

## Testing Schema:

Listening					
Part	Types of Questions	Options	更新	Period	Total Scores
1	● Photographs (10 -> 6 questions)	1 out of 4		45'	495
2	● Question-Response (30->25 questions)	1 out of 3			
3	● Conversations (30->39 questions) ■ 10 conversations with 3 questions each	1 out of 4	- 新增兩名以上對話交談內容 - 新增詢問對話中隱含意思 - 新增圖表及對話關聯題 - 對話中將出現母音省略【註 1】與不完整句【註 2】		
4	● Talks (30 questions) ■ 10 talks with 3 questions each	1 out of 4	- 新增圖表及對話關聯題 - 新增詢問獨白中隱含意思		

註 1 母音省略 (elision, 如: going to 以 gonna 代替)

註 2 不完整句 (fragment, 如: Yes, in a minute; Down the hall; Could you...? 等省去主詞或動詞的句子)

Reading					
Part	Types of Questions	Options	更新	Period	Total Scores
5	● Incomplete Sentences (40->30 questions)	1 out of 4	Part 6: 段落填空 Text Completion - 新增將完整句填入短文題型  Part 7: - 加入篇章結構題型, 須將句子歸置於正確段落 - 增加引述部分文章內容題型 - 加入簡訊、即時訊息、多人互動的線上交談內容 - 新增多篇文章題組	75'	495
6	● Text Completion (12->16 questions)	1 out of 4			
7	● Reading Comprehension (48->54 questions) ■ Single passages: 28->29 questions ◆ 10 reading texts with 2-4 questions each ■ Double passages: 20->25 questions ◆ 2 Set-Based double passages and 3 Set-Based triple passages with 5 questions per pair	1 out of 4			

Part 1(Photographs):

人物照片描述題

- A. 掌握人物動作: The man is (\_\_\_\_). (P.29)
- B. 主詞與動詞的聽辨: A woman is (\_\_\_\_) a (\_\_\_\_). They are (\_\_\_\_) a (\_\_\_\_). (P.29)

Photo 1

- ☐ (A) He's \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ (B) He's \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ (C) He's \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ (D) He's \_\_\_\_\_ a lot \_\_\_\_\_.

Photo 2

- ☐ (A) The waitress is \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ (B) The customers are \_\_\_\_\_ for a \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ (C) The man is \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ (D) The waitress is \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_.

Testing Tactic:

1.

物品照片描述題

- A. 物品的場所與位置
- 掌握物品的場所與位置: There is/are (\_\_\_\_)或是 主詞 +be+表地點的詞語
  - 了解表示位置的介系詞: above, against, behind, below, between, next to, in, on.....
- B. 物品的狀態
- 掌握物品狀態的描述:  
The drawer is (be 動詞) + full (形容詞).  
The drawer has been left open (現在完成的被動語態 + 形容詞)

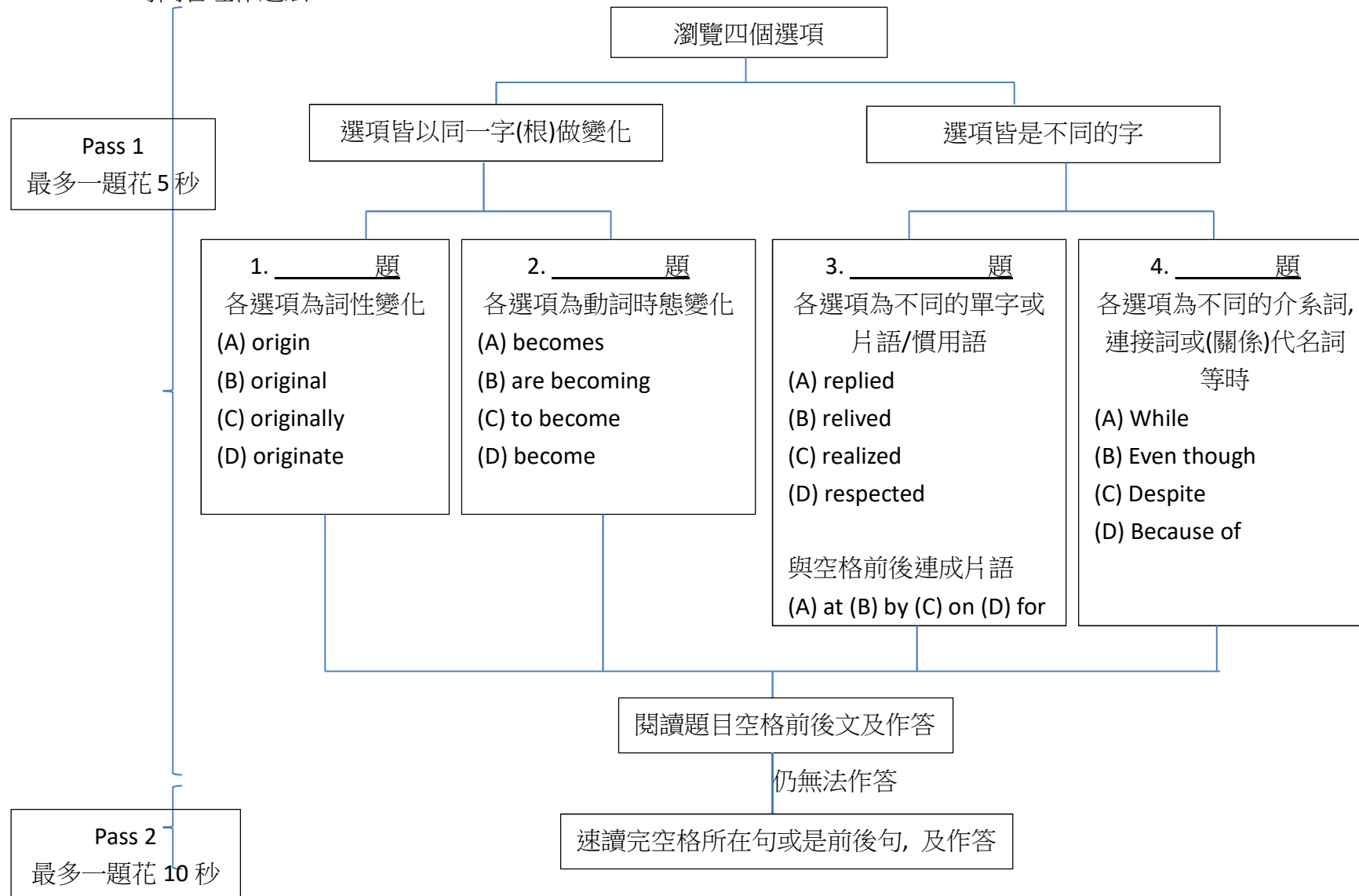
動作與狀態的照片描述題

- A. 動作與狀態的描述
- 掌握主被動用法的描述: He is (\_\_\_\_) headphone to a computer. 以人物為主詞, 描述人物的動作。  
The headphones are (\_\_\_\_) (\_\_\_\_) to the computer. 以物品為主詞, 描述物品的狀態。  
(\_\_\_\_) (\_\_\_\_) headphones on the desk. 以 There is/are... 的句型描述物品的位置。
- B. 細節的描述
- 掌握段落的語意: He's emptying a cup (into the sink) 在流理台。  
He's emptying out (the contents of the cup) 杯子裡的

3.

Part 5&Part 6

※2-Pass 時間管理作題法



速讀:

分辨出句子主架構的能力, 即抓出句子主要的主詞和動詞.

Exercise 1: The team of scientists from the U.K. worked very hard on developing a new cure.

化繁為簡後:\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 2: The truck that you saw last night delivering goods from different factories belonged to my father.

化繁為簡後:\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 3:

Can you imagine staying at a hotel made entirely of ice? In Sweden, there is the Ice Hotel where you can sleep in minus 5 degree Celsius. This is the world's first hotel made entirely of snow and ice blocks. The beds, furniture and even the glasses in the bar are made of ice. The lobby is filled with ice sculptures, and the food and drinks are especially chosen for this environment. Because the hotel depends on ice and snow, it is rebuilt every year. 10,000 tons of ice and 30,000 tons of snow are used. The Ice Hotel is available to visitors between December and April. Taking part in an ice sculpting class is a must when you stay at the hotel. You can also book a guided snowmobile safari and experience the incredible arctic landscape by traveling in a dog-drawn sled. The Sami people who live in this region are an ethnic minority in Sweden. You could also take some time-out to visit them and learn about their culture.

skimming 後:

**Can you imagine staying** at a hotel made entirely of ice? In Sweden, **there is the Ice Hotel** where you can sleep in minus 5 degree Celsius. **This is the world's first hotel** made entirely of snow and ice blocks. **The beds, furniture and** even **the glasses** in the bar **are made** of ice. **The lobby is filled** with ice sculptures, **and the food and drinks are** especially **chosen** for this environment. Because the hotel depends on ice and snow, **it is rebuilt** every year. **10,000 tons** of ice and **30,000 tons** of snow **are used**. **The Ice Hotel is available** to visitors between December and April. **Taking part** in an ice sculpting class **is a must** when you stay at the hotel. **You can** also **book a guided snowmobile safari and** **experience the incredible arctic landscape** by traveling in a dog-drawn sled. **The Sami people** who live in this region **are an ethnic minority** in Sweden. **You could** also **take some time-out** to visit them and learn about their culture.

小測驗:

The Ice Hotel in Sweden

The Ice hotel in Sweden is the only one made of ice in the word.

True or False?

The Ice Hotel has to be reconstructed each year.

True or False?

acceptance/vacancy, absence, accountant, Asian, humanism, artist, creation/conclusion, accomplishment, awareness, friendship,  
actor/adviser, activity, allocate, widen, verify, satisfy, itemize, available/flexible, generous/ambitious, artistic/political, actual, careful

各詞性常見結尾 selfish, active, actually, afterward, clockwise

	名詞 n.		動詞 v.	形容詞 adj.	副詞 adv.
常見結尾	- ____/- ____ 狀況 - ____ 性質, 狀態 - ____處..情況, ...的人 -- ____....的人 - ____行為, 主義.. -- ____主義者, 實行者	- ____/- ____行為, 狀態, 結果 - ____方法, 結果, 過程 - ____性質, 狀態 - ____身分, 技巧, ...群體 - ____ / - ____...人, ...物 - ____ / - ____性質, 狀態	- <b>ate</b> 使成為... - <b>en</b> 變為.... - <b>ify</b> 形成, 使..化 - <b>fy</b> 形成, 使..化 - <b>ize</b> 使成為.., 按..方式處理	- <b>able/-ible</b> 能..的, 可.... - <b>ous/-ious</b> 有...特性 - <b>ic/-ical</b> 像...的 - <b>al</b> ....的 - <b>ful</b> 有...傾向的 - <b>ish</b> 有特徵的, ..民族的, ..語的 - <b>ive</b> ..有關的, ...傾向的	- ____...地 - ____向...地 - ____方向, 像..樣子, 關於
範例	admission		admit	admissible	admissibly
	condition		condition	conditional	conditionally
	critic/criticism		criticize	critical	critically
	expectation		expect	expectable	expectably
	origin		originate	original	originally
	specification		specify	specific	specifically

## 1. 詞性題 Syntactic Functions (詞性題屬於不用看完句子即可馬上作答的題目。)

詞性	基本概念與用法	範例
名詞 noun(P.135-136)	名詞一般在冠詞(a, an, the), 所有格(my, your, his, her, our, their...), 形容詞或量詞(many, much, some...)之後。	• Some companies have already sent representatives to the conference.
	專有名詞(人名, 地名等)及統稱(如運動類, 抽象字等)前通常不需冠詞。	• Paris is the capital of France. • Football is a popular sport in America.
	特指某地標, 河川, 湖泊, 山脈, 國家全名, 全體國民, 某姓氏家人等之前需要加定冠詞。	• Our boat toured Ellis Island, the Statue of Liberty, and the Brooklyn Bridge.
動詞 Verb(P.137-138)	多用來修飾主詞, 動詞與主詞單複數須一致。	• The box of pencils is on the desk. • The pencils are on the desk.
	助動詞(must, do, can, will, should, may 等)後接原形動詞	• We should go. • Jody can type very fast!
形容詞 Adjective	常用來修飾名詞。	• Kate is a smart student.
	大部分的規則動詞加-ed 或-ing 即成為形容詞	love(v.) ->loved 被愛的 -> loving 鍾愛的;深情的
副詞 Adverb	可修飾動詞, 形容詞或另一個副詞	• Tommy sings well. • Susan is really beautiful. • Jeremy speaks English pretty well.
	位置多元, 可置於句首/中/尾, 用來修飾一個片語, 子句或句子	• Certainly, I will be your best friend forever. • My mother came back home soon after work.

## Part 5 – Word Form: Nouns &amp; Verbs

1. <input type="checkbox"/> 136-4	2. <input type="checkbox"/> 138-10	3. <input type="checkbox"/> 135-2	4. <input type="checkbox"/> 135-1	5. <input type="checkbox"/> 136-9
6. <input type="checkbox"/> 138-8	7. <input type="checkbox"/> 135-3	8. <input type="checkbox"/> 137-2	9. <input type="checkbox"/> 136-7	10. <input type="checkbox"/> 136-8
11. <input type="checkbox"/> 138-7	12. <input type="checkbox"/> 137-1	13. <input type="checkbox"/> 136-6	14. <input type="checkbox"/> 136-10	15. <input type="checkbox"/> 138-5
16. <input type="checkbox"/> 138-6	17. <input type="checkbox"/> 137-3	18. <input type="checkbox"/> 138-9	19. <input type="checkbox"/> 138-4	20. <input type="checkbox"/> 136-5

Vocabulary - office

Student A: After **analyzing** your business's operating needs, we will try to find ways to improve your results.

Student B: This Monday marks the tenth \_\_\_\_\_ of the founding of KJ Airline.

Student A: This will take **approximately** 15 minutes.

Student B: I'd like to take a moment to draw your \_\_\_\_\_ to the packet of materials you received at registration this morning.

Student A: Current **circumstances** require that I relocate to Mumbai within the next two months.

Student B: Many economists say Audiotimes is still too small to be a serious \_\_\_\_\_ in the electronics market.

Student A: This work should take about two hours to **complete**.

Student B: Mr. Martin has decided to postpone the planning meeting because of a scheduling \_\_\_\_\_.

Student A: The folder in front of you **contains** a map of the building.

Student B: \_\_\_\_\_ job opening at Elite Insurance have been posted on the major job-search sites.

Student A: Unfortunately, your request was **denied**.

Student B: The vice president said the changes will \_\_\_\_\_ business efficiency and improve productivity.

Student A: Many of the largest retailers have begun **experimenting** with small-store formats.

Student B: Mr. Bloom and Mr. Gordon will work together to \_\_\_\_\_ the timely launch of the new product line into the market.

Student A: I attended a three-week intensive seminar on MarkTrends, the **foremost** marketing-research software package.

Student B: Harry has \_\_\_\_\_ offered to make the hotel reservations for the conference in June.

Student A: You've already applied for a **grant**, haven't you?

Student B: Dr. Weisman, who served for 25 years as an \_\_\_\_\_ part of the research team, will retire on March 30.

Student A: Recent sales figures contrast sharply with those prior to the **launch** of Lido Foods' aggressive advertising campaign.

Student B: All assembly-line workers should report to the designated meeting room for the \_\_\_\_\_ training session at 4 p.m.