

## 全民英檢中級閱讀能力預試(1)題解分析

本測驗分三部份，全為四選一之選擇題，每部份各 15 題，共 45 題。本測驗總分 100 分，平均每題 2.2 分，作答時間 45 分鐘。

第一部份：詞彙和結構

本部份共 15 題，每題有一個空格。請就試題冊上提供的 A、B、C、D 四個選項中選出最適合題意的字或詞，標示在答案紙上。

例：

After the police arrive, they will begin to interview the people who \_\_\_\_\_ in the jewelry store at the time of the robbery.

A. have been      B. will be      C. were      D. are

正確答案為 C，請在答案紙上塗黑作答。

在警察抵達後，他們將會約談那些搶案發生時在珠寶店中的人。

After the **police arrive**, **they will begin** to interview the people **who were** in the jewelry store at the

主詞 現在式  
從屬副詞子句

主詞 未來式  
主要子句

先行詞 主詞 過去式  
從屬形容詞子句

time of the robbery.

題解分析：1. **police** 看起來像是一個單數名詞，但它是一個集合名詞，是指一個集合體中所有的組成份子，要視為複數名詞，請參見文法書 p.183；現在式動詞要用原形動詞 **arrive**，字尾不能加 **s** 或 **es**；

2. 從屬形容詞子句 **who were in the jewelry store at the time of the robbery**. 所敘述的是在過去時間中發生的搶案，所以動詞要用過去式；子句的動詞要與先行詞一致，先行詞 **people** 是一個複數名詞，所以過去式 **be** 動詞要用 **were**(文法書 p.222)。

1. The city government \_\_\_\_\_ to build a new sports stadium in preparation for the coming Olympics.

A. is going to plan    B. which plans    C. is planning    D. planning

市政府 \_\_\_\_\_ 去建一個新的體育場，為即將來臨的奧林匹克運動會而準備。

答：C The city **government is planning** to build a new sports stadium in preparation for the coming Olympics.

主詞

現在進行式

不定詞片語

**is planning** 是現在進行式。現在正在計畫即將來臨的奧林匹克運動會。

2. New computer technology has \_\_\_\_\_ changed the way Hollywood movies are made.  
A. sincerely B. dramatically C. idly D. greedily

新的電腦技術已經\_\_\_\_\_改變了好萊塢電影製作的方式。

- A. 誠懇地 B. 顯著地 C. 懶惰地 D. 貪婪地

答：B

3. This proposal for a new high speed train \_\_\_\_\_ because the cost is too high.  
A. rejected B. has rejected C. had been rejected D. will be rejected

這項新的高速火車提案\_\_\_\_\_，因為成本太高了。

- A. 過去式 B. 現在完成式 C. 過去完成被動式 D. 未來被動式

答：D (提案 proposal 是被否決的，所以動詞要用被動式；四個答案中只有 C. D. 是被動式；  
由於從屬副詞子句 because the cost is too high. 是現在式，主要子句要選未來被動式  
will be rejected 「將會被否決」才合邏輯)

4. \_\_\_\_\_ many desirable qualities which make it a commercially very useful metal.  
A. Aluminum has B. That aluminum has  
C. Aluminum having D. Aluminum to have

\_\_\_\_\_ 許多有用的特質使它成為一種商業上非常有用的金屬。

答：A (Aluminum has many desirable qualities which make it a commercially very useful metal.)

主詞 現在式

先行詞 主詞 現在式

主要子句

從屬形容詞子句

主要子句和從屬子句都是現在式，表示“現在”鋁是有用的事實(文法書 p.57)

答案 B 的 that 是多餘的；答案 C. D. 主要子句沒有動詞、不合文法。

5. Ms. Chen \_\_\_\_\_ her position as the new conductor of the National Orchestra only a few weeks before the fall concert season began.  
A. picked out B. bent over C. took up D. drove down

就在秋季音樂會前幾個星期，陳女士\_\_\_\_\_她的國家交響樂團新指揮職務。

- A. 挑選 B. 彎下去 C. 出任 D. 延著路開(車)下去

答：C

6. So far this year four typhoons – two of them very strong – \_\_\_\_\_ southern Taiwan.  
A. were striking B. will strike C. have been struck D. have struck

今年至目前為止的 4 個颱風，2 個非常地強，\_\_\_\_\_ 南台灣。

A. 過去進行式 B. 未來式 C. 現在完成被動式 D. 現在完成式

答：D (so far 至...止；So far this year...是今年至目前為止，所以要用現在完成式，have struck 至目前已經襲擊了。)

7. Depending on the \_\_\_\_\_ he is in, the boss will either thank you for your suggestion or fire you for criticizing his plan.

A. emotion B. behavior C. mood D. attitude

這要看他是什麼\_\_\_\_\_了，老板不是謝謝你的建議，就是會以你批評他的計畫而辭掉你。

A. 情感 B. 行為 C. 心情 D. 態度

答：C

8. If a typist wishes to type rapidly, he \_\_\_\_\_ develop a rhythmic movement of his fingers.

A. used to B. must C. would D. had to

如果一個打字員希望打快一點，他\_\_\_\_\_練成一套有韻律的手指動作。

A. 習慣於 B. 必須 C. 願意 D. 必須

答：B

*If a typist wishes to type rapidly, he must develop a rhythmic movement of his fingers.*

主詞 現在式

主詞 助動詞 原型動詞

從屬副詞子句

主要子句

1. 從屬子句的動詞 wishes 是現在式，依照題意，主要子句也要用現在式。

2. 助動詞 must 「必須」的現在式和過去式都是同一個單字(文法書 p.78)，本句 must 是當作現在式。

3. had to 也是「必須」的意思，但 had 是過去式。

9. During the experiment, a constant temperature of 28° C was \_\_\_\_\_ while the amount of sunlight was gradually increased.

A. maintained B. performed C. continued D. expanded

在實驗進行中，一個攝氏 28 度的常溫被 \_\_\_\_\_，當陽光逐漸增加的時候。

A. 保持 B. 表演 C. 繼續 D. 擴大

答：A (was maintained 是一個被動過去式)

10. Construction of the new highway system \_\_\_\_\_ completed on time if more workers had been hired.

A. needs to be B. would have been C. will be D. should have

新高速公路系統的工程 \_\_\_\_\_ 準時完成，假如更多的工人已經被雇用的話。

答：B 這是對過去已經發生的事情，「假設如何...將會如何...」的一個假設語氣(文法書 p.220)；事實上在那個時候沒有多雇用工人，公路也沒有完工；公路是被完工的，所以要選 B

11. Mary is one of my best friends, but sometimes the way she keeps changing her mind \_\_\_\_\_ on my nerves.  
A. getting      B. gotten      C. to get      D. gets

Mary 是我最好的朋友之一，但是有時候她不斷改變心意的方式 \_\_\_\_\_ 我討厭。

答：D ..., but sometimes the way **(that) she keeps changing her mind** gets on my nerves.

主詞(先行詞) 主詞 動詞 動詞

我們可以把從屬形容詞子句 (that) she keeps changing her mind 刪掉，簡化成：

..., but sometimes the way gets on my nerves.

主詞 動詞

主詞 way 是第三人稱單數，現在式動詞字尾要加 s => gets；(文法書 p.54)

12. Nepal, a small country located between Tibet and India, has \_\_\_\_\_ of 11.3 million, most of whom are Mongol or Aryan.  
A. Arms      B. taxation      C. population      D. a land

尼泊爾，一個位於西藏和印度之間的小國家，有 1 千 1 百 30 萬的 \_\_\_\_\_，大多數的人都是 Mongol 或 Aryan。

A. 武器      B. 稅      C. 人口      D. 土地

答：C

13. Defensive drivers \_\_\_\_\_ their driving mirrors frequently so that they know at all times if there are other vehicles or people nearby.  
A. see to      B. look in      C. check into      D. watch out

防禦性的駕駛人經常 \_\_\_\_\_ 他們的後視鏡，如此他們隨時知道 是否有其他的車輛或人在附近。

A. 照料      B. 查看      C. 檢查      D. 注意

答：B

14. \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper reports, flooding in the area near the river due to the storm has been much more serious than expected.  
A. As      B. For      C. Including some      D. According to

\_\_\_\_\_ 報紙報導，因為暴風雨造成河流區域的洪水比預期來的嚴重。

答：D according to 「依據」是一個複合介系詞 (文法書 p.355)。

15. Flight 305 \_\_\_\_\_ depart at 3:30 p.m. but was cancelled because of a

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mechanical problem in one of the engines.

A. was supposed to    B. ought to    C. is assumed to    D. might have to

305 班機 \_\_\_\_\_ 在下午 3 點 30 分起飛離開，但是因為其中一個引擎的機械問題被取銷了。

A. 應該原本要            B. 應該必須要    C. 假設            D. 可能必須

答：A.

## 第二部份： 段落填空

本部份共 15 題，包括二至三個段落，每個段落各含 5 個空格。請就試題冊上提供的 A、B、C、D 四個選項中選出最適合題意的字或詞，標示在答案紙上。

例：

Susan had a terrible day today. First she (1) up by a strange phone call at four o'clock this morning. When she was about to (2) the receiver, the phone stopped ringing. Then, she got up late and (3) the company bus, so she was thirty minutes late for work, (4) made her boss very angry. What was (5), when she got home this afternoon, she couldn't open the door because she had left her keys at her office.

Susan 有一個難受的一天。首先，她在早上 4 點鐘被一個奇怪的電話 (1)。當她正要 (2) 起電話的時候，電話停止響了。然後，她起床晚，(3) 公司的交通車，所以遲到了 30 分鐘，(4) 使得老板非常生氣。什麼是 (5)，當她下午回到家，她無法開門，因為她鑰匙留在辦公室了。(註：這篇短文是敘述過去已經發生的事情，所以都是用過去式)

1. A. woke            B. was woken            C. wakes            D. is awake

答：B (她被吵醒，所以要用被動式 was woken)

2. A. pick up            B. pick            C. pick at            D. pick on

答：A (pick up 是拿起來的意思)

3. A. dropped            B. lost            C. missed            D. left

A. 掉下來            B. 遺失            C. 錯過了            D. 留下

答：C

4. A. that            B. this            C. what            D. which

答：D

...she was thirty minutes late for work, **which** made her boss very angry.

主要子句

從屬形容詞子句



主要子句

從屬名詞子句

主要子句的動詞是當作連接性動詞使用(文法書 p.35) ;

從屬名詞子句(文法書 p.220)是由「不定關係代名詞」**that** 所帶領，整個子句當作主要子句主詞 it 的主詞補語。

19. A. unless                      B. whether                      C. due to                      D. except

A. 除非                      B. 不論、是否                      C. 由於                      D. 除了

答：B 由相關連接詞(文法書 p.333) **whether ...or...** 「不論...或...」，所連接的事項具有對等的關聯性。

20. A. weaken                      B. form                      C. expose                      D. improve

A. 變弱                      B. 形成                      C. 暴露                      D. 改進

答：A (...), the **result is that their most important relationships weaken, which can cause....**

主詞 動詞

主詞

動詞

主詞

動詞

主要子句

從屬名詞子句

從屬形容詞子句

### Questions 21-25

Because the beautiful lake country of central Canada has few roads but thousands of lakes and streams, (21) is best explored by canoe. All the lakes are connected to (22) by trails, called portages, and most lakes have one or two camping areas to choose from. Visitors can start their (23) on one lake, paddle their canoe (24) the lake to a portage and then carry it, along with their supplies, down the trail to the next lake. In this way, they can (25) from lake to lake while they enjoy the fresh air, clean water and quiet surroundings of this beautiful area.

由於加拿大中部湖泊區的公路很少，但是湖泊溪流有幾千個，(21) 被探險最好是用獨木舟。所有的湖泊都是被稱作是水陸轉運的小路 (22) 連起來，而且大多數的湖泊都有一、二個露營區可以選擇。旅客可以從一個湖泊開始他們的 (23)，划他們的獨木舟 (24) 這個湖到水陸轉運小路，抬著它和他們的物品，沿著小路到下一個湖。用這種方式，他們可以從一個湖到一個湖 (25)，同時享受這個美麗地區新鮮的空氣、清澈的水和寧靜的環境。

21. A. there                      B. it                      C. which                      D. that

答：B *Because the beautiful lake **country** of central Canada **has** few roads but thousands of lakes*

主詞

動詞

從屬副詞子句

*and streams, **it is** best explored by canoe.*

主詞 動詞(被動式)

主要子句

1. it 是的代名詞；所代替的是 country
2. 本題不能選關係代名詞 which 或 that，因為一個複合的句子一定要有一個主要子句，

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(文法書 p.15) ; 若是選 which 或 that , 二個子句都變成從屬子句了。

22. A. another            B. the other            C. each other            D. other

A. 另一個            B. 二個 剩下來的一個            C. 互相            D. 其他的

答 : C each other 是相互代名詞(文法書 p.236) ;

another, the other, other 當作不定代名詞或不定形容詞的用法詳請見文法書 p.289-290

23. A. journey            B. flight            C. hike            D. course

A. 旅途            B. 班機            C. 徒步旅行            D. 路線

答 : A

24. A. beside            B. within            C. across            D. toward

A. 在...旁邊            B. 在...之中            C. 橫越            D. 朝向

答 : C (across 「橫越」 ; 文法書 p.360)

25. A. drive            B. begin            C. ride            D. travel

A. 開車            B. 開始            C. 騎乘            D. 旅遊

答 : D

### Questions 26-30

Large animals have relatively smaller brains than small ones. As we move from small to large (26), from mice to elephants or small lizards to komodo dragons, brain size increases, but not as fast as body size. (27), bodies grow faster than brains, (28) large animals have low ratios of brain weight to body weight. In fact, brains grow only about two-thirds as fast as bodies. Since there is no reason to believe that large animals are consistently less intelligent than their smaller relatives, (29) concluded that large animals require (30) brain to do as well as smaller animals. If this relationship is not recognized, the mental power of very large animals, such as dinosaurs, will be underestimated.

大型動物的腦部較小型動物小。當我們從小到大的 (26) 來看，從老鼠到大象或從小蜥蜴到大蜥蜴(komodo dragon 產地在印尼)，腦部的體積增大，但是不能和體積一樣快。(27)，身體較腦部成長的快，(28) 大型動物腦部重量和身體的比例低。事實上，腦部成長大約只有身體成長速度的 2/3。由於既然沒有理由去相信大型動物較同種的小型動物笨，(29) 定論：大型動物需要 (30) 的腦部也可以和小型動物做的一樣好。如果這個對應關係不能成立的話，超大型動物智力，例如恐龍，將要被低估了。

26. A. brains            B. mammals            C. reptiles            D. creatures



A. 腦部                      B. 哺乳類動物                      C. 爬蟲類動物                      D. 生物

答：D (答案 B. C. 都不對，因為 mice, elephants 是哺乳類動物(mammals)；  
lizards, komodo dragons 是爬蟲類(reptiles)；  
只有 creature 才是包括哺乳(溫血)、爬蟲(冷血)...所有的生物)

27. A. For example                      B. In other words                      C. Otherwise                      D. Thus

A. 例如                      B. 換句話說                      C. 否則                      D. 如此

答：B

28. A. and                      B. but                      C. for                      D. or

A. 而且                      B. 但是                      C. 因為                      D. 或是

答：A (對等連接詞共有 7 個 for, and, nor, but or, yet, so；詳細用法請見文法書 p.330)

29. A. which are                      B. there is                      C. it must be                      D. and are

答：C

**Since** there is no reason to believe **that** large animals are consistently less intelligent than their  
從屬副詞子句                      從屬名詞子句

smaller relatives, it must be concluded **that** large animals require relatively less brain to do as  
主要子句                      從屬名詞子句  
well as smaller animals.

四個“子句”中，一定要有一個“主要子句”(文法書 p.17-18)，才能成為一個“句子”；  
答案中指有 C 才可以成為一個主要子句。

30. A. more or less                      B. no less                      C. as little                      D. relatively less

A. 大致相同                      B. 不少於                      C. 一樣小                      D. 相對地少

答：D

### 第三部份：閱讀理解

本部份共 15 題，包括數段短文，每段短文後有 2~5 個相關問題，試題 冊上均提供  
A、B、C、D 四個選項，請由四個選項中選出最適合者，標示在答案紙上。

### Questions 31-33

Manners are the ways in which people behave in various situations with other people. If they behave properly, we say that they have good manners, and if they behave badly, we say that they have bad manners. However, what are good manners in one society may be bad manners in another. For example, in one society, it may be good manners for an old man to open a door

for a young woman because men should be polite to women in this way; on the other hand, in another society it may be better manners for a young woman to open a door for an old man because young people should be polite to old people in this way. So when you travel to another country, you should learn what are considered good manners there. If you use good manners, you will be a welcome visitor.

態度是人們和其他人在各種情況下交往的行為方式。假如他們表現適當，我們說他們有好的禮貌，若是他們表現惡劣，我們說他們沒有禮貌。然而，一個社會的好禮貌，在另一個社會也許是壞禮貌。例如，在一個社會中，一個老人幫一個年輕女人開門也許是好禮貌，因為男人對女人應該這樣表示禮貌；在另一方面，在另一個社會中，一個年輕女人幫一個老人開門也許是好禮貌，因為年輕人對老人應該這樣表示禮貌。因此，當你到另一個國家旅遊，你應該學習那裡什麼會被認為是好的禮貌。如果你用對了禮貌，你會是一個受歡迎的旅客。

31. The word “behave” in line 1 is closest in meaning to

- A. think.                      B. read.                      C. have.                      D. act.

在第一行這個“behave”單字最接近什麼意思：

- A. 思考                      B. 閱讀                      C. 有                      D. 表現

答：D

32. According to this passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A. Good manners are more important in some societies than in others.  
B. Ideas about good and bad manners vary from one society to another.  
C. Good manners in one society are sure to be bad manners in another.  
D. In one society, good manners may also be bad manners.

根據這篇文章，下列那一項敘述為真：

- A. 好禮貌在有些社會較其他社會更為重要。  
B. 從一個社會到另一個社會好禮貌和壞禮貌的觀念不同。  
C. 一個社會的好禮貌，在另一個社會也一定是好禮貌。  
D. 在一個社會中，好禮貌也有可能是壞禮貌。

答：B

33. What does the writer imply in this passage?

- A. When you visit another country, you may need to behave differently from the way you behave in your own country.  
B. People in some societies do not correctly understand what are good and bad manners.  
C. No matter where you go, you will find that it is good manners for young people to treat old people politely.  
D. Our ideas about manners are basically the same as those of people in other societies.

作者在這篇文章在暗示什麼？

- A. 當你到另一個國家旅遊，你表現的方式也許要和在自己的國家不一樣。
- B. 有些社會的人不能夠正確瞭解什麼是好禮貌和壞禮貌。
- C. 不論你去那裡，你會發現到年輕人對老人禮貌是好禮貌。
- D. 我們的禮貌觀念在其他的社會中基本上是相同的。

答：A

### Questions 34-37

There are many smart people in the world, so how does an ordinary person achieve success? The rules are simple. First, learn self-discipline. Most of all, this involves patience, so don't expect too much too soon. Learning to handle people and get them to be the best they can be is also important. Don't look for glory for yourself, but make friends and give credit where credit is due. Moreover, continue to learn more about your field. Do extra research until you really know all about your subject. Likewise, develop abilities you already have, like a logical mind, or bargaining skills, so that you can use them effectively when needed. Also, keep your promises. If people can rely on you, you will earn their respect. Finally, if you fail once, don't quit. Use that opportunity to make yourself better and more determined to succeed.

在這個世界中有許多聰明的人，那麼一個普通的人要如何獲得成功呢？規則很簡單。首先，學習自律。最重要的是，這跟耐性有關，所以不要期望太大、太快。學習與人交往使他們成為最好的(朋友)也是很重要。不要自己攬功，而是將功勞給予應得的人來交朋友。要不斷學習你自己的專業。做額外的研究要作做到全部瞭解你的主題為止。相同的，發揮你已經有的能力，像是邏輯的思考或討價還價的技巧，如此當你需要用到的時候才能有效的運用。同樣的，信守承諾。如果人們能信賴你，你會贏得他們的尊敬。最後，如果一旦你失敗了，不要放棄。利用這個機會使你更好和更有決心去成功。

34. According to the author, what is the most important aspect of self-discipline?

- A. High expectation.
- B. A logical mind.
- C. Patience.
- D. Determination.

根據作者，什麼是自律最重要的事情？

- A. 高度期待
- B. 有邏輯的思考
- C. 耐性
- D. 決心

答：C (First, learn self-discipline. Most of all, this involves patience....)

35. According to the passage, how can you gain the respect of others?

- A. By doing what you say you will do.
- B. By promising to help them.
- C. By using them effectively.
- D. By being honest to them.

根據這篇文章，你如何贏得其他人的尊敬？

- A. 你說的就會做到。
- B. 答應去幫住助他們。
- C. 有效的利用他們。
- D. 對他們誠實。

答：A

36. In the passage, what is the last rule for success?

- A. Don't look for glory.
- B. Keep trying to improve.
- C. Do extra research.
- D. Continue to learn.

在這篇文章中，成功最後的規則是什麼？

- A. 不要攬功。
- B. 不斷繼續嘗試去進步。
- C. 做額外的研究。
- D. 不斷學習。

答：B

37. The word "field" in line 6 is most similar in meaning to

- A. neighborhood
- B. assignment
- C. work
- D. grassland

在第六行這個"field"單字最接近什麼意思：

- A. 鄰近地區
- B. 任務
- C. 工作、業務
- D. 草地

答：C

### Questions 38-39

## SUMMER SALE AT CARPET WORLD

Don't miss this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to own a high quality hand-woven carpet. In our warehouse you'll find hundreds of carefully-selected carpets imported direct from India, Iran and Afghanistan. Experts are on hand to answer your questions. Each carpet comes with a one-year guarantee against defects. If you are not completely satisfied with your purchase, your money will be cheerfully refunded. Monthly payments can be arranged. Take up to one year to pay. Don't delay! Remember - sale ends July 30.

### 地毯世界夏季拍賣

不要錯失一輩子難得擁有高品質手工地毯的機會。在我們的倉庫中，你會找到數以百計自印度、伊朗和阿富汗精心挑選進口的地毯。專家

隨時會回答你的問題。每件地毯附有對瑕疵品一年的保固。如果你對你的購買不是完全滿意，你的錢會很高興的退還。可以每月分期付款。一年付完。不要延遲，記得 - 拍賣 6 月 30 日結束。

38. According to the passage, you can NOT get your money back if
- A. you have owned the carpet for more than 12 months.
  - B. there is something wrong with the carpet you buy.
  - C. you are unhappy in any way with your carpet.
  - D. you buy the carpet before July 30.

根據這篇文章，在什麼情況下，你拿不回來你的錢，如果

- A. 你擁有地毯超過 12 個月。
- B. 你買的地毯有問題。
- C. 你對你買的地毯有任何的不高興。
- D. 你在 6 月 30 日前購買。

答：A

39. What is implied about some of the people who work at Carpet World?
- A. They make high-quality carpets.
  - B. They come from India, Iran and Afghanistan.
  - C. They are newly employed staff.
  - D. They have a lot of knowledge about carpets.

有一些在地毯世界工作的人被暗示為是什麼？

- A. 他們製造高品質的地毯。
- B. 他們來自印度、伊朗和阿富汗。
- C. 他們是新聘用的員工。
- D. 他們有許多地毯的知識。

答：D

### Questions 40-42

MEMO

To: All Office Staff  
Re: Refrigerator Use

The problem of forgotten, spoiled food in the refrigerator has been the subject of previous memos. As the situation has not noticeably improved, it has been decided that the refrigerator will be regularly emptied and cleaned on the first and third Friday of every month. All food and drink items found in the refrigerator after 5:00 p.m. on those days will be tossed out by the maintenance staff.

With regard to condiment items in the door of the refrigerator (ketchup, salad dressing, etc.), they may remain, but they must be labeled with the owner's name and the date of purchase. It is requested that the owners keep these containers clean.

We regret any inconvenience which this causes.

## 備望錄

收件人：所有辦公室員工

事由：冰箱的使用

冰箱裡被忘記和腐壞的食物是前一封備望錄的主題。由於這個情形還沒有顯著的改善，冰箱已被決定將於每個月的第一個和第三個星期五定期淨空和清洗。在那些規定的日子下午 5 時以後，在冰箱中被發現所有的食物和飲料將會被清潔員工丟棄。

至於放在冰箱門架的調味品(番茄醬、沙拉醬等)可以留下，但是必需貼上所有人的姓名和購買日期標籤。所有人必須保持這些容器乾淨。

我們對這項措施造成任何的不便，謹此致歉。

40. What is the problem discussed in the memo?

- A. The refrigerator is too full to hold any more food.
- B. Food is being left in the refrigerator too long.
- C. Food is being taken by other employees.
- D. Some people are throwing away food without informing the owners.

在這個備望錄中討論的問題是什麼？

- A. 冰箱太滿不能再裝更多的食物。
- B. 食物在冰箱中置留太久。
- C. 食物被其他的員工拿走。
- D. 有些人沒有通知所有人就把食物丟掉。

答：B

41. What does the memo imply?

- A. The refrigerator problem is not a new one.
- B. Employees may not leave food over the weekend.
- C. Condiments will be tossed out every two weeks.
- D. The maintenance staff did not clean the refrigerator before.

這個備望錄在暗示什麼？

- A. 這個冰箱問題不是一項新的問題。
- B. 員工不得留放食物超過周末。
- C. 調味品每二星期將會被丟棄。
- D. 清潔員工以前沒有清潔冰箱。

答：A

42. According to the memo, what are the office staff NOT expected to do in the future?

- A. Take out their food items twice a month.
- B. Put their names on condiment bottles.
- C. Label all food with the date of purchase.
- D. Make sure condiment bottles stay clean.

根據這篇備望錄，什麼是公司員工未來不要作的？

- A. 每個月拿出他們的食物二次。
- B. 把他們的名字留在調味品瓶子上。
- C. 所有的食物貼上購買日期標籤。
- D. 確保調味品瓶子乾淨

答：C

## Questions 43-45

In public service lectures, fire fighters not only teach about fire prevention, escape plans, and the use of fire extinguishers, but also warn people never to go back into a burning building for any reason. Many people die each year from breathing smoke after rushing back into their homes to save valuables. When people who have lost their homes in a fire are asked what items they most regret losing, most reply “family photographs.” Baby pictures and photographs of weddings, friends, relatives and vacations are often impossible to replace. Fire fighters recommend that people make copies of their important photographs and documents and ask a friend to keep them for the family. An alternative is to keep photographs as well as other valuables in a safety deposit box at a bank.

在公益服務演講中，救火員不但教導防火、逃生計畫、使用滅火器，而且警告人們不論何種理由絕對不要重回火燒建築物。每年有許多人因為再衝進他們的家搶救重要物品吸入濃煙而致死。當那些火災失去家園的人被問到，最遺憾的損失物品是什麼，大多數的回答是「家庭照片」。嬰兒照片、結婚、朋友、親戚和渡假照片，通常是不可能還原的。救火員建議人們將他們重要的照片、文件做成影本交由朋友保管。另一種選擇是將照片和重要物品放在銀行保險箱中。

43. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Learn How to Prevent Fires Now
- B. Protecting Your Photographs May Save Lives
- C. Smoke Kills Many People Every Year
- D. In Case of Fire, Save Photographs First

下列何者是這篇文章最好的標題？

- A. 現在來學習如何防火。
- B. 保護你的照片可以整救性命。
- C. 濃煙每年殺死許多的人。
- D. 假如發生火災。搶救照片第一。

答：B

44. In their talks, fire fighters teach the public

- A. how to re-enter a burning building.
- B. what valuables to save when there is a fire.
- C. what to do when they lose their important photographs.
- D. how to use basic fire fighting equipment.

在他們的演講中，救火員教導大眾：

- A. 如何重新進入火燒建築物。
- B. 當起火的時候要搶救什麼貴重物品。
- C. 當他們失去他們的重要照片要做什麼。
- D. 如何使用基本的救生器材。

答：D

45. The word “alternative” in line 10 is closest in meaning to  
A. recommendation      B. location      C. option      D. opportunity

這個“alternative”單字最接近什麼意思：

A. 推荐      B. 地點      C. 選擇      D. 機會

答：C

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