today it has become one of the country's most successful 21. What started as a local treat now appears on menus from London to Sydney. From Japan to the United States, new bubble tea shops keep 22 up in busy cities around the world. In many neighborhoods, long queues form outside these colorful stores, especially after school lets out. The chewy pearls and the wide choice of flavors make the drink 23 to young customers everywhere. Whereas older generations preferred plain tea, teenagers happily experiment with fruit, cheese foam, and countless toppings. Clever branding and eye-catching social-media posts have, moreover, turned each new flavor into an online sensation. Some shops even adjust their recipes to match local tastes, offering less sugar or dairy-free options. Because the drink is so popular abroad, it also brings a lot of money 24. Farmers who grow tea leaves and tapioca, along with cup makers and delivery firms, all share in the profits. Given this success, the government now promotes bubble tea as a cheerful symbol of Taiwanese culture. Critics point out, however, that the sugary drink should be enjoyed in moderation. As a result, several brands have begun offering healthier versions without losing their signature taste.

21. (A) recipes (B) brands (C) exports (D) customs

✓ 正解 (C) (C) exports：珍奶是台灣最成功的「外銷品」之一，考名詞詞彙。

【正解】export 當名詞意為「外銷品、出口商品」；珍珠奶茶是台灣最成功的外銷品之一，故選 exports。

【誘答】(A) recipes「食譜」指做法，而非行銷全球的商品本身。(B) brands「品牌」指公司或商標，但珍奶是一種飲品類別，非單一品牌。(D) customs「習俗」指傳統，飲品並非習俗，也不符「外銷賺錢」的語意。

【重點】export 可當動詞（出口）或名詞（外銷品）；由 successful 與 abroad 判斷語意。

【句意】今日它已成為台灣最成功的外銷商品之一。

22. (A) opening (B) open (C) opened (D) opens

✓ 正解 (A) (A) opening：keep + Ving「不斷地」，考動名詞。

【正解】keep + Ving 表「持續、不斷地做某事」；新店不斷開張，故用 opening。

【誘答】(B) open 為原形，keep 後須接動名詞，不能直接接原形。(C) opened 為過去分詞 / 過去式，keep 後不接。(D) opens 為第三人稱單數限定動詞，keep 後同樣只能接 Ving，不能接限定動詞。

【重點】keep / keep on / go on + Ving = 「持續做...」；為 keep 後動名詞的固定用法。

【句意】從日本到美國，新的珍奶店不斷在世界各大忙碌城市開張。

23. (A) popular (B) familiar (C) available (D) attractive

✓ 正解 (D) (D) attractive : Q 彈珍珠與多樣口味讓飲料「有吸引力」，考形容詞詞彙。

【正解】attractive 意為「有吸引力的」；Q 彈珍珠與多種口味讓這飲料對年輕顧客很有吸引力，故選 attractive。

【誘答】(A) popular「受歡迎」語意雖正向，但搭配為 popular with sb，不用 to，介系詞錯誤。(B) familiar「熟悉的」雖可接 to sb，但意為「為某人所熟知」，Q 彈珍珠與口味是使飲料「有吸引力」而非「熟悉」。(C) available「可取得的」接 to 表「可供某人使用」，但口味多樣不會使飲料變得「可取得」，語意不合。

【重點】make + 受詞 + 形容詞 (受詞補語)；由正面語境選 attractive。

【句意】Q 彈的珍珠和多樣的口味，讓這飲料對各地年輕顧客都很有吸引力。

24. (A) to shopkeepers in other countries (B) back to the shops and farmers in Taiwan

(C) only to a few large tea companies (D) away from the workers who make it

✓ 正解 (B) (B) : 外銷熱賣把錢「帶回台灣的店家與農民」，呼應經濟主題，考整句語意。

【正解】前句說珍奶在國外很受歡迎，故它把錢帶「回台灣的店家與農民」，(B) 呼應外銷賺錢的經濟主題。

【誘答】(A) 說錢流向「其他國家的店家」，與下句「台灣的農民、杯子製造商、外送業者共享利潤」矛盾。(C) 說只有「少數大茶飲公司」獲利，與各行各業共享利潤不符。(D) 說錢流「離開製作者」，與工作者分享利潤相反。

【重點】末格長句選與 brings money 及全篇經濟正向語意一致者。

【句意】因為這飲料在國外非常受歡迎，也為台灣的店家和農民帶回大量收入。

B. 台灣夜市與觀光行銷

Night markets are one of the biggest 25 for tourists who visit Taiwan. From steaming bowls of noodles to sizzling grilled squid, the choices seem almost endless. Every evening, crowds of visitors walk through the narrow lanes to enjoy cheap snacks and fun games. The mingled smells of fried chicken and stinky tofu, though surprising at first, soon become part of the fun. Visitors who once felt shy about bargaining quickly learn that friendly chatter is half the experience. To attract even more foreign guests, cities have started 26 their night markets on social media with bright photos and short videos. Short clips filmed by travelers themselves, moreover, spread across the internet faster than any official advertisement. Some famous stalls have become so well known online that tourists arrive with a checklist of dishes to try. Some markets now put up English signs 27 travelers can order food easily. A few vendors have even learned basic greetings in several languages to make guests feel welcome. Whereas older markets relied only on word of mouth, today's owners understand the power of a good photograph. Given how much visitors spend on food, souvenirs, and games, local shopkeepers clearly benefit. Critics warn, however, that crowded lanes and litter could harm the very charm that draws people in. As a result, some cities now invest in cleaner streets and better lighting to keep the markets pleasant. Thanks to these efforts, tourism is growing, and the whole country 28.

25. (A) sights (B) attractions (C) surprises (D) crowds

✓ 正解 (B) (B) attractions：夜市是遊客最大的「觀光景點」之一，考名詞詞彙。

【正解】attraction 意為「吸引人的景點」；夜市是來台遊客最大的觀光景點之一，故選 attractions。

【誘答】(A) sights「景象」搭配不自然，指「觀光景點」慣用 attraction，不說 biggest sights。(C) surprises「驚喜、意外」指出乎意料的事物，並非吸引遊客造訪的景點。(D) crowds「人群」指聚集的人，而非遊客特地造訪的地點，語意不合。

【重點】tourist attraction＝觀光景點；由 tourists 與後文享受美食判斷正向名詞。

【句意】夜市是造訪台灣的遊客最大的觀光景點之一。

26. (A) advertise (B) to advertising (C) advertised (D) advertising

✓ 正解 (D) (D) advertising：start + Ving「開始宣傳」，考動名詞。

【正解】此處 start 後接動名詞 advertising 表「開始在社群媒體上宣傳夜市」；start Ving 為常見用法。

【誘答】(A) advertise 原形不能直接接在 started 後，須用 to advertise 或 advertising。(B) to advertising 把 to 與動名詞混用，to 之後應接原形 (to advertise)，故錯誤。(C) advertised 為過去分詞 / 過去式，不能作 have started 的受詞。

【重點】start / begin 後可接 to V 或 Ving；本題四選項中僅動名詞 advertising 正確。

【句意】為了吸引更多外國旅客，各城市開始用亮眼照片和短影片在社群媒體上宣傳夜市。

27. (A) so that (B) in case (C) as long as (D) even if

✓ 正解 (A) (A) so that：設英文標示「以便」旅客方便點餐，考表目的連接詞。

【正解】so that 引導目的副詞子句，表「以便、為了讓」；設英文標示是為了讓旅客能輕鬆點餐，故選 so that。

【誘答】(B) in case「以防」語意不合，設標示是為了「讓」旅客好點餐，而非「以防」某事。(C) as long as「只要」表條件，並非目的關係。(D) even if「即使」表讓步，邏輯不通。

【重點】so that + 子句表目的；判斷前後為「手段—目的」關係時用 so that。

【句意】有些市場現在張貼英文標示，以便旅客能輕鬆點餐。

28. (A) worries about scaring away its tourists (B) sees its night markets slowly disappear
(C) benefits from the money that tourists spend (D) earns less from foreign travelers now

✓ 正解 (C) (C)：觀光成長讓全國「從遊客的消費中獲益」，呼應經濟主題，考整句語意。

【正解】前句說觀光正在成長，故整個國家「從遊客花的錢中獲益」，(C) 呼應觀光行銷帶動經濟的主題。

【誘答】(A) 說整個國家「擔心嚇跑遊客」，與結尾「觀光正在成長」的正面語氣不符。(B) 說夜市「慢慢消失」，與市場興盛、城市投資維護的內容矛盾。(D) 說「賺得更少」，與遊客大量消費、觀光成長相反。

【重點】末格長句需與主詞搭配成完整句，且語意與全篇經濟正向一致。

【句意】多虧這些努力，觀光正在成長，整個國家也從遊客的消費中獲益。

必備單字：bubble tea、invent、export、flavor、attractive、customer、popular、abroad、attraction、tourist、advertise、social media、tourism、benefit、tapioca、branding、moderation、signature、vendor、bargain、souvenir、promote、queue、profit

第 37 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. AI 繪圖與 AI 助理走入生活

These days, artificial intelligence is quickly becoming a part of our daily lives. In the past, drawing a nice picture could take an artist many hours. Now, with just a few words, AI drawing tools can 21 colorful pictures in seconds, so even people who cannot draw may create their own art. Trained on millions of images gathered from the Internet, these systems can imitate almost any artistic style within moments. What once demanded years of practice can now be produced by anyone who owns a smartphone. Moreover, such tools are increasingly used in advertising, education, and game design, where visual ideas must be delivered quickly. AI assistants can also answer our questions much faster 22 a human friend can. Whether we are planning a trip, writing an essay, or solving a maths problem, a digital helper is always ready to respond. Given that these programs learn from enormous amounts of data, however, they occasionally generate answers that sound convincing yet prove to be false. 23 these tools are helpful, we should still think for ourselves and check the answers. Blindly trusting a machine, some experts warn, may gradually weaken our own ability to reason. As a result, schools now encourage students to treat AI as a partner rather than a replacement for genuine thinking. It is equally important to remember that a computer, however clever, cannot fully understand human emotions or values. Whereas machines excel at speed and memory, humans still hold the advantage in creativity and moral judgement. Used wisely, these smart tools can save time and 24. In the end, the future will likely belong to those who know how to cooperate with technology instead of fearing it.

21. (A) collect (B) produce (C) print (D) copy

✓ 正解 (B) (B) produce : AI 工具「產生」彩色圖片，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】produce「產生、製造」，AI 工具幾秒內產出彩色圖片，語意最合。

【誘答】(A) collect「收集」是 AI 訓練時的動作而非此處產出圖片；(C) print「列印」指印出實體，與數位生成不符；(D) copy「複製」強調照抄，但此處是生成全新圖片，語意不合。

【重點】動詞語意辨析；produce a picture/report「產出圖片、報告」。

【句意】現在只要幾個字，AI 繪圖工具就能在幾秒內產生彩色圖片。

22. (A) then (B) as (C) that (D) than

✓ 正解 (D) (D) than : faster...than 比較級，考語法。

【正解】前面有比較級 faster，須搭配 than 才成立。

【誘答】(A) then「然後」為時間副詞，拼字近似易誤選，但不用於比較；(B) as 須搭配 as...as，此處為比較級 faster 不合；(C) that 不能接在比較級 faster 之後引導比較。

【重點】比較級 + than 句型；than 與 then 拼字易混淆。

【句意】AI 助理回答問題也比真人朋友快得多。

23. (A) Although (B) Because (C) Since (D) If

✓ 正解 (A) (A) Although：後句有 still，前後語意轉折，考連接詞。

【正解】後半句有 still「仍然」，表示讓步轉折，用 Although「雖然」。

【誘答】(B) Because「因為」、(C) Since「既然、因為」皆表原因；(D) If「如果」表條件；三者文法上都能接子句，但都無法呼應主句 still 所要求的讓步轉折語氣。

【重點】Although 引導讓步子句，常與主句的 still/yet 呼應。

【句意】雖然這些工具很有幫助，我們仍應該自己思考、檢查答案。

24. (A) replace human creativity in almost every field

(B) free us from ever having to think on our own

(C) make our daily lives easier and more creative

(D) cost us far more money than they did before

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應「善用 AI 能省時」的正向結論，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應前文「善用可省時」的正向語氣，讓生活更輕鬆、更有創意最合宜。

【誘答】(A) 取代人類「幾乎所有領域」的創造力，與前文「人類仍在創造力上占優勢」矛盾；(B) 讓我們完全不必自己思考，與全文「仍應自己思考」的呼籲相反；(D) 花費比以前更多錢，與「省時」並列的正面益處在邏輯上不合。

【重點】末格整句語意須呼應 Used wisely「善用」帶出的正面結果。

【句意】只要善加運用，這些聰明的工具能省下時間，讓生活更輕鬆、更有創意。

B. 網路資安與個資保護

The Internet makes our lives easier, but it can also be dangerous if we are not careful. As more of our shopping, banking, and studying moves online, the amount of private data we leave behind keeps growing. Every day, bad people try to steal others' personal 25, such as passwords and bank numbers. These criminals, often working from far away, design clever tricks known as "phishing" to fool even careful users. A message may pretend to come from your bank, urging you to act immediately before your account is closed. To stay safe, you should never share your password 26 strangers online. Whenever possible, you should also turn on two-step verification, which adds an extra layer of protection to your accounts. It is also a good idea to use a strong password 27 mixes both letters and numbers, and to change it from time to time. Reusing the same password across many websites, security experts warn, is one of the most dangerous habits of all. Moreover, connecting to free public Wi-Fi without care may allow others to watch what you are doing. Remember, once your data is stolen, getting it back is very hard. Victims of online fraud may spend months trying to recover their money and repair their damaged reputation. Given that threats keep changing, staying informed about the latest scams is just as important as using good software. As a result, many companies now train their workers regularly to recognise suspicious links and emails. If you receive a strange email asking for your private information, 28. Above all, thinking twice before you click remains the simplest and strongest defence of all.

25. (A) belongings (B) property (C) information (D) messages

✓ 正解 (C) (C) information：竊取個人「資料、資訊」，考名詞詞彙。

【正解】personal information「個人資料」，後面舉例密碼、銀行帳號，語意最合。

【誘答】(A) belongings「隨身物品」、(B) property「財產」雖可被偷，但與後面所舉的密碼、帳號（皆為資訊）不相稱；(D) messages「訊息」也非密碼、帳號的正確上位詞，語意不合。

【重點】名詞語意；information 為不可數名詞，不加 s。

【句意】每天都有壞人想偷取別人的個人資料，例如密碼和銀行帳號。

26. (A) with (B) to (C) among (D) for

✓ 正解 (A) (A) with：share A with B「與人分享」，考介系詞。

【正解】share...with sb「把某物分享給某人」，用介系詞 with。

【誘答】(B) to、(D) for 皆非 share 表「分享給某人」的正確介系詞（學生易誤用 share to）；(C) among 雖可接複數，但不符 share something with somebody 的固定搭配，語意也偏「在...之間」。

【重點】固定搭配 share something with somebody。

【句意】為了安全，你絕不該把密碼分享給網路上的陌生人。

27. (A) who (B) what (C) whose (D) that

✓ 正解 (D) (D) that：先行詞為 password（物）的關係代名詞，考語法。

【正解】先行詞 password 是「物」，關係代名詞在子句中當主詞，用 that（或 which）。

【誘答】(A) who 只指人；(B) what 不可有先行詞，不能接在 password 之後；(C) whose 表所有格，皆不合先行詞為物、且在子句中缺主詞的情況。

【重點】關係代名詞：指物且當主詞用 that/which。

【句意】使用一組混合字母和數字的強密碼也是好主意。

28. (A) reply politely to confirm your account details

(B) do not click any link inside it right away

(C) open every attachment to see who really sent it

(D) forward it at once to all of your online friends

✓ 正解 (B) (B) 呼應「保護個資、提防陌生郵件」的建議，考整句語意。

【正解】面對可疑郵件，最安全的做法是「先別點裡面的連結」，呼應全文資安主旨。

【誘答】(A) 回信「確認帳戶資料」等於交出個資，看似禮貌卻危險；(C) 打開所有附件「查看寄件者」可能觸發惡意程式，與防範原則相反；(D) 立刻轉寄給所有網友只會擴散風險，並非正確防禦。

【重點】末格整句語意須符合前文「小心防範」的安全建議。

【句意】如果你收到一封奇怪的、索取你私人資料的郵件，別急著點裡面的任何連結。

必備單字：artificial、intelligence、assistant、produce、colorful、wisely、creative、personal、information、password、stranger、private、strong、imitate、artistic、convincing、reason、genuine、creativity、cooperate、enormous、gradually、criminal、phishing、verification、protection、fraud、reputation、scam、suspicious、defence

第 38 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 蜜蜂消失與生物多樣性危機

Bees may look small, but they are very important to nature. As busy pollinators, they carry pollen between blossoms and quietly keep entire ecosystems alive. As they fly from flower to flower, they help plants 21 fruits and seeds. Without this natural service, farmers would be forced to pollinate their crops by hand, an effort that would be both slow and costly. 22 bees, many of the foods we love would slowly disappear from our tables. Apples, almonds, and countless vegetables, for instance, all rely heavily on the tireless labour of these insects. Sadly, the number of bees around the world is 23 fast because of pollution and the loss of their homes. Harmful chemicals sprayed on farms, moreover, weaken the bees and make them more likely to fall ill. Climate change, whereas it may seem unrelated, also disturbs the flowering seasons that bees depend on. Scientists warn that if we keep harming nature, 24. Given how deeply connected all living things are, the loss of one species can trigger problems throughout the food chain. In fact, a large part of the food we eat every day depends on the quiet hard work of bees. Fortunately, ordinary people can help by planting flowers, avoiding poisons, and supporting local beekeepers. Some cities have even created rooftop hives, proving that wildlife and modern life can exist side by side. As a result of such efforts, a few regions have already seen their bee populations slowly recover. Protecting these tiny insects is really about protecting ourselves and our future. After all, a world without bees would be far poorer, hungrier, and less colourful than the one we know today.

21. (A) carry (B) store (C) collect (D) produce

✓ 正解 (D) (D) produce：幫助植物「結出」果實與種子，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】produce「產生、結出」，蜜蜂授粉幫助植物結出果實與種子。

【誘答】(A) carry「攜帶」、(B) store「儲存」、(C) collect「採集」皆是「處理」果實種子的動作，但無法表達植物「結出」果實與種子 (produce) 的語意。

【重點】動詞語意；plants produce fruits and seeds「植物結果、結籽」。

【句意】當蜜蜂在花間飛舞時，牠們幫助植物結出果實與種子。

22. (A) With (B) Without (C) Besides (D) For

✓ 正解 (B) (B) Without：「若沒有」蜜蜂，考介系詞語意。

【正解】Without「沒有；要是沒有」，帶出假設語意，符合後句食物將消失。

【誘答】(A) With「有了」語意相反，若有蜜蜂食物才不會消失，是對比陷阱；(C) Besides「除了...之外」、(D) For「為了」皆與「假如沒有」的假設語意不合。

【重點】介系詞 without 可表「假如沒有...」，引導假設情境。

【句意】要是沒有蜜蜂，許多我們喜愛的食物會慢慢從餐桌上消失。

23. (A) dropped (B) drop (C) dropping (D) drops

✓ 正解 (C) (C) dropping : is + Ving 現在進行式，考時態詞形。

【正解】主詞 the number 搭配 be 動詞 is，須用現在分詞 dropping 構成現在進行式。

【誘答】(A) dropped 為過去分詞、(B) drop 為原形、(D) drops 為第三人稱單數，皆無法與 is 連用表進行。

【重點】現在進行式 be + V-ing，表正在發生的變化。

【句意】遺憾的是，因為污染與棲地喪失，全世界蜜蜂的數量正快速下降。

24. (A) we may lose these helpful insects forever

(B) future farmers will no longer need bees at all

(C) nature will quickly repair itself without our help

(D) bees will simply move to cleaner countries instead

✓ 正解 (A) (A) 呼應「持續破壞自然」的負面結果，考整句語意。

【正解】前句 if we keep harming nature 帶出負面結果，永遠失去蜜蜂最合語意。

【誘答】(B) 未來農夫不再需要蜜蜂，與全文「我們高度依賴蜜蜂」矛盾；(C) 大自然會自行快速修復，與「持續破壞自然」的警告相反；(D) 蜜蜂只是遷往較乾淨的國家，過度簡化且不符「永遠失去」的警訊。

【重點】末格整句語意須呼應條件句帶出的後果。

【句意】科學家警告，如果我們持續破壞自然，可能會永遠失去這些有益的昆蟲。

B. 都市綠化與屋頂農園

In many crowded cities, people are turning empty rooftops into small green gardens. Faced with rising food prices and shrinking open space, urban residents have begun to look upward for room to grow. On these roofs, they 25 vegetables, flowers, and herbs for their families. Tomatoes, lettuce, and fragrant basil thrive surprisingly well in these sunny, sheltered spots. These gardens not only provide fresh food 26 also cool down the buildings in summer, which helps save electricity. The soil and leaves absorb heat that would otherwise bounce off concrete, thereby lowering the temperature indoors. Moreover, the plants soak up rainwater, which eases the pressure on the city's crowded drains. Some neighbors even work together in the same garden, which 27 them a good chance to make new friends. Strangers who once merely nodded in the elevator gradually become companions who share seeds, tools, and advice. Children can also learn where their food comes from by helping to water the plants and pick the vegetables. Such hands-on lessons, teachers argue, are far more memorable than anything found in a textbook. Given that many young people rarely touch soil, these gardens reconnect them with the rhythms of nature. Best of all, these gardens bring a little nature back into the busy city. Butterflies and birds, drawn by the blossoms, soon return to neighbourhoods that had long felt lifeless. As a result, several governments now offer small grants to residents willing to green their rooftops. City rooftop gardens show us that 28 . Whereas skyscrapers once symbolised a cold and distant future, these leafy roofs promise a warmer, more human one.

25. (A) grow (B) pick (C) cook (D) water

✓ 正解 (A) (A) grow：在屋頂「種植」蔬菜花草，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】grow「種植」，在屋頂種蔬菜、花與香草，語意最合。

【誘答】(B) pick「採摘」、(C) cook「烹煮」、(D) water「澆水」雖與園藝相關，但都無法表達「在屋頂栽種」蔬菜花草供家人 (grow) 的完整語意。

【重點】動詞語意；grow vegetables/flowers「種菜、種花」。

【句意】在這些屋頂上，他們為家人種植蔬菜、花卉和香草。

26. (A) and (B) or (C) but (D) so

✓ 正解 (C) (C) but：not only... but also... 關聯連接詞，考連接詞。

【正解】前有 not only，須與 but also 搭配，構成「不僅...而且...」。

【誘答】(A) and、(B) or、(D) so 都無法與 not only 形成固定關聯用法。

【重點】關聯連接詞 not only A but also B。

【句意】這些花園不僅提供新鮮食物，也能在夏天為建築降溫。

27. (A) give (B) gives (C) giving (D) given

✓ 正解 (B) (B) gives：關係代名詞 which 代單數花園，動詞用 gives，考主謂一致。

【正解】which 指前面的 garden (單數)，關係子句動詞用第三人稱單數 gives。

【誘答】(A) give 為原形，須複數主詞；(C) giving 為現在分詞；(D) given 為過去分詞，皆不能單獨當本動詞。

【重點】關係子句中，動詞須與先行詞單複數一致。

【句意】有些鄰居甚至一起經營同一座花園，這給了他們結交新朋友的好機會。

28. (A) huge farms in the countryside can feed the whole world

(B) growing food is best left to professional farmers only

(C) life in the city will always remain cold and lonely

(D) even a small space can bring people closer together

✓ 正解 (D) (D) 呼應屋頂農園連結社區、綠化城市的正面主旨，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應前文「鄰居一起種菜、把自然帶回城市」的正面主旨，小空間也能拉近人心最合宜。

【誘答】(A) 鄉間大農場能養活全世界，雖屬事實卻離題，未總結「屋頂小空間連結社區」的主旨；(B) 種食物應交給專業農夫，與全文「居民自己種菜」矛盾；(C) 城市生活永遠冷漠孤單，與「把人拉得更近」的正面結論相反。

【重點】末格整句語意須總結全篇正向訊息。

【句意】城市屋頂農園讓我們看見，即使是小小的空間，也能把人拉得更近。

必備單字：nature、produce、seed、disappear、pollution、insect、protect、rooftop、vegetable、herb、provide、electricity、neighbor、pollinator、pollen、ecosystem、crop、tireless、chemical、species、beekeeper、recover、urban、resident、fragrant、thrive、absorb、concrete、companion、rhythm、skyscraper

第 39 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 運動休閒風與健身熱潮

In recent years, comfortable sports clothes have become a big fashion trend. What began as simple gym wear has gradually grown into a global industry worth billions. This style, often called "athleisure," lets people 21 the same clothes for both exercise and daily life. Designers now blend soft, stretchy fabrics with fashionable cuts, so a single outfit can move easily from a workout to a lunch date. You can now see young people in sneakers and yoga pants not only at the gym 22 also in coffee shops and on the street. Celebrities and online influencers, moreover, have helped spread the look by wearing it in nearly every photo they post. Given that modern life is busy and fast-paced, clothing that suits many occasions naturally appeals to young shoppers. These clothes are becoming 23 popular than before because they look stylish and feel comfortable. Some traditional brands, which once ignored sportswear entirely, have rushed to launch their own athleisure lines. Whereas earlier generations dressed up to appear successful, many people today prefer to look relaxed and healthy. To many young shoppers, comfort and health now matter more than looking fancy. This shift reflects a deeper change in values, as wellness slowly becomes a mark of modern status. Critics argue, however, that the trend encourages people to buy far more clothes than they truly need. As a result, some companies have started making their garments from recycled materials to reduce waste. As more and more people care about their health and enjoy working out, this trend will probably 24. In short, athleisure is no longer merely a passing fashion but a lasting reflection of how we choose to live.

21. (A) wear (B) wash (C) fold (D) match

✓ 正解 (A) (A) wear : 「穿」同一套衣服，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】wear 「穿」，穿同一套衣服兼顧運動與日常，語意最合。

【誘答】(B) wash 「清洗」、(C) fold 「摺疊」、(D) match 「搭配」皆與衣物相關，但都無法表達「把同一套衣服穿去運動也穿於日常」(wear) 的語意。

【重點】動詞語意；wear clothes 「穿衣服」。

【句意】這種被稱為「運動休閒風」的風格，讓人們把同一套衣服穿去運動也穿於日常生活。

22. (A) and (B) or (C) but (D) for

✓ 正解 (C) (C) but : not only... but also... 關聯連接詞，考連接詞。

【正解】前有 not only，須與 but also 搭配，構成「不僅...也...」。

【誘答】(A) and、(B) or、(D) for 皆無法與 not only 形成固定關聯用法。

【重點】關聯連接詞 not only A but also B。

【句意】你現在不只在健身房，也能在咖啡店和街上看到穿著運動鞋和瑜伽褲的年輕人。

23. (A) most (B) more (C) very (D) so

✓ 正解 (B) (B) more : more...than 比較級，考語法。

【正解】句尾有 than，前面須用比較級 more popular 「更受歡迎」。

【誘答】(A) most 為最高級，不接 than；(C) very、(D) so 為程度副詞，不能構成比較級。

【重點】雙音節以上形容詞比較級用 more + 原級 + than。

【句意】因為好看又舒適，這些衣服變得比以前更受歡迎。

24. (A) slow down as people lose interest in fitness

(B) stay exactly the same size as it is right now

(C) soon return to the plain gym wear of the past

(D) keep growing strong for many years to come

✓ 正解 (D) (D) 呼應「越來越多人重視健康」帶出的趨勢延續，考整句語意。

【正解】前句說越來越多人重視健康、愛運動，趨勢會持續成長最合語意。

【誘答】(A) 因人們對健身失去興趣而放緩，與前提「越來越多人重視健康」矛盾；(B) 維持現狀不變，與「越來越多」帶出的成長趨勢不符；(C) 回到過去樸素的運動服，與運動休閒風持續興盛的結論相反。

【重點】末格整句語意須呼應前文的正向趨勢。

【句意】隨著越來越多人重視健康、享受運動，這股風潮很可能會持續興盛好多年。

B. 蔬食與植物肉風潮

More and more people around the world are trying to eat less meat. This quiet change in eating habits, once limited to a small group, has now spread across many cultures. Some do it to stay healthy, 25 others want to protect the earth. Raising cattle, after all, uses vast amounts of water and land while releasing gases that warm the planet. To meet this need, food companies have 26 a product called "plant-based meat," which is made from beans but tastes surprisingly like real meat. Using clever cooking science, researchers have managed to copy the colour, smell, and juicy texture of a real burger. Such products, moreover, contain no cholesterol from animals, which appeals to health-conscious buyers. It is one of the 27 choices for people who love the taste of meat but also care about animals. Whereas early versions were dry and tasteless, today's plant-based options have improved dramatically. Given that prices are steadily falling, these foods are no longer seen as an expensive luxury. These days, you can even find such products in many school canteens, supermarkets, and fast-food shops around the country. Some famous restaurants have added meat-free dishes to their menus in order to attract younger customers. Not everyone is convinced, however, since a few critics worry that these foods are too heavily processed. As a result, companies keep working to make their recipes both simpler and more natural. Eating more vegetables and plant-based food shows that 28. Ultimately, the choices we make at the dinner table may shape the health of both our bodies and our planet.

25. (A) because (B) since (C) as (D) while

✓ 正解 (D) (D) while：對比「有些人...而另一些人...」，考連接詞。

【正解】while 表對比「然而、而」，前後對照兩種吃素的理由。

【誘答】(A) because、(B) since 皆表原因；(C) as 表「因為、當」；三者文法上都能連接子句，但都無法表達前後兩種人「對比」的語意 (while 表「而、然而」)。

【重點】連接詞 while 可引導對比子句「而、然而」。

【句意】有些人是為了健康，而另一些人則是想保護地球。

26. (A) discovered (B) developed (C) advertised (D) imported

✓ 正解 (B) (B) developed：食品公司「研發」植物肉，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】develop「研發、開發」，食品公司開發出植物肉產品，語意最合。

【誘答】(A) discovered「發現」、(C) advertised「宣傳」、(D) imported「進口」文法上都能接 a product，但與後文「用豆子製成、口感像真肉」所暗示的「研發」(develop) 不符。

【重點】動詞語意；develop a product「開發產品」，此處為現在完成式 have developed。

【句意】為了滿足這種需求，食品公司研發出一種名為「植物肉」的產品。

27. (A) better (B) good (C) best (D) well

✓ 正解 (C) (C) best：one of the + 最高級 + 複數，考語法。

【正解】one of the 後接最高級 best 再接複數名詞 choices，構成「最...之一」。

【誘答】(A) better 為比較級；(B) good 為原級；(D) well 為副詞，皆不合此句型。

【重點】句型 one of the + 最高級 + 複數名詞「最...的...之一」。

【句意】對於愛吃肉又關心動物的人來說，它是最好的選擇之一。

28. (A) small daily choices can really help our planet

(B) everyone must give up eating meat immediately

(C) plant-based meat will soon replace every farm

(D) protecting the planet is only the government's job

✓ 正解 (A) (A) 呼應「多蔬食、選植物肉能護地球」的主旨，考整句語意。

【正解】呼應全篇「少吃肉、選植物肉護地球」的正向主旨，日常小選擇能幫助地球最合宜。

【誘答】(B) 每個人都必須立刻完全戒肉，語氣過度極端，與全文「少吃肉、做選擇」的溫和主旨不符；(C) 植物肉很快會取代所有農場，過度誇大且與「並非人人買單」矛盾；(D) 保護地球只是政府的責任，與「我們在餐桌上的選擇」強調個人行動相反。

【重點】末格整句語意須總結全篇的環保與健康訊息。

【句意】多吃蔬菜與植物性食物讓我們明白，日常的小小選擇真的能幫助我們的地球。

必備單字：comfortable、fashion、trend、style、exercise、stylish、healthy、protect、product、surprisingly、taste、choice、planet、industry、fabric、outfit、celebrity、influencer、occasion、generation、wellness、garment、recycled、cattle、release、texture、cholesterol、luxury、processed、recipe、ultimately、dramatically

第 40 回 綜合測驗（教學講義）

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題）。綠底為正解，下方為解析。

A. 台灣觀光宣傳與國際能見度

In recent years, Taiwan has been working hard to attract more visitors from around the world. Competing with neighbouring destinations, the island has learned that a strong image abroad is worth a great deal. The government often 21 short videos online to show the island's night markets, tall mountains, and warm people. These clips, carefully filmed and widely shared, allow foreigners to glimpse local life long before they buy a ticket. Thanks to these efforts, the number of foreign tourists has been 22 year by year. Improved transport, English signs, and convenient payment apps have made travelling here easier than ever. Given that word of mouth spreads quickly online, a single happy traveller can inspire dozens of others. Many visitors find the island so friendly and beautiful 23 they promise to come back again. What impresses them most, surveys suggest, is not merely the scenery but the genuine kindness of ordinary people. Popular spots like Sun Moon Lake and Taroko now draw travelers from many different countries. Whereas some famous cities feel crowded and impersonal, Taiwan is often praised for its relaxed and welcoming atmosphere. Tourism also brings more jobs and income to many small towns. Family-run guesthouses, night-market stalls, and local guides all benefit directly from this steady stream of guests. Moreover, growing tourism encourages young people to stay in their hometowns rather than move away. As a result, traditions and crafts that were once fading are now being proudly revived. If we keep welcoming our guests with a warm smile, 24. In the long run, every friendly greeting becomes a quiet form of advertising that no expensive campaign could ever buy.

21. (A) films (B) watches (C) posts (D) downloads

✓ 正解 (C) (C) posts：在網路上「張貼、發布」短片，考動詞詞彙。

【正解】post「張貼、發布」，政府在網路上發布短片宣傳台灣，語意最合。

【誘答】(A) films「拍攝」、(B) watches「觀看」、(D) downloads「下載」皆與影片相關，但都無法表達「在網路上發布」影片以宣傳 (post) 的語意，且與 online 的搭配不合。

【重點】動詞語意；post videos online「在網路上發布影片」。

【句意】政府常在網路上發布短片，展現台灣的夜市、高山與熱情的人們。

22. (A) growing (B) grown (C) grow (D) grew

✓ 正解 (A) (A) growing：has been + Ving 現在完成進行式，考時態詞形。

【正解】has been 之後須接現在分詞 growing，構成現在完成進行式，表持續增加。

【誘答】(B) grown 用於現在完成式 have grown；(C) grow 原形、(D) grew 過去式皆不能接在 has been 之後。

【重點】現在完成進行式 have/has been + V-ing，強調動作持續。

【句意】多虧這些努力，外國遊客的人數逐年持續增加。

23. (A) what (B) which (C) as **(D) that**

✓ 正解 (D) (D) that : so + 形容詞 + that... 句型，考連接詞。

【正解】前有 so friendly and beautiful，須用 so...that...「如此...以致於...」的 that。

【誘答】(A) what、(B) which 為關係詞，不能用於 so...that 句型；(C) as「so...as」為學生常見誤用，但正確固定句型是 so + 形容詞 + that。

【重點】句型 so + 形容詞 + that + 子句「如此...以致於...」。

【句意】許多遊客覺得這座島如此友善又美麗，以致於他們承諾會再回來。

24. (A) visitors will soon stop telling others about their trips

(B) Taiwan will become even better known around the world

(C) our lively night markets will have to close for good

(D) the island will end up needing far fewer local guides

✓ 正解 (B) (B) 呼應「熱情待客、提升能見度」的正向結論，考整句語意。

【正解】前句 if we keep welcoming guests with a smile 帶出正向結果，台灣國際知名度提升最合語意。

【誘答】(A) 遊客不再向他人分享行程，與全文「口碑在網路快速傳播」的正向效果矛盾；(C) 熱鬧夜市將被迫歇業，語氣負面且與友善待客的正面前提不符；(D) 島上需要的導遊大減，與觀光帶來工作、蓬勃發展的主旨相反。

【重點】末格整句語意須呼應條件句帶出的正面結果。

【句意】如果我們持續以溫暖的微笑歡迎客人，台灣在國際上就會更加聞名。

B. 向外國朋友介紹台灣文化

When a foreign friend comes to Taiwan, there are many wonderful things you can share with them. Acting as a local guide, even for a single day, can turn an ordinary visit into an unforgettable experience. You might take them to a temple and explain the meaning 25 the colorful gods and lively festivals. Behind every statue and ritual lies a story that reflects centuries of history and belief. At a busy night market, you can 26 them some local snacks like bubble tea and stinky tofu. The mix of bold smells, bright lights, and cheerful noise often amazes those who have never seen such a scene. Whereas dining abroad can feel formal, sharing street food side by side quickly breaks down barriers between people. Do not worry if your English is not perfect; a friendly heart is 27 important than perfect grammar. Gestures, smiles, and a little patience, after all, can communicate warmth that words alone cannot. Given that first impressions last, your kindness may shape how a visitor remembers our entire country. You can even teach them a few simple Chinese words, such as "xie xie," which means thank you. Most travellers are delighted to learn a phrase or two, and their efforts usually spark plenty of laughter. Moreover, exchanging languages this way turns a simple meal into a genuine cultural exchange. As a result, friendships formed during such visits often last for many years across great distances. By proudly sharing our culture with the world, 28. In this way, each of us can become a small but powerful ambassador for the place we call home.

25. (A) for (B) of (C) about (D) to

✓ 正解 (B) (B) of : the meaning of... 「...的意義」, 考介系詞。

【正解】the meaning of 「...的意義」, 說明神明與節慶的意義, 用介系詞 of。

【誘答】(A) for、(C) about、(D) to 皆不與 meaning 搭配表「...的意義」, 正確固定用法為 the meaning of something。

【重點】固定搭配 the meaning of something。

【句意】你可以帶他們去廟裡, 解釋那些多彩神明與熱鬧節慶的意義。

26. (A) describe (B) sell (C) cook (D) offer

✓ 正解 (D) (D) offer : 「請、提供」在地小吃, 考動詞詞彙。

【正解】offer 「提供、請(吃)」, 在夜市請外國朋友吃在地小吃, 語意最合。

【誘答】(A) describe 「描述」、(B) sell 「販賣」、(C) cook 「烹煮」在夜市請客的情境中都不合宜; 正確是「請、提供」小吃給對方 (offer someone something)。

【重點】動詞語意; offer someone something 「請某人吃某物」。

【句意】在熱鬧的夜市, 你可以請他們吃一些在地小吃, 像珍珠奶茶和臭豆腐。

27. (A) more (B) most (C) very (D) too

✓ 正解 (A) (A) more : more...than 比較級, 考語法。

【正解】句中有 than, 須用比較級 more important 「更重要」。

【誘答】(B) most 為最高級不接 than; (C) very、(D) too 為程度副詞, 不能構成比較級。

【重點】雙音節以上形容詞比較級用 more + 原級 + than。

【句意】別擔心英文不完美; 一顆友善的心比完美的文法更重要。

28. (A) we slowly lose our own traditions to the world

(B) foreign visitors will finally stop coming here

(C) we help more people fall in love with Taiwan

(D) our culture will slowly become just like everyone else's

✓ 正解 (C) (C) 呼應「驕傲分享文化」的正向結論, 考整句語意。

【正解】呼應前文「驕傲地與世界分享文化」的正向語氣, 讓更多人愛上台灣最合宜。

【誘答】(A) 慢慢把傳統流失給世界, 與「驕傲分享文化」的正向精神矛盾 (分享不等於流失); (B) 外國遊客終於不再來, 語氣負面, 與友善待客主旨相反; (D) 我們的文化變得和大家一樣, 與「讓更多人愛上台灣」的獨特吸引力結論不符。

【重點】末格整句語意須呼應全篇友善分享文化的主旨。

【句意】藉由驕傲地與世界分享我們的文化, 我們讓更多人愛上台灣。

必備單字: attract、visitor、government、island、tourist、tourism、income、welcome、temple、festival、local、culture、tradition、compete、destination、glimpse、transport、convenient、scenery、genuine、atmosphere、guesthouse、revive、unforgettable、statue、ritual、belief、barrier、gesture、patience、impression、delighted、ambassador