

# 麟渡兮填空

字神帝國麟渡兮老師編著

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獻給所有想征服 GRE 填空的台灣學子

*To Weitzern*

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## 自序

有鑑於 2011 年 8 月後 GRE 大幅改制，新 GRE 缺乏一本好的填空教材，所以興起了寫作〈麟渡兮填空〉的念頭。十幾年前新東方出版的〈陳聖元填空〉是一本好書，一來題目夠水準，推測是 ETS 的真題，二來全書有詳細的翻譯與解題說明，這是考生最需要的部分，書中闡述填空解題應有的邏輯觀念與技巧分類也使考生不致迷失在茫茫題海中，所以十幾年來此書無人不知無人不曉。然而，隨著 GRE 改革，題型方面，〈陳聖元填空〉除單格題外已不適用於新 GRE 考生。編排上，除了某些題目解法含糊之外，也缺乏解題技巧與題目間的搭配，種種不足之處實在有改進之必要。在字神帝國教授填空已滿一年，在教學實踐與同學們的反饋中，我想替字神學生、台灣考生編寫一本更實用的 GRE 填空書，我們取材於 OG, PPII, PBT 及其他能收集到的 ETS 新 GRE 考題共 165 題，仔細研究發現，填空題型與解題技巧有一定的脈絡，若是相互搭配呈現，上課效果是最好的。我的目標是書中每題均引用出處並附上翻譯和詳解，且 OG 題也附官方解說。翻譯部分目前已全數完成，這點要感謝學生們珮甄、慧樺、沁璇、千里、庭皓的幫忙。每題的詳解仍在進行中，這部分可由填空課堂教學補足，我瞭解到學生需要此書的迫切性，所以先推出試用，用而知其不足之處，唯有不斷修訂才能精益求精。

感謝字神帝國康老師，沒有您的提攜與指導就沒有今日的我，感謝過去一年來 GRE 班的學生們，你們是我最大的支持力量，這本書是獻給你們的。

2012 年 9 月 9 日，麟渡兮老師于台灣台北字神帝國

## 康老師推薦序

麟渡兮老師當時還是 PTT GRE 創始版主時，我就從學生的相傳間知道這位傳奇的人物了。為何說傳奇，主要是因為，雖然他沒要考 GRE，卻一直熱心、熱血、熱情地為同學服務，整理與分享資料。如果不是個傳奇人物，那一定是個可愛的傻子了。

GRE，總是有奇特的魅力，尤其是那難背，卻又蠻有用的單字。總是吸引著無數考生與其想了解其奧秘的苦行僧們。其中有兩位很特別，第一位出現在 2000 年，目前大陸最大的留學論壇的太傻哥，我在大陸時與太傻哥本人聊過天，他是正宗的湖北武漢的一條漢子。說話奇快，帶點鄉音。因為整理工作很辛苦，也無償，所以取名為太傻。但傻的人，常會是上帝所疼愛的。所以目前太傻已是大陸最大的留學代辦中心。第二位出現是 2011 年時逢 GRE 改制，我也見到了台灣的太傻『麟渡兮老師』，由於他那股研究的傻勁與為同學服務的拼勁，感動了我，這種永不言敗的傻勁，為台灣留學界盡一份心力就是字神帝國的精神。我知道麟渡兮老師就是那位我一直在找 GRE 領航者了。

麟渡兮老師平日很忙，卻還願意犧牲假日投入教學，更讓我吃驚的是，還完成了『麟渡兮填空』這一本巨作。台灣已很久沒有 GRE 的好書出現了。這本書不僅完整收錄了新 GRE 完整的官方題目，還加入精準翻譯與最重要的獨家的教學法。如果我們說陳聖元填空是舊 GRE 的填空聖經，那這本書可以說是新 GRE 的填空聖經了。本書最棒的重點，就是可以讓你擺脫用中文翻譯的思維來解題，而用 ETS 所要你學會的邏輯思維解題。只要你好好依此書的教學步驟，將這一百多道的真題練功完畢，我相信你一定受益無窮的。

2012 年 9 月 15 日 康老師 于台北字神帝國 筆

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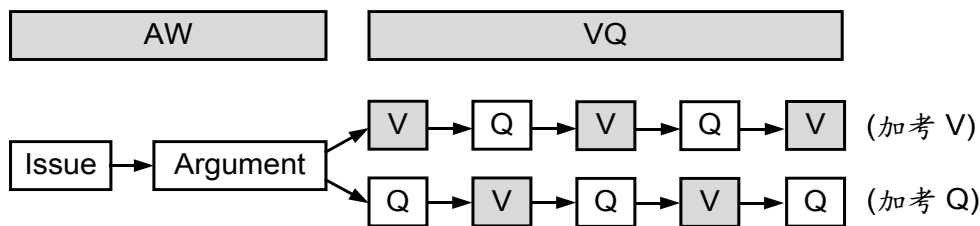
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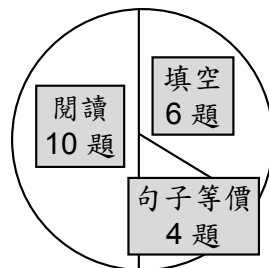
## 第一章 填充考法

### 第一節 比重與配分

考完作文 Issue 和 Argument 後考生們分流成 VQVQV 或 QVQVQ (圖一)，其中 V/Q 各兩回計分，多一回 V 或 Q 為加考 (為了有鑑別度，通常較難)。每回 Verbal 有 20 題，填充、閱讀各佔 10 題，包含單、雙、三格填充 6 題和句子等價 4 題 (圖二)。由於填充分數佔 Verbal 的一半，V 想拿高分的同學絕不能放棄填充。閱讀題因為題幹長、選項也長，常有讀不完的情形，而填充無此困擾。句子等價題考的是字彙掌握能力，往往是最好拿分的單元。換言之，填充題是 Verbal 得分投資報酬率最高的一類題型。

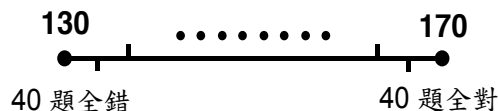


圖一：GRE 考試流程



圖二：每回 Verbal 考題分配

兩回 Verbal 共考 40 題，在不考慮試題難易的情形下，對應 130~170 的分數量尺，可視為 1 題 1 分 (圖三)。對大部分的台灣考生而言，150 分可視為一個門檻，我期許字神學生以突破 150 分為最低努力目標，ETS 統計 2011 到 2013 年的 GRE 成績 (表一) 也顯示 Verbal 的平均分數是 151 分。有志申請美國一流大學的同學必須拿出超越世界平均的申請條件，對名校而言才有說服力。



圖三：Verbal 分數量尺

國家	年份	語文	計量	作文	考生人數
台灣	2011-12	144.2	159.2	2.9	2,057
	2012-13	145.3	160.4	2.8	2,742
中國	2011-12	145.9	162.9	3.1	29,255
	2012-13	146.6	163.4	2.9	42,357
南韓	2011-12	147.5	158.2	3.2	2,933
	2012-13	148.3	158.8	3.1	4,870
世界	2011-12	150.8	151.4	3.7	466,674
	2012-13	150.6	152.2	3.5	534,761

表一：全世界考生 GRE 成績統計

## 第二節 題型介紹

填空題型（表二）分為填空和句子等價兩大類，填空依格數可分為單格、雙格、三格題，單格題為五選一的單選題，雙格、三格題為各三選一的複選題。句子等價為單格填空的一種複選（六選二）變型題。因為考題答錯不倒扣且全對才給分，建議考試最後一分鐘左右檢查是否全作完，不會的題目也要全猜完。

題型	填空			句子等價
格數	單格	雙格	三格	單格
單複選	單選	複選		
選項	五選一	各三選一		六選二
題數	每回 6 題			每回 4 題
計分	答錯不倒扣，全對才給分。			

表二：填空題型整理

以下圖片截自 PPII 考試介面上的填空題，此介面與考試當天完全相同，考前務必多加練習。PPII 考題並無 (A) (B) (C) 等選項，考試時直接以滑鼠點擊答案。本書為了同學對答案與講解需要，加上選項標號以方便溝通。



Select one entry for the blank. Fill the blank in the way that best completes the text.

In parts of the Arctic, the land grades into the landfast ice so \_\_\_\_\_ that you can walk off the coast and not know you are over the hidden sea.

permanently
imperceptibly
irregularly
precariously
relentlessly

Click on your choice.

圖四：單格填空 PPII 截圖

For each blank select one entry from the corresponding column of choices.  
Fill all blanks in the way that best completes the text.

Vain and prone to violence, Caravaggio could not handle success: the more his (i) \_\_\_\_\_ as an artist increased, the more (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ his life became.

Blank (i)

temperance
notoriety
eminence

Blank (ii)

tumultuous
providential
dispassionate

Click on your choices.

圖五：雙格填空 PPII 截圖

For each blank select one entry from the corresponding column of choices. Fill all blanks in the way that best completes the text.

It is refreshing to read a book about our planet by an author who does not allow facts to be (i)\_\_\_\_\_ by politics: well aware of the political disputes about the effects of human activities on climate and biodiversity, this author does not permit them to (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ his comprehensive description of what we know about our biosphere. He emphasizes the enormous gaps in our knowledge, the sparseness of our observations, and the (iii)\_\_\_\_\_, calling attention to the many aspects of planetary evolution that must be better understood before we can accurately diagnose the condition of our planet.

Blank (i)

overshadowed
invalidated
illuminated

Blank (ii)

enhance
obscure
underscore

Blank (iii)

plausibility of our hypotheses
certainty of our entitlement
superficiality of our theories

Click on your choices.

圖六：三格填空 PPII 截圖

Select the two answer choices that, when used to complete the sentence, fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole and produce completed sentences that are alike in meaning.

Cynics believe that people who \_\_\_\_\_ compliments do so in order to be praised twice.

☐ conjure up

☐ covet

☐ deflect

☐ grasp

☐ shrug off

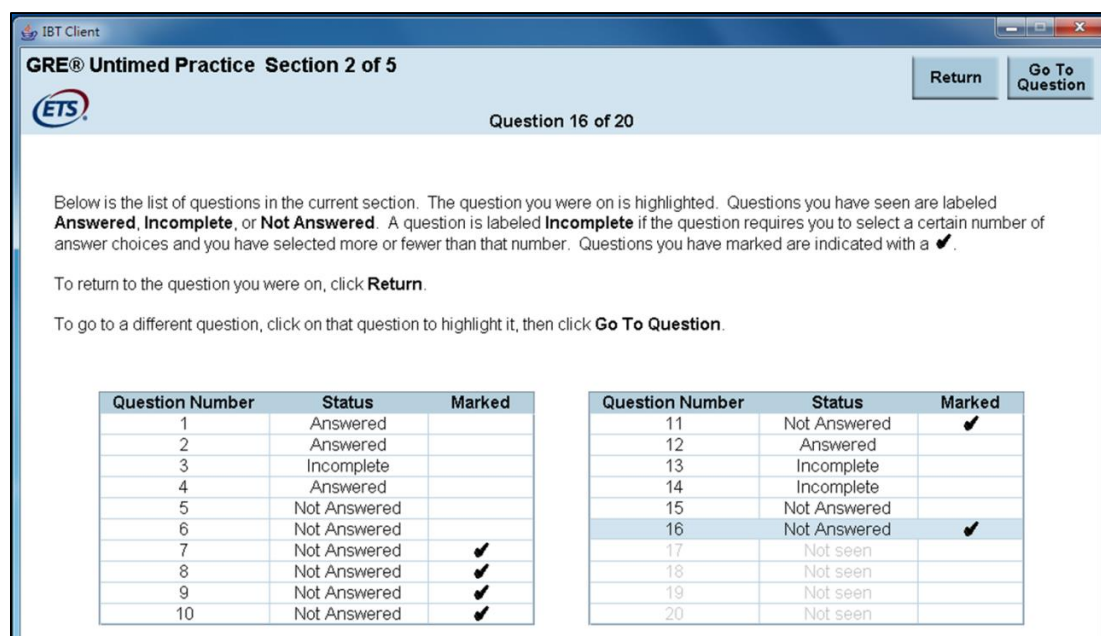
☐ understand

Click on your choices.

圖七：句子等價 PPII 截圖

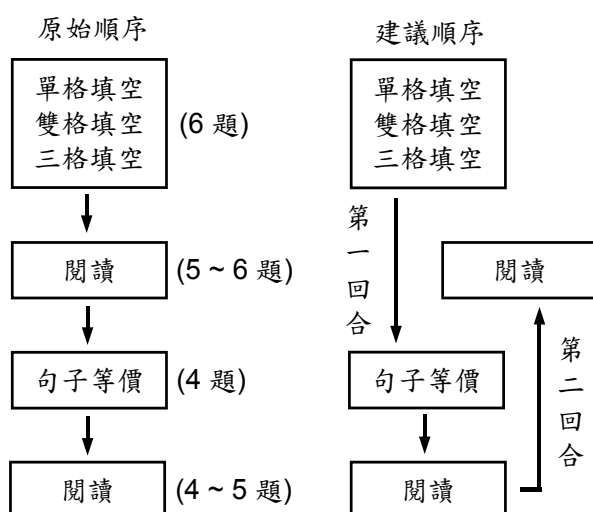
### 第三節 考題順序與時間分配

機考介面提供 Mark 和 Review 功能：Mark 功能可對題目做標記，Review 功能可一覽 20 題的答題狀況。Incomplete 是對複選題而言，如句子等價應選兩個答案，若只選了一個就會出現 Incomplete。Review 選單下的 Go To Question 可跳到任何一題（圖八）。



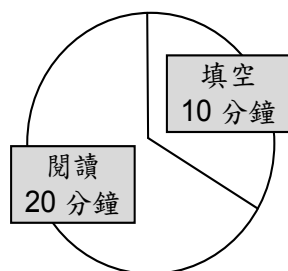
圖八：機考介面的 Review 功能

我們可善用 Review 功能來改變答題順序。Verbal 每回 20 題的原始順序是：單格題、雙格題、三格題依序出現 6 題，比例分配不一定，有 2-3-1 也有 2-2-2 的，之後考 5~6 題閱讀，然後句子等價 4 題，最後剩下 4~5 題閱讀（圖九左側）。填空和閱讀所需時間和解題技巧不同，故建議改變考題順序為：第一回合先做前 6 題填空，跳過閱讀，再做句子等價 4 題，第二回合專心做閱讀題，先做第二部分閱讀（省下跳回去的時間），再返回完成第一部分閱讀（圖九右側）。



圖九：Verbal 考題順序

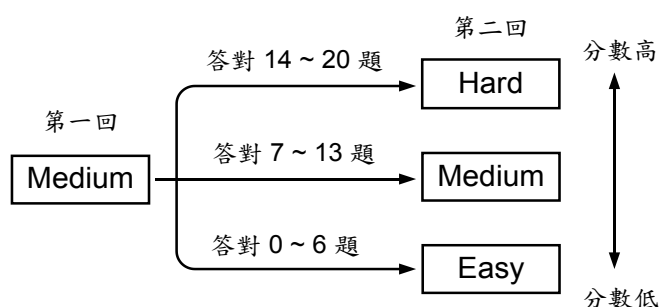
儘管閱讀和填空各佔 10 題，但時間分配上不宜相同，由於閱讀題目和選項較長，建議花 20 分鐘做閱讀題，10 分鐘做填空題。平均來說，填空做題速度是一題一分鐘。注意：這是一個平均概念，一般而言，句子等價不需一分鐘，而三格填空往往需要二三分鐘。



圖十：填空答題時間分配

#### 第四節 適性測驗

兩回計分的填空題將以適性的方式出現，每回考題分 Easy、Medium、Hard 三種難易程度，同一回內 20 題難度相等，第二回難度將視第一回答對題數調整，若答對題數多則第二回變難，答對題數少則第二回變簡單（圖十一）。



圖十一：適性測驗考法

所有考生的第一回都是 Medium，第二回難度則依前一回表現做調整。一般而言，若考生做到第二回感覺較難，表示進入高分區。然而，考 VQVQV 的同學會碰上一回加考不計分的 V，其出現位置不一定，由於加考是供 ETS 研究用，通常較難，故同學對 V 的難易變化可能是混亂的。建議考試時不要受試題難易變化影響做題心情，每一題都認真作答才是最重要的。

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## 第二章 本書編排結構

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本書蒐集 165 道 ETS 出版之 GRE 考題，每題皆附上出處：

- Official Guide (OG) :  
ETS 出版官方指南第二版共 80 道題，內含例題 5 題、練習題 Easy、Medium、Hard 三等級共 25 題、模擬試題 Test 1、Test 2 各 25 題。
- PowerPrep II (PPII) :  
ETS 模考軟體 2.0 版共 77 道題，內含兩篇適性模擬試題：Test 1 共 36 題、Test 2 共 40 題，另有預覽題 1 題。最新為 2.1 版，支援 Mac 系統。
- Paper-based Test (PBT) :  
第二版 PBT 有 5 題不和 PPII 內容重複，一併收錄。
- ETS website (ETS) :  
收錄過去（現已撤除）官方網站練習題共 3 題。
- Official Verbal Practice Questions, Volume 1 (OV1)  
2014 年八月出版的新題，共 82 道題（本書第 166 題至第 247 題）。

第三章從 GRE 是以英文為載體的邏輯測驗談起，對同學們備考的觀念誤區提出了“四不”。

第四章談填空解題的經驗法則，這是對大量考題進行分析後的精華整理。

第五章至第九章講述解題技巧並搭配實際題目演練，這些題目會於課堂上教學，其餘題目為綜合演練，置於第十章給同學們做課後練習。附錄是網路上搜尋到的考題原始出處，請同學們品味 ETS 出題老師的“創造”過程。

本書 247 題足夠涵蓋各式填空考點與絕大多數 GRE 所需字彙。我要求同學們臨考前至少將本書題目讀三遍。對字神同學而言，第一遍是課堂聽講與抄筆記，第二遍務必將整本題目做完，最後一遍是考前重點複習，針對個人盲點做補強。

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### 第三章 語文邏輯與應具備觀念

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GRE 有別於 TOEFL 考英語聽說讀寫的能力，它的核心考察點是“邏輯”，事實上我們考的是 Verbal Reasoning，即語文推理，即便擁有了流暢的聽說讀寫能力，並不保證我們具備念研究所需要的“邏輯”能力。為何美國大學生考研究所也需要 GRE 成績？因為邏輯是人文、科學研究不可或缺的核心能力，所以美國研究所以 GRE 作為篩選學生的門檻之一，儘管這些學生絕大多數都具備一流的聽說讀寫能力。

作為一項標準化測驗，GRE 有固定的考點、有限的單字考察範圍。換言之，它有一套系統性的準備方法，本書對大量 GRE 填空題作組織性的分析，提出許多實用的解題技巧，並以題目佐證，希望能在短時間內大幅提升同學的填空成績。在埋頭猛做考題之前，必須對 GRE 填空抱持著正確的觀念以釐清備考的方向，觀念乍看之下不那麼重要，但它們往往是突破得分瓶頸的關鍵因素。

#### 第一節 填空解題邏輯

填空 (text completion) 解題邏輯包含以下四個重點：

句型結構 正反意涵 關鍵字句 刪去法
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##### 一、句型結構：

部分題目有特殊的句型結構，如 the more ..., the more ...、倒裝句型、not only ..., but also ...等，請注意這些句型表達的“邏輯”關連。句中的“轉折訊號字”是解題的關鍵，“轉折訊號的有無”搭配“關鍵字句”的“正反意涵”可以說是 GRE 填空解題的不二法門。

常見轉折訊號字 (題目請見第七章) 有：

- (1) but (= yet)
- (2) although (= though)
- (3) unlike
- (4) rather than
- (5) despite/in spite of
- (6) on the other hand

容易忽略的轉折訊號字 (題目請見第八章) 有：

- (1) even
- (2) nevertheless/nonetheless/notwithstanding (= however)
- (3) hardly/rarely/barely, seldom, few, little (= almost not)
- (4) far from
- (5) surprising/amazing/astonishing/astounding
- (6) anything other than (= anything but)
- (7) belie, antithesis, anomaly
- (8) irony, ironic, ironically (補充)
- (9) supposed, supposedly (補充)

另一個重點是“標點符號”(如冒號、分號、破折號、引號等)，它們在句中的作用必須熟悉 (如冒號表“解釋”、分號表“並列”、雙破折號做插入語表“補充說明”、引號表“相反”等)，其中又以“冒號”最為常考。

此外，請特別注意複雜句構中 that 引導的形容詞、名詞子句，讀題時將這些子句及其先行詞 (子句所修飾的對象) 辨識出來可幫我們將複雜句簡化，快速抓到句子重點。另外弄清楚空格所修飾的對象為何 (空格的主詞是誰?) 是很重要的，部分考題會“悄悄地”變換主詞藉以迷惑考生。

## 二、正反意涵：

關鍵字、選項單字通常都有正反意涵，本書以“正面”(正)、“負面”(負)、“中性”(中) 來說明。平常背單字或片語時，要搭配“正、反、中”意涵去背，這樣解填空題會更有效率。

## 三、關鍵字句：

不論句型結構或正反意涵為何，解題的最終都要回歸到“關鍵字句”。只能且只有一個選項能與題幹中的關鍵字句相呼應，若發現選項中皆無法與題幹的關鍵字句呼應，很可能是抓錯關鍵字，必須返回題幹重新尋找，請見後面章節分析。

## 四、刪去法 (divide and conquer)：

以上三步驟請搭配刪去法 (Process of Elimination, POE) 使用，舉例來說，若推理出空格需填正面字，可先將中性字、負面字給刪掉，有時候你不認識正確答案是什麼意思，靠刪去法也能得分。但部分題目僅能排除一個選項，最後還是要搭配正反意涵或關鍵字句作答。

若能善用 POE 來簡化問題，答對機率可進一步提升。

## 第二節 句子等價解題邏輯

句子等價 (sentence equivalence) 解題技巧和填空相同，但主要在考字彙能力，尤其是同義字。ETS 給的考題說明如下：

Select the **two** answers that, when used to complete the **sentence**,  
(1) fit the meaning of the **sentence** as a whole and  
(2) produce completed **sentence** that are alike in meaning.

我們得選出兩個答案以同時滿足“句子完整”和“句意相近”條件，最簡單的做法就是選兩同義字，幾乎 95% 的題目都是這種同義字題。但請注意此說明強調了三次 sentence，可知 GRE 要求的是更高層次的“句子”等價而不是單純的“單字”等價，故只要能使“句子完整 (合乎上下文邏輯關係)”且“兩句意思相近”，即使選項不是嚴格意義上的同義字，也是正確答案。這類題目較少 (約 5%)，但遇到了也不要覺得奇怪 (見第九章第六節“另類句子等價題”)，此類情形整理於下方 (狀況四)。

由於考同義字，句子等價是唯一可以“先看選項、後看題目”的填空題。同學們儘量先刪去“非成雙同義字”後再看題目，如此一來題目可簡化許多，若僅有一組同義字的話能直接得解 (狀況一)。然而，ETS 通常不會只放一組同義字在選項內，最普遍的考法是：六個選項含有兩組同義字，其中一組是陷阱選項，POE 刪去一組才得正解 (狀況二)。少數題目有三組同義字，對選項分組之後，則回歸基本解題流程求之 (狀況三)。

又句子等價的正解只能有兩個，故產生另一種邏輯判斷：若發現選項有三同義字 (如 (A) (B) (C))，則三者皆不可能是答案。思考：若 ETS 給正確答案為 (A) (B)，則考生要問 (A) (C) 或 (B) (C) 為何不可？若 ETS 給正確答案為 (B) (C)，則考生要問 ... 依此類推。ETS 絕對不會自找麻煩，故發現三個同義字時，可直接刪去 (狀況五)。

上述解題流程可整理為：

先對選項做同義字篩選，絕大部分 (95%) 情形是：

- (1) 僅一組同義字，刪去四個選項 → 直接得**正確答案**。
- (2) 有兩組同義字，刪去兩個選項 → 以正反意涵、關鍵字句判斷 (最大宗)。
- (3) 有三組同義字 → 以正反意涵、關鍵字句判斷。

少數 (5%) 情形是：

- (4) 無同義字 → 找滿足“句子完整”且“句意相近”的選項。
- (5) 有三個同義字 → 三選項全刪。



### 第三節 GRE 不考專有名詞

GRE 考生來自各種背景，為了避免爭議或造成不公平，填空解題絕不仰賴考生對特定背景知識的理解。是故，凡專有名詞出現一定會搭配解說，**讀題時應完全避免受到專有名詞的干擾**，如：

~~第 139 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #5)~~

While the **cerulean warbler**'s status maybe particularly (i) \_\_\_\_\_, it is just one of the many species of **migrant birds** whose numbers have been (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ for years. Increasingly, biologists investigating the causes of these (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ are focusing on habitat loss in the Tropics, where the birds spend the winter.

我們不需要知道題幹中 cerulean warbler 這個專有名詞，只要從第二行知道它是一種候鳥 (migrant bird) 這樣就夠了。再看另一題：

第 19 題 (OG, p. 499, #7)

Only with the discovery of an ozone hole over Antarctica in 1985 did chemical companies finally relinquish their opposition to a ban on **chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which destroy ozone**. The discovery suggested that strong political action to halt production of CFCs might be (i) \_\_\_\_\_, and fortunately, the chemical industry no longer felt compelled to oppose such action: although companies had recently (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ their research into CFC substitutes, studies they had initiated years earlier had produced (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ results.

第二行出現的 chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) 是氟氯碳化物，但我們不需仰賴此一化學知識，因為由後面的 “, which destroy ozone” 就知道 CFCs 是破壞臭氧 (ozone) 的物質。

#### 第四節 不用文法或修辭解題

GRE 不像 TOEIC 會考文法，也不像 GMAT 會考修辭，因此企圖用文法或修辭來解 GRE 填空是錯誤的。舉例而言，填空選項的單字詞性絕對一致，考生們不需擔心，反而可利用此原則，利用已知單字去判斷未知單字的詞性，如：

第 127 題 (OG, p. 370, #7)	
The (i) _____ of Vladimir Nabokov as one of North America's literary giants has thrown the spotlight on his peripheral activities and has thus served to (ii) _____ his efforts as an amateur entomologist.	
Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) stigmatization	<b>(D) foreground</b>
(B) lionization	<b>(E) transcend</b>
(C) marginalization	<b>(F) obscure</b>

第二空格 (D) foreground 看似名詞 (因為你會 background “背景” 這個字)，(E) transcend 確定為動詞 “超越”，(F) obscure 可能是形容詞 “模糊的” 或動詞 “使模糊”，但因為 GRE 不考詞性，我們可以由 (E) (F) 的交集，確定 (D) (E) (F) 必定為動詞。(D) foreground 是動詞 “使突顯、使重要” 的意思。當然，由題幹上下文 “... thus served to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ his efforts...” 判斷也可以知道要填動詞。

儘管選項不考文法，但題幹中的文法理解卻是不可或缺的，GRE 填空題經過 ETS 的改寫，通常不那麼容易閱讀，這是特別設計過的。有時候會使用倒裝句構，有時候會受詞、受詞補語位置互換，這些同學們要能還原句型，請見後面對倒裝句構的討論。

## 第五節 不糾結英翻中是否通順

GRE 填空題都是刻意設計過的，題材又多出自於學術文章，對台灣學生而言，要將題目翻成“通順流暢的中文”是很困難的。但就解題流程而言，要求大家完全不翻譯，直接用英文思考（此為學習英文的終極目標）也是不切實際的。

故考試時“在心裏做英翻中”是允許的，但絕對不要在此停留太久，捉摸某些字詞的涵意，導致思維發散，浪費寶貴時間。正確做法應是快速掃過題目，儘量用字面意思去翻譯，不通順也沒關係，只要抓住輪廓即可，重點應放在抓關鍵字、轉折訊號字、正反意涵的判斷上。舉例來看：

### 第 11 題 (OG, p. 50, #2) (PPII, Test Preview, #5)

Vain and prone to violence, Caravaggio could not handle success: the more his **eminence** as an artist increased, the more **tumultuous** his life became.

我們應該迅速地抓出字面重點，如：

C. 虛榮又暴力，他無法處理成功：作為藝術家的名聲越增加，他的人生越混亂。

有些題目需要做一些簡單筆記，為了省時間，人名一律用縮寫（用 C. 代替 Caravaggio）。同學們不要浪費時間想“無法處理成功”是什麼意思，為什麼“越有名，人生越混亂”（什麼樣的人越有名人生卻越混亂？），這些“發散性思考”都是浪費時間，對解題一點幫助也沒有。

考試時全神貫注，唯一目標就是“解題得分”，其他的都不重要，此題只要抓出關鍵字 success 可得第一空格填 eminence，抓出 vain and violence 可得第二空格填 tumultuous，詳細解題流程請見之後解析。

填空解題可分為三種層次：

### 層次一：“不求甚解”

這是最粗淺的層次，也是最實際的層次。在分秒必爭的時間壓力下，考生沒時間也不需要對題目做“細部考察”，不要想“完全理解”題目的真正涵義，心中只能有“關鍵字句”、“正反意涵”等解題要素，平時練題就要以“快狠準”為得分目標，本書題目反覆至少做三次，直到養成解題直覺，這將是戰場（考場）上的生存（得分）之道。

這是我對所有字神學生的基本要求！

### 層次二：“理解涵義”

平常練習的時候，不妨把填空題“放大”作短篇閱讀、邏輯題來看，試圖讀懂上下文的內涵，作者真正想表達的思想是什麼？你對這題的有什麼樣的聯想？你有什麼人生經驗、閱讀經驗能和題目相呼應？填空題大多在思想上都是有深度的，除了答對考題得分的實際目標外，邏輯訓練和強化思路是重要且有趣的額外收穫。

但由於題目總是“有限”的，不是一篇文章或一本書，理解的重點在“合理化”(給自己一個理由，為什麼作者要這樣說)即可，不要鑽牛角尖。

應考時，務必回歸“不求甚解”層次，思想不得發散！

### 層次三：“欣賞出題”

最高層次是具備“賞題、審題”能力。當你做過大量（至少一百題以上）的好題目（如 ETS 官方公佈的題目）後，會開始形成一種“辨別”優劣的能力（出版社模仿 ETS 出的題目水準參差不一），能歸納統整重複出現的考題形式，知道哪些是重要考點哪些不是，如同此書對考題的分類。

這是做為 GRE 老師的讀題層次。

## 第六節 背字彙與做題並進

如同“努力不見得會成功，但成功一定需要努力”，填空與字彙的關係是類似的，答對填空題絕對要看懂單字（至少是大部分單字），但背了大量單字絕對不是拿分的保證。許多同學誤以為要先背很多單字後才能開始做題，導致花了過多時間背單字書，在背了又忘、忘了又背之間來回掙扎，直到快要考試了才開始做題，往往在成績慘敗後才有所體悟。失敗原因往往是：第一，你背的單字可能是偏僻字（只是自己不知道），這些字在新 GRE 根本不考。第二，就算背了單字，不懂填空解題技巧，抓不到關鍵字，不會透過正反意涵，不會用刪去法，同樣無法答對題目。

正確做法是：提早做題，熟練解題技巧，同時努力背單字。在查字典 (MW) 上要下苦工，把不會的單字都查過並仔細弄懂（包含英文解釋、例句）。反覆練習幾周後會感受到效果，會發現讀題時與起初霧煞煞的情形截然不同。

簡單來說，**越接近考試日，背字彙書越不重要**。做題與訂正是準備填空的核心，特別是訂正，答錯不要緊，因為不是考試當天，抓出關鍵字、做邏輯判斷、把重要 GRE 單字好好背熟，這些才是要緊的事。努力訂正的同學比亂猜猜對而不訂正的人，長期下來實力高下立判！

ETS 出題時，句型是精心設計的，選用的單字絕對是 GRE 核心字彙，帶有指標意義。反覆演練這些題目能增進考試臨場感，也對背單字有強烈的複習效果。記住，**最終得分的鎖鑰是解題，而不是背單字！**

## 第四章 解題經驗法則

經過大量題目的交叉比對，可就 ETS 出題法則歸納出以下三個解題實戰技巧。注意，這些技巧是參考用的經驗法則 (rule of thumb)，並非數學中的公式，須靈活使用並搭配上下文 (context) 而定。

### 第一節 還原選項中的名詞

GRE 選項喜歡考名詞，這類名詞形式大多出現在學術論文或文學作品裡，一般並不常見。作答時請還原成熟悉的形容詞或動詞形式，減少受到干擾。平時背單字就要注意其衍生字詞性變化，大部分名詞字尾都很簡單 (-ity 拉丁名詞字尾、-ness、-tion、-ence)，有少數名詞變化較不規則，需特別注意。

#### 第 2 題 (OG, p. 96, #1, Hard)

For some time now, \_\_\_\_\_ has been presumed not to exist: the cynical conviction that everybody has an angle is considered wisdom.

- (A) rationality
- (B) flexibility
- (C) diffidence
- (D) disinterestedness
- (E) insincerity

我們可把選項還原為熟悉的形容詞形式：

- (A) rationality (n) → rational (a) 理性的
- (B) flexiblity (n) → flexible (a) 彈性的
- (C) diffidence (n) → diffident (a) 膽小的
- (D) disinterestedness (n) → disinterested (a) 公正的
- (E) insincerity (n) → insincere (a) 不誠懇的

這樣的名詞還原要練習到能“一眼看出”：即眼睛看到箭頭左方的單字，心裡理解的卻是箭頭右方的還原形式。這項工作由各位讀者自行“轉換”，本書在解題時不一一列出還原字。

## 第二節 長選項的簡化

三格填空題常有長選項，為了節省時間與快速抓住重點，我們可以作如下的省略：

形 + 名 → 名

副 + 形 → 形

副 + 動 → 動

原則是“修飾語較不重要，故可省略”。但少數情形在省略後仍無法判斷出答案，如正反意涵刪去後仍有兩個備選答案，此時就要把修飾語再列入考慮。有時修飾語本身就帶有“正反意涵”，這種情形也不能忽略。

## 第三節 二三格選項刪去法

填空選項的“正反意涵”在二三格填空題中，通常有兩種形式：

正面字、反面字、中性字 → 中性字通常不是答案

此類正確答案通常是正面或負面單字擇一，而不會是中性字，故可先排除中性字，至於正反面單字須由題幹關鍵字與轉折訊號字判斷。但這項法則在少數題目會行不通，因為有時只有選項的中性字與題幹關鍵字形成唯一呼應。

單字、反義字、第三選項 → 可刪除第三選項

此種形式比第一種更為強烈，第三選項為陷阱，可以直接刪去。這裡的反義是“廣義上”的反義字，只要“概念上”相對即可，不需要是嚴格意義上的反義字。這類題目通常是難題，是決定分數高下的關鍵，大家務必多練習。請看：

### 第 136 題 (OG, p. 97, #4, Hard)

No other contemporary poet's work has such a well-earned reputation for (i) \_\_\_\_\_, and there are few whose moral vision is so imperiously unsparing. Of late, however, the almost belligerent demands of his severe and densely forbidding poetry have taken an improbable turn. This new collection is the poet's fourth book in six years—an ample output even for poets of sunny disposition, let alone for one of such (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ over the previous 50 years. Yet for all his newfound (iii) \_\_\_\_\_, his poetry is as thorny as ever.

Blank (i)

(A) patent **accessibility**

(B) intrinsic ~~frivolity~~

(C) near **impenetrability**

Blank (ii)

(D) penitential **austerity**

(E) intractable **prolixity**

(F) impetuous ~~prodigality~~

Blank (iii)

(G) **taciturnity**

(H) **volubility**

(I) ~~pellucidity~~

此題看似嚇人，但運用此刪去法有很大幫助。第一、第二空格為“形容詞 + 名詞”形式，重點在“名詞”。還原之後，第一空格的 (A) accessible “易理解的” 和 (C) impenetrable “難理解的” 為反義字，可刪去 (B)。第二空格的 (D) austere “不加修飾的” 和 (E) prolix “冗長的” 概念上是反義字 (austere 表 “少”，prolix 表 “多”)，可刪去 (F)。第三空格的 (G) taciturn “沉默寡言的” 和 (H) voluble “多話的” 也是反義字，可刪去 (I)。

#### 第四節 正正得正與負負得正

雙格題或三格題的某兩格有一種空格結構是沒有轉折詞的，也就是說有正正得正、負負得正兩種選項形式，對 ETS 考題分析後得知，正確答案通常是“負負得正”，因為負負得正的語氣較強，較有說服力。試比較下列兩個句子：

Everything is possible. (正正得正) <u>Nothing</u> is <u>impossible</u> . (負負得正)
--

第二句是不是比第一句來的更有力道呢？我們再看一題：

<del>第 56 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #5) (Medium, #3)</del>
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Of course anyone who has ever perused an unmodernized text of Captain Clark's journals knows that the Captain was one of the most (i) _____ spellers ever to write in English, but despite this (ii) _____ orthographical rules, Clark is <b>never unclear</b> .
--

題幹中最後一句 never unclear = clear，搭配 but despite ... 句型，用 never unclear 會比 clear 更有力道。其他例子請見解題分析。



## 第五章 標點符號

標點符號 (punctuation) 是句型結構的一部分，這是容易被忽略的。一般用法如逗號表示“停頓”，句號表示“結束”，問號表示“疑問”，驚嘆號表示“驚訝”這裡不論，以下是填空題最常考的標點符號概念：

- 冒號：表示“解釋”，前後兩句相互解釋。當作者未能完整表達一個觀點，便用冒號繼續補充說明。就解題而言，冒號前後是一種“重複”，無空格的那句解釋有空格的那句，換句話說，冒號前後必定有解題的關鍵語句。冒號題是 GRE 填空的熱門考點，本書 165 題中出現了 31 題之多。
- 破折號——同樣表示“解釋”，往往成雙出現，作用類似雙逗號“; ...;”的“同位語”功能。學術文章特別喜歡用同位語，這樣做能提高句子傳達思想的效率，不須另寫一個句子，用最精簡的字數而能有“補充說明”之效。

由於同位語的功能是“補充說明”，所以不論是雙破折號或雙逗號，將同位語刪掉能簡化句子且語意不受影響。然而，下列兩種情況不能刪：

空格出現在同位語時 同位語中有關鍵語句時
-------------------------

判斷同位語是否可刪的功夫沒有捷徑，多看解題分析會有幫助。

- 分號；表示“並列”，分號和句號一樣隔開兩個句子，但前後句關係特別強烈時用分號而不用句號。看到分號時，要注意是否跟著 despite, although, however 等“轉折”關鍵字，若有，則前後是“轉折”關係（正負、負正）；若無或出現 therefore, thus 等“承續”關鍵字，則前後為“重複”關係（正正、負負），表“重複”關係的分號結構可視為是冒號的變型。

分號 + 有轉折字眼 → 正反意涵轉折 分號 + 無轉折字眼 → 前後重複 (= 冒號)
---

- 引號“”表示“相反”，這裡談的引號不是一般的“引用”功能，而是表達相反概念的特殊用法。通常引號內是一個名詞或形容詞搭配名詞的短語，作者真正要表達的想法恰好是引號的反面。

## 第一節 冒號題

冒號在句中的功能是“前後解釋”，所以要注意冒號前後兩句。若空格出現在前句，則往後句找關鍵字眼，反之亦然。特別注意前後句是否有轉折詞，兩句的正反意涵必定一致。冒號前後是“強相關”，儘管三格填空的冒號題較長，關鍵字句也不會出現在遠離冒號前後兩句的其他地方。

最簡單的形式是單格填空或句子等價：

<del>第1題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #1)</del>
In the 1950s, the country's inhabitants were _____: most of them knew very little about foreign countries. (A) partisan (B) erudite (C) insular (D) cosmopolitan (E) imperturbable

標記：單字題。

題幹單字：

- **inhabitant** (n) 居民 (= dweller)  
(MW) one that occupies a particular place regularly, routinely, or for a period of time  
<*inhabitants* of large cities> <the tapeworm is an *inhabitant* of the intestine>  
[衍] **inhabit** (v) to occupy as a place of settled residence or habitat: live in <*inhabit* a small house>  
“居住”。

選項單字：

- **partisan** (a) 黨派的 (負面字)  
(AL) strongly supporting one leader, group, or cause over another <*partisan* interests/loyalties/politics>  
[衍] **partisan** (n) a firm adherent to a party (政黨), faction (派系), cause (理念), or person especially: one exhibiting blind, prejudiced, and unreasoning allegiance (忠誠) “極端支持者”。  
[衍] **partisanship** (n) “黨派性”。
- **erudite** (a) 博學的  
(MW) possessing or displaying erudition: LEARNED <an *erudite* scholar>  
[衍] **erudition** (n) extensive knowledge acquired chiefly from books: profound, recondite, or bookish learning “博學”。

- **insular** (a) 視野狹隘的

(MW) characteristic of an isolated people especially: being, having, or reflecting a narrow provincial (狹隘的) viewpoint

[衍] **insularity** (n)

[衍] **insularism** (n) “島國主義”。

- **cosmopolitan** (a) 視野寬廣的

(MW) having worldwide rather than limited or provincial scope (視野) or bearing (舉止)

[衍] **cosmopolite** (n) a cosmopolitan person or organism “四海為家的人” (= cosmopolitan)。

[衍] **cosmopolitanism** (n)

- **imperturbable** (a) 沉著的

(MW) marked by extreme calm, impassivity (不帶情緒), and steadiness: SERENE

[衍] **imperturbability** (n)

關鍵字句：knew very little about。

麟渡兮解說：

前句：the country's inhabitants were \_\_\_\_\_

後句：most of them knew very little (幾乎不) about foreign countries.

前句空格要選一個形容居民 (人) 的單字，所有選項皆符合此條件。

關鍵是後句的 knew very little (= almost not) about “對...所知甚少”，其中 little 是轉折字眼，故空格要填負面字，可刪去 (B) (D) (E) 等正面字。剩下選項只有 (C) 符合“所知甚少”的涵義，故為正確答案。注意選項 (C) “視野狹隘的”和選項 (D) “視野寬廣的”形成一組反義字。

參考翻譯：

在 1950 年代，這個國家的居民是 \_\_\_\_\_：多數人對外國的瞭解很少。

(A) 黨派的

(B) 博學的

(C) 視野狹隘的

(D) 視野寬廣的

(E) 不受干擾的

答案：(C)

第 2 題 (OG, p. 96, #1, Hard)

For some time now, \_\_\_\_\_ has been presumed not to exist: the cynical conviction that everybody has an angle is considered wisdom.

- (A) rationality
- (B) flexibility
- (C) diffidence
- (D) disinterestedness
- (E) insincerity

題幹單字：

- **presume** (v) 假定為真  
(MW) to suppose to be true without proof <*presumed* innocent until proved guilty>  
[衍] **presumption** (n)
- **cynical** (a) 憤世嫉俗的 (= selfish)  
(MW) having or showing the attitude or temper of a cynic: based on or reflecting a belief that human conduct is motivated primarily by self-interest (自利) <a *cynical ploy* (計謀) to cheat customers>  
[衍] **cynic** (n) a faultfinding (吹毛求疵的) captious (挑剔的) critic especially: one who believes that human conduct is motivated wholly by self-interest (自私)
- **angle** (n) 不當手段  
(MW) an often improper or illicit (不正當的) method of obtaining advantage  
<a salesman always looking for an *angle*>

選項單字：

- **diffident** (a) 缺乏自信的 (= shy)  
(MW) hesitant in acting or speaking through lack of self-confidence (自信)  
[衍] **diffidence** (n)
- **disinterested** (a) 無私的  
(MW) free from (沒有) selfish motive or interest (利益): UNBIASED <a *disinterested* decision>  
<*disinterested* intellectual curiosity is the lifeblood (泉源) of real civilization>  
[衍] **disinterestedness** (n)

關鍵字句：cynical。

麟渡兮解說：

冒號後句的 that everybody has an angle 是 the cynical conviction 的補充說明，先省略不影響解題，分析如下：

前句：\_\_\_\_\_ has been presumed not to exist

後句：the cynical (= selfish) conviction (= belief) is considered wisdom.

由關鍵字眼 cynical conviction (= selfish belief) “自私想法” 變成智慧 (wisdom) 可知後句是“負面意涵”，因此前句意思應為“正面意涵” 不存在才合理。

刪去負面選項 (C) (E) 後，選項 (A) (B) (D) 只有 (D) 和“自私、不自私”有關，與關鍵字 cynical 唯一呼應，故為正確答案。

雖然此題考 angle 的特殊用法“不當手段”，但 that everybody has an angle 事實上可忽略，只要判斷出空格的正反意涵，再抓住關鍵字 cynical 即可作答。

官方解說：

The colon indicates that the second part of the sentence will explain the first part. The missing word will describe the opposite of the cynical conviction that “everybody has an angle,” that is, that each person is concerned primarily with his or her own interests. Since “disinterestedness” means lack of self-interest, Choice D is correct. None of the other answer choices means something that is contrasted with or opposed to being primarily concerned with one’s own interests. Thus the correct answer is **disinterestedness** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

一段時間以來，\_\_\_\_\_ 被視為不存在：「人們為達目的不擇手段」這樣的自私想法被視為是人生智慧。

(A) 理性

(B) 彈性

(C) 缺乏自信

(D) 無私

(E) 不誠懇

答案：(D)

~~第3題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #2)~~

The author presents the life of Zane Grey with \_\_\_\_\_ unusual in a biographer: he is not even convinced that Grey was a good writer.

- (A) a zeal
- (B) a deftness
- (C) a detachment
- (D) an eloquence
- (E) an imaginativeness

選項單字：

- **zealous** (a) 熱情的  
(MW) filled with or characterized by zeal: marked by fervent partisanship for a person, a cause, or an ideal <*zealous* missionaries>  
[衍] **zeal** (n) eagerness and ardent (熱情的) interest in pursuit of something: FERVOR
- **deft** (a) 靈巧的 (指手腳敏捷)  
(MW) characterized by facility (靈巧) and skill: DEXTEROUS  
[衍] **deftness** (n)
- **detached** (a) 公平客觀的  
(MW) exhibiting an aloof (不帶情感的) objectivity (客觀) usually free from (沒有) prejudice or self-interest (自私) <a *detached* observer>  
[衍] **detachment** (n)
- **eloquent** (a) 能言善道的  
(MW) marked by forceful and fluent expression <an *eloquent* preacher>  
[衍] **eloquence** (n)

關鍵字句：unusual。

麟渡兮解說：

人物脈絡：首先 The author (和後面的 he) 和 Z. G. 都是作家。The author 是傳記作家 (由後面的 biographer 得知)，他替 Z. G. 寫傳記，但卻不認為 Z. G. 是好作家。

前句：The author presents the life of Zane Grey with \_\_\_\_\_ unusual in a biographer (指 the author)

後句：he (指 the author) is not even convinced that Grey was a good writer (指 Grey)

後句的 not even ... a good writer 乍看之下是對 Z. G. 的批評 (負面意涵)，但前句的核心是 present ... with \_\_\_\_\_，重點在作家的“寫作風格”。空格應填寫作風格，不是對 Z. G. 的態度。

由關鍵字 unusual 可反推 usual 是後句 not even convinced that Grey (傳記主人) was a good writer 的反面：一般傳記作家 (biographer) 對傳記主人總是敬佩的 (不然不會替他寫傳記)，往往褒過於貶。但 The author 替 Z. G. 寫傳，不稱讚他反而批評他，故只有 (C) 選項“公平客觀”能呼應這個概念。

請複習“公平、客觀的”(= fair) 這組同義字與其詞性變化：

形容詞	名詞
disinterested	disinterested <u>ness</u>
detached	detach <u>ment</u>
impartial	impartial <u>ity</u>
dispassionate	

其中 disinterestedness 是第 2 題的正確答案，dispassionate (a) “不感情用事的”也多次出現在填空題選項中。

參考翻譯：

作者用有別於一般傳記作家的 \_\_\_\_\_ 呈現 Zane Grey 的一生：他甚至不相信 Grey 是一個好作家。

- (A) 熱情
- (B) 靈巧
- (C) 客觀公正
- (D) 能言善道
- (E) 想像

答案：(C)

~~第 4 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Hard, #15)~~

Economic competition among nations may lead to new forms of economic protectionism that hearken back to the mercantilism of an earlier age: there are signs today that such protectionism is indeed

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) evanescent
  - (B) resurgent
  - (C) recrudescant
  - (D) transitory
  - (E) controversial
  - (F) inimical

題幹單字：

- **protectionism** (n) 貿易保護主義 (對國外商品限制進口或課以高關稅以保護本國產品競爭力)  
(AL) the practice of helping businesses and industries in your own country by making laws that limit and tax products imported from other countries  
[衍] **protectionist** (n) an advocate of government economic protection for domestic producers through restrictions on foreign competitors “貿易保護主義者”。
- **hearken back** (phr) 追溯至 (與 to 並用)  
(MW) HARK BACK  
[解] **hark back** (phr) to go back to something as an origin or source
- **mercantilism** (n) 重商主義  
(MW) the theory or practice of mercantile (商業的) pursuits: COMMERCIALISM  
[衍] **mercantilist** (n)

選項單字：

- **evanescent** (a) 逐漸消失的 (= transient)  
(MW) tending to vanish (消失) like vapor  
[衍] **evanescence** (n)  
[衍] **evanesce** (v)
- **resurgent** (a) 復甦的  
(MW) undergoing or tending to produce resurgence  
[衍] **resurgence** (n) a rising again into life, activity, or prominence: RENASCENCE
- **recrudescant** (a) 復發的  
(MW) breaking out again: RENEWING  
[衍] **recrudescence** (n)  
[衍] **recrudescence** (v)



- **transitory** (a) 短暫的 (= transient)  
(MW) of brief duration: TEMPORARY <the *transitory* nature of earthly joy>
- **inimical** (a) 不友善的 (= unfriendly)  
(MW) having the disposition of an enemy: HOSTILE <*inimical* factions (派系)>

關鍵字：new、hearken back to、earlier。

麟渡兮解說：

看不懂前句中兩個經濟學專有名詞 protectionism (貿易保護主義，以 P 表示) 和 mercantilism (重商主義，以 M 表示) 並不影響解題，重點是抓住 P 和 M 之間的關係：P hearkens back to (追溯於) M，可知時間上 M 早於 P。前面說 P 是 “new” forms，後面說 M 是 of an “earlier” age 又重複了 “時間上 M 早於 P，M 是 P 的起源” 這個概念。

因此，後句問今日 P 如何？答案應該選 “時間上晚出現” 概念的形容詞。選項僅 (A) (B) (C) (D) 和 “時間” 有關，先將 (E) (F) 排除。而 (A) (D) 形成一組同義字 “時間短暫的”，(B) (C) 形成一組同義字 “再次出現的”。同學們要想清楚這兩者之間的差異，時間短暫講的是 “時間長短” 問題，這點題幹中完全沒提到。再次出現講的是 “時間先後”、“時間早晚” 問題，再次出現的事物必定 “晚” 發生，也因為是 “再次”，所以之前出現過的那次是它的起源，這兩點皆符合我們抓到的關鍵字，故答案選 (B) (C)。

參考翻譯：

國家間的經濟競爭可能導致新型態的貿易保護主義，可追溯至早期的重商主義：現今有許多跡象顯示貿易保護主義是 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 逐漸消失的
- (B) 復甦的
- (C) 復發的
- (D) 短暫的
- (E) 爭議的
- (F) 不友善的

答案：(B) (C)

~~第 5 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #14)~~

Female video artists' rise to prominence over the past 30 years has \_\_\_\_\_ the ascent of video as an art form: it is only within the past three decades that video art has attained its current, respected status.

- (A) matched
- (B) politicized
- (C) paralleled
- (D) obviated
- (E) accelerated
- (F) forestalled

題幹單字：

- **prominence** ['prəmənəns] (n) 有名、顯赫  
(MW1) the state of being important, well-known, or noticeable: the state of being prominent  
(MW2) the quality, state, or fact of being prominent or conspicuous  
[衍] **prominent** ['prəmənənt] (a) important and well-known “顯赫的”。  
[例] The company rose to **prominence** in the 1990s.
- **ascent** [ə'sent] (n) (地位)提升  
(MW) an advance (進步) in social status or reputation: PROGRESS  
[衍] **ascend** [ə'send] (v) to rise to a higher or more powerful position in a government, company, etc.  
“地位提升”。  
[反] **descend** [dɪ'send] (v) to go or change to a worse state or condition “地位降低”。  
[例] the **ascent** and decline (= the rise and fall) of the world's great civilizations  
[解] ascend/descend 原意是 “上升/下降”，引申為 “地位提升/降低”。

選項單字：

- **politicize** [pə'litəsaɪz] (v) 使政治化  
(MW1) to relate (an idea, issue, etc.) to politics in a way that makes people less likely to agree  
(MW2) to give a political tone or character to <an attempt to **politicize** the civil service>  
[例] They have **politicized** the budget process.
- **obviate** ['ɒbvɪeɪt] (v) 消除、使不需要  
(MW1) to make (something) no longer necessary: to prevent or avoid (something)  
(MW2) to anticipate and prevent (as a situation) or make unnecessary (as an action)  
[例] The new medical treatment **obviates** the need for surgery.  
[解] 通常指更新、更好的東西出現 “使舊東西變得不需要了”。
- **forestall** [fɒr'stɔːl] (v) 先做以阻礙 (先發制人)  
(MW1) to act before (someone else) in order to prevent something  
(MW2) to exclude, hinder, or prevent by prior occupation or measures

[例] His comments were meant to *forestall* criticism of his proposal.

[解] 此字指在別人還未做某事之前“先下手為強”，以避免某事發生。

麟渡兮解說：

此題的結構相當特別，文中充滿了“對仗”。空格選出的動詞連結前句 female video artists' rise to prominence 和 the ascent of video as an art form 之間的關係。首先，rise to prominence 相當於 ascent，而 female video artists 相當於 video as an art form，而前句的 over the past 30 years 也對應於後句的 within the past three decades。

結構整理如下：

脈絡 A	脈絡 B
video artists	video as an art form
rise to prominence	ascent
over the past 30 years	within past three decades

由 題幹中的 prominence、ascent、respected status 可知為“正面”意涵，先刪去負面意涵的選項 (D) (F)，而選項 (B) (E) 無同義字可選，也刪。故本題僅用刪去法即可選出正確答案 (A) (C)。

選項 (A) matched “匹配”、(C) paralleled “並行”皆呼應脈絡 A、脈絡 B 之間的“對仗”關係，答案確認無誤。

參考翻譯：

女性影片藝術家過去三十年的地位提升 \_\_\_\_\_ 影片作為藝術形式的提升：在僅僅三十年內，影片藝術已取得目前受人尊敬的地位。

- (A) 匹配於
- (B) 政治化
- (C) 並行於
- (D) 阻止
- (E) 加速
- (F) 阻止

答案：(A) (C)

~~第 6 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #15)~~

Each member of the journalistic pair served as \_\_\_\_\_ the other: each refrained from publishing a given piece if the other doubted that it was ready to be printed.

- (A) a check on
- (B) an advocate for
- (C) an impediment to
- (D) a brake on
- (E) an apologist for
- (F) an intermediary for

題幹單字：

- **refrain** (v) 限制作某事 (概念是“停止”)  
(MW) to keep oneself from doing, feeling, or indulging in something and especially from following a passing impulse <*refrained* from having dessert>  
(AL) to stop yourself from doing something that you want to do

選項單字：

- **check** (n) 使停止之物 (文中指人)  
(MW) one that arrests (停止), limits, or restrains: RESTRAINT  
<against all *checks*, rebukes, and manners, I must advance >
- **impediment** (n) 障礙 (多用於“語言障礙”一詞)  
(MW) something that impedes; especially: an impairment (損傷) (as a stutter (口吃) or a lisp (口齒不清)) that interferes with the proper articulation (發音) of speech  
[衍] **impede** (v) to interfere with or slow the progress of: HINDER
- **brake** (n) 使停止之物 (文中指人)  
(MW) something used to slow down or stop movement or activity  
<use interest rates as a *brake* on spending>
- **apologist** (n) 辯解者  
(MW) one who speaks or writes in defense of someone or something  
[衍] **apology** (n) a formal justification: DEFENSE “辯解”、“辯護”。  
[衍] **apologize** (v) “道歉”。
- **intermediary** (n) 仲裁者  
(MW) MEDIATOR, GO-BETWEEN

關鍵字句：refrain from。

麟渡兮解說：

由關鍵字 refrain from 可知新聞拍檔中“對方”(the other) 扮演的作用是“限制”自己出版，此為負面意涵，可先刪選項 (B)，而選項 (E) (F) 無同義字可搭配，也刪。

請小心選項 (A) (C) (D) 之間的差異，選項 (A) (D) 皆有“停止”的意味，是同義字。選項 (C) 較特別，字面上有“阻礙”(impede) 的意思，概念上“阻礙”並沒有“停止”，只是讓事情比較難進行而已。且 impediment 此字慣用於“語言障礙”(speech impediment) 一詞中，對照題幹上下文，用此字並不適當。

提醒同學，不要以為自己“已經認識”某些背過的單字，勤勞一點，查查 MW，你會有許多意外的驚喜的。

參考翻譯：

新聞搭檔裡每個人都能做另一半的 \_\_\_\_\_：若另一半對文章水平有疑慮則自己不會發表。

- (A) 使停止的人
- (B) 呼籲者
- (C) 障礙
- (D) 使停止的人
- (E) 辯解者
- (F) 仲裁者

答案：(A) (D)

第 7 題 (OG, p. 521, #17)

The point we might still take from the First World War is the old one that wars are always, as one historian aptly put it, \_\_\_\_\_: they produce unforeseeable results.

- (A) unsurprising
- (B) astounding
- (C) conventional
- (D) ruinous
- (E) stunning
- (F) devastating

選項單字：

- **astound** (a) 使驚訝 (= surprise)  
(MW) to fill with bewilderment (困惑) or wonder  
[衍] **astounding** (a)
- **ruinous** (a) 毀滅的  
(MW) causing or tending to cause ruin
- **devastate** (v) 毀滅  
(MW) to bring to ruin or desolation by violent action <a country *devastated* by war>  
[衍] **devastating** (a)

關鍵字句：unforeseeable。

麟渡兮解說：

題幹中的插入語 as one historian aptly put it 可省略，不影響閱讀。前句中 The point we might still take from the First World War is the old one that 也與解題無關，重點僅在冒號前後的兩個短句。

~~The point we might still take from the First World War is the old one that~~ wars are always, as one historian aptly put it, \_\_\_\_\_: they produce unforeseeable results.

簡化後的題幹為：

Wars are always \_\_\_\_\_: they (= wars) produce unforeseeable results.

空格要選修飾“戰爭”的形容詞，其概念要和 unforeseeable 呼應。選項 (D) (F) “毀滅的”雖然是戰爭的性質，但與“可預測”或“不可預測”無關，故刪去。選項 (A) (C) 為同義字“不驚奇的”、“傳統的”，選項 (B) (E) 為同義字“令人驚訝的”。但只有“不可預測”(如 unforeseeable, unpredictable 等字)的事物才會“令人驚訝”，故正確答案選 (B) (E)。

官方解說：

The colon after the blank indicates a definitional relationship between the blanked word and the phrase that follows the colon. The two answer choices for which “they produce unforeseeable results” would most clearly serve as a definition are “astounding” and “stunning.” While “ruinous” and “devastating” might be adjectives describing the effects of war, they clearly do not fit the logical structure of this sentence, since they are not by definition “unforeseeable.” Thus, the correct answer is **astounding** (Choice B) and **stunning** (Choice E).

參考翻譯：

一次世界大戰教給我們不變的道理是，誠如某位歷史學家所言，戰爭總是 \_\_\_\_\_：它們帶來無法預期的後果。

- (A) 不令人驚訝的
- (B) 令人驚訝的
- (C) 傳統的
- (D) 毀滅的
- (E) 令人驚訝的
- (F) 毀滅的

答案：(B) (E)

~~第 8 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #3)~~

The unironic representation of objects from everyday life is (i) \_\_\_\_\_ serious American art of the twentieth century: “high” artists ceded the straightforward depiction of the (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ to illustrators, advertisers, and packaging designers.

Blank (i)

(A) missing from

(B) valued in

(C) crucial to

Blank (ii)

(D) beautiful

(E) commonplace

(F) complex

題幹單字：

- **ironic** (a) 諷刺的 (概念是預期與事實相反)

(MW) relating to, containing, or constituting irony <an **ironic** remark> <an **ironic** coincidence>

[衍] **irony** (n) incongruity (不符) between the actual result of a sequence of events and the normal or expected result。

[反] **unironic** (a)

- **cede** (v) 放棄 (割讓)

(MW) to yield or grant typically by treaty (條約)

選項單字：

- **commonplace** (a) 普通的

(MW) commonly found or seen: ORDINARY, UNREMARKABLE <a **commonplace** occurrence>

<the large mergers that had become **commonplace**>

關鍵字句：unironic、ceded。

麟渡兮解說：

前句 unironic 表“正面”意涵，第一空格處理日常生活用品 (objects from everyday life) 和美國藝術界 (American art) 的關係，光看到這裡並無法作答。後句的 ceded 是關鍵字，表示“負面”意涵，既然 artists (代表美國藝術界) 將 straightforward depiction (代表日常生活用品) 給“切割” (cede) 出去，可知第一空格選 (A) “消失”(因為切出去了，所以消失)。第二空格選 “the + 形容詞” 被 straightforward depiction 修飾，又要呼應 “日常生活用品” (objects from everyday life)，所以選 (E) “普通的”。

注意文中的 “high” (高級的) artists 呼應 serious American art，但 high 加上引號，表示作者真正的想法為反面，並不認為這些藝術家有多高級。

注意 irony, ironic, ironically 等字出現時，表示轉折，但此題出現的是 unironic，並無轉折。



參考翻譯：

對日用品的非諷刺呈現 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 於二十世紀嚴肅的美國藝術界：“高級”藝術家把對 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的直接描述讓給了插畫家、廣告商與包裝設計者。

第一空格

(A) 消失

(B) 有價值

(C) 重要

第二空格

(D) 美麗的

(E) 平凡的

(F) 複雜的

答案：(A) (E)

~~第 9 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #3)~~

The current (i) \_\_\_\_\_ of format in electronic scholarly publication will not last beyond the point when amateur burnout occurs and amateurs are replaced by traditional publishing companies: in an effort to reduce costs through economies of scale, publishing firms tend toward (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ in the format of their electronic publication projects.

Blank (i)

(A) diversity

(B) monotony

(C) refinement

Blank (ii)

(D) homogeneity

(E) sophistication

(F) extremes

題幹單字：

- **scholarly** (a) 學術的  
(MW) of, characteristic of, or suitable to learned persons: LEARNED, ACADEMIC
- **last** (v) 持續  
(MW) to continue in existence or action as long as or longer than—often used with *out*  
<couldn't **last** out the training program>
- **amateur** (n) 業餘人士  
(MW) one who engages in a pursuit, study, science, or sport as a pastime (休閒活動) rather than as a profession
- **burnout** (n) 精疲力竭  
(MW) exhaustion (耗盡) of physical or emotional strength or motivation usually as a result of prolonged stress or frustration
- **economy of scale** (n) 經濟規模  
(MW) a reduction in the cost of producing something (as a car or a unit of electricity) brought about especially by increased size of production facilities—usually used in plural

第一空格選項：

- **diversity** (n) 多樣性  
(MW) the condition of being diverse: VARIETY especially: the inclusion of diverse people (as people of different races or cultures) in a group or organization  
<programs intended to promote **diversity** in schools>
- **monotony** (n) 單調  
(MW) tedious sameness  
[衍] **monotonous** (a) tediously uniform or unvarying

- **refine** (v) 使精緻  
(MW) to improve or perfect by pruning or polishing <*refine* a poetic style>  
[衍] **refinement** (n)

第二空格選項：

- **homogeneous** (a) 同質的  
(MW) of uniform structure or composition throughout <a culturally *homogeneous* neighborhood>  
[衍] **homogeneity** (n)  
[反] **heterogeneous** (a) “異質的”。
- **sophistication** (n) 世故、經驗豐富  
(MW) the process or result of becoming cultured, knowledgeable, or disillusioned especially:  
CULTIVATION, URBANITY  
[衍] **sophisticated** (a) deprived of native or original simplicity: having a refined knowledge of the ways of the world cultivated especially through wide experience <a *sophisticated* lady> “世故的”、“經驗豐富的”。

關鍵字句：economies of scale。

麟渡兮解說：

題目比較兩個對象：amateur (業餘人士) 和 traditional publishing company (傳統出版社) 在出版上的形式，以 GRE 填空出題模式而言，這兩種形式必定互為反義字。第一空格指的是 amateur 的形式，從 amateur will not last beyond ... 和 amateurs are replaced by traditional publishing companies 得知：amateur 敗給了 traditional publishing company。答題至此，第一空格還無法作答，但選項 (A) “多樣” 和 (B) “單一” 形成一組反義字，(C) 可略去不看。又從選項可以推得 amateur 的出版形式是 diversity 或 monotony 之一的話，則 traditional publishing company 的出版形式也必為 diversity (或其同義字) 或 monotony (或其同義字) 之一，所以要預期在第二空格找 (A) (B) 的同義字。

冒號後面那句的主詞是 publishing firms，所以第二空格指的是 traditional publishing companies 的出版形式，關鍵字是 economies of scale (經濟規模)，經濟規模指的是大量生產以降低成本，既然要大量生產，則形式必須單一化、標準化才有利大量生產，因此選 (D) “同質性” (指單一性，為 (B) 的同義字) 才能呼應 economies of scale。因此，第一空格要選 (D) 的反義字 (A)。

若一時無法弄清 economies of scale 與 “多樣”、“單一” 之間的關聯，不妨從選項結構判斷：第一空格和第二空格為反義字，選項 (A) (B) 為反義字，且第二空格只有 (D) 和 (B) 為同義字，故第二空格只能選 (D)，第一空格只能選其反義字 (A)。

參考翻譯：

目前數位學術出版品的 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 形式在業餘人士身心俱疲後無法延續下去，業餘人士會被傳統出版社給取代：為了透過經濟規模降低成本，出版公司傾向在數位出版專案中採用 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的形式。

第一空格

(A) 多樣性

(B) 單一性

(C) 精緻

第二空格

(D) 同質性

(E) 世故

(F) 極端

答案：(A) (D)

第 10 題 (OG, p. 49, #1) (PPII, Test Preview, #4)

It is refreshing to read a book about our planet by an author who does not allow facts to be (i) \_\_\_\_\_ by politics: well aware of the political disputes about the effects of human activities on climate and biodiversity, this author does not permit them to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ his comprehensive description of what we know about our biosphere. He emphasizes the enormous gaps in our knowledge, the sparseness of our observations, and the (iii) \_\_\_\_\_, calling attention to the many aspects of planetary evolution that must be better understood before we can accurately diagnose the condition of our planet.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) overshadowed

(D) enhance

(G) plausibility of our hypotheses

(B) invalidated

(E) obscure

(H) certainty of our entitlement

(C) illuminated

(F) underscore

(I) superficiality of our theories

題幹單字：

- **refreshing** (a) 令人耳目一新的  
(MW) serving to refresh especially: agreeably stimulating because of freshness or newness  
<a *refreshing* change of pace>
- **planet** (n) 地球 (原指行星)  
(MW) EARTH—usually used with *the*
- **dispute** (n) 爭議  
(MW) verbal controversy: DEBATE
- **biodiversity** (n) 生物多樣性  
(MW) biological diversity in an environment as indicated by numbers of different species of plants and animals
- **comprehensive** (a) 詳盡的 (指書、報告、研究等)  
(MW) covering completely or broadly: INCLUSIVE <*comprehensive* examinations>  
<*comprehensive* insurance>  
[衍] **comprehensiveness** (n)
- **biosphere** (n) “生物圈”。
- **enormous** (a) 巨大的  
(MW) marked by extraordinarily great size, number, or degree especially: exceeding usual bounds or accepted notions  
[衍] **enormity** (n)
- **gap** (n) 不足之處  
(MW) an incomplete or deficient area <a *gap* in her knowledge>

- **sparse** (a) 稀疏的  
(MW) of few and scattered elements especially: not thickly grown or settled  
[衍] **sparseness** (n)
- **diagnose** (v) 診斷、分析 (問題) (來自“診斷疾病”的概念)  
(MW) to analyze the cause or nature of <*diagnose* the problem>

第一空格選項：

- **overshadow** (v) 遮蓋...的重要性 (多用於負面)  
(MW) to exceed in importance: OUTWEIGH  
(AL) to make (something) less enjoyable because of sadness, fear, or worry—often used as (be) overshadowed
- **invalidate** (v) 使無效  
(MW) to make invalid especially: to weaken or destroy the cogency of  
[衍] **invalidation** (n)
- **illuminate** (v) 凸顯  
(MW) to bring to the fore (前面): HIGHLIGHT <a crisis can *illuminate* how interdependent we all are>  
[衍] **illumination** (n)

第二空格選項：

- **enhance** (v) 加強  
(MW) HEIGHTEN, INCREASE especially: to increase or improve in value, quality, desirability, or attractiveness <*enhanced* the room with crown molding>  
[衍] **enhancement** (n)
- **obscure** (v) 使模糊  
(MW) to conceal or hide by or as if by covering  
[衍] **obscure** (a) not readily understood or clearly expressed also: MYSTERIOUS “不好理解的”。
- **underscore** (v) 強調  
(MW) to make evident: EMPHASIZE, STRESS  
<arrived early to *underscore* the importance of the occasion>

第三空格選項：

- **plausible** (a) 可能的 (= possible)  
(MW) appearing worthy of belief <the argument was both powerful and *plausible*>  
[衍] **plausibility** (n)
- **hypothesis** (n) 假設  
(MW) a tentative (暫時的) assumption made in order to draw out and test its logical or empirical (實驗的) consequences

- **entitlement** (n) 應得的福利

(MW) a right to benefits specified especially by law or contract

- **superficial** (a) 淺薄的

(MW) presenting only an appearance without substance or significance

[衍] **superficiality** (n)

關鍵字句：refreshing、disputes、comprehensive、gaps、sparseness。

麟渡兮解說：

由第一行的 refreshing 可知對此書和作者的評價是正面的，第三行用 comprehensive 形容此書也是正面的。第一空格、第二空格出現在冒號前後兩句，要一併看。分析如下：

冒號前句：The author does not allow facts to be (i) \_\_\_\_\_ by politics.  
 冒號後句：This author does not permit them (= political disputes) to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_  
 his comprehensive description.

不難發現前句的 allow 對上後句的 permit，前句的 politics 對上後句的 political disputes，前句的 facts 對上後句的 comprehensive description。概念上都是“不讓政治（因為 dispute 表負面）\_\_\_\_\_ 此書（因為 refreshing、comprehensive 表正面）”，只不過前句為被動式，後句為主動式。

由於前後句中已有 does not，故空格須選一負面字才能“負負得正”與 refreshing, comprehensive 相呼應。因此，第一空格可刪去正面的 (C)，而 (A) (B) 還無法確認。往第二空格看，豁然開朗，(D) (F) 皆正面，負面字僅有 (E) 可選，故確認第二空格為 (E)。此時回到第一空格，要選一個概念上最接近 (E) obscure 的字才能搭配冒號前後句的對仗工整。obscure 指“被東西遮蓋而模糊不清”，而 overshadow 字面是“被影子 (shadow) 遮蓋而無光采”的意思，再引申為“使不重要”(overshadow 的字源演化類似 eclipse，請一起記)。invalidate 沒有“遮蓋”這一層意思，所以選 (A) 會比 (B) 來得好。解題至此，第一空格、第二空格確定為 (A) (E)。

第三空格出現在並列句構裡，作者在此書提到了

- (1) the enormous gaps in our knowledge (由 gap 知負面)
- (2) the sparseness of our observation (由 sparseness 知負面)
- (3) the (iii) \_\_\_\_\_

由 gap、sparseness 負面字可推得第三空格必為負面。判斷之前，應把第三空格選項中的第一個名詞還原成熟悉的形容詞形式：

- (G) plausibility of our hypotheses → our plausible hypotheses
- (H) certainty of our entitlement → our certain entitlement
- (I) superficiality of our theories → our superficial theories

解題經驗法則提過“形容詞 + 名詞”的組合，可以先看重要的“名詞”，這裡是 hypotheses、entitlement、theories，結果三個字都是中性字，且 hypotheses/theories 無法區分開來，故此路不通。解題關鍵藏在形容詞裡，我們回來判斷 plausible、certain、superficial 的正反意涵：certain 確

定為正面，可先刪掉，superficial 確定是負面，先保留。麻煩之處是 plausible 有兩個解釋：第一為正面，plausible = possible 如前述單字分析所示，第二為負面：(MW) **plausible** (a) superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable but often specious <a plausible pretext (藉口)> “似是而非的（表面看似真實，實際卻是假的）”，正反面要看上下文而定。

同學們在此遇到了兩難，我們知道第三空格要選負面字，選 (I) 是絕對沒有爭議的，而選 (G) 的話則會落入 plausible 的上下文判斷之爭，這裡沒有足夠的提示字眼讓我們確定 plausible 的正反意涵，故站在 ETS 的出題立場，這種可能的爭議字眼不可能是正確答案（永遠會有一半的同學不服氣）。此題第三空格 ETS 給的標準答案是 (I)，因為 (I) 是最保險的，不會引來糾紛。

這樣的解題判斷固然有些“鴛鴦”，但摸清楚 ETS 的命題規則對我們絕對有好處：同學們謹記，ETS 給的正確答案一定是在正反意涵上“不帶有爭議的”，也就是說，凡是正反意涵無法確定的字眼，我們都不選，而選最保險的字。後面還會看到幾道題需要做這樣的判斷。

官方解說：

The overall tone of the passage is clearly complimentary. To understand what the author of the book is being complimented on, it is useful to focus on the second blank. Here, we must determine what word would indicate something that the author is praised for not permitting. The only answer choice that fits the case is “obscure,” since enhancing and underscoring are generally good things to do, not things one should refrain from doing. Choosing “obscure” clarifies the choice for the first blank; the only choice that fits well with “obscure” is “overshadowed.” Notice that trying to fill blank (i) without filling blank (ii) first is very hard—each choice has at least some initial plausibility. Since the third blank requires a phrase that matches “enormous gaps” and “sparseness of our observations,” the best choice is “superficiality of our theories.” Thus the correct answer is **overshadowed** (Choice A), **obscure** (Choice E), and **superficiality of our theories** (Choice I).

參考翻譯：

閱讀這本關於地球的書是令人耳目一新的，作者不允許事實被政治 (i) \_\_\_\_\_：很清楚人類活動對氣候和生物多樣性影響造成的政治爭議，作者不允許政治爭議 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 他對我們所知生物圈的詳細描述。他強調我們知識中許多不足之處、我們的觀察不夠完整，和 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_，呼籲我們注意地球演化的多方面，只有對它們有更深入的理解我們才能準確地診斷地球的狀態。

第一空格

(A) 遮蓋...的重要性

(B) 使無效

(C) 凸顯

第二空格

(D) 加強

(E) 使模糊

(F) 強調

第三空格

(G) 我們的假設是可能的

(H) 我們應得福利是確定的

(I) 我們的理論是淺薄的

答案：(A) (E) (I)



## 第二節 冒號搭配 the more, the more 題

冒號搭配 the more \_\_\_\_\_, the more \_\_\_\_\_ (越...越...) 句構有兩種考法。第一種是兩個 the more 後皆有空格，分別對應到不同的關鍵字。第二種是兩個 the more 後僅有一空格，通常在第二個 the more 後出現空格。以下兩題為第一種情形：

### 第 11 題 (OG, p. 50, #2) (PPII, Test Preview, #5)

Vain and prone to violence, Caravaggio could not handle success: **the more** his (i) \_\_\_\_\_ as an artist increased, **the more** (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ his life became.

Blank (i)

(A) temperance

(B) notoriety

(C) eminence

Blank (ii)

(D) tumultuous

(E) providential

(F) dispassionate

題幹單字：

- **vain** (a) 自負的  
(MW) having or showing undue or excessive pride in one's appearance or achievements: CONCEITED  
[衍] **vanity** (n) inflated (膨脹的) pride in oneself or one's appearance: CONCEIT “虛榮”。
- **prone** (a) 傾向於  
(MW) having a tendency or inclination: being likely <**prone** to forget names> <accident-**prone**>

第一空格選項：

- **temperance** (n) 節制  
(MW) moderation in action, thought, or feeling: RESTRAINT
- **notorious** (a) 惡名昭彰的 (= infamous)  
(MW) generally known and talked of especially: widely and unfavorably known  
[衍] **notoriety** (n) “壞名聲” (= infamy)。
- **eminent** (a) 顯赫的 (= famous)  
(MW) exhibiting eminence (顯赫) especially in standing above others in some quality or position:  
PROMINENT  
[衍] **eminence** (n) “好名聲”。

第二空格選項：

- **tumultuous** (a) 混亂的  
(MW) marked by violent or overwhelming turbulence (混亂) or upheaval <*tumultuous* passions>  
[衍] **tumult** (n) violent agitation of mind or feelings “混亂” (= turbulence)。
- **providential** (a) 幸運的 (= lucky)  
(MW) occurring by or as if by an intervention of Providence (天佑) <a *providential* escape>  
(AL) formal: happening at a good time because of luck: LUCKY
- **dispassionate** (a) 不感情用事的  
(MW) not influenced by strong feeling especially: not affected by personal or emotional involvement  
<a *dispassionate* critic> <a *dispassionate* approach to an issue>

關鍵字句：prone to violence、success。

麟渡兮解說：

兩空格都出現在冒號後面，故往冒號前面找關鍵字。第一空格問 Caravaggio (後簡稱 C) 做為藝術家的 \_\_\_\_\_ 越增加。關鍵字是前句的 success，由於 success 是正面字，故答案選 (C) “好名聲”，這裡的 (B) (C) 形成一組反義字，可刪去 (A)。

第二空格問 C 的人生越 \_\_\_\_\_。關鍵字是前句的 prone to violence (有暴力傾向)，暴力的人生是“混亂的”，故答案選 (D)。此格也可由刪去法判斷，不論是 vain 或 prone to violence 都是負面字，選項 (E) (F) 皆為正面字，只能選 (D)。

此題想說的概念：所有“成功”的名人都會遇到類似的困境，如私生活被放大鏡檢視、被狗仔隊跟蹤等。因此，得到成功是一回事，能否“面對”(handle) 成功又是另一回事。

請同學們不要陷入中文翻譯的迷思，浪費時間思考“為什麼藝術家越有名會越暴力，人生會愈混亂？”這些“發散性”的思考犯了 GRE 解題的大忌。平均而言，填空一題的作答時間只有一分鐘，在有限的時間內解題要做的事僅有 (1) 抓關鍵字 (2) 做邏輯判斷。沒做到這點，什麼通順的中文和深刻的思考都是浮雲。

官方解說：

In this sentence, what follows the colon must explain or spell out what precedes it. So roughly what the second part must say is that as Caravaggio became more successful, his life got more out of control. When one looks for words to fill the blanks, it becomes clear that “tumultuous” is the best fit for blank (ii), since neither of the other choices suggests being out of control. And for blank (i), the best choice is “eminence,” since to increase in eminence is a consequence of becoming more successful. It is true that Caravaggio might also increase in notoriety, but an increase in notoriety as an artist is not as clear a sign of success as an increase in eminence. Thus the correct answer is **eminence** (Choice C) and **tumultuous** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

Caravaggio 自負又有暴力傾向，他無法面對成功：作為藝術家的 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 越增加，他的人生就越 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_。

第一空格

- (A) 節制
- (B) 壞名聲
- (C) 好名聲

第二空格

- (D) 混亂的
- (E) 幸運的
- (F) 不感情用事的

答案：(C) (D)

第 12 題 (PBT, p. 52, #5)

A newly published, laudatory biography of George Bernard Shaw fails, like others before it, to capture the essence of his personality: **the more** he is (i) \_\_\_\_\_, **the more** his true self seems to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

(A) discussed

(D) disappear

(B) disparaged

(E) emerge

(C) disregarded

(F) coalesce

題幹單字：

- **laudatory** (a) 稱讚的  
(MW) of, relating to, or expressing praise <*laudatory* reviews>  
[衍] **laud** (v) PRAISE, EXTOL “稱讚” (= praise)。
- **personality** (n) “人格特質”。

第一空格選項：

- **disparage** (v) 貶低  
(MW) to depreciate (貶低) by indirect means (as invidious (毀謗的) comparison): speak slightingly (輕蔑地) about  
[衍] **disparaging** (a)
- **disregard** (v) 忽視 (= neglect) 不是轻视  
(MW) to pay no attention to: treat as unworthy of regard or notice

第二空格選項：

- **disappear** (v) 消失  
(MW) to cease (停止) to be (存在): pass out of existence or notice  
[衍] **disappearance** (n)
- **emerge** (v) 浮現  
(MW) to become manifest (明顯的): become known <new problems *emerged*>  
[衍] **emergence** (n)
- **coalesce** (v) 聯合  
(MW) to unite into a whole: FUSE <separate townships have *coalesced* into a single, sprawling colony>  
[衍] **coalescence** (n)

關鍵字句：fails to capture、like others before it。

麟渡兮解說：

冒號前句的“，like others before it,”為插入語可先略去，前後句代名詞指稱的對象要弄清楚：

冒號前句：A newly published, laudatory biography of George Bernard Shaw fails to capture the essence of his (= GBS) personality.

冒號後句：The more he (= GBS) is (i) \_\_\_\_\_, the more his (GBS's) true self (= personality) seems to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.

冒號前句的 laudatory 是指傳記對 GBS 的態度是讚揚的，和後面說傳記 fails to capture GBS 的人格特質並不衝突，由此可知傳記是失敗的。冒號後句若有對傳記的評價，我們要選負面字。

冒號後句的 the more ..., the more ... 句型表達“持續”的概念，前句的“，like others before it”恰好呼應此一概念，還原後為“，like other biographies before this biography”，由於 this biography fails to capture ...，所以可推得 other previous biographies also fail to capture ...。可知題幹要表達的完整概念為：不斷有 GBS 的傳記出版，但都未能捕捉 GBS 的真實人格特質。

故第一空格選 (A)，儘管 (A) 是中性字，但唯有選 (A) 才能表達“不斷”有 GBS 的傳記出版這個概念。第二空格要呼應 fails to capture the essence of GBS's personality，要選負面字，選項中只有 (D) 符合。

前面提過一個經驗法則：正確答案通常是“強烈帶有正反意涵的字眼”，不會是中性字。此為大原則，但有例外情況。如此題的第一空格，當只有中性字能與關鍵字唯一呼應時，則正反意涵不論。此題只有 the more he is discussed 可以呼應 like others before it 所呈現的“持續（討論、出版）”概念，故雖為中性字，亦為正確答案。

參考翻譯：

這本新出版、頌揚 George Bernard Shaw 的傳記，如同之前的其他傳記，未能捕捉他的人格特質：他越被 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，他真實的自我越 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 討論

(D) 消失

(B) 貶低

(E) 浮現

(C) 忽視

(F) 聯合

答案：(A) (D)

以下兩題為第二種形式：

第 13 題 (OG, p. 89, #8, Medium)

A misconception frequently held by novice writers is that sentence structure mirrors thought: **the more** convoluted the structure, **the more** \_\_\_\_\_ the ideas.

- (A) complicated
- (B) engaged
- (C) essential
- (D) fanciful
- (E) inconsequential
- (F) involved

題幹單字：

- **misconception** (n) 錯誤觀念  
(AL) a wrong or mistaken idea <a common/popular *misconception*>
- **mirror** (v) 反映 (如鏡子一般)  
(MW) to reflect in or as if in a mirror
- **convoluted** (a) 複雜的  
(MW) INVOLVED, INTRICATE <a *convoluted* argument>

選項單字：

- **complicated** (a) 複雜的  
(MW) difficult to analyze, understand, or explain <a *complicated* issue>
- **inconsequential** (a) 不重要的 (= unimportant, trivial)  
(MW) of no significance: UNIMPORTANT
- **involved** (a) 複雜的 (= complex)  
(MW) marked by extreme and often needless or excessive complexity

關鍵字句：mirror、convoluted。

麟渡兮解說：

冒號前後重複同一個概念：sentence structure mirrors thought = the more convoluted the structure, the more \_\_\_\_\_ the ideas。mirror 從名詞“鏡子”的意思轉成動詞“反映”(一模一樣地反射出形象)，這裡沒有轉折，表示“結構”與“思想”的關係是相同的，結構如何思想便如何，像照鏡子一樣。冒號後的 structure 用 convoluted“複雜的”修飾，可知空格要填 convoluted 的同義字，其他和“複雜的”無關的選項都不能選。

同學們很快就能選出 (A)，但選不出 (F)，請各位將 involved 的 MW 解釋至少看三遍，這裡 involved 不是“牽涉的”的意思 (從動詞過來)，而應從字源 in- (in) + volv- (turn) + -ed (形尾) 來

理解，因為“轉來轉去”像毛線球一樣錯綜“複雜”。部分同學誤以為 (A) 沒有同義字，又誤會了 (F) 的意思，轉而選 (B) (F) “牽連的、有關的”，但題幹完全沒有提到“牽連、有關”，題幹只提及“複雜”。選 (B) (F) 不但弄錯 (F) 的真正意思，也無法和關鍵字句呼應，因此是錯上加錯的答案。

(C) (D) (E) 皆無同義字，不能選。看懂 (F)，此題只有一組同義字 (B) (F) 可選。

官方解說：

Because the second half of the sentence illustrates the idea that “structure mirrors thought,” any word that fills the blank must be similar in meaning to “convoluted.” The two words that are similar to “convoluted” are “complicated” and “involved” (Choices A and F), which produce sentences alike in meaning. “Fanciful,” while somewhat similar in meaning to “convoluted,” is not as similar to either “complicated” or “involved” as those words are to each other. The other answer choices are not similar in meaning to “convoluted,” and thus do not produce coherent sentences. Thus the correct answer is **complicated** (Choice A) and **involved** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

菜鳥作家常有的錯誤觀念是句型結構反映思想：句型結構越複雜，思想越 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 複雜的
- (B) 專注的
- (C) 本質的
- (D) 想像的
- (E) 不重要的
- (F) 複雜的

答案：(A) (F)

~~第 14 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #6)~~

Historical research makes two somewhat antithetical truths that sounded (i) \_\_\_\_\_ come to seem profound: knowledge of the past comes entirely from written documents, giving written words great (ii) \_\_\_\_\_, and **the more** material you uncover, **the more** (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ your subject becomes.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) deep

(D) consequence

(G) elusive

(B) portentous

(E) antiquity

(H) contemporary

(C) banal

(F) simultaneity

(I) circumstantial

題幹單字：

- **antithetical** (a) 對立的 (= opposite, contrast)  
(MW) being in direct and unequivocal opposition  
[衍] **antithesis** (n) OPPOSITION, CONTRAST <the *antithesis* of prose and verse> “相反的事物”。
- **profound** (a) 深奧難懂的 (= deep)  
(MW) difficult to fathom (理解) or understand
- **uncover** (v) 揭露  
(MW) to make known: bring to light: DISCLOSE, REVEAL <*uncover* the truth>

第一空格選項：

- **deep** (a) 深奧難懂的  
(MW) difficult to penetrate (理解) or comprehend: RECONDITE <*deep* mathematical problems>
- **portentous** (a) 壞預兆的 (= ominous, 負面字)  
(MW) of, relating to, or constituting a portent  
<suspense, *portentous* foreshadowing, hints of sinister and violent mysteries>  
(AL) giving a sign or warning that something usually bad or unpleasant is going to happen  
<a *portentous* dream/event>  
[衍] **portent** (n) something that foreshadows a coming event: OMEN, SIGN “徵兆” (中性字)。
- **banal** (a) 陳腐的  
(MW) lacking originality (新奇), freshness, or novelty (新奇): TRITE  
[衍] **banality** (n)

第二空格選項：

- **consequence** (n) 重要性 (與 of 並用)  
(MW) importance with respect to power to produce an effect <a mistake of no *consequence*>



- **antiquity** (n) 古老  
(MW) the quality of being ancient (古老的)  
[衍] **antique** (a) existing since or belonging to earlier times: ANCIENT  
<*antique* trade routes to the Orient> “古老的”。
- **simultaneous** (a) 同時的  
(MW) existing or occurring at the same time: exactly coincident (同時的)  
[衍] **simultaneity** (n)

第三空格選項：

- **elusive** (a) 難以理解的  
(MW) tending to elude: hard to comprehend or define <an *elusive* concept>  
[衍] **elude** (v) to escape the perception, understanding, or grasp of <subtlety simply *eludes* them>  
<victory continued to *elude* us> “逃避”。
- **contemporary** (a) 同時代的  
(MW) happening, existing, living, or coming into being during the same period of time  
[衍] **contemporary** (n) one that is contemporary with another “同時代的人”。
- **circumstantial** (a) 詳盡的 (= detailed)  
(MW) marked by careful attention to detail: abounding in factual details  
<a *circumstantial* account of the fight>  
(AL) formal: providing or including the details of a particular situation or event  
<a *circumstantial* account of the meeting>

關鍵字句：antithetical、profound、comes entirely from。

麟渡兮解說：

冒號前句的 that sounded (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 為形容詞子句，修飾之前的 two somewhat antithetical truths，可先不看。而 somewhat 和 comes to 都是不帶有解題資訊的字眼，同樣刪去不看，簡化為：

Historical research makes (two antithetical truths) seem (profound).

這裡句型是 make A seem B “使 A 看起來 B”，我們要問這裡的 antithetical (相反的、對立的) 和 profound (深奧難懂的) 是什麼關係呢？記住，GRE 填空題裡的關係只有兩種，廣義上的“同義”或“反義”，沒有其他關係了。相反、對立的歷史事實應該是“清楚的”，如岳飛是好人、秦檜是壞人 (antithetical truths)，但歷史研究在文本證據上越挖越多，越查越細，可能發現岳飛沒有我們想像地那麼“好”，而秦檜也沒有我們想像地那麼“壞”，因此歷史事實變“深奧” (profound) 了。故此處 antithetical 和 profound 應理解為廣義上的反義字 (需要推理)。

第一空格修飾 two somewhat antithetical truths，故應該是 antithetical 的“廣義”同義字或 profound 的“廣義”反義字。選項 (A) 先刪，因為 deep 是 profound 的同義字。選項 (B) portentous “壞預兆的”和題幹無關不能選，選項 (C) banal “陳腐的”雖然不直接相關，但可以這樣理解：相對立

的歷史事實是眾所周知的，是清楚的，也是老掉牙的，選“陳腐的”摸的上邊（陳腐的東西必定也不是深奧的）。第一空格最好的解題法是刪去法。

冒號後提到歷史知識“完全來自於”紙本文件，所以文字是 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的。注意第二空格修飾的對象是 written words 而不是 knowledge of the past，故不能選 (E) “古老”。由於歷史考察完全仰賴文字，所以文字是 (D) “重要”的，這裡 consequence = importance 不是同學們以為的“後果”，請把此字 MW 解釋至少看三次。(F) 選項不知所云，不選。

第三空格位於 the more, the more 句型中，問挖掘的材料（指歷史文獻）越多，主題（歷史研究主題）越如何？關鍵字句為冒號前的 profound（別忘了 the more, the more 句型在冒號後句），選“深奧難懂”的同義字，只能選 (G) “難以理解的”（從動詞“逃避”的意思過來，真正的涵義“逃避”了你，所以“難以理解”）。選項 (H) (I) 此處語意都不對，特別注意 (I) “詳盡的”用法，同樣地 MW 解釋看三次。

(F) “同時”和 (H) “同時代的”為一組陷阱選項（同義字），但第二空格與第三空格分屬兩個不同句子，兩句並無直接邏輯關連，也不選。

參考翻譯：

歷史研究使兩件聽起來 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 的對立事實變為深奧：過去的知識完全由書面文件而來，所以文字變得非常 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_，越多資料被揭露，研究主題就越 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_。

第一空格

第二空格

第三空格

(A) 深的

(D) 重要性

(G) 難以理解的

(B) 壞預兆的

(E) 古老

(H) 當代的

(C) 陳腐的

(F) 同時發生

(I) 詳細的

答案：(C) (D) (G)

### 第三節 分號題

#### 第 15 題 (OG, p. 375, #16)

Belanger dances with an (i) \_\_\_\_\_ that draws one's attention **as if** by seeking to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ it; through finesse and understatement, he manages to seem at once **intensely present** and **curiously detached**.

Blank (i)

(A) undemonstrative panache

(B) unrestrained enthusiasm

(C) unattractive gawkinsness

Blank (ii)

(D) focus

(E) overwhelm

(F) deflect

題幹單字：

- **finesse** (n) 技巧  
(MW) skillful handling of a situation: adroit maneuvering
- **understate** (v) 壓抑地表現  
(MW) to state or present with restraint especially for effect  
[衍] **understatement** (n)
- **at once** (phr) 同時、又 (與 and 並用)  
(MW) BOTH <at once funny and sad>
- **curious** (a) 古怪的  
(MW) exciting attention as strange, novel (新奇的), or unexpected: ODD <a **curious** coincidence>
- **detached** (a) 公平客觀的  
(MW) exhibiting an aloof (不帶情感的) objectivity (客觀) usually free from (沒有) prejudice or self-interest (自私) <a **detached** observer>

第一空格選項：

- **undemonstrative** (a) 壓抑情感的  
(MW) restrained in expression of feeling: RESERVED  
[反] **demonstrative** (a) marked by display of feeling “充分表達情感的”。
- **panache** (n) 華麗  
(MW) dash or flamboyance (華麗) in style and action: VERVE  
(AL) lots of energy and style <She played the role of hostess with great **panache**.>
- **unrestrained** (a) 不克制的 (= uncontrolled)  
(MW) not restrained: IMMODERATE, UNCONTROLLED <**unrestrained** proliferation of technology>  
[反] **restrained** (a) marked by restraint: not excessive or extravagant “受限的”。
- **gawky** (a) 笨拙的  
(MW) AWKWARD, CLUMSY <a **gawky** adolescent>

- **unattractive** (a) 平淡無奇的  
(MW) not attractive: PLAIN, DULL

第二空格選項：

- **overwhelm** (v) 勝過  
(MW) to overcome by superior force or numbers
- **deflect** (v) 避開 (問題、責任)  
(MW) to turn aside: DEVIATE  
(AL) to keep (something, such as a question) from affecting or being directed at a person or thing

關鍵字句：draws one's attention、finesse and understatement。

麟渡兮解說：

這題對大多數同學而言是難題：一來題幹與選項出現大量 GRE 難字如 finesse, understatement, curious (不是“好奇的”意思), panache, gawkiness, deflect (也不是“偏離軌道”的意思)，二來題幹中最後的 at once intensely present and curiously detached 很多同學有看沒有懂 (每個字都會，但合起來整句不知道什麼意思)，加上第一空格 ETS 玩的文字遊戲：undemonstrative, unrestrained, unattractive，都是同學解題上的阻礙。

讓我們一一來討論：第一，單字不應該是問題，所謂的“難”字只是“不熟悉”字，如 finesse, understatement (來自形容詞 understated), panache, gawkiness (來自形容詞 gawky), deflect 都是 GRE 常考單字，務必把 MW 解釋看三遍以上，最好查 AL 看例句了解這些字的用法。第二，事實上我們不需要理解 at once intensely present and curiously detached 的真正涵義也能作答，因為前面的 finesse 即 intensely present 而 understatement 即 curiously detached，看懂這兩個關鍵字即可解題 (當然，若這兩字也看不懂，就只能猜題了)。至於第一空格玩的文字遊戲更無需害怕，將 un- (not) 拆掉，demonstrative (來自動詞 demonstrate “展示”), restrained (來自動詞 restrain “限制”), attractive 其實都是很簡單的字。

解題流程：

第一空格選項為“形容詞 + 名詞”形式，可先省去形容詞不看 (被修飾的字比較重要)，注意名詞 panache, enthusiasm, gawkiness 即可，此名詞是 B 跳舞的一種“風格”，而這風格是用來“吸引人注意”的，選項 panache (n) dash or flamboyance in style and action: VERVE “華麗的風格”符合“風格”(可修飾跳舞) 和“華麗”(吸引人注意)，對單字了解更深的同學應該理解 panache 字面上的意思就是“帶在頭上的羽毛頭飾”，這樣的裝飾品就是要“吸引人注意”的。



(C)“笨拙”不可能選，而 (B)“熱情”因為無法呼應“吸引人注意”也不能選。注意，“熱情”和的其反面“冷漠 (不熱情)”都無法和“吸引人注意”直接相關，兩者並無邏輯關係，同學們千萬不可自行“發散性”地聯想：熱情的人通常是吸引注意的...，這樣就掉進 ETS 設下的陷阱了。

選出 (A) 後偷偷注意一下 panache 前面的 undemonstrative 這個字，華麗的風格既然吸引人注意，為什麼用 un (不) + demonstrative (充分表達情感) 這樣反義的概念修飾呢？這裡是一個伏筆。

第一句 that draws one's attention 是形容詞子句，修飾前面的第一空格，既然它解出第一空格的任務已完成，我們就讓它告老還鄉吧。句子可簡化成：

Belanger dances with an (undemonstrative panache) as if by seeking to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ it

其中 it 指前面出現的 attention (使用“最接近”原則)。

分號後面沒有轉折詞，相當於冒號概念，前後相互解釋。分號前句的空格必能在分號後找到相對應的字。分號後句說 he (即 Belanger) manages to ... through finesse and understatement，關鍵字 finesse (技巧) 呼應前面的 draws one's attention (也呼應了 panache)，因為技巧是“吸引人注意”的，而 B 同時也 (at once) 具有 understatement (壓抑的表現) 特質，故第二空格必定要呼應 understatement 此字，注意這個 understatement 也解釋了第一空格裡的 undemonstrative。

第二空格問 B 如何這種 panache，要選“壓抑”的概念字，負面字且減弱的概念，(D)“專注”為增強概念，不選。(E)“勝過、超過”也是正面概念，不選。即使不懂 (F)“避開”的真正涵義，刪去法也能選出 (F)。

deflect 從字面上“偏離 (直線) 軌道”之意引申為“避開 (問題、責任等)”，有“淡化”的意味在，符合負面字且減弱的概念，為正確答案。

最後，intensely present 意思是“強烈地存在”(要吸引人注意當然要強烈地讓你知道我的存在，比如透過華麗的風格去吸引你)，而 curiously detached 的意思是“古怪地不帶有情感”，這裡的 curious 是 odd 之意，再一次呼應了全文的“矛盾”修辭，detached 字面上是“脫離”，GRE 常考的用法是“客觀、公平的”，因為要壓抑你對我的注意，所以裝做好像和你沒什麼關係 (“脫離”概念) 一樣地“不帶有情感”。at once 後面出現 and 時 (at once A and B) 不要翻做“立刻”而是“同時、又”的概念，通常放兩個對立的形容詞做矛盾修飾。

麟渡兮老師提醒：考試時分秒必較，面對這種比較抽象、文藝的描述 (at once intensely present and curiously detached) 不需要浪費時間去思考理解，有基本單字基礎，抓到關鍵字，搭配刪去法，這題其實並不難答。

官方解說：

The point of the sentence is to emphasize contradictory aspects of Belanger’s dancing: we are told, for example, that he seems “at once intensely present and curiously detached.” Looking at the second blank with this point in mind, we can see that the sentence is saying that Belanger draws attention in some way that would not normally be a means of doing so. The only choice that fits, therefore, is “deflect”; focusing or overwhelming attention would certainly be expected to draw it. And since employing “unrestrained enthusiasm” or “unattractive gawkinsness” would not be ways of deflecting attention, the correct choice for the first blank is “undemonstrative panache,” another paradoxical term, since “panache” means “dash or flamboyance in style.” Thus, the correct answer is **undemonstrative panache** (Choice A) and **deflect** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

Belanger 以 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 吸引注意的風格跳舞，彷彿像是要 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 它；透過技巧和壓抑地表現，他試著強烈地呈現自我同時又古怪地不帶有情感。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 壓抑情感的華麗

(D) 專注

(B) 不克制的熱情

(E) 勝過

(C) 不吸引人的笨拙

(F) 避開

答案：(A) (F)

~~第 16 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #14)~~

The dog's appearance of \_\_\_\_\_ became increasingly irritating; his whines became more wheedling, his manner more imploring.

- (A) supplication
- (B) gratification
- (C) insolence
- (D) entreaty
- (E) willfulness
- (F) contentment

題幹單字：

- **whine** (n) 抱怨  
(MW) a complaint uttered with or as if with a whine  
[衍] **whine** (v) to utter a high-pitched plaintive (悲傷的) or distressed cry “哀號”。
- **wheedle** (v) 以甜言蜜語哄騙  
(MW) to influence or entice by soft words or flattery
- **implore** (v) 懇求  
(MW) to call or pray for earnestly: ENTREAT <*implored* the crowd to be quiet>

選項單字：

- **supplicate** (v) 懇求  
(MW) to make a humble entreaty especially: to pray to God  
[衍] **supplication** (n)
- **gratify** (v) 使滿足 (= satisfy)  
(MW) to be a source of or give pleasure or satisfaction to  
<it *gratified* him to have his wife wear jewels>  
[衍] **gratification** (n)
- **insolent** (a) 傲慢的 (= impudent)  
(MW) exhibiting boldness or effrontery: IMPUDENT  
[衍] **insolence** (n)
- **entreat** (v) 懇求  
(MW) to plead with especially in order to persuade: ask urgently  
<*entreated* his boss for another chance>  
[衍] **entreaty** (n)

- **willful** (a) 任性的  
(MW) obstinately and often perversely self-willed <a stubborn and *willful* child>  
[衍] **willfulness** (n)
- **content** (a) 滿意的  
(MW) CONTENTED, SATISFIED <was *content* with her life as it was>  
[衍] **contented** (a) feeling or showing satisfaction with one's possessions, status, or situation  
<a *contented* smile>  
[衍] **contentment** (n)

參考翻譯：

狗 \_\_\_\_\_ 的外表越來越令人惱怒，他的牢騷變得更甜言蜜語，他的態度顯得更加懇求。

- (A) 懇求
- (B) 滿足
- (C) 傲慢
- (D) 懇求
- (E) 任性
- (F) 滿足

答案：(A) (D)



#### 第四節 (雙) 破折號題

~~第 17 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #5)~~

There is nothing that (i) \_\_\_\_\_ scientists more than having an old problem in their field solved by someone from outside. If you doubt this (ii) \_\_\_\_\_, just think about the (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ reaction of paleontologists to the hypothesis of Luis Alvarez—a **physicist**—and Walter Alvarez—a **geologist**—that the extinction of the dinosaurs was caused by the impact of a large meteor on the surface of the planet.

Blank (i)

(A) amazes

(B) pleases

(C) nettles

Blank (ii)

(D) exposition

(E) objurgation

(F) observation

Blank (iii)

(G) contemptuous

(H) indifferent

(I) insincere

題幹單字：

- **paleontologist** (n) “古生物學家”。
- **hypothesis** (n) 假設  
(MW) a tentative (暫時的) assumption made in order to draw out and test its logical or empirical (實驗的) consequences
- **physicist** (n) “物理學家”。
- **geologist** (n) “地質學家”。
- **extinction** (n) 絕種  
(MW) the condition or fact of being extinct or extinguished also: the process of becoming extinct  
<*extinction* of a species>  
[衍] **extinct** (a) “絕種的”。

第一空格選項：

- **please** (v) 使高興  
(MW) to give pleasure to: GRATIFY
- **nettle** (v) 使惱怒  
(MW) to arouse to sharp but transitory annoyance or anger

第二空格選項：

- **exposition** (n) 闡述  
(MW) discourse or an example of it designed to convey information or explain what is difficult to understand  
(AL) the act of explaining something: clear explanation <The subject requires some *exposition*.>
- **objurgation** (n) 斥責  
(MW) a harsh rebuke (駁斥)  
[衍] **objurgate** (v)

第三空格選項：

- **contemptuous** (a) 鄙視的  
(MW) manifesting, feeling, or expressing contempt  
[衍] **contempt** (n) the act of despising: the state of mind of one who despises: DISDAIN
- **indifferent** (a) 漠不關心的  
(MW) marked by a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern for something: APATHETIC  
<*indifferent* to suffering and poverty>  
[衍] **indifference** (n)

參考翻譯：

沒有什麼比讓非專業領域的人解決一個專業領域中存在以久的問題更 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 科學家了。如果你對這 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 存疑，只要想到古生物學家的 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的反應對於物理學家 Luis Alvarez 和地質學家 Walter Alvarez，提出恐龍滅絕的原因是因為巨大隕石衝擊地球。

第一空格

(A) 驚訝

(B) 討好

(C) 使惱怒

第二空格

(D) 闡述

(E) 斥責

(F) 觀察

第三空格

(G) 鄙視的

(H) 漠不關心的

(I) 不誠懇的

答案：(C) (F) (G)

~~第 18 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #2)~~

With the 1985 discovery of an ozone hole over Antarctica, an international ban on the production of chlorofluorocarbons—**implicated in causing the ozone hole**—began to appear \_\_\_\_\_, especially since chemical companies' opposition to such a ban had weakened.

- (A) imprudent
- (B) fortuitous
- (C) premature
- (D) imminent
- (E) unlikely

題幹單字：

- **ban** (n) 禁令  
(MW) legal or formal prohibition <a **ban** on beef exports>
- **implicate** (v) 牽連  
(MW) to involve as a consequence, corollary, or natural inference: IMPLY  
[衍] **implication** (n)

選項單字：

- **imprudent** (a) 不明智的 (= unwise)  
(MW) not prudent: lacking discretion, wisdom, or good judgment <an **imprudent** investor>  
[反] **prudent** (a) characterized by, arising from, or showing prudence: as shrewd in the management of practical affairs <**prudent** investors> “明智的”。
- **fortuitous** (a) 幸運的  
(MW) FORTUNATE, LUCKY <from a cost standpoint, the company's timing is **fortuitous**>
- **imminent** (a) 即將來臨的 (常指負面)  
(MW) ready to take place especially: hanging threateningly over one's head  
<was in **imminent** danger of being run over (被輾過)>

參考翻譯：

1985 年南極洲上空發現臭氧層破洞後，國際上禁止製造氟氯碳化物——和造成臭氧破洞有密切關係——開始顯得 \_\_\_\_\_，尤其化工公司的反對被削弱後。

- (A) 不明智的
- (B) 幸運的
- (C) 不成熟的
- (D) 即將發生的
- (E) 不可能的

答案：(D)

這題另有三格填空版本，改寫自同一篇文章：

第 19 題 (OG, p. 499, #7)

Only with the discovery of an ozone hole over Antarctica in 1985 did chemical companies finally relinquish their opposition to a ban on **chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which destroy ozone**. The discovery suggested that strong political action to halt production of CFCs might be (i) \_\_\_\_\_, and fortunately, the chemical industry no longer felt compelled to oppose such action: although companies had recently (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ their research into CFC substitutes, studies they had initiated years earlier had produced (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ results.

Blank (i)

(A) imminent

(B) imprudent

(C) premature

Blank (ii)

(D) corroborated

(E) publicized

(F) curtailed

Blank (iii)

(G) encouraging

(H) inconclusive

(I) unsurprising

題幹單字：

- **relinquish** (v) 放棄

(MW) to give over possession or control of: YIELD <few leaders willingly **relinquish** power>

- **halt** (v) 使停止 (= stop)

(MW) to bring to a stop <the strike **halted** subways and buses>

- **compel** (v) 強迫

(MW) to drive or urge forcefully or irresistibly <hunger **compelled** him to eat>

第一空格選項：

- **imminent** (a) 即將來臨的 (常指負面)

(MW) ready to take place especially: hanging threateningly over one's head

<was in **imminent** danger of being run over (被輾過)>

- **imprudent** (a) 不明智的

(MW) not prudent: lacking discretion (謹慎), wisdom, or good judgment <an **imprudent** investor>

[反] **prudent** (a) characterized by, arising from, or showing prudence: marked by wisdom or judiciousness <**prudent** advice> “明智的”。

第二空格選項：

- **corroborate** (v) 確認為真 (= verify)

(MW) to support with evidence or authority: make more certain

[衍] **corroboration** (n)

- **publicize** (v) 宣傳 (概念是 “使公開”)

(MW) to bring to the attention of the public: ADVERTISE

[衍] **publicity** (n) the dissemination (散播) of information or promotional material “宣傳”。

- **curtail** (v) 縮減

(MW) to make less by or as if by cutting off or away some part

<**curtail** the power of the executive branch> <**curtail** inflation>

[衍] **curtailment** (n)

第三空格選項：

- **inconclusive** (a) 非決定性的

(MW) leading to no conclusion or definite result <**inconclusive** evidence> <an **inconclusive** argument>

[反] **conclusive** (a)

- **unsurprising** (a) 不令人驚訝的

(MW) not surprising or unexpected

[反] **surprising** (a)

官方解說：

According to the first sentence, chemical companies opposed a ban on CFCs and then changed their stance in 1985 with the discovery of an ozone hole.

In the first blank, only “imminent” is compatible with the discovery of an ozone hole linked to CFCs: such a discovery would suggest that “strong political action” is required, not that it is “imprudent” or “premature.”

What follows the colon in the second sentence explains why the chemical industry “no longer felt compelled to oppose” a ban on CFCs. In order for the industry to drop its opposition, the outcome of the studies into CFC substitutes must have been positive. Among the choices for the third blank, only “encouraging” has a sufficiently positive connotation.

Finally, the word “although” after the colon indicates that the second blank should contrast with the third blank in some way. Since the completed third blank now indicates that studies of CFC substitutes have been successful, “curtailed” makes the most sense in the second blank. “Corroborated” and “publicized” do not contrast appropriately with the success of the studies.

Thus, the correct answer is **imminent** (Choice A); **curtailed** (Choice F); and **encouraging** (Choice G).

參考翻譯：

直到 1985 年南極發現臭氧層破洞，化學公司才放棄抵抗對破壞臭氧的氟氯化碳物 (CFCs) 之禁令。此發現顯示禁止生產 CFCs 的強烈政治行動可能是 (i) \_\_\_\_\_。幸運的是，化學產業不再感到有必要反對這種行動：儘管公司最近 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ CFC 替代品的研究，他們幾年前發起的研究已經產生 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 結果。

第一空格

(A) 即將發生的

(B) 不明智的

(C) 不成熟的

第二空格

(D) 確認

(E) 宣傳

(F) 縮減

第三空格

(G) 令人鼓舞的

(H) 非決定性的

(I) 不令人驚訝的

答案：(A) (F) (G)

第 20 題 (OG, p. 521, #18)

This is the kind of movie—**stuffed with intimations of faraway strife and people in suits talking frantically on cell phones and walkie-talkies**—that is conventionally described as a **political thriller**, but the film is as apolitical as it is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) intense
- (B) unprecedented
- (C) subtle
- (D) humdrum
- (E) refined
- (F) dull

題幹單字：

- **intimate** (v) 暗示 (= suggest)  
(MW) to communicate delicately and indirectly: HINT  
[衍] **intimation** (n)
- **strife** (n) 衝突  
(MW) bitter sometimes violent conflict or dissension (意見不合) <political *strife*>
- **walkie-talkie** (n) “無線對講機”。
- **thriller** (n) 刺激的小說或電影  
(MW) one that thrills (刺激) especially: a work of fiction or drama designed to hold the interest by the use of a high degree of intrigue (陰謀), adventure, or suspense (懸疑)
- **apolitical** (a) 與政治無關的  
(MW) having no interest or involvement in political affairs also: having an aversion (厭惡) to politics or political affairs  
[反] **political** (a)

選項單字：

- **humdrum** (a) 無聊的 (= dull)  
(MW) MONOTONOUS (單調的), DULL

關鍵字句：political thriller、apolitical。

麟渡兮解說：

雙破折號表“補充說明”且內無空格，可忽略。

This is the kind of movie that is conventionally described as a **political thriller**, but the film is as **apolitical** as it is \_\_\_\_\_.

官方解說：

The sentence suggests that the film is not well described by the conventional term “political thriller.” The film is not political but rather apolitical, and the phrase “as apolitical as it is ...” sets up a parallel between “apolitical” and the blanked word; therefore, the blanked word should go against the term “political thriller” in the same way that “apolitical” does. “Humdrum” and “dull” are the opposite of “thrilling” and are therefore the best choices. Thus, the correct answer is **humdrum** (Choice D) and **dull** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

電影裡充斥著遠距離衝突的暗示和穿西裝人們瘋狂地用手機、對講機交談，傳統上這部片被稱作是政治驚悚片，但它是如此的非政治就如同它是 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 強烈的
- (B) 前所未有的
- (C) 精細的
- (D) 單調乏味的
- (E) 精緻的
- (F) 乏味的

答案：(D) (F)



~~第 21 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #5)~~

If one could don magic spectacles—**with lenses that make the murky depths of the ocean become transparent**—and look back several centuries to an age before widespread abuse of the oceans began, even the most (i) \_\_\_\_\_ observer would quickly discover that fish were formerly much more abundant. Likewise, many now-depleted species of marine mammals would appear (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. But without such special glasses, the differences between past and present oceans are indeed hard to (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.

Blank (i)

(A) casual

(B) prescient

(C) clearheaded

Blank (ii)

(D) threatened

(E) plentiful

(F) unfamiliar

Blank (iii)

(G) ignore

(H) discern

(I) dismiss

題幹單字：

- **don** (v) 穿(戴)上 (do on 的縮寫)  
(MW) to put on (an article of clothing)  
[反] **doff** (v) 脫下 (do off 的縮寫)
- **spectacles** (n) 眼鏡 (= glasses)  
(MW) GLASSES
- **murky** (a) 混濁的  
(MW) characterized by a heavy dimness (暗) or obscurity (模糊) caused by or like that caused by overhanging fog or smoke  
[衍] **murkiness** (n)

第一空格選項：

- **prescience** (n) 先見  
(MW) foreknowledge of events: human anticipation of the course of events: FORESIGHT  
[衍] **prescient** (a)
- **clearheaded** (a) 頭腦清醒的  
(MW) able to think clearly <stay calm and *clearheaded*>

第三空格選項：

- **discern** (v) 分辨  
(MW) to recognize or identify as separate and distinct: DISCRIMINATE <*discern* right from wrong>
- **dismiss** (v) 視為不重要  
(MW) to reject serious consideration of <*dismissed* the thought>

參考翻譯：

如果戴上能使海洋混濁深處變得清澈的神奇眼鏡，並回顧幾世紀前海洋未被大肆破壞時，甚至連最 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 觀察者都能馬上發現過去有相當豐富的漁量。也就是說，很多現在稀少的水中哺乳類生物會顯得 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_。但是沒有這樣特別的眼鏡，這些介於過去和現在之間的不同當然也就很難去 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_。

第一空格

(A) 非正式的

(B) 有先見的

(C) 頭腦清醒的

第二空格

(D) 被威脅的

(E) 許多的

(F) 不熟悉的

第三空格

(G) 忽略

(H) 分辨

(I) 視為不重要

答案：(A) (E) (H)

~~第 22 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #5)~~

The journalism professor's first lecture tackled (i) \_\_\_\_\_ itself, challenging the journalistic trope that an article has to represent all sides—**no matter how marginal**—equally. Instead, the professor argued that this impulse to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ even obviously (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ views in order to furnish opposing perspectives is harmful to basic accuracy.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) marketability

(D) approve

(G) controversial

(B) objectivity

(E) present

(H) fringe

(C) partisanship

(F) denigrate

(I) straightforward

題幹單字：

- **journalism** (n) “新聞學”。
- **tackle** (v) 著手處理  
(MW) to set about dealing with <*tackle* the problem>
- **trope** (n) 老生常談  
(MW) a common or overused theme or device: CLICHE <the usual horror movie *tropes*>
- **marginal** (a) 邊緣的 (不重要的)  
(MW) not of central importance <regards violence as a *marginal* rather than a central problem>  
also: limited in extent, significance, or stature <had only *marginal* success with the business>
- **argue** (v) 論理 (中性字)  
(MW) to prove or try to prove by giving reasons: MAINTAIN <asking for a chance to *argue* his case>
- **impulse** (n) 衝動  
(MW) a sudden spontaneous (衝動的) inclination or incitement to some usually unpremeditated (未計劃的) action
- **furnish** (v) 提供 (= provide)  
(MW) SUPPLY, GIVE <*furnished* food and shelter for the refugees>
- **perspective** (n) 觀點  
(MW) the interrelation in which a subject or its parts are mentally viewed  
<places the issues in proper *perspective*> also: POINT OF VIEW

第一空格選項：

- **marketable** (a) 可銷售的  
(MW) wanted by purchasers or employers: SALABLE <*marketable* securities> <*marketable* skills>  
[衍] marketability (n) “可銷售性”。

- **objective** (a) 客觀的

(MW) expressing or dealing with facts or conditions as perceived without distortion by personal feelings, prejudices, or interpretations <**objective** art> <an **objective** history of the war>  
<an **objective** judgment>

[衍] **objectivity** (n)

[反] **subjective** (a) peculiar to a particular individual: PERSONAL <**subjective** judgments> “主觀的”。

- **partisan** (a) 黨派的

(AL) strongly supporting one leader, group, or cause over another <**partisan** interests/loyalties/politics>

[衍] **partisan** (n) a firm adherent to a party (政黨), faction (派系), cause (理念), or person especially: one exhibiting blind, prejudiced, and unreasoning allegiance (忠誠) “極端支持者”。

[衍] **partisanship** (n) “黨派性”。

第二空格選項：

- **denigrate** (v) 抹黑

(MW) to attack the reputation of: DEFAME <**denigrate** one's opponents>

[衍] **denigration** (n)

第三空格選項：

- **fringe** (n) 邊緣、不重要的事物（名詞轉形容詞用）

(MW) something that is marginal, additional, or secondary to some activity, process, or subject  
<a **fringe** sport>

參考翻譯：

新聞學教授第一堂課著手處理 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 議題，他挑戰了新聞從業的基本規範：無論觀點重不重要，報導必須面面俱到。相反地，這位教授認為這種衝動的 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 即便是很明顯地 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 角度用以提供給相反的觀點是對於基本（新聞報導）精確性是有害的。

第一空格

第二空格

第三空格

(A) 銷售

(D) 批准

(G) 爭議的

(B) 客觀

(E) 呈現

(H) 不重要的

(C) 黨派偏見

(F) 抹黑

(I) 坦率的

答案：(B) (E) (H)

## 第五節 引號題

### ~~第 23 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V1, Medium, #6)~~

The question of (i) \_\_\_\_\_ in photography has lately become nontrivial. Prices for vintage prints (those made by a photographer soon after he or she made the negative) so drastically (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1990s that one of these photographs might fetch a hundred times as much as a nonvintage print of the same image. It was perhaps only a matter of time before someone took advantage of the (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ to peddle newly created “**vintage**” prints for profit.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) forgery

(D) ballooned

(G) discrepancy

(B) influence

(E) weakened

(H) ambiguity

(C) style

(F) varied

(I) duplicity

題幹單字：

- **negative** (n) “負片”(即底片)。

第一空格選項：

- **forgery** (n) 偽造

(MW) an act of forging especially: the crime of falsely and fraudulently making or altering a document (as a check)

[衍] **forge** (v)

第二空格選項：

- **balloon** (v) 快速增加 (從氣球“膨脹”的概念而來)

(MW) to increase rapidly <**ballooning** prices>

第三空格選項：

- **discrepant** (a) 有差別的 (= different)

(MW) being at variance: DISAGREEING <widely **discrepant** conclusions>

[衍] **discrepancy** (n)

- **duplicity** (n) 欺騙

(MW) contradictory doubleness of thought, speech, or action especially: the belying of one's true intentions by deceptive words or action

參考翻譯：

攝影界的 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 問題近來變成不可忽視。在 1990 年代原圖的價格（那些攝影師拍完後馬上由負片做出來的）非常劇烈的 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_，這些攝影師賺到的是非原圖的一百倍的價格。或許只是時間問題，很快就會有人利用這個 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 去兜售新製作的“原圖”以賺取暴利。

第一空格

(A) 仿冒品

(B) 影響

(C) 風格

第二空格

(D) 激增

(E) 消弱

(F) 變化

第三空格

(G) 差異

(H) 模糊

(I) 欺騙

答案：(A) (D) (G)

第 24 題 (OG, p. 498, #6)

Putting a cash value on the ecological services provided by nature—such as the water filtration “service” provided by a forested watershed—has, historically, been a (i) \_\_\_\_\_ process. Early attempts at such valuation results in impressive but (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ figures that were seized on by environmental advocates and then, when these figures were later (iii) \_\_\_\_\_, they were used by opponents to tar the whole idea.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) dispassionate

(D) redundant

(G) ignored

(B) problematic

(E) unsound

(H) discredited

(C) straightforward

(F) understated

(I) confirmed

題幹單字：

- **put a cash value on** (phr) “為...估價”。
- **ecological** (a) “生態學的”。
- **filtration** (n) 過濾  
(MW) the process of filtering (過濾)
- **forest** (v) 種樹  
(MW) to cover with trees or forest <land densely *forested* with firs (杉木)>
- **watershed** (n) “分水嶺”。
- **valuation** (n) 估價  
(MW) the act or process of valuing (估價) specifically: appraisal (估價) of property
- **figure** (n) 數字  
(MW) a number symbol: NUMERAL, DIGIT
- **advocate** (n) 倡導者  
(MW) one that defends or maintains (主張) a cause or proposal
- **tar** (v) 玷汙  
(MW) to defile (玷汙) as if with tar <least *tarred* by the scandal>  
[衍] **tar** (n) “焦油”。

第一空格選項：

- **dispassionate** (a) 不感情用事的 (冷靜的)  
(MW) not influenced by strong feeling especially: not affected by personal or emotional involvement  
<a *dispassionate* critic> <a *dispassionate* approach to an issue>
- **problematic** (a) 有問題的  
(MW) open to question or debate: QUESTIONABLE

第二空格選項：

- **redundant** (a) 累贅的 (多餘的)  
(MW) exceeding what is necessary or normal: SUPERFLUOUS  
[衍] **redundancy** (n)
- **unsound** (a) 不可靠的  
(MW) not sound: not valid or true: INVALID, SPECIOUS <*unsound* beliefs>
- **understated** (a) 樸素的  
(MW) avoiding obvious emphasis or embellishment <a powerful *understated* performance>  
[衍] **understatement** (n)

第三空格選項：

- **discredit** (v) 使無法相信  
(MW) to refuse to accept as true or accurate: DISBELIEVE <*discredit* a rumor>

官方解說：

The correct response for the first blank cannot be determined without considering the second sentence. The correct choice for the second blank, however, can be determined more readily. Neither Choice D, “redundant,” nor Choice F, “understated,” makes sense when coupled with the preceding “impressive but.” Since the figures were “used by opponents to tar the whole idea,” Choice E, “unsound,” is the word that makes the most sense in this context.

Once “unsound” is selected for the second blank, it follows that “confirmed” cannot be correct for the third blank. And if the figures were “used by opponents,” then they cannot have been “ignored.” Since the figures were unsound, it is natural that they would later be “discredited.”

Now that the figures have been characterized as unsound and discredited, it is possible to identify the correct response for the first blank. From the second sentence it is clear that the process of putting a cash value on the ecological services provided by nature is neither “dispassionate” nor “straightforward.” It is instead “problematic.” Thus, the correct answer is **problematic** (Choice B); **unsound** (Choice E); and **discredited** (Choice H).

參考翻譯：

對大自然提供的生態服務——如森林流域的濾水“服務”估價，從歷史上看已經成為 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 過程。早期由環境支持者們所作的估價的嘗試，其結果數字是令人印象深刻卻 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 然後，當這些數字之後被 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_，這些數字就被反對者用來攻擊這個想法。

第一空格

(A) 不受情緒影響的

(B) 有問題的

(C) 坦率的

第二空格

(D) 累贅的

(E) 不可靠的

(F) 樸素的

第三空格

(G) 忽略

(H) 懷疑

(I) 證實

答案：(B) (E) (H)



## 第六章 常見轉折訊號字

表達“轉折”的常見連接詞是解題的重要訊號字，如

but (= yet)  
although (= though)  
unlike  
rather than  
despite/in spite of  
on the other hand

這些詞可能出現在句首或句中，空格的正反意涵必須由“關鍵字”和“有無轉折訊號字”才能推得，以下逐一討論：

### 第一節 but (yet)

絕大多數的時候，yet 相當於 but，但有時 yet 做“尚未”(not yet)、“仍然”(still) 解釋，此時不可和 but 混淆。

But 在填空中有兩種使用方式，第一是各位熟悉的

“長”(句子 1), **but** “長”(句子 2)

這裡的 but 做為兩個句子的連接詞，帶有轉折意思。句子 1 和句子 2 之間的正負號相反。  
第二種各位比較不熟悉，卻是 GRE 填空喜歡出的一個考點：

“短”(形容詞 1) **but** “短”(形容詞 2) + 名詞

這裡的 but 連接兩個單字 (通常為形容詞)，這兩個形容詞“共同”修飾後面那個名詞，也就是說，此名詞“同時”具有“正面”或“反面”的兩種特質，故用 but 連接。請注意，形容詞 1 和形容詞 2 是“正面意涵”和“反面意涵”關係而不是“反義字”關係，因為“反義字”會造成邏輯矛盾。舉個例子，小明可以是“聰明 (+) 又木訥 (-) 的”(正反意涵關係)，但小明不可以是“又高 (+) 又矮 (-) 的”(反義字關係)，一個人怎麼可能又高又矮？顯然邏輯不通。

~~第 25 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #6)~~

This book's strengths are the author's breadth of knowledge and the blending of ideas and findings from many disciplines, including history, the arts and the sciences. Ideas from diverse perspectives are (i) \_\_\_\_\_ to provide a historical and cross-cultural understanding. **But** a weakness of the book is its (ii) \_\_\_\_\_: sometimes there are leaps from one domain to another that (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ the reader's ability to synthesize a coherent view of our current understanding of this subject.

Blank (i)

(A) hyperbolized

(B) interwoven

(C) reversed

Blank (ii)

(D) organization

(E) intensity

(F) uniformity

Blank (iii)

(G) exaggerate

(H) oversimplify

(I) undercut

第一空格選項：

- **hyperbolize** (v) 誇張 (= exaggerate)

(MW) to exaggerate to a hyperbolic degree

[衍] **hyperbolic** (a)

[衍] **hyperbole** (n) extravagant (極度的) exaggeration (as "mile-high ice-cream cones")

- **interweave** (v) 交織

(MW) to mix or blend together <*interweaving* his own insights ... with letters and memoirs>

第三空格選項：

- **undercut** (v) 削弱 (= undermine)

(MW) to undermine or destroy the force, value, or effectiveness of

<inflation *undercuts* consumer buying power>

參考翻譯：

此書優點是作者廣泛的知識和融合歷史、藝術和科學的想法和發現。不同觀點的想法 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 提供了歷史和跨文化的理解。但此書的弱點是它的 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_：有時候從一個領域跳到另一個領域，(iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 讀者對目前主題形成連貫性觀點的能力。

第一空格

(A) 誇張

(B) 交織

(C) 相反

第二空格

(D) 組織

(E) 強度

(F) 統一

第三空格

(G) 誇張

(H) 過度簡化

(I) 削弱

答案：(B) (D) (I)

第 26 題 (OG, p. 382, #4)

Always circumspect, she was reluctant to make judgments, **but** once arriving at a conclusion, she was \_\_\_\_\_ in its defense.

- (A) deferential
- (B) intransigent
- (C) lax
- (D) negligent
- (E) obsequious
- (F) resolute

題幹單字：

- **circumspect** (a) 小心謹慎的 (= scrupulous)  
(MW) careful to consider all circumstances and possible consequences: PRUDENT  
<diplomacy required a *circumspect* response>  
[衍] **circumspection** (n)

選項單字：

- **deferential** (a) 尊敬的  
(MW) showing or expressing deference (尊敬) <*deferential* attention>  
[衍] **deference** (n) respect and esteem due a superior or an elder also: affected or ingratiating regard for another's wishes
- **intransigent** (a) 不妥協的  
(MW) characterized by refusal to compromise or to abandon an extreme position or attitude:  
UNCOMPROMISING <*intransigent* in their opposition> <an *intransigent* attitude>  
[衍] **intransigence** (n)
- **lax** (a) 鬆散的 (不嚴厲的)  
(MW) deficient in firmness: not stringent <*lax* control> <a *lax* foreman (工頭)>  
[衍] **laxity** (n)
- **obsequious** (a) 諂媚的  
(MW) marked by or exhibiting a fawning (諂媚的) attentiveness  
[衍] **obsequiousness** (n)

官方解說：

The key phrases that indicate how the blank for this question should be completed are: “circumspect,” “reluctant,” and “but once.” Taken together they point to completing the blank with something that is opposite in some way to the two cited adjectives. Among the answer choices, “intransigent” and “resolute,” although not strictly synonymous, both fit the logic of the description given here for completing the blank and create sentences that are similar in meaning. “Lax” and “negligent” are clearly similar in meaning and would create sentences similar in meaning, but they continue the sentiment voiced in the initial clause rather than contrasting with it. “Deferential” and “obsequious” are also similar in meaning, but their emphasis on “politeness,” while not strictly synonymous with reluctance and circumspection, like “lax” and “negligent” fail to pick up on the expected contrast. Thus, the correct answer is **intransigent** (Choice B) and **resolute** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

她總是小心謹慎，不願意下評論，然而一旦達成結論，她 \_\_\_\_\_ 捍衛。

- (A) 尊敬的
- (B) 不妥協的
- (C) 鬆散的
- (D) 疏忽的
- (E) 諂媚的
- (F) 堅定的

答案：(B) (F)

第 27 題 (OG, p. 78, #3, Easy)

An investigation that is \_\_\_\_\_ can occasionally yield new facts, even notable ones, **but** typically the appearance of such facts is the result of a search in a definite direction.

- (A) timely
- (B) unguided
- (C) consistent
- (D) uncomplicated
- (E) subjective

題幹單字：

- **notable** (a) 顯著的  
(MW) worthy of note: REMARKABLE

選項單字：

- **timely** (a) 及時的 (來的及的)  
(MW) coming early or at the right time <a *timely* decision> <*timely* payment>
- **uncomplicated** (a) 不複雜的  
(MW) not complex: SIMPLE <*uncomplicated* machinery>  
[反] **complicated** (a) difficult to analyze, understand, or explain <a *complicated* issue>
- **subjective** (a) 主觀的 (個人的)  
(MW) peculiar to a particular individual: PERSONAL <*subjective* judgments>  
[反] **objective** (a) “客觀的”。

關鍵字句：but、definite。

麟渡兮解說：

but 表轉折，前句說什麼樣的研究偶爾會產生新的，甚至是顯著的 (重要的) 結果。這裡有兩個重點：第一，空格修飾的是“研究”，第二，此句建立了“研究”和“結果”的因果關係。後句同樣是在描述“研究”和“結果”的關係，但卻反過來說了。題目說這樣的結果 (new, even notable facts) 一般來自於“明確的 (definite) 研究”。

前句的 investigation 對上後句的 search，前句的 new, even notable facts 對上後句的 such facts，於是乎可解出 but 轉折的對象便是空格和後句的 definite (此題關鍵字)，答案要選“不明確的”或其類似概念字。

官方解說：

As the words “can occasionally” and “but typically” indicate, the missing word describes an investigation that contrasts with a “search in a definite direction.” Among the answer choices, only “unguided” provides a contrasting description; none of the other choices suggests an appropriate contrast. Thus the correct answer is **unguided** (Choice B).

參考翻譯：

一個 \_\_\_\_\_ 的調查偶爾可以產生新的證據，即便是那些容易被注意的，但一般來說證據是從有規範的方向搜索而得來的。

- (A) 及時的
- (B) 沒有方向的
- (C) 一致的
- (D) 不複雜的
- (E) 主觀的

答案：(B)

第 28 題 (OG, p. 378, #21)

The plan, which the engineers said would save the aquifer by reducing pumping to \_\_\_\_\_ levels, has passed a governmental environmental review **but** faces opposition from outdoor and environmental groups.

- (A) innocuous
- (B) feasible
- (C) practicable
- (D) minimal
- (E) remedial
- (F) benign

題幹單字：

- **aquifer** (n) “地下蓄水層”。
- **pump** (v) 抽水  
(MW) to raise (as water) with a pump (幫浦)

選項單字：

- **innocuous** (a) 無害的  
(MW) producing no injury: HARMLESS  
[反] **noxious** (a)
- **feasible** (a) 可實行的  
(MW) capable of being done or carried out <a *feasible* plan>  
[衍] **feasibility** (n)
- **practicable** (a) 可實行的  
(MW) capable of being put into practice or of being done or accomplished: FEASIBLE  
<a *practicable* plan>
- **minimal** (a) 最小的  
(MW) relating to or being a minimum: as the least possible <a victory won with *minimal* loss of life>
- **remedial** (a) 矯正的  
(MW) intended as a remedy (治療)  
[衍] **remedy** (n) something that corrects or counteracts “矯正”。
- **benign** (a) 無害的  
(MW) having no significant effect: HARMLESS <environmentally *benign*>  
[衍] **benignity** (n)

關鍵字句：save the aquifer。

麟渡兮解說：

同樣先對選項做剖析：(A) (F) 為同義字“無害的”，(B) (C) 為同義字“可實行的”，刪去落單的 (D) (E) 選項。

空格出現在插入語中，修飾 the plan。為了簡化起見，我們先略去插入語，把整句的大意看懂：

The plan has passed a governmental environmental review **but** faces opposition from outdoor and environmental groups.

可知 (1) 計畫通過環評 (2) 計畫受到反對。句中的 but 是指“通過環評”和“受到反對”之間的轉折，與空格無關。

空格為形容詞，修飾 levels (即 pumping levels)。由關鍵字句 save the aquifer (aquifer 這個專有名詞究竟是什麼並不重要，重點是 the plan would save it)，可知空格為正面字，故答案選 (A) (F)，從“有害”到“無害”的過程就是一種 save。

不能選 (B) (C) 的原因：第一，“可實行的”或“不可實行的”的主詞應為 plan，而不能是 pumping levels，這明顯是出題老師特意置放的陷阱，因為題幹一開始就 The plan 如何如何，一定有不少同學會誤認空格的修飾對象是 The plan。再則，題幹說 the plan 已經通過環評，那麼也就沒有“可實行”或“不可實行”的問題，無論如何政府已經要做了。第三，feasible, practicable 為中性字，描述一種狀態。一般說來，GRE 喜歡考強烈的正面字或反面字，正確選項通常不會是中性字。

官方解說：

If the engineers think that the reduced levels will save the aquifer, they may describe the reduced levels as innocuous, minimal, remedial, or benign. Of these words, only “innocuous” and “benign” produce sentences with the same meaning. The two words “feasible” and “practicable” are similar in meaning, but do not fit the context well, because they imply that the current levels are not feasible or practicable, conflicting with the implication that the current levels, though perhaps undesirable, are nevertheless entirely feasible. Thus, the correct answer is **innocuous** (Choice A) and **benign** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

工程師說此計畫會降低抽水到 \_\_\_\_\_ 的程度以拯救地下蓄水層，計畫已通過政府環評但受到戶外及環保人士的反對。

- (A) 無害的
- (B) 可實行的
- (C) 可實行的
- (D) 最小的
- (E) 矯正的
- (F) 無害的

答案：(A) (F)



~~第 29 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #15)~~

Philby secretly loathed the host of the party that he was attending, **but** it seemed \_\_\_\_\_ to say so publicly.

- (A) recondite
- (B) tactless
- (C) clever
- (D) malign
- (E) deft
- (F) impolitic

題幹單字：

- **loathe** (v) 痛恨 (= hate)  
(MW) to dislike greatly and often with disgust or intolerance: DETEST  
[衍] **loath** (a) unwilling to do something contrary to one's ways of thinking: RELUCTANT  
“不情願的”。

選項單字：

- **recondite** (a) 深奧難懂的  
(MW) difficult or impossible for one of ordinary understanding or knowledge to comprehend: DEEP  
<a *recondite* subject>
- **tactless** (a) 不明智的  
(MW) marked by lack of tact <*tactless* comments> <*tactless* methods>  
[衍] **tact** (n) a keen sense of what to do or say in order to maintain good relations with others or avoid offense “圓融的處事之道”。  
[反] **tactful** (a) having or showing tact “機智的”、“圓融的”。
- **malign** (a) 惡意的  
(MW) having or showing intense often vicious ill will: MALEVOLENT  
[衍] **malignity** (n)
- **deft** (a) 靈巧的  
(MW) characterized by facility and skill  
[衍] **deftness** (n)
- **impolitic** (a) 不明智的 (= unwise)  
(MW) not politic: UNWISE  
[反] **politic** (a) characterized by shrewdness in managing, contriving, or dealing “明智的”。

關鍵字句：loathe。

麟渡兮解說：

選項 (B) (F) 為唯一的同義字“不明智的”，答案只能選 (B) (F)。

題幹中的 secretly (私下) 和 publicly (公開) 形成一組對比，故用 but 連接，表示 P 的行為“私下”和“公開”不同，私下是 loathe (極度討厭) 宴會主持人，那麼公開場合應該選 loathe 的反義字如“喜歡”之類的字眼。然而，請注意空格的主詞是 it 這裡是虛主詞 = to say so (= Philby loathed the host of the party) publicly，因此空格絕對不會是“喜歡”(喜歡的主詞只能是人，也就是 Philby)。若不看選項，空格可填入的形容詞太多了，但受到 but 影響，應該是負面字。抓到選項中唯一的同義字“不明智的”後，代回句中檢查：語意完整且為負面字，確定 (B) (F) 為正確選項。

參考翻譯：

Philby 私下很討厭宴會主持人，但在大庭廣眾下這麼說似乎是 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 深奧難懂的
- (B) 不明智的
- (C) 聰明的
- (D) 惡意的
- (E) 靈巧的
- (F) 不明智的

答案：(B) (F)

~~第 30 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Hard, #13)~~

Clearly the government faced a dilemma: it could hardly \_\_\_\_\_ trials, especially in the absence of irrefutable evidence, **but** it also would not welcome, in the midst of war, the scandal that would arise if trials were avoided.

- (A) be keen on
- (B) be inclined to
- (C) arrange
- (D) dispense with
- (E) turn its back on
- (F) credit

題幹單字：

- **irrefutable** (a) 令人無法反駁的 (對自己有利)  
(MW) impossible to refute: INCONTROVERTIBLE <*irrefutable* proof>

選項單字：

- **dispense with** (phr) 免除  
(MW) to set aside: DISCARD <*dispensing with* the usual introduction>
- **turn its back on** (phr) 拒絕  
(MW) REJECT, DENY <would be *turning one's back on* history>

參考翻譯：

很明顯地，政府面對的是一個兩難的情況：它幾乎不 \_\_\_\_\_ 官司，尤其在沒有令人無法反駁的證據之下，但若不打官司，它也不樂見在戰爭當中發生這樣的醜聞。

- (A) 熱衷於
- (B) 傾向於
- (C) 安排
- (D) 免除
- (E) 拒絕
- (F) 給予肯定

答案：(A) (B)

第 31 題 (OG, p. 498, #5)

Certain music lovers yearn for (i) \_\_\_\_\_, **but** when it is achieved, there is something missing; perhaps they feel uncomfortable in a world where nothing discernible is (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

(A) novelty

(D) wrong

(B) beauty

(E) visionary

(C) flawlessness

(F) changed

題幹單字：

- **yearn** (v) 渴望 (常與 for 並用)  
(MW) to long (渴望) persistently, wistfully (渴望地), or sadly <*yearns* to make a difference>
- **discern** (v) 察覺差異  
(MW) to see or understand the difference  
[衍] **discernible** (a)

第一空格選項：

- **novelty** (n) 新奇  
(MW) something new or unusual  
[衍] **novel** (a) new and not resembling something formerly known or used
- **flaw** (n) 瑕疵 (不完美)  
(MW) an imperfection or weakness and especially one that detracts from the whole or hinders effectiveness <vanity was the *flaw* in his character> <a *flaw* in the book's plot>  
[衍] **flawless** (a) “完美的”。  
[衍] **flawlessness** (n) “完美無瑕”。

第二空格選項：

- **visionary** (a) 有遠見的  
(MW) having or marked by foresight (遠見) and imagination <a *visionary* leader>  
<a *visionary* invention>

關鍵字句：missing、uncomfortable。

麟渡兮解說：

此題幾乎沒有 GRE 難字，只要認清題目的結構，答對並不困難。

題目說音樂愛好者渴望什麼，但一旦達到這件事 (it = (i) \_\_\_\_\_) 卻又覺得失去了什麼。這裡的 but 表轉折，後面接負面的 missing，可推得第一空格為正面字。但第一空格選項皆為正面，刪去法還派不上用場。

分號表示並列，後並無轉折，相當於冒號，前後句是“補充說明”關係。後句說 they (= music lovers) 感到 uncomfortable (= something missing) 在一個 nothing discernible is (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的世界裡，這個世界其實就是 when (i) \_\_\_\_\_ is achieved 後的世界。

前後句對照可知

nothing (–) <del>discernible</del> is (ii) _____ = when (i) _____ (= it) is achieved
--

第一空格與第二空格應填反義字（詞性不論），選項中只有 (C) “無錯誤”和 (D) “錯誤”能配起來，故為正確答案。

此處的 discernible 其實是一個干擾，不需理解也不會影響作答。最後的短句若還原成 in a world where **anything** discernible is **not** (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 也許較好理解：在一個任何可察覺的事物（所有事物）都不是 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的世界裡。這個例子告訴我們，題幹裡有看不懂的單字不見得會影響我們作答，有時候這些字是可以略去的，但前提是我們對正反意涵、句型結構有很好的掌握。

官方解說：

The structure of the sentence alerts us that it will describe a kind of contradiction or paradox: music lovers want something, but when they get what they want, they discover some cause for dissatisfaction. Among the answer choices, the only two words that produce such a paradox are “flawlessness” and “wrong”—the music lovers long for flawlessness but are unsatisfied with a world in which nothing is wrong. Thus, the correct answer is **flawlessness** (Choice C) and **wrong** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

某些音樂愛好者渴望 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，但是當它被實現，卻發現又缺了點什麼；或許他們覺得存在於一個沒有什麼可察覺的事物是 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 這樣的世界中是不舒服的。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 新奇

(D) 錯誤的

(B) 美麗

(E) 有遠見的

(C) 無瑕疵

(F) 改變的

答案：(C) (D)

~~第 32 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #4)~~

Because we assume the (i) \_\_\_\_\_ of natural design, nature can often (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ us: as the Wright brothers noted, the birds initially misled them in almost every particular, **but** their Flyer eventually succeeded by being the least avian of the early flying machines.

Blank (i)

(A) quirkiness

(B) preeminence

(C) maladroitness

Blank (ii)

(D) galvanize

(E) befriend

(F) beguile

標記：萊特兄弟題。

題幹單字：

- **particular** (n) 個別特徵 (= aspect, 用法為 in every particular)  
(MW) an individual fact, point, circumstance, or detail <a hero in every *particular*>
- **avian** (a) 鳥的  
(MW) of, relating to, or derived from birds <*avian* behavior> <*avian* species>

第一空格選項：

- **quirky** (a) 古怪有趣的  
(AL) unusual especially in an interesting or appealing way  
[衍] **quirkiness** (n)  
[衍] **quirk** (n) a peculiar trait: IDIOSYNCRASY “個人習性”。
- **preeminent** (a) 傑出的  
(MW) having paramount rank, dignity, or importance: OUTSTANDING, SUPREME  
[衍] **preeminence** (n) the quality or state of being preeminent: SUPERIORITY
- **maladroit** (a) 笨拙的  
(MW) lacking adroitness: INEPT  
[衍] **maladroitness** (n)  
[反] **adroit** (a)

第二空格選項：

- **galvanize** (v) 對...產生重大影響 (來自 “以電流刺激”)  
(MW) to stimulate or excite as if by an electric shock <an issue that would *galvanize* public opinion>
- **befriend** (v) 做朋友、加好友  
(MW) to become or act as a friend to

- **beguile** (v) 欺騙

(MW) to deceive by wiles (詭計)

[衍] **guile** (n) deceitful cunning: DUPLICITY “欺騙”。

參考翻譯：

由於假定大自然的設計是 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 的，我們往往被其 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_：如同萊特兄弟所述，一開始鳥類幾乎在各方面都誤導他們，但最不像鳥類的飛行器 Flyer 最終卻成功了。

第一空格

(A) 古怪

(B) 傑出

(C) 笨拙

第二空格

(D) 刺激

(E) 做朋友

(F) 欺騙

答案：(B) (F)

第 33 題 (OG, p. 514, #6)

Everyone has routines that govern their work. The myth is that artists are somehow different, that they reject (i) \_\_\_\_\_, **but** of course that's not true: most artists work as the rest of us do, (ii) \_\_\_\_\_, day by day, according to their own customs.

Blank (i)

(A) latitude

(B) habit

(C) materialism

Blank (ii)

(D) impetuously

(E) ploddingly

(F) sporadically

題幹單字：

- **custom** (n) 習俗

(MW) a usage or practice common to many or to a particular place or class or habitual with an individual

第一空格選項：

- **latitude** (n) 自由

(MW) freedom of action or choice <students are allowed considerable **latitude** in choosing courses>

- **materialism** (n) 物質主義 (看重財富地位勝過精神層面)

(MW) a preoccupation (專注) with or stress upon material rather than intellectual or spiritual things

第二空格選項：

- **impetuous** (a) 衝動的 (= impulsive)

(MW) marked by impulsive vehemence or passion <an **impetuous** temperament>

[衍] **impetuously** (adv)

- **plod** (v) 辛苦而單調地工作 (來自 “步伐沉重地走路”)

(MW) to work laboriously and monotonously: DRUDGE

[衍] **ploddingly** (adv)

- **sporadic** (a) 零星的

(MW) occurring occasionally, singly (單一地), or in irregular or random instances <**sporadic** protests>  
<a **sporadic** disease>

[衍] **sporadically** (adv)



官方解說：

The passage conveys the sense that artists are like everyone else in that they have “routines that govern their work.” This view is contrasted with a myth that artists are “somehow different.” In the first blank, only “habit” is something whose rejection presents a contrast with being governed by work routines. Rejecting “latitude” might well match being governed by work routines, and though “materialism” is sometimes rejected by artists, it is not relevant to having work routines. The second blank describes how artists “work as the rest of us do”; only “ploddingly” is consistent with the emphasis on routines and “day by day” work. Thus, the correct answer is **habit** (Choice B) and **ploddingly** (Choice E).

參考翻譯：

每個人都有自己的工作慣例。迷思是藝術家和我們不同，他們拒絕 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，但這當然不是真的：多數藝術家就像一般人一樣工作，(ii) \_\_\_\_\_，日復一日，依照他們自己的習慣。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 自由

(D) 激烈地

(B) 習慣

(E) 沉重無聊地

(C) 物質主義

(F) 偶然地

答案：(B) (E)

~~第 34 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #4)~~

That the President manages the economy is an assumption (i) \_\_\_\_\_ the prevailing wisdom that dominates electoral politics in the United States. As a result, presidential elections have become referenda on the business cycle, whose fortuitous turnings are (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ the President. Presidents are properly accountable for their executive and legislative performance, and certainly their actions may have profound effects on the economy. **But** these effects are (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. Unfortunately, modern political campaigns are fought on the untenable premise that Presidents can deliberately produce precise economic results.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) peripheral to

(D) justifiably personified in

(G) usually long-lasting

(B) central to

(E) erroneously attributed to

(H) regrettably unnoticeable

(C) **at odds with**

(F) occasionally associated with

(I) largely unpredictable

題幹單字：

- **referendum** (n) 公民投票 (複數為 referenda)  
(AL) an event in which the people of a county, state, etc., vote for or against a law that deals with a specific issue: a public vote on a particular issue <a **referendum** on independence>
- **business cycle** (n) 景氣循環 (此處 business = economy)  
(MW) a cycle of economic activity usually consisting of recession, recovery, growth, and decline

第一空格選項：

- **peripheral** (a) 不重要的 (來自 “邊緣”)  
(AL) not relating to the main or most important part

第二空格選項：

- **personify** (v) 為...的化身  
(MW) to be the embodiment or personification of: INCARNATE <a teacher who **personified** patience>
- **erroneous** (a) 錯誤的  
(MW) containing or characterized by error: MISTAKEN <**erroneous** assumptions>  
<gave an **erroneous** impression>

參考翻譯：

總統治理經濟是一個假設，以一般大眾的認知為 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，主導著美國的選舉政治。因此，總統選舉變成對景氣循環的公投，其幸運的起伏也 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 總統。總統對他們的決策及立法表現有責任，他們的行動也許對經濟有很大的影響力。不過這些影響 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_。不幸的是，現今的政治選戰都基於一個站不住腳的前提：認為總統可以刻意產生特定經濟成果。

第一空格

第二空格

第三空格

(A) 次要的

(D) 正當地體現於

(G) 通常持久的

(B) 為...的核心

(C) 與...意見不合

(E) 錯誤地歸因於

(F) 偶爾與...有關

(H) 遺憾地不明顯的

(I) 大致上無法預測

答案：(B) (E) (I)

~~第 35 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Medium, #5)~~

The traditional gap between theorists and experimentalists is (i) \_\_\_\_\_ as one of haughty high priests versus pugnacious pragmatists. **But** the reality is more often that one researcher does not understand another's jargon, or is afraid to ask stupid questions, or is hesitant about giving up vital and hard-won information to a distant colleague. These were the kinds of (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ that Dr. Sonnenwald was able to (iii) \_\_\_\_\_, leading to greater cooperation between theorists and experimentalists.

Blank (i)

(A) often caricatured

(B) most accurately described

(C) unnecessarily lamented

Blank (ii)

(D) deceptions

(E) collusions

(F) barriers

Blank (iii)

(G) propagate

(H) dismantle

(I) identify

題幹單字：

- **gap** (n) 差距  
(MW) a wide difference in character or attitude <the generation **gap**>
- **theorist** (n) “理論學者”。
- **experimentalist** (n) “實驗學者”。
- **haughty** (a) 高傲的  
(MW) blatantly (大剌剌地) and disdainfully (輕蔑地) proud
- **pugnacious** (a) 好鬥的  
(MW) having a quarrelsome or combative nature (特質): TRUCULENT
- **pragmatism** (n) 務實主義  
(MW) a practical approach to problems and affairs  
<tried to strike a balance between principles and **pragmatism**>  
[衍] **pragmatist** (n) “務實主義者”。
- **jargon** (n) 術語  
(MW) the technical terminology (術語) or characteristic idiom of a special activity or group
- **hard-won** (a) 得之不易的  
(MW) gained by great effort
- **distant** (a) 疏遠的 (不熟悉的)  
(MW) separated in a relationship other than spatial <a **distant** cousin> <the **distant** past>  
[衍] **distance** (n)

第一空格選項：

- **caricature** (v) 誇張扭曲

(MW) to make or draw a caricature of: represent in caricature <the portrait *caricatured* its subject>

[衍] **caricature** (n) exaggeration by means of often ludicrous distortion of parts or characteristics

“誇張扭曲 (常指漫畫)”

- **lament** (v) 哀悼

(MW) to express sorrow, mourning, or regret for often demonstratively (強烈表達地): MOURN

[衍] **lamentation** (n)

第二空格選項：

- **deceive** (v) 欺騙

(MW) to practice deceit (欺騙) also: to give a false impression

[衍] **deception** (n) the act of deceiving

[衍] **deceit** (n) the act or practice of deceiving: DECEPTION

- **collude** (v) 共謀

(MW) CONSPIRE, PLOT <*colluded* to keep prices high>

[衍] **collusion** (n)

- **barrier** (n) 障礙

(MW) something immaterial (非物質的) that impedes or separates: OBSTACLE <behavioral *barriers*>

<trade *barriers*>

第三空格選項：

- **propagate** (v) 傳播 (知識、理念)

(MW) to foster growing knowledge of, familiarity with, or acceptance of (as an idea or belief):

PUBLICIZE

[衍] **propagation** (n)

- **dismantle** (v) 排除 (原指拆除)

(MW) to take to pieces also: to destroy the integrity (完整) or functioning of

[衍] **dismantlement** (n)

- **identify** (v) 辨認

(MW) to establish the identity of

[衍] **identity** (n) the distinguishing character or personality of an individual: INDIVIDUALITY

關鍵字句：gap、cooperation。

麟渡兮解說：

第一空格的關鍵字是 gap (差異)，指的是“理論學者”和“實驗學者”之間存在巨大差異，後面出現“高尚的牧師”和“好鬥的務實主義者”的對比乍看之下不知所云，但我們可善用刪去法：理論學者變高尚牧師，實驗學者變好鬥的務實主義者顯然不是 (B)“描述”也不是 (C)“哀悼”，因此只能選 (A)“誇張扭曲”。這裡顯然是一種比喻，而且是誇張的比喻，選 (A) 無誤，注意 caricature 動名詞同形，同義字可用 burlesque (亦動名詞同形) 代換。

第二句 But 轉折後條列出事實上造成 gap 的三項原因：

- (1) 不懂對方用的術語。
- (2) 害怕問蠢問題 (因為不懂術語) 而被笑。
- (3) 不願和對方交流。

第二空格和第三空格要一起看，原句

These (指上述造成 gap 的真正原因) were the kinds of (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ that Dr. Sonnenwald was able to (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.

可還原成

Dr. Sonnenwald was able to (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ these kinds of (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.

關鍵字在最後一句的 cooperation，此為正面字且無轉折詞，故 (ii) (iii) 必為“正正”或“負負”的結構，由第二空格選項判斷全為負面字 (欺騙、共謀、障礙) 確認“負負”無誤。因此，第三空格只能選唯一的負面字 (H)“排除”(原意是拆除設備)。之後再回來看第二空格，排除什麼能夠促進合作？全篇重點關鍵字 gap 給了我們很好的暗示，只有排除這些“差異”理論學者和實驗學者才能合作，唯一能跟 gap 呼應的字只有 (F)“障礙”。

參考翻譯：

理論學者和實驗學者傳統上的差異被 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 成高尚的牧師對上好鬥的務實主義者。但事實往往是某研究者不懂別人的術語，或害怕問了蠢問題，或不情願將重要且得之不易的資料給不熟悉的同事。這些 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 是 Dr. Sonnenwald 能夠 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的，進而使理論學者和實驗學者更加合作。

第一空格

- (A) 時常被誇大
- (B) 被精確地描述
- (C) 不必要地哀悼

第二空格

- (D) 欺騙
- (E) 共謀
- (F) 障礙

第三空格

- (G) 傳播
- (H) 排除
- (I) 辨認

答案：(A) (F) (H)

以下幾題 but 以“短句構”形式呈現：

~~第 36 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #12)~~

The slower-learning monkeys searched \_\_\_\_\_ **but** unintelligently: although they worked closely together, they checked only the most obvious hiding places.

- (A) competitively
- (B) impulsively
- (C) cooperatively
- (D) deviously
- (E) craftily
- (F) harmoniously

題幹單字：

- **unintelligent** [ˌʌnɪn'telədʒənt] (a) 不聰明的  
(AL) not intelligent  
[反] **intelligent** [ɪn'telədʒənt] (a) “聰明的”。

選項單字：

將選項還原：

- (A) competitively (adv) → **competitive** (a)  
(B) impulsively (adv) → **impulsive** (a)  
(C) cooperatively (adv) → **cooperative** (a)  
(D) deviously (adv) → **devious** (a)  
(E) craftily (adv) → **crafty** (a)  
(F) harmoniously (adv) → **harmonious** (a)
- **competitive** [kəm'petətɪv] (a) 競爭的  
(MW1) of or relating to a situation in which people or groups are trying to win a contest or be more successful than others: relating to or involving competition  
(MW2) relating to, characterized by, or based on competition <**competitive** sports>  
[例] She is a very **competitive** player.
- **impulsive** [ɪm'pʌlsɪv] (a) 衝動的 (= impetuous)  
(MW1) doing things or tending to do things suddenly and without careful thought: acting or tending to act on impulse  
(MW2) arising from an impulse <an **impulsive** decision>  
[例] She's **impulsive** and often does things that she later regrets.

- **cooperative** [ko'apə,retɪv] (a) 合作的 (與他人共事的)  
(MW1) involving two or more people or groups working together to do something  
(MW2) marked by a willingness and ability to work with others <*cooperative* neighbors>  
[例] a *cooperative* space project undertaken by Russia and the U.S.
- **devious** ['divɪəs] (a) 不誠實的 (= dishonest)  
(MW1) willing to lie and trick people in order to get what is wanted  
(MW2) not straightforward: CUNNING <a *devious* politician> also: DECEPTIVE <a *devious* trick>  
[例] a dishonest and *devious* politician
- **crafty** ['kræftɪ] (a) 狡猾的 (= sly)  
(MW1) clever in usually a deceptive or dishonest way  
(MW2) marked by subtlety and guile (欺騙) <a *crafty* scheme (陰謀)>  
[例] a *crafty* real estate broker who got people to sell their property at bargain prices
- **harmonious** [har'moniəs] (a) 和諧的 (指行為一致的)  
(MW1) not experiencing disagreement or fighting  
(MW2) marked by accord in sentiment or action  
[例] The two countries have maintained a *harmonious* (= friendly and peaceful) relationship for many years.

關鍵字句：but、unintelligently、although、worked closely together。

參考翻譯：

學習遲鈍的猴子 \_\_\_\_\_ 卻不聰明地尋找：雖然它們密切合作，但它們只會找最明顯的隱藏處。

- (A) 競爭地
- (B) 衝動地
- (C) 合作地
- (D) 不誠實地
- (E) 狡猾地
- (F) 和諧地

答案：(C) (F)



第 37 題 (OG, p. 100, #8, Hard)

Overlarge, uneven, and ultimately disappointing, the retrospective exhibition seems too much like special pleading for a forgotten painter of real **but** \_\_\_\_\_ talents.

- (A) limited
- (B) partial
- (C) undiscovered
- (D) circumscribed
- (E) prosaic
- (F) hidden

題幹單字：

- **over-**：表“過度”的字首  
(MW) to an excessive degree <*overthin*>  
[例] **overlarge** (a) “過大的”。
- **retrospective** (a) 回顧的  
(MW) being a retrospective (回顧展) <a *retrospective* exhibition>  
[衍] **retrospective** (n) a generally comprehensive exhibition, compilation, or performance of the work of an artist over a span of years; broadly: REVIEW <a *retrospective* of 20th century haute couture>  
“回顧展”。

選項單字：

- **circumscribe** (v) 限制 (= limit)  
(MW) to constrict (收縮) the range or activity of definitely and clearly  
<his role was carefully *circumscribed*>

官方解說：

The sentence is explaining why the exhibition of the painter’s work was unsatisfactory, and since it says that the painter’s talents were real, the word in the blank has to indicate why those talents were not, in the opinion of the author of the sentence, good enough. The words “limited” and “circumscribed” do so and also produce sentences that are alike in meaning, so this pair forms the correct answer. Although “undiscovered” and “hidden” are similar in meaning, they do not make sense in the context of the sentence, since they do not indicate why the painter’s talents were not adequate. Other choices, such as “partial” and “prosaic” might make sense in context, but none of the other choices that meets that criterion also has a companion choice that would produce another sentence alike in meaning. Thus the correct answer is **limited** (Choice A) and **circumscribed** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

規模過大、不平均且令人失望的，此回顧展像是對被遺忘的畫家真實卻 \_\_\_\_\_ 才能的特別辯護。

- (A) 有限的
- (B) 部分的
- (C) 未發現的
- (D) 受限的
- (E) 乏味的
- (F) 隱藏的

答案：(A) (D)

第 38 題 (OG, p. 370, #5)

In her later years, Bertha Pappenheim was an apostle of noble **but** already (i) \_\_\_\_\_ notions, always respected for her integrity, her energy, and her resolve **but** increasingly out of step and ultimately (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ even her own organization.

Blank (i)

(A) anachronistic

(B) accepted

(C) exotic

Blank (ii)

(D) emulated by

(E) appreciated by

(F) alienated from

題幹單字：

- **apostle** (n) 支持者 (來自耶穌的門徒)  
(MW) an ardent supporter: ADHERENT
- **noble** (a) 高尚的  
(MW) possessing, characterized by, or arising from superiority of mind or character or of ideals or morals: LOFTY <a **noble** ambition>  
[衍] **nobility** (n)
- **notion** (n) 觀點 (= concept)  
(MW) an individual's conception or impression of something known, experienced, or imagined
- **integrity** (n) 正直、誠實 (= probity)  
(MW) firm adherence to a code (規範) of especially moral or artistic values: INCORRUPTIBILITY
- **resolve** (n) 決心 (= resolution)  
(MW) fixity (不變) of purpose: RESOLUTENESS  
[衍] **resolution** (n)
- **out of step** (phr) 不一致、不協調  
(MW) not in step <**out of step** (跟不上) with the times>  
[反] **in step** (phr) in harmony or agreement

第一空格選項：

- **anachronism** (n) 過時的人事物  
(MW) a person or a thing that is chronologically out of place especially: one from a former age that is incongruous (不搭配) in the present  
[衍] **anachronistic** (a)
- **exotic** (a) 外來的 (外國的)  
(MW) introduced from another country: not native to the place where found <**exotic** plants>

第二空格選項：

- **emulate** (v) 效法 (見賢思齊)  
(MW) to strive to equal or excel  
[衍] **emulation** (n)
- **appreciate** (v) 欣賞  
(MW) to value or admire highly <appreciates our work>  
[衍] **appreciation** (n)
- **alienate** (v) 使疏遠  
(MW) to make unfriendly, hostile, or indifferent especially where attachment formerly existed  
[衍] **alienation** (n)

官方解說：

The sentence is clearly conveying a contrast since “but” is used twice to indicate something positive and something negative about Pappenheim. The clue to the negative aspect is in the later part of the sentence, where “out of step” leads both to “anachronistic” as the answer for the first blank and “alienated from” as the answer for the second. Thus, the correct answer is **anachronistic** (Choice A) and **alienated from** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

Bertha Pappenheim 的晚年是崇高卻已 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 想法的倡導者。她總是因正直、活力和決心而受到敬重，但她逐漸地開始走偏而最終被她自己的組織給 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 過時的

(D) 模仿

(B) 公認的

(E) 欣賞

(C) 外來的

(F) 疏遠

答案：(A) (F)

~~第 39 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #14)~~

By about age eight, children's phonetic capacities are fully developed **but** still \_\_\_\_\_; thus children at that age can learn to speak a new language with a native speaker's accent.

- (A) plastic
- (B) vestigial
- (C) inarticulate
- (D) unformed
- (E) nascent
- (F) malleable

題幹單字：

- **phonetic** (a) 語音的  
(AL) of or relating to spoken language, speech sounds, or the science of phonetics  
[衍] **phonetics** (n) “語音學”。

選項單字：

- **plastic** (a) 可塑的 (指可變化形狀)  
(AL) capable of being made into different shapes <*plastic* clay>  
[衍] **plasticity** (n)
- **vestige** (n) 殘餘 (指古文明、古都的遺跡或生物演化的殘留痕跡)  
(AL) the last small part that remains of something that existed before: TRACE  
[衍] **vestigial** (a)
- **inarticulate** (a) 發音 (表達) 不清的 (= not articulate)  
(MW) of a sound: uttered or formed without the definite articulations of intelligible speech  
[反] **articulate** (a)
- **nascent** (a) 初生的、剛開始的  
(MW) coming or having recently come into existence  
[衍] **nascence** (n)
- **malleable** (a) 可塑的 (可被敲打改變形狀)  
(AL) capable of being stretched or bent into different shapes <a *malleable* metal>  
[衍] **malleability** (n)

麟渡兮解說：

(A) (F) 是唯一的一組同義字，可直接選。關鍵字 fully developed，but 表轉折，空格要選與 fully developed 相對的負面字（見後面說明）。分號表“並列”結構，後面 thus 表承續，分號後面那句可視為補充說明：兒童學新語言（表示此語言非母語）的口音（前面特別提到 phonetic capabilities）能像母語人士一樣好，所以“可塑性強”（學新語言的口音可被改變），plastic/malleable 雖不是負面字，但與 fully developed 相對應（fully developed 表示已經定型），且與分號後的提示“唯一呼應”，故為答案。

(B) (C) (D) 皆負面字為陷阱選項，(B) (C) 無同義字不能選，(D) unformed 不選是因為題目提到 fully developed，fully developed but still unformed 則自相矛盾，不合邏輯。(E) nascent 無同義字，且無法和分號後的提示產生連結。廣泛地說，(D) (E) 也形成一組同義字（GRE 中的同義字只要概念接近即可，不須是嚴格意義上的同義字），但同樣無法和分號後面的提示產生連結。

參考翻譯：

兒童的語音能力約在八歲前完全成熟卻仍 \_\_\_\_\_。因此，此年紀的兒童學新語言能擁有像母語者的口音。

- (A) 可塑的
- (B) 殘餘的
- (C) 發音不清的
- (D) 未形成的
- (E) 初生的
- (F) 可塑的

答案：(A) (F)

最後一題是 yet = but 用法題：

第 40 題 (OG, p. 87, #3, Medium)	
Political advertising may well be the most (i) _____ kind of advertising: political candidates are actually quite (ii) _____, <b>yet</b> their campaign advertisement often hide important differences behind smoke screens of smiles and empty slogans.	
Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) polemical	(D) interchangeable
(B) effective	(E) dissimilar
(C) deceptive	(F) vocal

題幹單字：

- **well** (adv) 恰當地  
(MW) in accordance with the occasion or circumstances: with propriety or good reason  
<cannot **well** refuse> <the decision may well be questioned>
- **smoke screen** (n) 用來遮蔽之物 (來自戰爭術語“煙幕”)   
(MW) something designed to obscure, confuse, or mislead  
[源] **smoke screen** (n) a screen of smoke to hinder enemy observation of a military force, area, or activity “煙幕”。

第一空格選項：

- **polemical** (a) 爭論的  
(MW) of, relating to, or being a polemic: CONTROVERSIAL  
[衍] **polemic** (n) an aggressive attack on or refutation of the opinions or principles of another “爭論”。
- **deceptive** (a) 欺騙的  
(MW) tending or having power to deceive: MISLEADING <a **deceptive** appearance>  
[衍] **deception** (n)

第二空格選項：

- **vocal** (a) 替人發聲的 (為民喉舌的)  
(MW) given to expressing oneself freely or insistently: OUTSPOKEN <a highly **vocal** critic>

官方解說：

Looking at Blank (i), it is hard to select a correct answer, since all three answer choices fit the immediate context well. Looking to the second part of the sentence, however, we can see such expressions as “hide” and “smoke screens,” both of which suggest that the correct answer for Blank (i) is “deceptive.” Making that assumption, we can go on to see that the answer for Blank (ii) is “dissimilar,” since what is deceptive about political advertisements is that they hide important differences. Reading the sentence

again with “deceptive” and “dissimilar” in place confirms those choices. Thus the correct answer is **deceptive** (Choice C) and **dissimilar** (Choice E).

參考翻譯：

政治宣傳也許是最 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 的一種：候選人事實上蠻 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_，但競選廣告通常把他們的重要差異隱藏在笑容及空泛口號的煙幕背後。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 爭論的

(D) 可互換的

(B) 有效的

(E) 不同的

(C) 欺騙的

(F) 直言不諱的

答案：(C) (E)



## 第二節 although (though)

### 第 41 題 (OG, p. 52, #1)

**Although** it does contain some pioneering ideas, one would hardly characterize the work as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) orthodox
- (B) eccentric
- (C) original
- (D) trifling
- (E) conventional
- (F) innovative

題幹單字：

- **pioneering** (a) 開創性的  
(AL) using new and better ideas for the first time  
[衍] **pioneer** (n) a person or group that originates or helps open up a new line of thought or activity or a new method or technical development “先驅”。

選項單字：

- **orthodox** (a) 傳統的  
(MW) CONVENTIONAL  
[衍] **orthodoxy** (n)
- **eccentric** (a) 古怪的  
(MW) deviating from an established or usual pattern or style <*eccentric* products>  
[衍] **eccentricity** (n)
- **original** (a) 原創的  
(MW) not secondary, derivative, or imitative <an *original* composition>  
[衍] **originality** (n)
- **trifling** (a) 不重要的  
(MW) lacking in significance or solid worth: TRIVIAL <a *trifling* gift>  
[衍] **trifle** (v) to treat someone or something as unimportant “視為不重要”。
- **conventional** (a) 傳統的  
(MW) lacking originality or individuality: TRITE  
[衍] **conventionality** (n)
- **innovative** (a) 創新的  
(MW) characterized by, tending to, or introducing innovations  
[衍] **innovation** (n)

關鍵字句：Although、pioneering、hardly。

麟渡兮解說：

選項分析	同義字 1	同義字 2
(A) orthodox	V	
(B) eccentric		
(C) original		V
(D) trifling		
(E) conventional	V	
(F) innovative		V
解釋	“傳統的”	“創新的”

關鍵字是 pioneering (開創性的) 表“新”，although 轉折，故後句應表“舊”，但 hardly = almost not 再轉折一次，所以空格選“新”，答案是 (C) (F)。

句型結構圖：although 和 hardly 的作用相同，故空格應填 pioneering 的同義字。

<b>Although</b> (-) + pioneering (“new”) = <b>hardly</b> (-) + _____ (“new”)
--

官方解說：

The word “Although” is a crucial signpost here. The work contains some pioneering ideas, but apparently it is not overall a pioneering work. Thus the two words that could fill the blank appropriately are “original” and “innovative.” Note that “orthodox” and “conventional” are two words that are very similar in meaning, but neither one completes the sentence sensibly. Thus the correct answer is **original** (Choice C) and **innovative** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

儘管帶有一些開創性的想法，我們還是很難把此作品看作是 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 傳統的
- (B) 古怪的
- (C) 原創的
- (D) 不重要的
- (E) 傳統的
- (F) 創新的

答案：(C) (F)

~~第 42 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #2)~~

**Although** grandiose urban railroad stations are often viewed as glorious monuments to their cities, they in fact \_\_\_\_\_ the cities by enabling the migration of city dwellers to the suburbs.

- (A) invigorate
- (B) enlarge
- (C) enfeeble
- (D) delineate
- (E) overshadow

題幹單字：

- **grandiose** (a) 宏偉的 (= grand)  
(MW) impressive because of uncommon largeness, scope, effect, or grandeur
- **urban** (a) 城市的  
(MW) of, relating to, characteristic of, or constituting a city
- **glorious** (a) 壯觀的 (= magnificent)  
(MW) marked by great beauty or splendor: MAGNIFICENT <a *glorious* sunset>
- **monument** (n) “紀念碑”。
- **dwell** (v) 居住 (= live)  
(MW) to live as a resident  
[衍] **dweller** (n) “居民”。

選項單字：

- **invigorate** (v) 使有活力  
(MW) to give life and energy to: ANIMATE also: STIMULATE  
[衍] **invigoration** (n)
- **enfeeble** (v) 使虛弱 (= enervate, unnerve)  
(MW) to make feeble: deprive of strength: WEAKEN
- **delineate** (v) 描繪  
(MW) to describe, portray, or set forth with accuracy or in detail

參考翻譯：

即使宏偉的火車站常被看作是城市的輝煌紀念碑，它們其實讓城市的居民能移居郊區，因而  
\_\_\_\_\_ 這些城市。

- (A) 使健壯
- (B) 擴大
- (C) 使衰弱
- (D) 描述
- (E) 使失色

答案：(C)

第 43 題 (OG, p. 496, #1)

**Although** plant and animal species that become established in ecosystems where they did not originate are sometimes referred to by the alarming term “invasive species,” many such species are \_\_\_\_\_ in their new environments.

- (A) innocuous
- (B) conspicuous
- (C) robust
- (D) menacing
- (E) distinctive

選項單字：

- **innocuous** (a) 無害的  
(MW) producing no injury: HARMLESS  
[反] **nocuous** (a)
- **conspicuous** (a) 顯著的  
(MW) attracting attention: STRIKING <a *conspicuous* success>

官方解說：

The sentence begins with “Although,” indicating that the correct answer will contrast in tone with the “alarming term ‘invasive species.’” The only answer choice that provides the necessary contrast is “innocuous.” All the other choices are consistent with being alarming. Thus, the correct answer is **innocuous** (Choice A).

參考翻譯：

雖然對非起源於生態系統內動植物的物種，有時也被稱為驚人的“外來入侵物種”，然而很多這樣的物種在新環境是 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 無害的
- (B) 顯著的
- (C) 強健的
- (D) 威脅的
- (E) 獨特的

答案：(A)

**Although** the film is rightly judged imperfect by most of today's critics, the films being created today are \_\_\_\_\_ it, since its release in 1940 provoked sufficient critical discussion to enhance the intellectual **respectability** of cinema considerably.

- (A) beholden to
- (B) indebted to
- (C) derivative of
- (D) based on
- (E) distinguishable from
- (F) biased against

題幹單字：

- **critic** (n) 評論家 (中性字)  
(MW) one who expresses a reasoned opinion on any matter especially involving a judgment of its value, truth, righteousness, beauty, or technique  
[衍] **critical** (a)
- **considerable** (a) 大量的  
(MW) large in extent or degree <a *considerable* number>  
[衍] **considerably** (adv)

選項單字：

- **beholden** (a) 對...感謝 (與 to 並用)  
(MW) being under obligation for a favor or gift: INDEBTED <I'm *beholden* to you>
- **indebted** (a) 對...感謝 (與 to 並用)  
(MW) owing gratitude (感謝) or recognition to another: BEHOLDEN
- **derivative** (a) 衍生的  
(MW) made up of or marked by derived elements
- **distinguish** (v) 分辨  
(MW) to perceive a difference in: mentally separate <so alike they could not be *distinguished*>  
[衍] **distinguishable** (a)
- **biased** (a) 偏見的  
(MW) exhibiting or characterized by bias especially: PREJUDICED

關鍵字句：Although ... imperfect、enhance。

參考翻譯：

雖然這部電影被現今的評論者認為是不完美的，但是這部片是被視為 \_\_\_\_\_ 的，因為它在 1940 年就引起了相當多促進電影知識評論性的討論。

- (A) 對...感謝
- (B) 對...感謝
- (C) 衍生於
- (D) 基於
- (E) 可從...分辨出
- (F) 對...有偏見

答案：(A) (B)

第 45 題 (PBT, p. 51, #1)

Many find it strange that her writing is thought to be tortuous; her recent essays, **although** longer than most of her earlier essays, are extremely \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) painstaking
- (B) tedious
- (C) insightful
- (D) sophisticated
- (E) clear

題幹單字：

- **tortuous** (a) 迂迴的 (因而 “難懂”)  
(MW) CIRCUITOUS, INVOLVED <the *tortuous* jargon of legal forms>

選項單字：

- **painstaking** (a) 辛苦的  
(MW) taking pains: expending, showing, or involving diligent care and effort
- **tedious** (a) 冗長乏味的 (= boring)  
(MW) tiresome because of length or dullness: BORING <a *tedious* public ceremony>
- **insightful** (a) 有洞察力的  
(MW) exhibiting or characterized by insight <*insightful* criticism>  
[衍] **insight** (n) the act or result of apprehending the inner nature of things or of seeing intuitively
- **sophisticated** (a) 複雜的 (= complex)  
(MW) deprived of native or original simplicity: highly complicated or developed: COMPLEX  
<*sophisticated* electronic devices>

關鍵字句：tortuous、although。

麟渡兮解說：

請同學眼睛睜大，不要把 tortuous (a) “迂迴的 (難懂的)” 和 torturous (a) “折磨的” 搞混。tortuous 字面上是 “彎彎曲曲的”，可以形容蜿蜒小徑、小河，但若一篇文章 “曲曲折折” 那就是 “複雜難懂” 之意了，有別於 straightforward (走直線)。

由於分號後面有 although 轉折，故空格選 tortuous 的反義字，只有 (E) clear 相呼應，其他選項都不合。其他可能的同義字選項包括：lucid, pellucid, unambiguous, unequivocal 等。



參考翻譯：

許多人覺得奇怪——她的文章本來應該是讓人看不懂的；她最近的文章，雖然比她早期大部份的文章長，卻非常 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 辛苦的
- (B) 冗長乏味的
- (C) 有洞察力的
- (D) 複雜的
- (E) 清晰的

答案：(E)

第 46 題 (OG, p. 79, #7, Easy)

The judge's standing in the legal community, **though** shaken by phony allegations of wrongdoing, emerged, at long last, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) unqualified
- (B) undiminished
- (C) undecided
- (D) undamaged
- (E) unresolved
- (F) unprincipled

題幹單字：

- **standing** (n) 地位  
(MW) position or condition in society or in a profession especially: good reputation  
<a member in good **standing**>
- **community** (n) 專業領域 (...界)  
(MW) a body of persons of common and especially professional interests scattered through a larger society <the academic **community** (學術界)>
- **phony** (a) 假的  
(MW) not genuine or real: having no basis in fact: FICTITIOUS <**phony** publicity stories>
- **allegation** (n) (缺乏證據的) 指控  
(MW) an assertion unsupported and by implication regarded as unsupportable  
<vague **allegations** of misconduct>
- **wrongdoing** (n) 壞事  
(MW) evil or improper behavior or action <cleared of any **wrongdoing**>
- **emerge** (v) 最後變成 (好的狀態)  
(AL) used to indicate the usually good state or condition of someone or something at the end of an event, process, etc.  
[例] He **emerged** unharmed from the accident. (= he was not harmed in the accident.)
- **at long last** (phr) 最終、終於 (= at last)  
(MW) at the end of a period of time: FINALLY <**at last** you've come home>

選項單字：

- **unqualified** (a) 不合格的  
(MW) not fit: not having requisite qualifications
- **diminish** (v) 削弱 → 選項出現 **undiminished** (a) “不削弱的”。  
(MW) to make less or cause to appear less <**diminish** an army's strength>

- **decided** (a) 堅定的 → 選項出現 **undecided** (a) “不堅定的”。  
(MW) free from doubt or wavering (猶豫) <has **decided** ideas on politics>
- **resolve** (v) 下決心 → 選項出現 **unresolved** (a) “未下決心的”。  
(MW) to form a resolution: DETERMINE
- **unprincipled** (a) 不道德的  
(MW) lacking moral principles: UNSCRUPULOUS

關鍵字句：though shaken、at long last。

麟渡兮解說：

此題選項單字經過特別設計，皆為 un-開頭，我們知道字首 un-表 not，不妨把選項拆解一下：

- |                  |   |                            |   |      |
|------------------|---|----------------------------|---|------|
| (A) unqualified  | → | un- (not) + qualified (+)  | → | “負”。 |
| (B) undiminished | → | un- (not) + diminished (-) | → | “正”。 |
| (C) undecided    | → | un- (not) + decided (+)    | → | “負”。 |
| (D) undamaged    | → | un- (not) + damaged (-)    | → | “正”。 |
| (E) unresolved   | → | un- (not) + resolved (+)   | → | “負”。 |
| (F) unprincipled | → | un- (not) + principled (+) | → | “負”。 |

其實 un-後面接的字都是簡單字，正負號容易判斷，前面加上 un-只要變號即可。

題目插入語中的 though 表轉折，後面有 shaken, phony, wrongdoing 等負面字，故整句的主幹：The judge's standing in the legal community emerged \_\_\_\_\_. 應為正面。選項只有 (B) (D) 為正面，故為正確答案。注意 at (long) last 和 emerge (請見 AL 解釋) 也暗示有轉折之意，與 though 相呼應。

同義字分析如下：

選項分析	同義字 1	同義字 2
(A) unqualified		
(B) undiminished	V	
(C) undecided		V
(D) undamaged	V	
(E) unresolved		V
(F) unprincipled		
解釋	“未受損的”	“不堅定的”

注意 (C) (E) 其實是同義字，不要以為 decided 只是“決定”，此字真正的意思是更上一層的“意志堅定”，故 (un) decided 和 (un) resolved 是同義字，若反過來看 resolve 也有“決議”之意，意思和 decide 相通。

此題用前述的正負號判斷會比同義字分析加刪去法更快解出答案，請細細品味。

官方解說：

The use of the word “though” establishes a contrast between the blank, which requires a description of the judge’s standing, and “phony allegations of wrongdoing.” Thus the words that best complete the blank must indicate that the judge’s reputation was not adversely affected by these allegations. The only words that do so are “undiminished” and “undamaged” (Choices B and D), which produce sentences alike in meaning. “Undecided” and “unresolved” also produce sentences alike in meaning, but neither word makes sense when inserted into the blank. Thus the correct answer is **undiminished** (Choice B) and **undamaged** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

儘管受到不實指控的影響，這名法官在法界的地位，最終仍是 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 不合格的
- (B) 未減低的
- (C) 不堅定的
- (D) 未受損的
- (E) 無決心的
- (F) 不道德的

答案：(B) (D)

### 第三節 unlike

此節 unlike 只收錄了一題，卻是一道結構漂亮的好題，這裡頭有轉折，有略去字眼，有標點符號，有 GRE 單字，請好好欣賞。

#### 第 47 題 (OG, p. 514, #5)

**Unlike** the problems in recent financial scandals, issues raised by the regulators in this case appear largely to pertain to **unwieldy** accounting rules that are open to widely divergent interpretations—not to

(i) \_\_\_\_\_ transactions designed to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ corporate malfeasance.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

(A) sham

(D) cloak

(B) unpremeditated

(E) ameliorate

(C) justifiable

(F) illuminate

題幹單字：

- **pertain** (v) 和...相關 (與 to 並用)  
(MW) to have reference <books *pertaining* to birds>  
(AL) to relate to someone or something: to have a connection to a person or thing  
<books *pertaining* to the country's history>
- **unwieldy** (a) 複雜的  
(MW) not easily managed, handled, or used (as because of bulk, weight, complexity, or awkwardness):  
CUMBERSOME
- **transaction** (n) 交易  
(MW) something transacted especially: an exchange or transfer of goods, services, or funds  
<electronic *transactions*>
- **corporate** (a) 企業的  
(MW) of or relating to a corporation <a plan to reorganize the *corporate* structure>
- **malfeasance** (n) (公務人員) 瀆職  
(MW) wrongdoing or misconduct especially by a public official

第一空格選項：

- **sham** (a) 假的  
(MW) not genuine: FALSE, FEIGNED
- **premeditated** (a) 預謀的 (= intentional)  
(MW) characterized by fully conscious willful intent and a measure of forethought and planning  
<*premeditated* murder>  
[反] **unpremeditated** (a) not premeditated “非預謀的”。

- **justifiable** (a) 有正當理由的

(MW) capable of being justified: EXCUSABLE <*justifiable* family pride>

第二空格選項：

- **cloak** (v) 掩飾

(MW) to cover or hide with or as if with a **cloak**

[衍] **cloak** (n) a loose outer garment “寬鬆大衣”。

- **ameliorate** (v) 改善 (= improve)

(MW) to make better or more tolerable

- **illuminate** (v) 突顯

(MW) to bring to the fore (前面): HIGHLIGHT <a crisis can *illuminate* how interdependent we all are>

麟渡兮解說：

本題的核心句型結構在於第二句的 pertain to ... —not (pertain) to ... “與...相關，而與 ... 無關”，注意不要受到破折號的干擾。句中的形容詞子句 that are open to widely divergent interpretations 修飾前面的 unwieldy accounting rules，可以先省略不看。

句子可整理為：

**Unlike** the problems in recent financial scandals,  
 issues (= problems) raised by the regulators in this case appear largely to  
**pertain to** {unwieldy accounting rules}—  
**not (pertain) to** {(i) \_\_\_\_\_ transactions designed to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ corporate malfeasance.}

題目說金融監督者討論的是複雜的會計法規，而不是 \_\_\_\_\_。破折號後的轉折與 unlike 的轉折並立，表示 \_\_\_\_\_ 應填 financial scandals 相關的字，(i) (ii) 皆為負面字。

第一空格先刪掉正面的 (C) justifiable，剩下 (B) unpremeditated 是法律用語，常與 murder 並用，如 premeditated/unpremeditated murder “預謀/非預謀殺人”，修飾 transactions 不恰當，故答案選 (A) sham。

第二空格的關鍵字是 malfeasance “不當行為”，既然是金融醜聞，所以假交易只能用來 (D) cloak “遮掩” 企業不當行為，不會是正面的 (E) ameliorate “改善” 或 (F) illuminate “突顯”。

官方解說：

The “Unlike” at the beginning of the sentence and the “not to” that follows the dash set up a contrast between the relatively innocent problems in the current case and the issues involved in the “recent financial scandals.” Clearly, these latter issues must have involved wrongdoing. Looking at the second blank, only transactions designed to “cloak” corporate malfeasance would qualify: both ameliorating and illuminating malfeasance are positive actions. For the first blank, only “sham” fits; “unpremeditated” or “justifiable” transactions could not be designed to cloak malfeasance. Thus, the correct answer is **sham** (Choice A) and **cloak** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

與近期金融醜聞針對的問題不同，金融監督者對此案的關注主要涉及龐雜、詮釋不一的會計法規——而非 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 交易，這些交易用以 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 企業的不當行為。

第一空格

(A) 假的

(A) 非預謀的

(C) 有正當理由的

第二空格

(D) 遮掩

(E) 改善

(F) 突顯

答案：(A) (D)

#### 第四節 rather than

~~第 48 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #2)~~

This filmmaker is not outspoken on political matters: her films are known for their aesthetic qualities **rather than** for their \_\_\_\_\_ ones.

- (A) polemical
- (B) cinematic
- (C) narrative
- (D) commercial
- (E) dramatic

題幹單字：

- **outspoken** [aʊt'spɒkən] (a) 直言不諱的 (= vocal)  
(MW1) talking in a free and honest way about your opinions  
(MW2) direct and open in speech or expression: FRANK <*outspoken* in his criticism>  
[例] She has been an *outspoken* advocate of women's rights throughout her life.
- **aesthetic** [ɛs'θetɪk] (a) 美學的  
(MW1) of or relating to art or beauty  
(MW2) of, relating to, or dealing with aesthetics (美學) or the beautiful <*aesthetic* theories>  
[例] There are practical as well as *aesthetic* reasons for planting trees.

選項單字：

- **polemical** [pə'lemɪkəl] (a) 爭論的  
(MW) engaged in or addicted to polemics: DISPUTATIOUS  
[例] During the Middle Ages even theologians could be surprisingly *polemical* in their writings.
- **cinematic** [ˌsɪnə'mætɪk] (a) 電影的  
(MW1) of or relating to movies  
(MW2) of, relating to, suggestive of, or suitable for motion pictures or the filming of motion pictures <*cinematic* principles and techniques>  
[例] a director who has produced some great *cinematic* moments
- **narrative** ['nærətɪv] (a) 敘事的 (說故事的)  
(AL) of or relating to the process of telling a story  
[例] her *narrative* style/technique (= the way she tells a story)

關鍵字句：political、rather than。



麟渡兮解說：

前句提到製片人不熱衷“政治”，後句說她的電影以美學而非 (rather than) \_\_\_\_\_ 聞名。空格必須呼應關鍵字 political，選項中只有 (A)“爭論的”和政治有關，故為正確答案。

本題在談電影，選項 (B)“電影的”是陷阱選項，但因為無法和 political 相呼應，不能選。其餘三選項皆離題，也不選。

參考翻譯：

這位製片人對政治事務不常發聲：她的電影以美學而非 \_\_\_\_\_ 特質而聞名。

- (A) 爭論的
- (B) 電影的
- (C) 敘事的
- (D) 商業的
- (E) 戲劇的

答案：(A)

第 49 題 (OG, p. 98, #5, Hard)

Managers who think that strong environmental performance will (i) \_\_\_\_\_ their company's financial performance often (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ claims that systems designed to help them manage environmental concerns are valuable tools. By contrast, managers who perceive environmental performance to be (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ to financial success may view an environmental management system as extraneous. In either situation, and whatever their perceptions, it is a manager's commitment to achieving environmental improvement **rather than** the mere presence of a system that determines environmental performance.

- |             |                               |                   |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Blank (i)   | Blank (ii)                    | Blank (iii)       |
| (A) eclipse | (D) uncritically accept       | (G) complementary |
| (B) bolster | (E) appropriately acknowledge | (H) intrinsic     |
| (C) degrade | (F) hotly dispute             | (I) peripheral    |

題幹單字：

- **extraneous** [ɛk'strenɪəs] (a) 多餘的 (不重要的)  
 (MW1) not forming a necessary part of something: not important  
 (MW2) not forming an essential or vital part <*extraneous* ornamentation>  
 [例] She sped up the process by eliminating all *extraneous* steps.

第一空格選項：

- **eclipse** [ɪ'kɪlɪps] (v) 表現比...傑出 (來自“使黯淡無光”)  
 (MW1) to do or be much better than (someone or something)  
 (MW2) SURPASS <her score *eclipsed* the old record>  
 [例] Train travel was *eclipsed* by the growth of commercial airlines.  
 [解] 此字名詞是“日蝕、月蝕”的意思 (日蝕：太陽光線被月球遮蔽。月蝕：月球光線被地球遮蔽)，從動詞“使黯淡無光”的意思引申為“表現比別人優秀、出色”。
- **bolster** ['bɒlstə] (v) 支持 (= support)  
 (MW1) to make (something) stronger or better: to give support to (something)  
 (MW2) to support with or as if with a bolster: REINFORCE  
 [例] a convincing argument that was *bolstered* by the speaker's reputation
- **degrade** [dr'ɡred] (v) 使變差  
 (MW1) to make the quality of (something) worse  
 (MW2) to lower to an inferior or less effective level <*degrade* the image quality>  
 [例] Pollution has *degraded* air quality.

第二空格選項：

- **uncritical** (a) 不加批評的  
 (MW) not critical: lacking in discrimination

第三空格選項：

- **complementary** (a) 互補的  
(MW) mutually supplying each other's lack
- **peripheral** (a) 邊緣的 (引申為“不重要的”)  
(MW) of, relating to, involving, or forming a periphery or surface part  
(AL) not relating to the main or most important part  
[例] If we focus too much on *peripheral* (= unimportant) issues, we will lose sight of the goal.

麟渡兮解說：

這題簡單，善用 POE 即可。空格 (i) (ii) 要一起看，第一句後半出現 help, valuable 正面字眼，而前面也有 strong 正面字眼，故空格 (i) 選 bolster (= support) 這個正面字，(C) degrade 是負面字不對，(A) eclipse 當名詞是“日月蝕”，當動詞是“將...的光芒遮蔽”，可翻成“搶了某人風采”，這也是負面字，刪去。空格 (ii) 先刪掉 (C) dispute 負面字 (同樣地，在“副詞 + 形容詞”的組合裡，我們先忽略副詞不看)，我們要在 (D) accept 和 (E) acknowledge 間做取捨，注意 GRE 填空的邏輯是一個“正”與“反”的拉鋸，如此才有判斷可言，所以正確選項不會是“中性字眼”而一定是帶有“正反色彩”的字，這裡回來看副詞 (D) uncritically 和 (E) appropriately，(D) 是強烈的 (不批評，批評是強烈字眼)，(E) 是正面但稍弱 (適當)，故正確答案選 (D)。

空格 (iii) 的關鍵字是 extraneous (多餘的)，選項 (I) peripheral (周邊的) 就是 extraneous 的同義字。注意 By contrast 是區別第一句提到的 manager 觀點 (bolster) 和其他 manager 的相反觀點 (extraneous)，而不是要選 extraneous 的反面，這裡 (H) intrinsic 為陷阱選項。

官方解說：

The first two sentences introduce two contrasting sets of managers. The managers identified in the second sentence view systems designed to help manage environmental concerns as “extraneous,” suggesting that they would view environmental performance to be “peripheral” (Choice I) to financial performance. The other options for Blank (iii)—“complementary” and “intrinsic”—are not consistent with the idea that environmental management systems are extraneous. With Blank (iii) filled in, we can go back to Blanks (i) and (ii) with greater confidence: “bolster” works best in Blank (i), since the two sets of managers have contrasting views. Blank (ii) is not straightforward—clearly these managers would not “hotly dispute” this claim, but “appropriately acknowledge” is less easily ruled out. “Uncritically accept” makes sense and is confirmed when we look at the final sentence in which the author warns that, in either situation, “the mere presence of a system” is not enough to achieve environmental improvement. In fact, a system is not even necessary. Thus the author of the paragraph does not regard the systems as particularly valuable, ruling out “appropriately acknowledge.” Thus the correct answer is **bolster** (Choice B), **uncritically accept** (Choice D), and **peripheral** (Choice I).

參考翻譯：

認為有效的環保措施能夠 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 他們公司的財務表現的經理通常 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 接受（這想法就是）經過設計可以幫助他們管理環境問題的系統是很有價值的工具。相反地，將環保措施看做是 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 之於公司財務的經理，可能將環境管理系統視為是（與公司財務）不相關的。不管是哪一種情形，也不論他們的觀念，經理有義務應該是達到環境改善，而不是僅僅有個系統來確保環保績效（應付了事）。

第一空格

(A) 表現比...傑出

(B) 支持

(C) 使變差

第二空格

(D) 不批評地接受

(E) 適當地同意

(F) 激烈地爭論

第三空格

(G) 互補的

(H) 本質的

(I) 不重要的

答案：(B) (D) (I)

第 50 題 (OG, p. 376, #17)

The most striking thing about the politician is how often his politics have been (i) \_\_\_\_\_ **rather than** ideological, as **he adapts his political positions at any particular moment to the political realities** that constrain him. He does not, however, piously (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ political principles only to betray them in practice. Rather, he attempts in subtle ways to balance his political self-interest with a (iii) \_\_\_\_\_, viewing himself as an instrument of some unchanging higher purpose.

Blank (i)

(A) quixotic

(B) self-righteous

(C) strategic

Blank (ii)

(D) brandish

(E) flout

(F) follow

Blank (iii)

(G) profound cynicism

(H) deeply felt moral code

(I) thoroughgoing pragmatism

題幹單字：

- **striking** (a) 引人注意的  
(MW) attracting attention or notice through unusual or conspicuous (明顯的) qualities  
<a place of **striking** beauty>
- **ideological** (a) 意識形態的 (常指“強烈的、極端的”思想)  
(MW) of, relating to, or based on ideology (意識形態)
- **pious** (a) 忠誠的 (= loyal)  
(MW) showing loyal reverence for a person or thing: DUTIFUL
- **only to** (phr) 最後卻  
(MW) with nevertheless the final result <won the battles, **only to** lose the war>
- **betray** [br'tre] (v) 不經意透露  
(MW1) to show (something, such as a feeling or desire) without wanting or trying to  
(MW2) to reveal unintentionally <**betray** one's true feelings>  
[例] She coughed, betraying her presence behind the door.
- **instrument** (n) 手段、工具 (= tool)  
(MW) a means (手段) whereby something is achieved, performed, or furthered

第一空格選項：

- **quixotic** (a) 不切實際的 (= impractical)  
(MW) foolishly impractical especially in the pursuit of ideals especially: marked by rash lofty romantic ideas or extravagantly chivalrous action
- **self-righteous** (a) 自以為是的  
(MW) convinced of one's own righteousness especially in contrast with the actions and beliefs of others: narrow-mindedly moralistic

第二空格選項：

- **brandish** (v) 炫耀、侵略地展示 (來自字面“揮舞 (武器)”的概念)  
(MW) to exhibit in an ostentatious or aggressive manner
- **flout** (v) 輕蔑  
(MW) to treat with contemptuous disregard: SCORN <*flouting* the rules>

第三空格選項：

- **profound** (a) 強烈的 (= deep)  
(MW) all encompassing: COMPLETE <*profound* sleep> <*profound* deafness>
- **cynicism** (n) 憤世嫉俗 (自私)  
(MW) cynical character, attitude, or quality also: an expression of such quality
- **feel** (v) 感受強烈  
(MW) to have a marked (明顯的) sentiment or opinion <*feels* strongly about it>  
[解] **deeply felt** = intense
- **code** (n) 規範  
(MW) a system of principles or rules <moral *code* (道德規範)>
- **thoroughgoing** (a) 徹底的  
(MW) marked by thoroughness or zeal: THOROUGH, COMPLETE <*thoroughgoing* changes>  
<a *thoroughgoing* traditionalist>
- **pragmatism** (n) 務實主義  
(MW) a practical approach to problems and affairs  
<tried to strike a balance between principles and *pragmatism*>

官方解說：

Since the politician is portrayed as adapting political positions to political realities, blank (i) should be filled with “strategic,” which is also the only choice that provides the required contrast with “ideological.” The second blank, brandishing political principles is what a politician might do piously, while flouting is not pious and following principles does not make sense when combined with “betray[ing] them in practice.” The third blank requires something that would have to be balanced against “political self-interest” and that would be embraced in service of an “unchanging higher purpose,” making “deeply felt moral code” the only viable choice. Thus, the correct answer is **strategic** (Choice C), **brandish** (Choice D), and **deeply felt moral code** (Choice H).

參考翻譯：

政客最特別之處在於他對政治通常是 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 而非意識形態的，因為他會依當時的政治現實調整他的政治立場。然而，他並非忠誠地 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 他的政治原則結果卻違背它們。相反地，他嘗試巧妙地用 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 來平衡自我利益，視自己為達成高尚目的之工具。

第一空格

(A) 不切實際的

(B) 自以為是的

(C) 策略性的

第二空格

(D) 炫耀地展示

(E) 藐視

(F) 遵守

第三空格

(G) 強烈的憤世嫉俗

(H) 打動人心的道德規範

(I) 徹底的務實主義

答案：(C) (D) (H)

## 第五節 despite (in spite of)

~~第 51 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #16)~~

**Despite** the pride that the play's characters take in their worldly-wise absence of illusions, they are not above a degree of unjustified \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) prevarication
- (B) satisfaction
- (C) self-flattery
- (D) affectation
- (E) narcissism
- (F) indolence

題幹單字：

- **worldly-wise** (a) 世故的 (= sophisticated)  
(MW) possessing a practical and often shrewd understanding of human affairs
- **illusion** (n) 幻想  
(MW) something that deceives or misleads intellectually
- **unjustified** (a) 非正當的  
(AL) unnecessary and not right or fair: not justified  
<The shooting of the unarmed suspect was *unjustified*.>

選項單字：

- **prevaricate** (v) 欺騙  
(MW) to deviate from the truth: EQUIVOCATE  
[衍] **prevarication** (n)
- **self-flattery** (n) 自戀  
(MW) the glossing (掩蓋) over of one's own weaknesses or mistakes and the exaggeration of one's own good qualities and achievements
- **affectation** (n) 做作  
(MW) the act of taking on or displaying an attitude or mode of behavior not natural to oneself or not genuinely felt
- **narcissism** (n) 自戀  
(MW) EGOISM, EGOCENTRISM  
[解] **egoism** (n) excessive concern for oneself with or without exaggerated feelings of self-importance
- **indolence** (n) 懶惰  
(MW) inclination to laziness: SLOTH  
[衍] **indolent** (a) averse to activity, effort, or movement: habitually lazy “懶惰的”。



參考翻譯：

儘管世故的劇中角色以沒有不切實際的幻想為傲，但他們某種程度上也是 \_\_\_\_\_ 的。

- (A) 欺騙
- (B) 滿足
- (C) 自戀
- (D) 做作
- (E) 自戀
- (F) 懶惰

答案：(C) (E)

第 52 題 (PBT, p. 64, #3)

Critics charge that the regulatory agency, having never defined what constitutes an untenable risk, has grown (i) \_\_\_\_\_ outside influences on that issue: several experts have (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ it recently for allowing one power plant to delay an inspection for more than six weeks **despite** compelling safety concerns.

Blank (i)

(A) susceptible to

(B) unaware of

(C) irritated at

Blank (ii)

(D) complimented

(E) panned

(F) overlooked

標記：核四題。

題幹單字：

- **critic** ['krɪtɪk] (n) 批評者  
(MW) one given to harsh or captious (吹毛求疵的) judgment  
[例] **Critics** of the new law say that it will not reduce crime.
- **charge** [tʃɑrdʒ] (v) 指責  
(MW) to assert as an accusation <**charges** that he distorted the data>  
[例] It is not clear if he violated the rules, as his critics have **charged**.
- **untenable** [ʌn'tenəbəl] (a) 無法防衛的 (站不住腳的)  
(MW1) not capable of being defended against attack or criticism: not tenable  
(MW2) not able to be defended <an **untenable** position>  
[例] The theory is **untenable**.  
[解] 原意是“無法防衛的”，常用來修飾用於“理論、立場”的無法防衛 (站不住腳)。本題指電廠 (power plant) 無法防衛自己 (如面對地震、海嘯等危險)，用的是原意。
- **compelling** (a) 明顯的  
(MW) that compels: demanding attention <for **compelling** reasons>

第一空格選項：

- **susceptible** (a) 易受...的影響 (常指疾病、危險)  
(MW) open, subject, or unresistant to some stimulus, influence, or agency  
<**susceptible** to pneumonia (肺炎)>

第二空格選項：

- **pan** (v) 嚴厲批評  
(MW) to criticize severely <the show was **panned**>

參考翻譯：

批評者指責那間從未設定危險門檻的管理機構在此議題上已逐漸 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 外在影響：最近許多專家 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 這間機構，因為即便有明顯安全疑慮，它卻拖延電廠的檢查超過六週。

第一空格

(A) 易受影響

(B) 不知道

(C) 對...生氣

第二空格

(D) 稱讚

(E) 嚴厲指責

(F) 忽視

答案：(A) (E)

第 53 題 (ETS, now defunct, #3)

The corporation expects only \_\_\_\_\_ increases in sales next year **despite** a yearlong effort to revive its retailing business.

- (A) dynamic
- (B) predictable
- (C) expanding
- (D) modest
- (E) slight
- (F) volatile

題幹單字：

- **yearlong** (a) 持續一年的  
(MW) lasting through a year
- **revive** (v) 復甦  
(MW) to return to consciousness or life: become active or flourishing again
- **retailing** (n) 零售  
(MW) the activities involved in the selling of goods to ultimate consumers for personal or household consumption  
[反] **wholesale** (n) the sale of commodities in quantity usually for resale (as by a retail merchant)  
“批發”。

選項單字：

- **dynamic** (a) 不停變化的  
(MW) marked by usually continuous and productive activity or change <a **dynamic** city>
- **predict** (v) 預測  
(MW) to declare or indicate in advance especially: foretell on the basis of observation, experience, or scientific reason  
[衍] **predictable** (a) “可預測的”。  
[衍] **prediction** (n)
- **expand** (v) 擴張 (數量增加)  
(MW) to increase the extent, number, volume, or scope of: ENLARGE  
[衍] **expanding** (a)
- **modest** (a) 不多的  
(MW) limited in size, amount, or scope <a family of **modest means** (財富)>
- **slight** (a) 些許的  
(MW) small of its kind or in amount <a **slight** chance> <a **slight** odor of gas>

- **volatile** (a) 不穩定的

(MW) characterized by or subject to rapid or unexpected change <a **volatile** market>

[衍] **volatility** (n)

關鍵字句：only、increase、despite、revive。

麟渡兮解說：

選項分析	同義字 1	同義字 2
(A) dynamic		V
(B) predictable		
(C) expanding		
(D) modest	V	
(E) slight	V	
(F) volatile		V
解釋	“少許的”	“變動的”

關鍵字 revive 和前面的 increases 呼應，但 despite 表轉折，故空格要選和“數量”有關的負面字，只有 (D) (E) 符合，題幹未提及“變化”，(A) (F) 不能選。正確答案 (D) (E) 也能與前面的 only 呼應。

注意選項 (E) slight 作動詞的意思是“輕視”(= belittle)。

參考翻譯：

儘管花了一年的心力復甦其零售生意，這企業只預期明年銷售 \_\_\_\_\_ 增加。

- (A) 有活力的
- (B) 可預期的
- (C) 擴張的
- (D) 不多的
- (E) 些許的
- (F) 不穩定的

答案：(D) (E)

第 54 題 (OG, p. 80, #8, Easy)

Modern agricultural practices have been extremely successful in increasing the productivity of major food crops, **yet despite** heavy use of pesticides, \_\_\_\_\_ losses to diseases and insect pests are sustained each year.

- (A) incongruous
- (B) reasonable
- (C) significant
- (D) considerable
- (E) equitable
- (F) fortuitous

題幹單字：

- **sustain** (v) 遭受 (= suffer)  
(MW) SUFFER, UNDERGO <*sustained* heavy losses>

選項單字：

- **incongruous** (a) 不相符的 (= incompatible)  
(MW) lacking congruity: not conforming: DISAGREEING <conduct *incongruous* with principle>  
[反] **congruous** (a) being in agreement, harmony, or correspondence “相符的”。
- **considerable** (a) 大量的  
(MW) large in extent or degree <a *considerable* number>  
[反] **inconsiderable** (a)
- **equitable** (a) 公平的 (= fair)  
(MW) having or exhibiting equity (公平): dealing fairly and equally with all concerned  
<an *equitable* settlement of the dispute>  
[衍] **equity** (n)
- **fortuitous** (a) 幸運的  
(MW) FORTUNATE, LUCKY <from a cost standpoint, the company’s timing is *fortuitous*>

官方解說：

The word “despite” suggests the level of losses is somehow surprising given the heavy use of pesticides. The only words that describe an appropriate level of losses are “significant” and “considerable” (Choices C and D), which produce sentences alike in meaning. “Reasonable” and “equitable” also produce sentences alike in meaning, but neither word generates the contrast necessary for the sentence to make sense. Thus the correct answer is **significant** (Choice C) and **considerable** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

現代農業技術已經在增加主要食物穀物產量上非常成功了，然而儘管大量使用殺蟲劑，每年仍持續有 \_\_\_\_\_ 的穀物因為疾病及昆蟲害蟲而失去。

- (A) 不相符的
- (B) 合理的
- (C) 大量的
- (D) 大量的
- (E) 公平的
- (F) 幸運的

答案：(C) (D)

~~第 55 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #5) (Medium, #3)~~

Of course anyone who has ever perused an unmodernized text of Captain Clark's journals knows that the Captain was one of the most (i) \_\_\_\_\_ spellers ever to write in English, **but despite** this (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ orthographical rules, Clark is never unclear.

Blank (i)

(A) indefatigable

(B) fastidious

(C) defiant

Blank (ii)

(D) disregard for

(E) partiality toward

(F) unpretentiousness about

標記：火星文題。

題幹單字：

- **peruse** (v) 細讀 (另做“略讀”)  
(MW) READ especially: to read over in an attentive or leisurely manner
- **modernize** (a) 現代化  
(MW) to make modern (as in taste, style, or usage)  
[衍] **unmodernized** (a) “非現代化的”。
- **orthographic** (a) 正規拼寫的 (= orthographical)  
(MW) correct in spelling

第一空格選項：

- **indefatigable** [ˌɪndɪˈfætɪɡəbəl] (a) 不知疲倦的  
(MW1) able to work or continue for a very long time without becoming tired  
(MW2) incapable of being fatigued: UNTIRING <an *indefatigable* worker>  
[例] an *indefatigable* laborer who can work from sunrise to sunset
- **fastidious** (a) 挑剔的  
(MW) having high and often capricious (挑剔的) standards: difficult to please  
<critics ... so *fastidious* that they can talk only to a small circle of initiates>
- **defiant** (a) 公然反抗的  
(MW) full of or showing defiance: BOLD, IMPUDENT <*defiant* rebels> <a *defiant* refusal>  
[衍] **defy** (v) to confront with assured power of resistance: DISREGARD <*defy* public opinion>  
“公然反抗”。



參考翻譯：

任何曾細讀 Clark 上尉非現代化的日記都知道，他是一個最 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 使用英語書寫的拼字者，  
但儘管 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 拼寫規則，Clark 的表達總是很清楚的。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 不知疲倦的

(D) 忽視

(B) 挑剔的

(E) 對...偏袒

(C) 公然反抗的

(F) 對...不假裝

答案：(C) (D)

第六節 on the other hand

第 56 題 (OG, p. 86, #1, Medium)

It comes as **no surprise** that societies have codes of behavior; the character of the codes, **on the other hand**, can often be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) predictable
- (B) unexpected
- (C) admirable
- (D) explicit
- (E) confusing

題幹單字：

- **code** [kod] (n) 規範 (= rule)  
(MW1) a set of ideas or rules about how to behave  
(MW2) a system of principles or rules <moral **code**>  
[例] Everyone in the organization has to follow its **code** of ethics (倫理道德).
- **character** ['kærɪktə] (n) 特質 (有別於其他事物之處)  
(MW1) a set of qualities that make a place or thing different from other places or things  
(MW2) main or essential nature especially as strongly marked and serving to distinguish  
<excess sewage gradually changed the **character** of the lake>  
[例] the unique **character** of the town

選項單字：

- **admirable** ['ædmərəbəl] (a) 令人佩服的 (非常棒的)  
(MW1) deserving to be admired: very good  
(MW2) deserving the highest esteem: EXCELLENT  
[例] Loyalty was her most **admirable** quality.
- **explicit** [ɪk'splɪt] (a) 清楚的  
(MW1) very clear and complete: leaving no doubt about the meaning  
(MW2) fully revealed or expressed without vagueness, implication, or ambiguity: leaving no question as to meaning or intent <**explicit** instructions>  
[例] Changes to the property can't be done without their **explicit** consent.

關鍵字句：no surprise、on the other hand。

麟渡兮解說：

關鍵字是 no surprise，所以轉折訊號字 on the other hand 後要填反義字 surprise，選項中只有 (B) “無法預期的” 能呼應 surprise，故為正確答案。選項 (A) “可預期的” 是 no surprise 的同義字，為反面陷阱答案。其他選項皆與 surprise / no surprise 無關，不能選。

令人驚訝的事物通常是不可預期的，反過來說，可預期的事物通常不令人驚訝。因此，是否“驚訝”與能否“預期、預測”構成下列等價關係：

“令人驚訝” (surprising, amazing, astonishing, astounding)	=	“無法預期、預測” unexpected, unpredictable
“不令人驚訝” (unsurprising)	=	“可預期、預測” expected, predictable

官方解說：

The words “on the other hand” indicate that while the existence of societal codes of behavior is no surprise, their character may be quite surprising. Thus the correct answer is Choice B, unexpected, which means the same as surprising. “Predictable” is the very opposite of surprising, and none of the other answer choices means “surprising.” Thus the correct answer is **unexpected** (Choice B).

參考翻譯：

社會有其行為規範並不令人驚訝；但另一方面來說，這些規範的特質往往是 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 可預期的
- (B) 無法預期的
- (C) 令人佩服的
- (D) 清楚的
- (E) 令人困惑的

答案：(B)

## 第七章 容易忽略的轉折訊號字

### 第一節 even

Even (甚至連...) 是一種“轉折”連接詞，表示說話者真正的重點在於句中所述的“反面”。

舉例來說：“甚至連班上功課最差的學生都及格了”，此句的重點不在“功課最差的學生”而是“所有其他學生”都及格了。填空題中 even 和 not 同時出現，其作用相互抵銷，如第 58、59 題。

#### 第 57 題 (OG, p. 513, #3)

**Even** the charisma and technical prowess of two fine actors are **not** \_\_\_\_\_ the task of fully invigorating a gray domestic drama with a tired tale to tell.

- (A) required for
- (B) interested in
- (C) preferred for
- (D) adequate to
- (E) inferior to

題幹單字：

- **charisma** [kə'rizmə] (n) 個人魅力 (領袖氣質)  
(MW1) a special charm or appeal that causes people to feel attracted and excited by someone (such as a politician)  
(MW2) a special magnetic charm or appeal <the *charisma* of a popular actor>  
[例] The candidate was lacking in *charisma*.
- **prowess** ['praʊəs] (n) 傑出的才能  
(MW1) great ability or skill  
(MW2) extraordinary ability <his *prowess* on the football field>  
[例] He is known for his *prowess* on the football field.
- **invigorate** [ɪn'vɪgə,ret] (v) 使有活力 (使多采多姿)  
(MW1) to cause (something) to become more active and lively  
(MW2) to give life and energy to: ANIMATE; also: STIMULATE  
[例] A brisk walk (快走) in the cool morning air always *invigorates* me.
- **gray** [greɪ] (a) 沉悶的  
(MW) prosaically ordinary: DULL, UNINTERESTING (無趣的)  
[例] leading a *gray* existence

- **tired** [taɪrd] (a) 陳腐的 (老梗的)

(MW1) used over and over again

(MW2) TRITE, HACKNEYED

[例] We had to listen to the same old **tired** excuses again.

句型結構：Even ... not。

關鍵字句：charisma, prowess, fine, invigorate (+)、gray, tired (-)。

麟渡兮解說：

空格為一形容詞，修飾的對象為 charisma (+) and technical prowess (+) of two fine (+) actors (正面)，而句子後半部的受詞 (於選項介係詞之後) 為 the task of fully invigorating (+) a gray (-) domestic drama with a tired (-) tale to tell (整體仍為正面)，不知道 gray 和 tired 的意思完全不影響解題，只要知道“正面事物”(charisma, prowess, fine) 如何“正面事物”(invigorate ...) 即可。

如果沒有 Even ... not，空格應該填類似 capable of、good for 的正面字眼。加上 Even ... not (甚至連...都無法...) 之後，語氣帶有“出乎意料”的強調作用，但空格仍填入正面字。就正反意涵來說，可視為 even (-) 和 not (-) 的作用相互抵消了 (負負得正)。

選項 (A) (B) 語意不通，選項 (E) 為負面，刪去。選項 (C) 帶有“兩者比較”的概念，不對。正確選項為 (D) “足夠於”。

官方解說：

The “task” described in the second half of the sentence clearly presents the actors with a challenge. The “even the” followed by positive characteristics indicates that the actors did not meet that challenge; “adequate to” is the only answer choice that conveys this sense. Thus, the correct answer is **adequate to** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

甚至連這兩名優秀演員的個人魅力與高超演技也不 \_\_\_\_\_ 為故事老套且沉悶的家庭劇增添活力。

(A) 為...所必須

(B) 對...有興趣

(C) 和...相比較喜歡...

(D) 足以...

(E) 較...差勁

答案：(D)

~~第 58 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V1, Medium, #15)~~

**Even** in this business, where \_\_\_\_\_ is part of everyday life, a talent for lying is **not** something usually found on one's resume.

- (A) aspiration
- (B) mendacity
- (C) prevarication
- (D) insensitivity
- (E) baseness
- (F) avarice

題幹單字：

- **resume** ['rɛzə,me] (n) 履歷

選項單字：

- **aspiration** (n) 企圖、抱負  
(MW) a strong desire to achieve something high or great
- **mendacious** (a) 欺騙的  
(MW) given to or characterized by deception (欺騙) or falsehood or divergence from absolute truth  
<*mendacious* tales of his adventures>
- **prevaricate** (v) 欺騙  
(MW) to deviate from the truth: EQUIVOCATE
- **insensitive** (a) 無感覺的 (= indifferent)  
(MW) lacking feeling or tact <so *insensitive* as to laugh at someone in pain>
- **base** (a) 卑賤的  
(MW) lacking higher values: DEGRADING <a drab (無聊的) *base* way of life>
- **avarice** (n) 貪婪  
(MW) excessive or insatiable (無法滿足的) desire for wealth or gain: GREEDINESS, CUPIDITY

參考翻譯：

即使在這種職業中，\_\_\_\_\_ 卻是日常生活的一部分，然而說謊的天賦通常不會出現在一個人的簡歷中。

- (A) 抱負
- (B) 欺騙
- (C) 欺騙
- (D) 感覺遲鈍
- (E) 卑賤
- (F) 貪婪

答案：(B) (C)

~~第 59 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Hard, #6)~~

But they pay little attention to the opposite and more treacherous failing: false certainty, refusing to confess their mistakes and implicitly claiming (i) \_\_\_\_\_, thereby embarrassing the nation and undermining the Constitution, which established various mechanisms of self-correction on the premise that **even** the wisest men are sometimes wrong and need, precisely when they find it most (ii) \_\_\_\_\_, the benefit of (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ process.

Blank (i)

(A) infallibility

(B) immunity

(C) impartiality

Blank (ii)

(D) discomfiting

(E) expedient

(F) imminent

Blank (iii)

(G) an adaptable

(H) a remedial

(I) an injudicious

題幹單字：

- **treacherous** (a) 危險的 (= dangerous)  
(MW) marked by hidden dangers, hazards, or perils  
[衍] **treachery** (n)
- **undermine** (v) 逐漸破壞 (= weaken)  
(MW) to weaken or ruin by degrees (逐漸)
- **premise** (n) 前提  
(MW) something assumed or taken for granted: PRESUPPOSITION

第一空格選項：

- **infallible** (a) 不犯錯的  
(MW) incapable of error: UNERRING <an *infallible* memory>  
[反] **fallible** (a)  
[衍] **infallibility** (n) “不犯錯”。
- **immunity** (n) 免除 (常指醫學上的免疫)  
(MW) the quality or state of being immune especially: a condition of being able to resist a particular disease especially through preventing development of a pathogenic (病原的) microorganism or by counteracting the effects of its products  
[衍] **immune** (a) FREE, EXEMPT <*immune* from further taxation> “免於...”。
- **impartial** (a) 不偏袒的 (= fair)  
(MW) not partial or biased: treating or affecting all equally  
[衍] **impartiality** (n) “公平”。  
[反] **partial** (a) inclined to favor one party (一方) more than the other: BIASED “偏袒的”。



第二空格選項：

- **discomfit** (v) 使困惑、羞愧  
(MW) to put into a state of perplexity and embarrassment: DISCONCERT  
[衍] **discomfiting** (a)
- **expedient** (a) 權宜的 (臨機應變的)  
(MW) suitable for achieving a particular end (目的) in a given circumstance  
[衍] **expedient** (n) something expedient: a temporary means to an end “權宜之計”。
- **imminent** (a) 即將來臨的 (常指負面)  
(MW) ready to take place especially: hanging threateningly over one's head  
<was in **imminent** danger of being run over (被輾過)>  
[衍] **imminence** (n)

第三空格選項：

- **adaptable** (a) 可適應的 (可改編的)  
(MW) capable of being or becoming adapted  
[衍] **adapt** (v) to make fit (as for a specific or new use or situation) often by modification  
“適應”、“改編 (小說、劇本等)”。

參考翻譯：

但是他們卻不太注意對立面是更可怕的錯誤：錯誤的確定性，拒絕去承認他們的錯誤並且暗示地宣稱 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，因此使國家蒙羞並破壞憲法，也就是說，這是建立在即使是最有智慧的人也有時會犯錯的前提下設立的數種自我改正的機制，精確的來說是當他們發現它是最 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的時候，也就是 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 程序的好處。

第一空格

- (A) 無錯誤
- (B) 免除
- (C) 公平

第二空格

- (D) 為難的
- (E) 權宜的
- (F) 即將發生的

第三空格

- (G) 適合的
- (H) 有療效的
- (I) 不明智的

答案：(A) (D) (H)

~~第 60 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Hard, #12)~~

Once White stepped down from a political platform, where his daring, \_\_\_\_\_ speeches provoked baying applause from audiences, he was courteous and considerate **even** to politicians he had just slandered in the speech.

- (A) florid
- (B) defamatory
- (C) calumnious
- (D) inveigling
- (E) timorous
- (F) diffident

題幹單字：

- **bay** (v) 尖叫 (指人群騷動吼叫)  
(MW) to cry out: SHOUT  
(AL) to shout or cry out in a loud and often angry way <a **baying** crowd>  
<an angry mob **baying** for blood (= angrily demanding or threatening violence)>

選項單字：

- **inveigle** (v) 哄騙  
(MW) to acquire by ingenuity (智力) or flattery: WANGLE <**inveigled** her way into a promotion>  
[衍] **inveigling** (a)  
[比] **inveigh** (v) “激烈抗議”。

參考翻譯：

White 大膽和 \_\_\_\_\_ 的演講往往激起群眾掌聲和尖叫，但當他離開政治講台時，甚至是對先前猛烈抨擊的政治人物他都是有禮貌且體貼的。

- (A) 華麗的
- (B) 誹謗的
- (C) 誹謗的
- (D) 哄騙的
- (E) 膽小的
- (F) 膽小的

答案：(B) (C)

## 第二節 nevertheless, nonetheless, notwithstanding

nevertheless = nonetheless = notwithstanding 就是我們熟悉的 however，表轉折。它們可能出現在句首、句中或句尾。

### 第 61 題 (OG, p. 505, #16)

**Notwithstanding** their \_\_\_\_\_ regarding other issues, township residents have consistently passed the board of education's annual budget.

- (A) accord
- (B) indecision
- (C) consensus
- (D) disagreement
- (E) divergence
- (F) enthusiasm

選項單字：

- **accord** (n) 同意 (用法：in accord with)  
(MW) AGREEMENT, CONFORMITY <acted in **accord** with the company's policy>
- **indecision** (n) 猶豫不決  
(MW) a wavering (搖擺不定) between two or more possible courses of action: IRRESOLUTION  
[衍] **indecisive** (a)
- **divergence** (n) 不同意 (= difference)  
(MW) DIFFERENCE, DISAGREEMENT  
[衍] **divergent** (a)  
[衍] **diverge** (v)

關鍵字句：consistently passed。

麟渡兮解說：

後句說小鎮居民 consistently passed “一致性地通過”，表示有共識。因為 notwithstanding 的轉折，所以空格要填反面字“不同意、無共識”的字眼，故正確答案為 (D) (E)。選項 (A) (C) 表“同意”，是反面的陷阱選項。

小心選項 (B) **indecision** 是“猶豫不決”，與“無共識”的概念不同。

官方解說：

By using the word “Notwithstanding,” the sentence sets up a contrast between the township residents’ behavior regarding the “other issues” and their behavior regarding the board’s annual budget, which they have “consistently passed.” “Accord” and “consensus” are similar in meaning but do not provide the required contrast. Only “disagreement” and “divergence” provide the necessary contrast and lead to two sentences nearly alike in meaning. “Indecision” fits the context, but there is no other word among the possible choices that matches it closely. Thus, the correct answer is **disagreement** (Choice D) and **divergence** (Choice E).

參考翻譯：

儘管對其他議題的意見 \_\_\_\_\_，小鎮居民一致通過了教育委員會的年度預算。

- (A) 同意
- (B) 猶豫不決
- (C) 共識
- (D) 不同意
- (E) 不同意
- (F) 熱情

答案：(D) (E)

第 62 題 (OG, p. 520, #15)

It would have been disingenuous of the candidate to appear \_\_\_\_\_ when her opponent won the election, but she congratulated the victor **nonetheless**.

- (A) gracious
- (B) ecstatic
- (C) crestfallen
- (D) indifferent
- (E) euphoric
- (F) disgruntled

題幹單字：

- **disingenuous** (a) 不真誠的  
(MW) lacking in candor also: giving a false appearance of simple frankness: CALCULATING  
[反] **ingenuous** (a) lacking craft or subtlety <*ingenuous* in their brutality>

選項單字：

- **gracious** (a) 文雅的  
(MW) marked by tact and delicacy: URBANE
- **ecstatic** (a) 狂喜的  
(MW) of, relating to, or marked by ecstasy  
[衍] **ecstasy** (n) a state of overwhelming emotion especially: rapturous (狂喜的) delight “狂喜”。
- **crestfallen** (a) 垂頭喪氣的  
(MW) feeling shame or humiliation: DEJECTED
- **indifferent** (a) 漠不關心的  
(MW) marked by a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern for something: APATHETIC  
<*indifferent* to suffering and poverty>  
[衍] **indifference** (n)
- **euphoria** (n) 幸福快樂  
(MW) a feeling of well-being (幸福) or elation (快樂)  
[衍] **euphoric** (a)
- **disgruntle** (v) 使不高興  
(MW) to make ill-humored (壞脾氣的) or discontented (不滿足的)—usually used as a participial adjective <they were a very *disgruntled* crew>  
[衍] **disgruntled** (a)

官方解說：

To answer the question, one must understand what sort of reaction on the part of a losing candidate would appear “disingenuous.” Certainly “ecstatic” and “euphoric” reactions would be highly disingenuous or insincere. “Gracious” also fits the blank, but there is no other word offered that is nearly alike in meaning. Thus, the correct answer is **ecstatic** (Choice B) and **euphoric** (Choice E).

參考翻譯：

候選人在對手贏得選舉時表現出 \_\_\_\_\_ 是不真誠的，但她終究還是向贏家恭喜。

(A) 文雅的

(B) 狂喜的

(C) 垂頭喪氣的

(D) 漠不關心的

(E) 快樂的

(F) 不高興的

答案：(B) (E)

### 第三節 hardly/rarely/barely, seldom, few, little

hardly/rarely/barely 之“否定三 ly”是 almost not 的意思，表轉折，字面上看不太出來，所以要特別留意。seldom, few, little 概念上是“少到幾乎沒有”，在句中通常也表轉折。

#### ~~第 63 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Hard, #2)~~

Stories are a haunted genre; **hardly** (i) \_\_\_\_\_ kind of story, the ghost story is almost the paradigm of the form, and (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ was undoubtedly one effect that Poe had in mind when he wrote about how stories work.

Blank (i)

(A) a debased

(B) a normative

(C) a meticulous

Blank (ii)

(D) pessimism

(E) goosebumps

(F) curiosity

標記：鬼故事題。

題幹單字：

- **haunt** (v) 鬧鬼  
(MW) to visit or inhabit as a ghost  
[衍] **haunted** (a)
- **genre** (n) 文體  
(MW) a category of artistic, musical, or literary composition characterized by a particular style, form, or content

第一空格選項：

- **debase** (v) 貶低  
(MW) to lower in status, esteem, quality, or character
- **normative** (a) 標準的  
(MW) conforming to or based on norms <*normative* behavior> <*normative* judgments>  
[衍] **norm** (n) a widespread or usual practice, procedure, or custom: RULE  
<standing ovations became the *norm*> “常規、常態”。
- **meticulous** (a) 謹慎小心的 (= careful)  
(MW) marked by extreme or excessive care in the consideration or treatment of details  
<a *meticulous* researcher>

第二空格選項：

- **goose bumps** (n) “雞皮疙瘩”(感到“害怕”時的生理反應)

參考翻譯：

故事是鬧鬼的文體；幾乎是不 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 的故事，鬼故事幾乎可說是典範，且 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 毫無疑問是當 Poe 描寫故事如何運作時直接想到的效果。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 貶低的

(D) 悲觀

(B) 標準的

(E) 雞皮疙瘩

(C) 謹慎小心的

(F) 好奇

答案：(A) (E)



第 64 題 (OG, p. 387, #11)

What readers most commonly remember about John Stuart Mill's classic exploration of the liberty of thought and discussion concerns the danger of (i) \_\_\_\_\_. In the absence of challenge, one's opinions, even when they are correct, grow weak and flabby. Yet Mill had another reason for encouraging the liberty of thought and discussion: the danger of partiality and incompleteness. Since one's opinions, even under the best circumstances, tend to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_, and because opinions opposed to one's own **rarely** turn out to be completely (iii) \_\_\_\_\_, it is crucial to supplement one's opinions with alternative points of view.

Blank (i)

(A) tendentiousness

(B) complacency

(C) fractiousness

Blank (ii)

(D) embrace only a portion of truth

(E) change over time

(F) focus on matters close at hand

Blank (iii)

(G) erroneous

(H) antithetical

(I) immutable

題幹單字：

- **flabby** (a) 虛弱的 (= feeble)  
(MW) weak and ineffective: FEEBLE

第一空格選項：

- **tendentious** (a) 偏見的 (= biased)  
(MW) marked by a tendency in favor of a particular point of view: BIASED  
[衍] **tendentiousness** (n)
- **complacency** (n) 自滿 (對危險和缺陷不自覺)  
(MW) self-satisfaction especially when accompanied by unawareness of actual dangers or deficiencies  
[衍] **complacent** (a) marked by complacency: SELF-SATISFIED <a **complacent** smile>
- **fractious** (a) 不合群的  
(MW) tending to be troublesome: UNRULY <a **fractious** crowd>  
[衍] **fractiousness** (n)

第二空格選項：

- **at hand** (phr) 目前的 (指“在手邊”的)  
(MW) currently receiving or deserving attention <the business **at hand**>

第三空格選項：

- **erroneous** (a) 錯誤的  
(MW) containing or characterized by error: MISTAKEN <**erroneous** assumptions>  
<gave an **erroneous** impression>  
[衍] **erroneously** (adv)

- **antithesis** (n) 對立  
(MW) OPPOSITION, CONTRAST <the *antithesis* of prose and verse>  
[衍] **antithetical** (a) constituting or marked by antithesis
- **immutable** (a) 不變的 (= unchangeable)  
(MW) not capable of or susceptible to change  
[反] **mutable** (a)

官方解說：

An overview of the passage suggests that the first sentence is relatively self-contained and that the blank is answerable without the succeeding sentences, where the topic shifts slightly. The colon after the first blank signals that what follows will define the word in the blank and will explain what danger Mill was concerned about. It says that without challenge, one's opinions grow "weak and flabby" and therefore one becomes complacent, not tendentious or fractious. A quick reading of the next two sentences suggests that the topic will be another danger that Mill described, "the danger of partiality and incompleteness." Free and open discussion needs to take place because each person's opinion tends to "embrace only a portion of the truth" and others' views are partially right, or never completely "erroneous." The other choices for the second and third blanks deal with change, immediacy, or antithesis, none of which relate to the second danger of "partiality" or "incompleteness." Thus, the correct answer is **complacency** (Choice B), **embrace only a portion of the truth** (Choice D), and **erroneous** (Choice G).

參考翻譯：

讀者最常記得 John Stuart Mill 的自由想法和關於危險 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 的討論之經典研究：一個人的意見在沒有挑戰之下，就算他們是正確的，也會越來越虛弱和軟弱的。但是 Mill 有另一個理由來鼓勵自由想法和討論自由：偏坦和不完整的危險。既然一個人的意見就算是在最好的情況之下，也傾向 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_，並且因為意見和一個人所擁有的相左時幾乎無法轉變成為徹底地 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_，用另一替代的觀點來補充個人所擁有的意見是很重要的。

第一空格

第二空格

第三空格

(A) 偏見

(D) 只包含一部分的事實

(G) 錯誤的

(B) 自滿

(E) 隨著時間改變

(H) 對立的

(C) 不合群

(F) 只專注於目前之事

(I) 不變的

答案：(B) (D) (G)

~~第 65 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #1)~~

The epidemiologist was worried: despite \_\_\_\_\_ signs of danger, **few** countries or companies had taken the possibility of a pandemic seriously, and there was little interest in developing a vaccine.

- (A) erroneous
- (B) mounting
- (C) token
- (D) inconclusive
- (E) residual

題幹單字：

- **epidemiology** (n) 傳染病學  
(MW) a branch of medical science that deals with the incidence, distribution, and control of disease in a population  
[衍] **epidemiologist** (n) “傳染病學家”。  
[衍] **epidemic** (a) affecting or tending to affect a disproportionately large number of individuals within a population, community, or region at the same time <typhoid (傷寒) was **epidemic**> “傳染病的”。
- **pandemic** (a) 跨國傳染的  
(MW) occurring over a wide geographic area and affecting an exceptionally high proportion of the population <**pandemic malaria** (瘧疾)>  
[衍] **pandemic** (n) a pandemic outbreak of a disease “跨國傳染病”。

選項單字：

- **erroneous** (a) 錯誤的  
(MW) containing or characterized by error: MISTAKEN <**erroneous** assumptions>  
<gave an **erroneous** impression>  
[衍] **erroneously** (adv)
- **mount** (v) 增加 (常指負面)  
(MW) to increase in amount or extent <expenses began to **mount**>  
[衍] **mounting** (a)
- **token** (a) 象徵性的、敷衍的  
(MW) representing no more than a symbolic effort: MINIMAL, PERFUNCTORY <**token** resistance>  
<**token** integration>  
[衍] **token** (n) SYMBOL, EMBLEM <a white flag is a **token** of surrender>
- **inconclusive** (a) 懸而未決的  
(MW) leading to no conclusion or definite result <**inconclusive** evidence> <an **inconclusive** argument>

- **residual** (a) 剩餘的

(MW) of, relating to, or constituting a residue

[衍] **residue** (n) something that remains after a part is taken, separated, or designated or after the completion of a process: REMNANT, REMAINDER

麟渡兮解說：

few 和 little 為關鍵字眼 (= almost not)，此處是負面字。不認真看待傳染病爆發的可能性也不研發疫苗暗示人們認為危險性“低”，搭配 despite 轉折字眼，故空格選 (B) 表示危險性“高 (增加)”。選項 (A) 列入考慮，但題目討論的重點不是“對錯”，此選項無法與關鍵字句呼應。選項 (C) (D) (E) 修飾 sign 不知所云，也不選。

參考翻譯：

傳染病學家非常憂心：儘管有 \_\_\_\_\_ 的危險跡象，卻幾乎沒有國家或公司認真看待跨國傳染病爆發的可能性，他們也沒有興趣研發疫苗。

- (A) 錯誤的
- (B) 增加的
- (C) 象徵性的
- (D) 懸而未決的
- (E) 剩餘的

答案：(B)

#### 第四節 far from

far from 字面上是“離...還很遠”，引申為“和...相比還差的多”，概念上也是 not，要視為轉折的訊號字之一。far from 除了出現在題幹的句首或句中，也有出現在選項裡。

~~第 66 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Medium, #2) (Hard, #1)~~

**Far from** viewing Jefferson as a skeptical but enlightened intellectual, historians of the 1960s have portrayed him as \_\_\_\_\_ thinker, eager to fill the young with his political orthodoxy while censoring ideas he did not like.

- (A) an adventurous
- (B) a doctrinaire
- (C) an eclectic
- (D) a judicious
- (E) a cynical

題幹單字：

- **censor** (v) 刪除  
(MW) to examine in order to suppress (不發表) or delete anything considered objectionable (冒犯的)  
<**censor** the news> also: to suppress or delete as objectionable <**censor** out indecent passages>  
[衍] **censorship** (n) the institution, system, or practice of censoring “審查制度”。

選項單字：

- **adventurous** (a) 冒險犯難的  
(MW) disposed to seek adventure or to cope with the new and unknown <an **adventurous** explorer>
- **doctrinaire** (a) 教條主義的 (不知變通的)  
(MW) of, relating to, or characteristic of a doctrinaire (教條主義者): DOGMATIC  
[衍] **doctrinaire** (n) one who attempts to put into effect an abstract doctrine or theory with little or no regard for practical difficulties “教條主義者”。
- **eclectic** (a) 兼容並蓄的 (指學者做研究的態度)  
(MW) selecting what appears to be best in various doctrines, methods, or styles
- **judicious** (a) 明智的 (= wise)  
(MW) having, exercising, or characterized by sound judgment: DISCREET
- **cynical** (a) 憤世嫉俗的 (= selfish)  
(MW) having or showing the attitude or temper of a cynic: based on or reflecting a belief that human conduct is motivated primarily by self-interest <a **cynical** ploy to win votes>

參考翻譯：

幾乎不把 Jefferson 視為多疑卻開明的知識分子，1960 年代的歷史學家描述他為 \_\_\_\_\_ 思想家，急於向年輕人灌輸他的政治傳統，卻刪去他不喜歡的主張。

- (A) 冒險犯難的
- (B) 教條主義的
- (C) 兼容並蓄的
- (D) 明智的
- (E) 憤世嫉俗的

答案：(B)

第 67 題 (OG, p. 496, #2)

**Far from** being \_\_\_\_\_ the corporate world because of cutbacks, serious researchers are playing a growing role in innovation at many firms.

- (A) lured to
- (B) enchanted with
- (C) banished from
- (D) protected by
- (E) immured in

選項單字：

- **lure** (v) 引誘  
(MW) to draw with a hint of pleasure or gain: attract actively and strongly
- **enchant** (v) 使著迷 (= attract)  
(MW) to attract and move (感動) deeply: rouse to ecstatic admiration  
<the scene *enchanted* her to the point of tears>
- **immure** (v) 監禁  
(MW) IMPRISON

官方解說：

The words “Far from being” and the mention of “cutbacks” imply that the correct answer will create a contrast with the idea that “serious researchers are playing a growing role in innovation.” Being “banished from” the corporate world and playing a growing role in it are strongly contrasted. Choices A, B, D, and E do not create any such contrast. Thus, the correct answer is **banished from** (Choice C).

參考翻譯：

完全不受因為裁員而被企業 \_\_\_\_\_ 的影響，重要的研究人員在很多企業創新方面正在發揮越來越大的作用。

- (A) 引誘
- (B) 著迷
- (C) 放逐
- (D) 保護
- (E) 監禁

答案：(C)

~~第 68 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Medium, #12)~~

The vegetation at Stone Mountain, the best known of the large rock masses known as monadnocks, is **far from** \_\_\_\_\_, having been decimated by the hiking traffic.

- (A) blighted
- (B) endangered
- (C) picturesque
- (D) pristine
- (E) undisturbed
- (F) vulnerable

題幹單字：

- **blight** (v) 破壞  
(MW) to impair (損壞) the quality or effect of <the condition that has *blighted* his son's life>
- **endanger** (v) 危及  
(MW) to bring into danger or peril <recklessly *endangering* innocent lives>
- **vegetation** (n) 植被  
(MW) plant life or total plant cover (as of an area)
- **decimate** (v) 大規模破壞 (原意是“每十個殺一個”)  
(MW) to cause great destruction or harm to <firebombs *decimated* the city>  
<an industry *decimated* by recession>

選項單字：

- **picturesque** (a) 風景如畫的  
(MW) resembling a picture: suggesting a painted scene

參考翻譯：

石山以巨石堆疊而成的山丘聞名，它的植被絕非 \_\_\_\_\_，已被爬山的人們大肆破壞。

- (A) 被破壞的
- (B) 危及的
- (C) 風景如畫的
- (D) 原始的
- (E) 未受干擾的
- (F) 脆弱的

答案：(D) (E)



第 69 題 (OG, p. 87, #4, Medium)

Richard M. Russell said 52 percent of the nation's growth since the Second World War had (i) \_\_\_\_\_ invention. He said, (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ research, the government's greatest role in assuring continuing innovation is promoting a strong, modern patent office. "Unless we can (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ original ideas, we will not have invention," Mr. Russell said. Speculating on the state of innovation over the next century, several inventors agreed that the future lay in giving children the tools to think creatively and the motivation to invent.

Blank (i)

(A) been at the expense of

(B) no bearing on

(C) come through

Blank (ii)

(D) in addition to restricting

(E) aside from supporting

(F) **far from** exaggerating

Blank (iii)

(G) evaluate

(H) protect

(I) disseminate

第一空格選項：

- **expense** (n) 代價 (用法為 at the expense/cost/sacrifice of)  
(MW) a loss, detriment (損害), or embarrassment that results from some action or gain: SACRIFICE  
<everyone had a good laugh at my **expense**>—usually used in the phrase **at the expense of**  
<develop a boy's physique at the **expense** of his intelligence>
- **bearing** (n) 關係  
(MW) RELATION, CONNECTION; also: PURPORT

官方解說：

A quick overview of the paragraph shows that its topic is the encouragement of invention and innovation. This implies that Blank (i) should be filled with "come through," which emphasizes the importance of invention; the other choices suggest that invention is irrelevant or somehow harmed by growth. Again, the only one of the choices for Blank (ii) that continues the theme of encouraging invention is "aside from supporting." Finally, the second sentence emphasizes the importance for innovation of a strong patent office, and this thought is reaffirmed in the following quotation from Mr. Russell, which requires "protect" in Blank (iii). Thus the correct answer is **come through** (Choice C), **aside from supporting** (Choice E), and **protect** (Choice H).

參考翻譯：

Richard M. Russell 說國家自二次世界大戰以來 52% 的經濟發展 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 發明。他說 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 研究，政府在推動創新上最重要的角色就是確立一個強而有力的現代專利局。Russell 先生說「除非我們可以 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 原創性的想法，否則我們無法創造。」寄望於下個世紀的創造力，一些發明家同意所謂的未來是在於給予孩子們工具去思考得更有原創性且有發明的動力。

第一空格

(A) 以...為代價

(B) 和...無關

(C) 來自於

第二空格

(D) 除了限制...以外

(E) 除了支持...以外

(F) 不誇張

第三空格

(G) 評估

(H) 保護

(I) 傳播

答案：(C) (E) (H)

第五節 surprising, amazing, astonishing, astounding

第 70 題 (OG, p. 78, #4, Easy)

It is (i) \_\_\_\_\_ that so many portrait paintings hang in art museums, since the subject matter seems to dictate a status closer to pictures in the family photograph album than to high art. But perhaps it is the artistic skill with which the portraits are painted that (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ their presence in art museums.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

(A) **surprising**

(D) challenges

(B) understandable

(E) justifies

(C) irrelevant

(F) changes

題幹單字：

- **subject matter** (phr) 主題、題材

(MW) matter presented for consideration in discussion, thought, or study

官方解說：

In the part following “since,” the first sentence of the paragraph suggests that the subject matter of portraits might not seem to fit with the idea of “high art.” So the suggestion is that the presence of portrait paintings in art museums is in that sense odd or unfitting. Of the choices available for Blank (i), “surprising” is the one that expresses this sense. The second sentence, in contrast to the first, offers a point in favor of portraits—“artistic skill.” So the second sentence is offering a reason why portraits should be in art museums. Of the choices for Blank (ii), “justifies” is the one that completes that thought. Thus the correct answer is **surprising** (Choice A) and **justifies** (Choice E).

參考翻譯：

美術館有那麼多肖像畫是 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，因為它們的層次比較像家庭相簿而非高級藝術。但也許是這些肖像畫的繪畫技巧 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 他們在美術館裡的原因。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 令人驚訝的

(D) 挑戰

(B) 可理解的

(E) 解釋

(C) 無關的

(F) 改變

答案：(A) (E)

第 71 題 (OG, p. 497, #3)

The brief survey, published under the title *The Work of Nature: How the Diversity of Life Sustains Us*, is **surprisingly** (i) \_\_\_\_\_. Indeed it makes several longer treatments of the effects of lost biodiversity seem (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.

Blank (i)

(A) distorted

(B) objective

(C) comprehensive

Blank (ii)

(D) redundant

(E) pithy

(F) premature

第一空格選項：

- **comprehensive** (a) 詳盡的（指書、報告、研究等）  
(MW) covering completely or broadly: INCLUSIVE <**comprehensive** examinations>  
<**comprehensive** insurance>  
[衍] **comprehensiveness** (n)

官方解說：

In this question, it is hard to select an answer for either blank in isolation. The “brief survey,” like any survey, could in fact be surprisingly “distorted,” “objective,” or “comprehensive.” The contrast in the following sentence with “longer treatments” suggests that the brevity of the survey is important. Of the three choices, only “comprehensive” is particularly unexpected of a brief survey.

Provisionally accepting “comprehensive” makes it easier to analyze the second blank. If the short survey is surprisingly comprehensive, then longer treatments may not convey any useful additional information, making them “redundant.” Longer works are unlikely to seem “pithy” in comparison to shorter ones, and “premature” makes little sense in this context.

Reading the sentence again with “comprehensive” and “redundant” filling the blanks confirms that these two choices result in a coherent whole. Thus, the correct answer is **comprehensive** (Choice C) and **redundant** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

名為“大自然的運作：生物多樣性如何支持我們”的簡短調查是令人驚訝地 (i) \_\_\_\_\_。事實上，它使得其他討論生物多樣性消失後果的長篇文章顯得 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_。

第一空格

(A) 曲解的

(B) 客觀的

(C) 詳盡的

第二空格

(D) 累贅的

(E) 精簡的

(F) 不成熟的

答案：(C) (D)

第六節 anything but (anything other than)

第 72 題 (OG, p. 381, #1)

Only by ignoring decades of mismanagement and inefficiency could investors conclude that a fresh infusion of cash would provide **anything other than** a \_\_\_\_\_ solution to the company's financial woes.

- (A) complete
- (B) fleeting
- (C) momentary
- (D) premature
- (E) trivial
- (F) total

題幹單字：

- **mismanage** (v) 管理不當  
(AL) to manage or control (something) badly <*mismanage* a company>  
[衍] **mismanagement** (n)
- **inefficient** (a) 效率不彰的  
(MW) not efficient: INCAPABLE, INCOMPETENT <an *inefficient* worker>  
[衍] **inefficiency** (n) the quality or state of being inefficient
- **infuse** (v) 注入  
(MW) to cause to be permeated (滲透) with something (as a principle or quality) that alters usually for the better <*infuse* the team with confidence>  
[衍] **infusion** (n) the act or process of infusing <an *infusion* of new ideas>
- **woe** (n) 災難 (常用複數)  
(MW) ruinous trouble: CALAMITY, AFFLICTION <economic *woes*>

選項單字：

- **fleeting** (a) 短暫的  
(MW) passing swiftly: TRANSITORY
- **momentary** (a) 短暫的  
(MW) continuing only a moment: FLEETING
- **trivial** (a) 不重要的 (= unimportant)  
(MW) of little worth or importance <a *trivial* objection> <*trivial* problems>

官方解說：

The key phrases that indicate how the blank for this question should be completed are “Only by ignoring decades of mismanagement and inefficiency” and “provide anything other than.” Taken together, these phrases indicate that the sentence will not envision a very beneficial or successful resolution of the “financial woes.” Among the answer choices, “complete” and “total” are quite close in meaning and would clearly create two sentences very similar in meaning. But those two sentences would be internally contradictory, suggesting that doing something unwise would completely solve a problem. “Fleeting” and “momentary” suggest that the event referred to (“a fresh infusion of cash”) might have some beneficial effect, but that it would ultimately not resolve the problem. Thus, the correct answer is **fleeting** (Choice B) and **momentary** (Choice C).

參考翻譯：

唯有忽略數十年來的經營不善和效率不彰，投資者才能決定新注入的資金能夠提供除了對公司財務危機的 \_\_\_\_\_ 解決方案以外的任何東西。

- (A) 完整的
- (B) 短暫的
- (C) 短暫的
- (D) 不成熟的
- (E) 不重要的
- (F) 全面的

答案：(B) (C)

## 第七節 belie, antithesis, anomaly

某些 GRE 單字本身就帶有“轉折”的意思，看到它們出現在題幹或選項裡，必須當做“轉折訊號字”來看。如 belie (v) “前後不一致”、antithesis (n) “相對的事物”、anomaly (n) “不一樣的事物”這三字，具有“轉折”概念的字不只這三個，本書外的考題仍需多做。

- **belie** (v) to present an appearance not in agreement with (不一致)
- **antithesis** (n) OPPOSITION, CONTRAST <the antithesis of prose and verse>
- **anomaly** (n) something anomalous: something different, abnormal, peculiar, or not easily classified

### ~~第 73 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #3)~~

The (i) \_\_\_\_\_ nature of classical tragedy in Athens **belie**s the modern image of tragedy: in the modern view tragedy is austere and stripped down, its representations of ideological and emotional conflicts so superbly compressed that there's nothing (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ for time to erode.

Blank (i)

(A) unadorned

(B) harmonious

(C) multifaceted

Blank (ii)

(D) inalienable

(E) exigent

(F) extraneous

標記：希臘悲劇題。

題幹單字：

- **nature** (n) 本質  
(MW) the inherent character or basic constitution of a person or thing: ESSENCE

第一空格選項：

- **unadorned** (a) 不加修飾的 (簡樸的)  
(MW) not adorned: lacking embellishment (美化) or decoration: PLAIN, SIMPLE
- **harmonious** (a) 和諧的  
(MW) having the parts agreeably related: CONGRUOUS <blended into a *harmonious* whole>
- **multifaceted** (a) 多面向的  
(MW) having many facets (方面) or aspects

第二空格選項：

- **inalienable** (a) 不可剝奪 (屈服、轉讓) 的  
(MW) incapable of being alienated, surrendered, or transferred <*inalienable* rights>  
[反] **alienable** (a)
- **exigent** (a) 緊急的  
(MW) requiring immediate aid or action <*exigent* circumstances>

- **extraneous** (a) 多餘的 (不重要的)

(MW) not forming an essential or vital part <*extraneous* ornamentation>

參考翻譯：

雅典的古典悲劇其 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 本質與悲劇的現代形象截然不同：現代觀點的悲劇是不加修飾和精簡的，其思想與情感衝突的呈現方式是如此地壓縮，以致於沒有什麼 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 可被時間削弱。

第一空格

(A) 不加裝飾的

(B) 和諧的

(C) 多方面的

第二空格

(D) 不可剝奪的

(E) 緊急的

(F) 多餘的

答案：(C) (F)



第 74 題 (OG, p. 97, #3, Hard)

Serling's account of his employer's reckless decision making (i) \_\_\_\_\_ that company's image as (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ bureaucracy full of wary managers.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

(A) **belies**

(D) an injudicious

(B) exposes

(E) a disorganized

(C) overshadows

(F) a cautious

題幹單字：

- **account** (n) 描述 (= description)

(MW) a description of facts, conditions, or events: REPORT, NARRATIVE

<the newspaper **account** of the fire> <by all **accounts** they're well-off> also: PERFORMANCE

<a straightforward **account** of the sonata>

- **reckless** (a) 魯莽的

(MW) not showing proper concern about the possible bad results of your actions

- **bureaucracy** (n) 官僚體制 (指政府、企業的做事方法)

(MW) a system of government or business that has many complicated rules and ways of doing things

- **wary** (a) 謹慎小心的 (= careful)

(MW) not having or showing complete trust in someone or something that could be dangerous or cause trouble

第一空格選項：

- **belie** (v) 內外不一致

(MW) to present an appearance not in agreement with

第二空格選項：

- **injudicious** (a) 不明智的

(MW) not having or showing good judgment: not sensible or judicious

[反] **judicious** (a) “明智的”。

麟渡兮解說：

S 說他們公司主管是“草率”做決策的 (S 可能是公司員工)，這與公司給人“謹慎小心”的形象形成對比。空格 (i) 選 (A) **belie**，這個字出現帶有正反對比，通常是“內”與“外”的衝突矛盾，比如說“內心想法”與“外表說的話”相衝突，這裡 S 的說法即是“內”，公司給人的形象即是“外”。陷阱選項是 (C) **overshadow** “遮蓋”(字面)、“使黯然失色”(引申)，這裡兩個意思放進去都不合。空格 (ii) 選 (F) **cautious** 即是關鍵字 **wary** 的同義字，一個公司的行政體制

(bureaucracy) 充斥著謹慎的 (wary) 主管，那麼公司當然是謹慎的 (cautious)，GRE 就愛考這種廢話，同學們要特別留意。

官方解說：

The correct answer for Blank (i) must support, or at least be consistent with, the contrast between Serling's account, which emphasizes the recklessness of the company's decision making, and the company's image, that of a bureaucracy full of wary managers. For Blank (i), "belies" is the best choice since Serling's account would certainly belie or contradict the company's image. "Exposes" makes little sense since the image presumably is already out in the open, and there is nothing in the sentence that suggests Serling's account "overshadows" the company's image. As for Blank (ii), "a cautious" is the most logical choice. Neither "an injudicious" nor "a disorganized" makes sense in Blank (ii) as they both go against the notion of wariness. Thus the correct answer is **belies** (Choice A) and **a cautious** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

Serling 對於他老闆魯莽的決定 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 這間公司的形象像是 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的官僚體制，充滿小心翼翼的管理者。

第一空格

(A) 掩飾

(B) 顯現

(C) 遮蓋

第二空格

(D) 不明智的

(E) 零亂的

(F) 謹慎的

答案：(A) (F)

第 75 題 (OG, p. 390, #17)

In the midst of so many evasive comments, this forthright statement, whatever its intrinsic merit, plainly stands out as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) a paradigm
- (B) a misnomer
- (C) a profundity
- (D) an inaccuracy
- (E) an **anomaly**

標記：單字題。

題幹單字：

- **evasive** (a) 模稜兩可的  
(MW) tending or intended to evade (逃避): EQUIVOCAL <*evasive* answers>
- **forthright** (a) 直接了當的 (= straightforward)  
(MW) free from (沒有) ambiguity or evasiveness: going straight to the point <a *forthright* critic>  
<was *forthright* in appraising (評估) the problem>

選項單字：

- **paradigm** (n) 典範  
(MW) EXAMPLE, PATTERN especially: an outstandingly clear or typical example or archetype (典範)
- **misnomer** (n) 名稱錯誤  
(MW) a wrong name or inappropriate designation (稱號)
- **profound** (a) 深奧難懂的 (= deep)  
(MW) difficult to fathom (理解) or understand
- **anomaly** (n) 不一樣的事物 (中性字)  
(MW) something anomalous: something different, abnormal, peculiar, or not easily classified

關鍵字句：evasive、forthright。

麟渡兮解說：

插入語 whatever its intrinsic merit 內無空格且不帶有解題訊息，可省略：

In the midst (= middle) of so many **evasive** comments, this **forthright** statement plainly stands out as \_\_\_\_\_.

空格要填一個呼應 evasive 和 forthright 之間“反義”關係的名詞，只有選項 (E) 符合。其他名詞如 belie (v) “內外不一致”、betray (v) “不經意洩漏”、antithesis (n) “相反的事物”等字也有同樣“反義”的效果。

官方解說：

The sentence offers a contrast between “many evasive statements” and a single “forthright statement.” On that basis alone, one might expect an answer such as “an anomaly.” Do any of the other options make for a meaningful, coherent sentence? “A paradigm” is appealing, as is “a profundity,” since the forthright statement is clearly presented as something positive. However, we are not in a position to call it paradigmatic or profound, since the sentence withholds judgment on “its intrinsic merit.” The same reasoning allows us to eliminate “inaccuracy” and “misnomer.” The straightforwardly descriptive “anomaly” is clearly the best choice. Thus, the correct answer is an **anomaly** (Choice E).

參考翻譯：

在眾多模稜兩可的評論中，這個直接了當的陳述，不論其本質為何，明顯是一個 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 典範
- (B) 名稱錯誤
- (C) 深奧難懂
- (D) 不精確
- (E) 不一樣的事物

答案：(E)

## 第八節 less

我們提過-less 做為字尾是 without 的意思，帶有轉折之義。事實上，less 做為單字，字面上是“比...少”或“比...不...”，其用法也帶有轉折，出現在填充考題中要視為“轉折字眼”而非普通的比較級。請見以下兩題：

### ~~第 76 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #3)~~

**Though** somewhat **less** (i) \_\_\_\_\_ than previous chapters and suffering from a minor rash of academic jargon, the final chapter of the book is nonetheless (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ laypeople.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

(A) arcane

(D) largely ignored by

(B) coherent

(E) accessible to

(C) subjective

(F) impenetrable to

題幹單字：

- **rash** (n) 突然一陣爆發  
(MW) a large number of instances in a short period <a **rash** of complaints>
- **jargon** (n) 術語  
(MW) the technical terminology or characteristic idiom of a special activity or group
- **layperson** (n) 門外漢、業餘人士 (= layman)  
(MW) a member of the laity  
[衍] **laity** (n) the mass of the people as distinguished from those of a particular profession or those specially skilled “外行”。

第一空格選項：

- **arcane** (a) 深奧難懂的  
(MW) known or knowable only to the initiate (老手): SECRET <**arcane** rites> broadly: MYSTERIOUS, OBSCURE <**arcane** explanations>
- **coherent** (a) 容易理解的  
(MW1) logical and well-organized: easy to understand  
(MW2) having clarity or intelligibility: UNDERSTANDABLE <a **coherent** person>  
<a **coherent** passage>
- **subjective** (a) 主觀的  
(MW1) based on feelings or opinions rather than facts  
(MW2) modified or affected by personal views, experience, or background  
<a **subjective** account of the incident>

第二空格選項：

- **accessible** (a) 可理解的

(MW) capable of being understood or appreciated <the author's most **accessible** stories>

<an **accessible** film>

[反] **inaccessible** (a) “難以理解的”。

- **impenetrable** (a) 難以理解的

(MW) incapable of being comprehended: INSCRUTABLE

[反] **penetrable** (a) “可理解的”。

關鍵字句：Though ... nonetheless、and、suffering from。

麟渡兮解說：

首先注意到的是 Though ... nonetheless 的轉折，只轉折一次。再來是 somewhat、somehow 等字眼皆可忽略，句子真正的主詞是第二行逗點後面的 the final chapter of the book，首句可以簡化成：

Though <u>less</u> (-) (i) _____ than A <b>and</b> <u>suffering from</u> (-) B,
---

其中 A = previous chapters，而 B = a minor rash of academic jargon。

這裡的 and 是非常重要的提示，and 的前後正負號要一致，我們知道 suffer from (遭受...，通常為疾病、災難等負面事物) 為負 (至於是 suffer from 什麼東西，也就是 a minor rash of academic jargon 是什麼並不重要)，所以 and 前的 less (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 合起來也要是負，注意 less 本來帶有轉折，故第一空格要填正面字，答案只能選 (B)。

第一空格的 (A) “深奧難懂的”和 (B) “容易理解的”形成一組反義字，刪去 (C) 選項。另外，第二空格的 (E) “容易理解的”和 (F) “難以理解的”也形成一組反義字，刪去 (D) 選項。請注意 (A)(F) 和 (B)(E) 之間的同義關係。

第一空格選 (A) 的同學掉入了 ETS 設下的陷阱，認真解讀何謂 a minor rash of academic jargon，同學們把 and 後面的 minor 和 and 前面的 less 看做是單純的“比較級”，認為後面說 minor ... jargon，所以前面應填 less arcane，使得 and 前後一致。乍看之下非常通順，這卻犯了 and 前後邏輯不一致的問題，關鍵在於 suffer from，因為不管是 suffer from 什麼，suffer from 總是負面的，也就是說雖然 jargon 變少了，但這件事仍然是個缺點 (因為還是有 jargon)，要和 and 後面的 suffer from 負面邏輯一致，前面只能填 less coherent。

Though 後面接是“負面的”less coherent，所以轉折“一次”(though ... nonetheless) 後的第二句要填正面字眼，答案選 (E)。

請各位不要受到“中文翻譯”的干擾，考場上得分之鑰在於“不求甚解”：抓轉折字眼、正反意涵、關鍵字句，得分。如此而已。

參考翻譯：

儘管比起前面幾章較不 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 且學術專有名詞帶來少許困擾，本書最後一章對門外漢而言卻是 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_。

第一空格

(A) 深奧難懂的

(B) 容易理解的

(C) 主觀的

第二空格

(D) 大致被忽略的

(E) 容易理解的

(F) 無法理解的

答案：(B) (E)

~~第 77 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #2)~~

Most **spacecraft** are still at little risk of collision with space debris during their operational lifetimes, but given the numbers of new satellites launched each year, **the orbital environment** in the future is likely to be **less** \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) crowded
- (B) invulnerable
- (C) protected
- (D) polluted
- (E) benign

題幹單字：

- **spacecraft** (n) “太空船”。
- **debris** (n) 殘骸  
(MW) the remains of something broken down or destroyed
- **satellite** (n) “衛星”。
- **orbit** (n) “軌道”。  
[衍] **orbital** (a) “軌道的”。

選項單字：

- **vulnerable** (a) 易受傷害的  
(MW) open to attack or damage: ASSAILABLE <*vulnerable* to criticism>  
[反] **invulnerable** (a) “不易受傷害的”。
- **benign** (a) 無害的  
(MW) having no significant effect: HARMLESS <environmentally *benign*>  
[衍] **benignity** (n)

關鍵字句：at little risk、but、less。

麟渡兮解說：

前句說“太空船”是 at little (= almost not) risk 為正面（“安全”之意），but 表轉折，故後句應為負面的“危險”字眼，後句說“軌道環境”是 less \_\_\_\_\_，其中 less 表轉折，故空格填正面字，使用刪去法可將負面選項 (A) (D) 刪掉。剩下 (B) “不受傷害的”、(C) “被保護的”、(E) “無害的”三個正面選項中，(B) (C) 的“主詞”是“太空船”，只有 (E) 的主詞是“軌道環境”。

邏輯上而言，“太空船不受傷害、被保護”相當於“軌道環境是無害的”，請同學注意 ETS 玩弄的“變換主詞”伎倆，不要上當了。遇到空格填形容詞、動詞時，永遠要先問自己，形容詞空格修飾的主詞是誰？執行空格這個動作的主詞是誰？是人呢還是物？

結構上注意 little, but, less 都是轉折字眼，前後句對照著看，可知空格要填 risk 的反義字。



“spacecraft” are at **little** (–) risk = but (–) “orbital environment” is **less** (–) \_\_\_\_\_

but 後面的 given 省略了 that (見本書第八章第一節)，the numbers of new satellites 字面上只有說新發射衛星的數量，但意思隱含了“大量”之意，可翻成“有鑑於每年新發射衛星數量(之多)”，numbers 前面如果放一個 sheer 帶有一樣的“大量”的意思。

- **sheer** (a) “大量的”(與 number 並用)  
(MW1) used to emphasize the large amount, size, or degree of something  
(MW2) viewed or acting in dissociation from all else <in terms of **sheer** numbers>

參考翻譯：

在它們的運轉時期，多數太空船幾乎沒有撞上太空殘骸的危險，但有鑑於每年新發射衛星數量之多，未來軌道環境很可能較不 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 擁擠的
- (B) 不受傷害的
- (C) 被保護的
- (D) 被污染的
- (E) 無害的

答案：(E)

## 第八章 句型結構

### 第一節 given (that)

given 或 given that 句型是 given (the fact) (that)的縮寫，意思是“考慮到（以下所述之）情形”或“有鑑於...”，用法上等同於 considering (that)或 in view of (that)，常置於句首。這種 given 用法不要和單純的“give 過去分詞”搞混。就填空解題而言，given 並不帶有轉折，翻譯上省略也不影響句意。補充：在數學考題裡 Given (that) 是“給定（下列某一條件）”的意思。

#### 第 78 題 (OG, p. 382, #3)

**Given** the flood of information presented by the mass media, the only way for someone to keep abreast of the news is to rely on \_\_\_\_\_ accounts.

- (A) synoptic
- (B) abridged
- (C) sensational
- (D) copious
- (E) lurid
- (F) understated

題幹單字：

- **mass** (n) 大眾  
(MW) a large body of persons in a compact group: a body of persons regarded as an aggregate
- **abreast** (adv) 跟上（指跟上最新資訊，用法為 keep abreast of）  
(MW) up to a particular standard or level especially of knowledge of recent developments  
<keeps **abreast** of the news>
- **account** (n) 描述 (= description)  
(MW) a statement or exposition of reasons, causes, or motives  
<no satisfactory **account** of these phenomena>

選項單字：

- **synoptic** (a) 摘要的  
(MW) affording a general view of a whole  
[衍] **synopsis** (n) a condensed statement or outline (as of a narrative or treatise): ABSTRACT

官方解說：

The key phrase that indicates how the blank for this question should be completed is “the only way for someone to keep abreast of the news.” Among the answer choices, “synoptic” and “abridged,” while not

synonymous in the strict sense, both fit the logic of this description, “synoptic” because of its emphasis on breadth and generality as opposed to detail, and “abridged” because of its obvious focus on brevity. “Sensational” and “lurid” would create two similar sentences but do not fit the logic for completing the blank, since we would not be relying on sensational or lurid accounts in order to keep abreast of the news. Thus, the correct answer is **synoptic** (Choice A) and **abridged** (Choice B).

參考翻譯：

有鑒於大眾媒體提供的大量資訊，要跟上新聞只有依賴 \_\_\_\_\_ 報導。

- (A) 摘要的
- (B) 刪節的
- (C) 轟動的
- (D) 大量的
- (E) 駭人的
- (F) 輕描淡寫的

答案：(A) (B)

~~第 79 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V1, Medium, #3)~~

**Given** how (i) \_\_\_\_\_ the shortcomings of the standard economic model are in its portrayal of human behavior, the failure of many economists to respond to them is astonishing. They continue to fill the journals with yet more proofs of yet more (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ theorems. Others, by contrast, accept the criticisms as a challenge, seeking to expand the basic models to embrace a wider range of things people do.

Blank (i)

(A) overlooked

(B) occasional

(C) patent

Blank (ii)

(D) comprehensive

(E) improbable

(F) pervasive

第一空格選項：

- **patent** (a) 明顯的  
(MW) readily visible or intelligible: OBVIOUS

第二空格選項：

- **comprehensive** (a) 詳盡的 (指書、報告、研究等)  
(MW) covering completely or broadly: INCLUSIVE <*comprehensive* examinations>  
<*comprehensive* insurance>  
[衍] **comprehensiveness** (n)
- **improbable** (a) 不可能的 (= unlikely)  
(MW) unlikely to be true or to occur also: unlikely but real or true  
[反] **probable** (a)
- **pervasive** (a) 普遍的  
(MW) pervading or tending to pervade <a *pervasive* odor>  
[衍] **pervade** (v) to become diffused (散布的) throughout every part of

參考翻譯：

有鑑於標準經濟學模型在描述人類行為上的缺點是如此 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，經濟學家未能回應這些缺點是令人驚訝的。他們在期刊上發表更多 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的理論。相較之下，其他經濟學家視批評為一種挑戰，設法擴充基本模型以描述更廣泛的人類行為。

第一空格

(A) 被忽略的

(B) 偶爾的

(C) 明顯的

第二空格

(D) 詳盡的

(E) 不可能的

(F) 普遍存在的

答案：(C) (E)

第 80 題 (OG, p. 513, #4)

There may be a threshold below which blood pressure reductions become \_\_\_\_\_ **given that** a long-running study showed no decreased heart risk for drops in blood pressure below a certain point.

- (A) worthwhile
- (B) indiscernible
- (C) arduous
- (D) significant
- (E) superfluous

題幹單字：

- **threshold** (n) 門檻 (標準)  
(MW) a level, point, or value above which something is true or will take place and below which it is not or will not

選項單字：

- **indiscernible** (a) 無法分辨的  
(MW) incapable of being discerned: not recognizable as distinct  
(AL) formal: impossible to see, hear, or know clearly <a change made for *indiscernible* reasons>  
[衍] **discern** (v) to recognize or identify as separate and distinct : DISCRIMINATE  
<*discern* right from wrong> “分辨”。  
[反] **discernible** (a)
- **arduous** (a) 艱鉅的  
(MW) hard to accomplish or achieve: DIFFICULT <years of *arduous* training>
- **superfluous** (a) 不需要的  
(MW) not needed: UNNECESSARY  
[衍] **superfluity** (n)

官方解說：

The portion of the sentence that begins with “given that” provides a reason for a conclusion reached in the first part of the sentence. Since the study “showed no decreased heart risk for drops in blood pressure below a certain point,” that point may be a threshold below which reductions in blood pressure provide no benefit; that is, they may be “superfluous.” Thus, the correct answer is **superfluous** (Choice E).

參考翻譯：

某長期研究指出：低於某一特定值後降血壓並不會減低心臟病風險，故也許有一個臨界點讓降血壓變得 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 有價值的
- (B) 無法分辨的
- (C) 困難的
- (D) 重要的
- (E) 不需要的

答案：(E)

## 第二節 倒裝句構

這裡指的倒裝是廣義上的“倒裝”，除了真正的倒裝句外，也包含題幹中“受詞、受詞補語”語句前後互換這種“倒裝”，作答時要先把句構還原再解題。

### ~~第 81 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Medium, #13)~~

**At no point** in her investigation **does** Tate **allow** \_\_\_\_\_ commentary from present-day partisans to skew her reckoning with past realities.

- (A) apposite
- (B) ahistorical
- (C) anachronistic
- (D) disinterested
- (E) objective
- (F) germane

題幹單字：

- **present-day** (a) 現今的  
(MW) now existing or occurring
- **partisan** (n) 極端支持者  
(MW) a firm adherent to a party (政黨), faction (派系), cause (理念), or person especially: one exhibiting blind, prejudiced, and unreasoning allegiance (忠誠)  
[衍] **partisan** (a) strongly supporting one leader, group, or cause over another  
<*partisan* interests/loyalties/politics>  
[衍] **partisanship** (n) “黨派性”。
- **skew** (v) 扭曲  
(MW) to distort especially from a true value or symmetrical form <*skewed* statistical data>
- **reckon** (v) 判斷  
(MW) JUDGE  
[衍] **reckon with** (phr) to take into consideration

選項單字：

- **apposite** (a) 恰當的  
(MW1) very appropriate: suitable for the occasion or situation  
(MW2) highly pertinent or appropriate: APT <*apposite* remarks>  
[衍] **appositeness** (n)

- **ahistorical** (a) 非歷史的 (歷史事實錯誤的)  
(MW) not concerned with or related to history, historical development, or tradition  
<an *ahistorical* attitude>; also: historically inaccurate or ignorant <an *ahistorical* version of events>  
[反] **historical** (a)
- **anachronism** (n) 時間錯置 (不合時宜)  
(MW1) something (such as a word, an object, or an event) that is mistakenly placed in a time where it does not belong in a story, movie, etc.  
(MW2) an error in chronology (記年); especially: a chronological misplacing of persons, events, objects, or customs in regard to each other  
[衍] **anachronistic** (a)

麟渡兮解說：

原句

At no point in her investigation does Tate allow \_\_\_\_\_ commentary from present-day partisans to skew her reckoning with past realities.

還原後為：

Tate does not allow \_\_\_\_\_ commentary from present-day partisans to skew her reckoning with past realities in her investigation.

關鍵是 at no point 的 no 表否定。

參考翻譯：

在她的調查中，Tate 不允許現今黨派人士 \_\_\_\_\_ 評論扭曲她對過去事實的判斷。

- (A) 恰當的
- (B) 時間錯置的
- (C) 時間錯置的
- (D) 公正的
- (E) 客觀的
- (F) 恰當的

答案：(B) (C)



~~第 82 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V1, Medium, #12)~~

Early critics of Emily Dickinson's poetry **mistook for** simplemindedness the surface of artlessness that in fact she constructed with such \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) astonishment
- (B) craft
- (C) cunning
- (D) innocence
- (E) naivete
- (F) vexation

選項單字：

- **craft** (n) 技巧  
(MW) skill in planning, making, or executing: DEXTERITY
- **cunning** (n) 技巧  
(MW) dexterous skill and subtlety (as in inventing, devising, or executing)  
<high-ribbed vault ... with perfect **cunning** framed>
- **naive** (a) 天真的  
(MW) marked by unaffected simplicity: ARTLESS, INGENUOUS  
[衍] **naivete** (n) the quality or state of being naive
- **vex** (v) 使惱怒  
(MW) to irritate or annoy by petty provocations: HARASS <**vexed** by the children>  
[衍] **vexation** (n) the quality or state of being vexed: IRRITATION

麟渡兮解說：

先做結構分析：that in fact she constructed with such \_\_\_\_\_ 是名詞子句，修飾的是 the surface of artlessness，可以先不看。

原句簡化後

Early critics of Emily Dickinson's poetry **mistook for** (simplemindedness)  
(the surface of artlessness).

應還原為

Early critics of Emily Dickinson's poetry **mistook** (the surface of artlessness) **for**  
(simplemindedness).

mistake A for B 是“將 A 誤認為 B”，相當於 misconstrue A as B。

但由於

A = the surface of artlessness that in fact she constructed with such _____ B = simplemindedness
---

長度差異太大，原始結構會造成“頭重腳輕”的現象，所以把“mistake A for B”倒裝成“mistake for B A”。

即使你看不懂 naivete 這個法文字，但你確定 astonishment, innocence, vexation 這類字尾是名詞，那你就有無比的信心可判斷 (C) cunning 必定是名詞而非形容詞，(E) naivete 必定是名詞。GRE 填空題的備選答案絕對有相同的詞性，放入空格中文法上皆對，絕對不會有選項大部分是名詞，然後兩個正確答案是形容詞這種事。填空答題關鍵是關鍵字、邏輯判斷，而不是文法修辭。此題為上述典型 ETS 考題，其中 (B) craft (C) cunning 為一組同義字而 (D) innocence (E) naivete 為另一組同義字，(A) (F) 皆不對，利用刪去法 (POE) 刪掉 (D) (E) 後得正確答案。

參考翻譯：

早期評論家誤把 Emily Dickinson 詩表面上的不加修飾看作愚蠢，事實上其結構非常有 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 驚奇
- (B) 技巧
- (C) 技巧
- (D) 天真
- (E) 天真
- (F) 惱怒

答案：(B) (C)

~~第 83 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V1, Medium, #1)~~

Dramatic literature often \_\_\_\_\_ the history of a culture in that it **takes as** its subject matter the important events that have shaped and guided the culture.

- (A) confounds
- (B) repudiates
- (C) recapitulates
- (D) anticipates
- (E) polarizes

題幹單字：

- **subject matter** (phr) 主題、題材  
(MW) matter presented for consideration in discussion, thought, or study

選項單字：

- **confound** (v) 使困惑  
(MW) to throw (a person) into confusion or perplexity
- **recapitulate** (v) 重述要點 (常簡寫為 recap)  
(MW) to restate briefly: SUMMARIZE

麟渡兮解說：

結構分析：that have shaped and guided the culture 是名詞子句，修飾的是前面的 the important events，暫時先不看。句中 **in that = because**。

原句簡化後

Dramatic literature often \_\_\_\_\_ the history of a culture in that it **takes as** (its subject matter) (the important events).

應還原為

Dramatic literature often \_\_\_\_\_ the history of a culture in that it **takes** (the important events) **as** (its subject matter).

take A as B 是“將 A 視為 B”，相當於 construe A as B。

由於

A = the important events that have shaped and guided the culture  
B = its subject matter

原始結構“頭重腳輕”，故把“take A as B”倒裝為“take as B A”。

參考翻譯：

戲劇文學經常 \_\_\_\_\_ 文化的歷史，因為它把形塑且引導文化發展的重要事件看作是主要處理對象。

- (A) 困惑
- (B) 駁斥
- (C) 重述要點
- (D) 預期
- (E) 使兩極化

答案：(C)

第 84 題 (OG, p. 99, #6, Hard)

Philosophy, unlike most other subjects, does not try to extend our knowledge by discovering new information about the world. Instead it tries to deepen our understanding through (i) \_\_\_\_\_ what is already closest to us—the experiences, thoughts, concepts, and activities that make up our lives but that ordinarily escape our notice precisely because they are so familiar. Philosophy begins by **finding** (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ the things that are (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) attainment of

(D) essentially irrelevant

(G) most prosaic

(B) rumination on

(E) utterly mysterious

(H) somewhat hackneyed

(C) detachment from

(F) thoroughly commonplace

(I) refreshingly novel

第一空格選項：

- **attain** (v) 達成 (= achieve)  
(MW) to reach as an end: GAIN, ACHIEVE <*attain* a goal>
- **ruminate** (v) 深思 (與 on 或 over 並用)  
(MW) to go over in the mind repeatedly and often casually or slowly  
[衍] **rumination** (n)

第三空格選項：

- **prosaic** (a) 普通的  
(MW) EVERYDAY, ORDINARY <heroic characters wasted in *prosaic* lives>
- **hackneyed** (a) 陳腐的 (口號、文章等)  
(MW) lacking in freshness or originality <*hackneyed* slogans>

麟渡兮解說：

倒裝結構出現在最後一句，其中包含 (ii) (iii) 空格，原句

Philosophy begins by **finding** {(ii) \_\_\_\_\_} {the things that are (iii) \_\_\_\_\_}.

應還原為

Philosophy begins by **finding** {the things that are (iii) \_\_\_\_\_} {(ii) \_\_\_\_\_}.

find A (名詞或名詞子句) B (形容詞) 是“覺得 A 是 B 這樣的”，其中 A 常用虛主詞 it 代替，真正的主詞放在最後面，通常是一個較長的名詞子句。

舉個例子：

I **find (it) (interesting) (working with Justin and Michael)** because they're very different from me.

其中

A = it = working with Justin and Michael  
B = interesting

還原後的句子為

I find (working with Justin and Michael) (interesting) because they're very different from me.

由於 B 通常是一個字的形容詞，同樣地，為了避免“頭重腳輕”現象，我們將較短的 B 放在前面先說，把較長的 A 放在後面。因此，原始的“find A B”倒裝為“find B A”形式。

回到題目的最後一句，請注意誰修飾誰，雖然 (ii) (iii) 格都填形容詞，但還原之後可知是 (ii) 修飾 (iii)，即“哲學是覺得 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 是 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 這樣的”。若沒有還原這個動作，(ii) (iii) 格角色互換則答案會相反，請特別注意。

題幹一開始說哲學和其他學科不同，延伸知識的方法不是去找尋新資訊，而是從我們每天熟悉 (closest to us, ordinarily, familiar) 的經驗、思考、觀念中去探索。空格 (i) 的關鍵字是 deepen understanding (深化思考)，呼應選項 (B) rumination (深思, deep understanding)。

我們知道哲學是在舊有已知的東西裡尋找新意，所以空格 (iii) 要選“舊”，空格 (ii) 要選“新”。先看空格 (iii)，其中 (i) novel 是“新”先刪掉，(G) prosaic (平凡的) 和 (H) hackneyed (陳腔濫調的) 要做選擇，前面有關鍵字 familiar, ordinarily 表示“普通”、“常見”之意，所以選 (G)，這裡 (H) 是陷阱選項。空格 (ii) 要選“新”，(F) commonplace 是 (G) prosaic 的同義字，是陷阱選項，刪掉。(D) irrelevant (無關的) 和 (E) mysterious (神秘的) 最接近“新”的觀念是 (E)，故 (E) 為正確答案。

官方解說：

The first two sentences present a contrast between extending our knowledge by discovering “new information about the world”—which we are told philosophy does not do—and extending knowledge through some activity involving “things that are closest to us.” The first blank asks us to identify that activity, and although “attainment” makes little sense in context, both “rumination on” and “detachment from” have some appeal. However, the clear implication that philosophy attends to things that ordinarily escape our notice eliminates “detachment from” as a correct answer. Blank (ii) requires something that suggests the importance of familiar things as subjects of philosophical rumination, and “utterly mysterious” does just that. “Essentially irrelevant” and “thoroughly commonplace” do not fit logically since they suggest that these “familiar” things are unimportant. Similarly, Blank (iii) needs to be consistent with the description of those things as familiar and close. “Most prosaic” fits that idea while “refreshingly novel” goes in the other direction. “Somewhat hackneyed” has some plausibility but is too negative given the overall tone of the sentence; there is no indication that those things are in any way

trite. Thus the correct answer is **rumination on** (Choice B), **utterly mysterious** (Choice E), and **most prosaic** (Choice G).

參考翻譯：

哲學有別於其他領域，它不著重發現新知以擴大知識。反而是以 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 試著加深我們既有的理解：組成我們生活的經驗、思想、理念、和活動，不過是我們一般不會發現的因為它們太熟悉。哲學起始於尋找 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_，一些 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的事物。

第一空格

第二空格

第三空格

(A) 獲得

(D) 本質上無關

(G) 最枯燥乏味的

(B) 沈思

(E) 非常神祕的

(H) 有些陳腔濫調

(C) 分離

(F) 完全普通的

(I) 耳目一新的創新

答案：(B) (E) (G)

### 第三節 自行假設正負號關係再做判斷

以下幾題雙格題正負號關係必須先做假設，再從選項的正負找答案。

第 85 題 (ETS, now defunct, #2)	
The author's (i) _____ style renders a fascinating subject, the role played by luck in everyday life, extraordinarily (ii) _____.	
Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) soporific	(D) pedantic
(B) lucid	(E) tedious
(C) colloquial	(F) opaque

第一空格選項：

- **soporific** (a) 令人想睡的  
(MW) causing or tending to cause sleep <*soporific* drugs>
- **lucid** (a) 清楚的 (= pellucid)  
(MW) clear to the understanding: INTELLIGIBLE
- **colloquial** (a) 口語的  
(MW) of or relating to conversation: CONVERSATIONAL

第二空格選項：

- **pedantic** (a) 賣弄學問的 (掉書袋的)  
(MW) narrowly, stodgily, and often ostentatiously learned
- **tedious** (a) 無聊的 (= boring)  
(MW) tiresome because of length or dullness: BORING <a *tedious* public ceremony>  
[衍] **tedium** (n) the quality or state of being tedious: TEDIOUSNESS also: BOREDOM

參考翻譯：

作者 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 風格讓原本令人著迷的主題，即幸運在日常生活中扮演的角色，變得格外 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_。

第一空格

- (A) 令人想睡的
- (B) 清楚的
- (C) 口語的

第二空格

- (D) 賣弄學問的
- (E) 無聊的
- (F) 模糊的

答案：(A) (E)



第 86 題 (OG, p. 391, #18)

The activists' energetic work in the service of both woman suffrage and the temperance movement in the late nineteenth century (i) \_\_\_\_\_ the assertion that the two movements were (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

(A) undermines

(D) diffuse

(B) supports

(E) inimical

(C) underscores

(F) predominant

題幹單字：

- **suffrage** (n) 投票權  
(MW) the right of voting: FRANCHISE also: the exercise of such right
- **temperance** (n) 禁酒  
(MW) moderation in or abstinence from the use of alcoholic beverages
- **assertion** (n) 宣稱  
(MW) the act of asserting also: DECLARATION, AFFIRMATION  
[衍] **assert** (v) to state or declare positively and often forcefully or aggressively  
“堅持己見地說”、“斷言”。

第一空格選項：

- **undermine** (v) 削弱 (= weaken)  
(MW) to weaken or ruin by degrees (逐漸地)
- **underscore** (v) 強調  
(MW) to make evident: EMPHASIZE, STRESS  
<arrived early to **underscore** the importance of the occasion>

第二空格選項：

- **diffuse** (a) 雜亂的  
(MW) being at once verbose and ill-organized <a **diffuse** report from the scene of the earthquake>
- **inimical** (a) 有敵意的  
(MW) being adverse often by reason of hostility or malevolence <forces **inimical** to democracy>
- **predominant** (a) 優越的 (= dominant)  
(MW) having superior strength, influence, or authority: PREVAILING

官方解說：

The sentence is about the implications of the activists' energetic work for some assertion about the woman suffrage and temperance movements. The second blank, however, obscures the nature of that assertion. But it is clear that the "energetic work" could either support an assertion that the two movements were similar, or undermine an assertion that the two movements were opposed. "Supports" is offered as a choice for the first blank (as is the somewhat similar "underscores"), but there is no corresponding term in the second blank, nothing along the lines of "similar" or "compatible." "Undermines" and "inimical" make for the only meaningful statement. Thus, the correct answer is **undermines** (Choice A) and **inimical** (Choice E).

參考翻譯：

19 世紀行動主義的人同時積極地推動女性投票權和禁酒運動 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 這兩個活動是 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的斷言。

第一空格

(A) 削弱

(B) 支持

(C) 強調

第二空格

(D) 雜亂的

(E) 有敵意的

(F) 優越的

答案：(A) (E)

~~第 87 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Hard, #4)~~

I've long anticipated this retrospective of the artist's work, hoping that it would make (i) \_\_\_\_\_ judgments about him possible, but greater familiarity with his paintings highlights their inherent (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ and actually makes one's assessment (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) modish

(D) gloom

(G) similarly equivocal

(B) settled

(E) ambiguity

(H) less sanguine

(C) detached

(F) delicacy

(I) more cynical

題幹單字：

- **anticipate** (v) 期待 (= expect)  
(MW) to look forward to as certain: EXPECT
- **retrospective** (n) 回顧展  
(MW) a generally comprehensive exhibition, compilation, or performance of the work of an artist over a span of years; broadly: REVIEW <a retrospective of 20th century haute couture>

第一空格選項：

- **modish** (a) 流行的 (= fashionable)  
(MW) FASHIONABLE, STYLISH <a *modish* hat> <a *modish* writer>  
[衍] **mode** (n) a prevailing fashion or style (as of dress or behavior) “時尚”。
- **settled** (a) 固定的  
(AL) not likely to move or change <settled peoples>
- **detached** (a) 公平客觀的  
(MW) exhibiting an aloof objectivity usually free from prejudice or self-interest <a detached observer>

第二空格選項：

- **gloom** (n) 不快樂  
(MW) lowness of spirits (情緒): DEJECTION  
[衍] **gloomy** (a) low in spirits: MELANCHOLY (憂鬱的)
- **ambiguous** (a) 模稜兩可的  
(MW) capable of being understood in two or more possible senses or ways <an ambiguous smile> <an ambiguous term> <a deliberately ambiguous reply>  
[衍] **ambiguity** (n)
- **delicacy** (n) 精緻  
(MW) the quality or state of being dainty: FINENESS <lace of great delicacy>  
[衍] **delicate** (a) marked by fineness of structure, workmanship, or texture <a delicate tracery> <a delicate lace>

第三空格選項：

- **equivocal** (a) 模稜兩可的  
(MW) subject to two or more interpretations and usually used to mislead or confuse <an equivocal statement>
- **sanguine** (a) 自信樂觀的  
(MW) CONFIDENT, OPTIMISTIC
- **cynical** (a) 憤世嫉俗的  
(MW) having or showing the attitude or temper of a cynic: based on or reflecting a belief that human conduct is motivated primarily by self-interest <a cynical ploy to cheat customers>

參考翻譯：

我期待這畫家的回顧展已經很久了，希望能夠 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 關於他的評論，但熟悉他的畫作凸顯出它們本質上的 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_，且讓評價顯得 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_。

第一空格

(A) 流行的

(B) 固定的

(C) 公平客觀的

第二空格

(D) 不快樂

(E) 模稜兩可

(F) 精緻

第三空格

(G) 同樣模糊的

(H) 較不樂觀的

(I) 更憤世嫉俗的

答案：(B) (E) (G)

#### 第四節 反義字結構

反義字結構可看做舊 GRE 時代反義題的變型，可能出現在題幹或選項中。如第 89 題是漂亮的反義並列結構，前後兩句一對照，即得答案。第 90 題到第 92 題則是特殊的「短 (形容詞單字) and 短 (反義形容詞)」結構，通常修飾“人”的雙重性格 (某人...又...)，因為兩種性格同時並存，故連接詞用 and 不用 but，有別於第六章第一節講的「短 but 短」結構。這類題幹通常冗長以混淆視聽，但幾乎無關緊要，只要針對單字的反義字作答即可，考的是單字實力。第 93 題和第 94 題則是選項中的反義字結構，這類題幹通常都結構完整，關鍵字明顯，若抓住技巧 (正反意涵判斷正確) 是很好拿分的一種題型。

##### 第 88 題 (OG, p. 370, #6)

The reception given to Kimura's radical theory of molecular evolution shows that when \_\_\_\_\_ fights orthodoxy to a draw, then novelty has seized a good chunk of space from convention.

- (A) imitation
- (B) reaction
- (C) dogmatism
- (D) invention
- (E) caution

題幹單字：

- **receive** (v) 給予...的反應  
(MW) to react to in a specified manner  
[衍] **well-received** (a) getting a good reaction from people  
<our presentations have been well received by the schools so far> “受到好評的”。  
[衍] **reception** (n) RESPONSE, REACTION <the play met with a mixed *reception*>  
“回應”、“評價”。
- **radical** (a) 激進的 (非傳統的)  
(MW) marked by a considerable departure from the usual or traditional: EXTREME
- **orthodoxy** (n) 正統 (= convention)  
(MW) an orthodox belief or practice  
[衍] **orthodox** (a) CONVENTIONAL
- **draw** (n) 平手 (= tie)  
(MW) a contest left undecided or deadlocked: TIE
- **novelty** (n) 新奇  
(MW) something new or unusual  
[衍] **novel** (a) new and not resembling something formerly known or used

選項單字：

- **dogmatism** (n) 教條主義  
(MW) positiveness in assertion of opinion especially when unwarranted or arrogant

官方解說：

The sentence sets up two parallel, contrasting concepts. The word in the blank must contrast with “orthodoxy,” and since “convention” in the second contrasting pair is synonymous with “orthodoxy,” the correct answer should be roughly synonymous with “novelty.” The word “invention” is the best choice. Thus, the correct answer is **invention** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

由 Kimura 前衛的分子演化論得到的回應看來，當 \_\_\_\_\_ 與傳統打成平手，則新奇也能在傳統中佔有一席之地。

- (A) 模仿
- (B) 反應
- (C) 教條主義
- (D) 發明
- (E) 謹慎小心

答案：(D)

第 89 題 (PBT, p. 65, #6)

Colleagues describe Padgett as both **forthright and reticent**, **humble and (i) \_\_\_\_\_**, **good-natured and (ii) \_\_\_\_\_**. And in her behavior as a businesswoman, Padgett herself does little to (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ these contradictions. She says she is proemployee but is avowedly antiunion. She calls herself procustomer but acknowledges that she runs a store with higher profit margins and prices than almost any other grocer.

Blank (i)

(A) diffident

(B) eccentric

(C) arrogant

Blank (ii)

(D) prickly

(E) solicitous

(F) phlegmatic

Blank (iii)

(G) dispel

(H) fulfill

(I) accentuate

題幹單字：

- **forthright** (a) 直率的 (= straightforward)  
(MW) free from (沒有) ambiguity or evasiveness: going straight to the point <a **forthright** critic>  
<was **forthright** in appraising the problem>
- **reticent** (a) 沉默的  
(MW) inclined to be silent or uncommunicative in speech: RESERVED
- **humble** (a) 謙虛的  
(MW) not proud or haughty: not arrogant or assertive
- **good-natured** (a) 親切的 (不易發脾氣的)  
(MW) of a pleasant and cooperative disposition
- **avowedly** (adv) 公開地  
(MW) with open acknowledgment: FRANKLY <an **avowedly** hostile review>  
[衍] **avow** (v) “公開宣稱”。
- **pro-**：表“支持”的字首  
(MW) favoring: supporting: championing <**pro**-American>  
[例] **proemployee** (a) “挺員工的”。  
[例] **procustomer** (a) “挺顧客的”。
- **anti-**：表“反對”的字首  
(MW) opposing or hostile to in opinion, sympathy, or practice <**anti**-Semite>  
[例] **antiunion** (a) “反工會的”(工會替員工發聲)。
- **margin** (n) 利潤  
(MW) the difference which exists between net sales and the cost of merchandise sold and from which expenses are usually met or profit derived
- **grocer** (n) “食品商 (雜貨商)”。

第二空格選項：

- **prickly** (a) 易怒的  
(MW) easily irritated <had a **prickly** disposition>
- **solicitous** (a) 既關心又擔憂的  
(MW) manifesting or expressing solicitude <a **solicitous** inquiry about his health>  
[衍] **solicitude** (n) attentive care and protectiveness also: an attitude of earnest concern or attention  
<expressed **solicitude** for his health>
- **phlegmatic** (a) 冷靜的 (情緒不受影響的)  
(MW) having or showing a slow and stolid temperament

第三空格選項：

- **dispel** (v) 消除 (疑慮、謠言)  
(MW) to drive away by or as if by scattering: DISSIPATE <**dispel** a rumor>
- **fulfill** (v) 實現  
(MW) to convert into reality
- **accentuate** (v) 強調  
(MW) ACCENT, EMPHASIZE also: INTENSIFY <**accentuates** the feeling of despair>

參考翻譯：

同事們形容 Padgett 是直率又沉默的，謙虛又 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，親切又 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_。她身為女商人的作為，Padgett 自己很少 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 這些矛盾。她說她是親員工的但又很明確的反對工會。她聲稱自己是站在消費者這邊的，但也承認她經營的商店是比幾乎所有雜貨商店都還高獲利和售價的。

第一空格

- (A) 羞怯的
- (B) 古怪的
- (C) 驕傲的

第二空格

- (D) 易怒的
- (E) 關切的
- (F) 冷靜的

第三空格

- (G) 消除
- (H) 實現
- (I) 強調

答案：(C) (D) (G)



第 90 題 (OG, p. 515, #8)

Rather than viewing the Massachusetts Bay Colony's antinomian controversy as the inevitable (i) \_\_\_\_\_ of the intransigent opposing forces of **radical and** (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ beliefs, **male and female** piety, (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ **and secular** power, and the like, as other critics have, Winship argues that the crisis was not "fixed and structural."

Blank (i)

(A) dissolution

(B) melding

(C) collision

Blank (ii)

(D) revolutionary

(E) orthodox

(F) questionable

Blank (iii)

(G) clerical

(H) civil

(I) cerebral

題幹單字：

- **antinomian** (n) 唯信仰論者 (反律法者)  
(MW) one who holds that under the gospel dispensation of grace the moral law is of no use or obligation because faith alone is necessary to salvation (救贖)  
[衍] **antinomian** (a) “唯信仰論的”  
[衍] **antinomy** (n) a fundamental and apparently unresolvable conflict or contradiction  
<*antinomies* of beauty and evil, freedom and slavery> “矛盾、對立” (= antithesis)。
- **inevitable** (a) 不可避免的  
(MW) incapable of being avoided or evaded <an *inevitable* outcome>
- **intransigent** (a) 不妥協的  
(MW) characterized by refusal to compromise or to abandon an extreme position or attitude:  
UNCOMPROMISING <*intransigent* in their opposition> <an *intransigent* attitude>  
[衍] **intransigence** (n)
- **radical** (a) 激進的 (非傳統的)  
(MW) marked by a considerable departure from the usual or traditional: EXTREME
- **secular** (a) 世俗的 (非宗教的)  
(MW) not overtly or specifically religious <*secular* music>  
[衍] **secularism** (n)

第一空格選項：

- **dissolve** (v) 瓦解  
(MW) to separate into component parts: DISINTEGRATE  
[衍] **dissolution** (n)
- **meld** (v) 混合  
(MW) MERGE, BLEND

第三空格選項：

- **clerical** (a) 神職人員的  
(MW) of, relating to, or characteristic of the clergy  
[衍] **clergy** (n) a group ordained to perform pastoral (牧師的) or sacerdotal (牧師的) functions in a Christian church “神職人員”。
- **civil** (a) 市民的  
(MW) of or relating to citizens
- **cerebral** (a) 智力的 (= intellectual)  
(MW) primarily intellectual in nature <a *cerebral* society>

官方解說：

The words “Rather than” indicate that the other critics, unlike Winship, think of the controversy as “fixed and structural.” Since both “dissolution” and “melding” of “intransigent opposing forces” would tend to lessen the controversy, only “collision” (Choice C) fits the first blank. The second and third blanks appear in a series of examples of such opposing forces; only “orthodox” contrasts with “radical” in the second blank and only “clerical” contrasts with “secular” in the third blank. Thus, the correct answer is **collision** (Choice C), **orthodox** (Choice E), and **clerical** (Choice G).

參考翻譯：

不同於其他評論家認為 Massachusetts Bay Colony 的唯信仰論議題是不可避免的 (i) \_\_\_\_\_、激進份子不妥協的反對力量和 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 信仰，男性女性的虔誠，(iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 和世俗的力量等等，Winship 認為這些評論並非“固定和結構性的”。

第一空格

- (A) 瓦解
- (B) 混合
- (C) 碰撞

第二空格

- (D) 創新的
- (E) 正統的
- (F) 可疑的

第三空格

- (G) 神職人員的
- (H) 市民的
- (I) 智力的

答案：(C) (E) (G)

While in many ways their personalities could not have been more different—she was ebullient where he was glum, relaxed where he was awkward, garrulous where he was \_\_\_\_\_—they were surprisingly well suited.

- (A) solicitous
- (B) munificent
- (C) irresolute
- (D) laconic
- (E) fastidious
- (F) taciturn

題幹單字：

- **ebullient** (a) 熱情活潑的  
(MW) characterized by ebullience: having or showing liveliness and enthusiasm <**ebullient** performers>  
[衍] **ebullience** (n) the quality of lively or enthusiastic expression of thoughts or feelings:  
EXUBERANCE
- **glum** (a) 不快樂的 (= gloomy)  
(MW) DREARY, GLOOMY <a **glum** countenance>
- **awkward** (a) 笨拙的  
(MW) lacking ease or grace (as of movement or expression) <**awkward** writing>
- **garrulous** (a) 愛說話的 (= loquacious)  
(MW) given to prosy, rambling, or tedious loquacity: pointlessly or annoyingly talkative

選項單字：

- **munificent** (a) 慷慨的  
(MW) very liberal in giving or bestowing: LAVISH  
[衍] **munificence** (n)
- **laconic** (a) 說話簡潔的  
(MW) using or involving the use of a minimum of words: concise to the point of seeming rude or mysterious
- **fastidious** (a) 挑剔的  
(MW) having high and often capricious (挑剔的) standards: difficult to please  
<critics ... so **fastidious** that they can talk only to a small circle of initiates>  
[衍] **fastidiousness** (n)
- **taciturn** (a) 沉默的 (= reticent)  
(MW) temperamentally disinclined to talk

參考翻譯：

雖然在許多方面，他們的個性截然不同——她熱情洋溢而他悶悶不樂，她輕鬆而他彆扭，她愛說話而他 \_\_\_\_\_——但他們是出奇地非常適合。

- (A) 擔憂的
- (B) 慷慨的
- (C) 優柔寡斷的
- (D) 說話簡潔的
- (E) 挑剔的
- (F) 沉默的

答案：(D) (F)

反義字結構也可能出現在選項中，如以下幾題：

~~第 92 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #4)~~

Although he has long had a reputation for (i) \_\_\_\_\_, his behavior toward his coworkers has always been (ii) \_\_\_\_\_, suggesting he may not be as insolent as people generally think.

Blank (i)

(A) inscrutability

(B) venality

(C) impudence

Blank (ii)

(D) brazen

(E) courteous

(F) predictable

題幹單字：

- **insolent** (a) 厚顏無恥的 (= impudent)  
(MW) exhibiting boldness or effrontery: IMPUDENT  
[衍] **insolence** (n)

第一空格選項：

- **inscrutable** (a) 深奧難懂的  
(MW) not readily investigated, interpreted, or understood: MYSTERIOUS <an *inscrutable* smile>  
<*inscrutable* motives>  
[衍] **inscrutability** (n)
- **venal** (a) 貪汙的  
(MW) capable of being bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration: PURCHASABLE  
especially: open to corrupt influence and especially bribery: MERCENARY <a *venal* legislator>  
[衍] **venality** (n)
- **impudent** (a) 厚顏無恥的  
(MW) marked by contemptuous or cocky boldness or disregard of others: INSOLENT  
[衍] **impudence** (n)

第二空格選項：

- **brazen** (a) 厚顏無恥的 (= impudent)  
(MW) marked by contemptuous boldness <a *brazen* disregard for the rules>
- **courteous** (a) 有禮貌的  
(MW) marked by respect for and consideration of others  
[衍] **courteousness** (n)

關鍵字句：although、insolent。

參考翻譯：

雖然他長久以來以 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 而聞名，但他對待他同事的方式卻始終 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_，顯示他可能不像大家普遍認為的一般粗魯無禮。

第一空格

(A) 難以理解

(B) 貪贓枉法

(C) 厚顏無恥

第二空格

(D) 厚顏無恥的

(E) 有禮的

(F) 可預測的

答案：(C) (E)

第 93 題 (OG, p. 78, #5, Easy)

In stark contrast to his later (i) \_\_\_\_\_, Simpson was largely (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ politics during his college years, despite the fact that the campus he attended was rife with political activity.

Blank (i)

(A) activism

(B) apathy

(C) affability

Blank (ii)

(D) devoted to

(E) indifferent to

(F) shaped by

標記：政大題。

題幹單字：

- **largely** (adv) 主要地、大致上  
(MW) in a large manner especially: to a large extent: MOSTLY, PRIMARILY  
<words **largely** unknown a decade ago>
- **rife** (a) 大量的 (與 with 並用)  
(MW) copiously supplied: ABOUNDING—usually used with *with* <**rife** with rumors>

第一空格選項：

- **activism** (n) 行動主義  
(MW) a doctrine or practice that emphasizes direct vigorous action especially in support of or opposition to one side of a controversial issue  
[衍] **activist** (a) (n)
- **apathy** (n) 無動於衷 (= indifference)  
(MW) lack of interest or concern: INDIFFERENCE  
[衍] **apathetic** (a)
- **affable** (a) 親切的 (= friendly)  
(MW) characterized by ease and friendliness <an **affable** manner>  
[衍] **affability** (n)

第二空格選項：

- **indifferent** (a) 漠不關心的 (= apathetic)  
(MW) marked by a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern for something: APATHETIC  
<**indifferent** to suffering and poverty>  
[衍] **indifference** (n)

官方解說：

The sentence tells us that there is a contrast between the way Simpson related to politics in his college years and how he related to politics later in life. So the choices that complete the blanks must contrast with each other. The part of the sentence beginning with “despite” indicates that Simpson’s relation to politics in his college years did not involve engagement in the political activity that was “rife.” Of the choices for Blank (ii), only “indifferent to” conveys that nonengagement. And of the choices for Blank (i), only “activism” supplies the required contrast with “indifferent to.” Thus the correct answer is **activism** (Choice A) and **indifferent to** (Choice E).

參考翻譯：

和他最近的 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 徹底相反，大學時期的 Simpson 對政治大致上是 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_，儘管政治活動在他的校園很盛行。

第一空格

(A) 行動主義

(B) 無動於衷

(C) 親切

第二空格

(D) 致力於

(E) 對...漠不關心

(F) 受...塑造

答案：(A) (E)



## 第九章 其他技巧

### 第一節 單格題常考單字

單格題是每回 Verbal 最先考的兩題，形式上往往是單字題，只要抓對題幹中的關鍵字句，即能作答。請見以下幾題：

#### 第 94 題 (OG, p. 371, #8)

Mathematicians have a distinctive sense of beauty: they strive to present their ideas and results in a clear and compelling fashion, dictated by \_\_\_\_\_ as well as by logic.

- (A) caprice
- (B) aesthetics
- (C) obligation
- (D) methodologies
- (E) intellect

題幹單字：

- **distinctive** (a) 獨特的  
(MW) having or giving style or distinction <a *distinctive* table setting>
- **compelling** (a) 說服人的  
(MW) that compels: CONVINCING <no *compelling* evidence>
- **fashion** (n) 方式 (用法為 in a ... fashion)  
(MW) mode (方式) of action or operation <assembled in an orderly *fashion*>

選項單字：

- **caprice** (n) 善變  
(MW) a sudden usually unpredictable condition, change, or series of changes  
<the *caprices* of the weather>  
[衍] **capricious** (a) governed or characterized by caprice: IMPULSIVE, UNPREDICTABLE  
“善變的”。
- **aesthetics** (n) 美學、美感  
(MW) a pleasing appearance or effect: BEAUTY <appreciated the *aesthetics* of the gemstones>

關鍵字句：beauty。

官方解說：

The opening statement attributes a “sense of beauty” to mathematicians, and the remainder of the sentence after the colon spells out that observation. Filling in the blank will supply some aspect that balances “logic” and reinforces the view that mathematicians have a sense of beauty; “aesthetics” is the best choice. Thus, the correct answer is **aesthetics** (Choice B).

參考翻譯：

數學家有獨特的美感：他們表達思想的方式清晰且能說服人，由 \_\_\_\_\_ 和邏輯所支配。

- (A) 善變
- (B) 美學
- (C) 義務
- (D) 方法學
- (E) 智力

答案：(B)

**Unenlightened authoritarian** managers rarely recognize a crucial reason for the low levels of serious conflict among members of democratically run work groups: a modicum of tolerance for dissent often prevents \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) demur
- (B) schism
- (C) cooperation
- (D) compliance
- (E) shortsightedness

題幹單字：

- **modicum** (n) 些許  
(MW) a small portion: a limited quantity
- **dissent** (n) 異議  
(MW) difference of opinion <heard voices of **dissent** at the meeting>: political opposition to a government or its policies <attempts to suppress domestic **dissent**>  
[衍] **dissent** (v) to differ in opinion “反對”。

選項單字：

- **demur** (v) 反對  
(MW) to take exception: OBJECT—often used with *to* or *at*  
[衍] **demur** (n) hesitation (as in doing or accepting) usually based on doubt of the acceptability of something offered or proposed “反對”。
- **schism** (n) 分裂  
(MW) DIVISION, SEPARATION also: DISCORD, DISHARMONY  
<a **schism** between political parties>

關鍵字句：serious conflict。

官方解說：

The blank must be filled with a word that describes a problem **that a work group can suffer, a problem that can be a cause of (or associated with) serious conflict. Of the answer choices, only “schism” fits this description.** Thus, the correct answer is **schism** (Choice B).

參考翻譯：

愚昧獨裁的管理者無法認知到民主管理下的團隊很少有嚴重衝突的關鍵因素：多包容一點不同意見就能防止 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 反對
- (B) 分裂
- (C) 合作
- (D) 順從
- (E) 短視

答案：(B)

第 96 題 (OG, p. 50, #3) (PPII, Test Preview, #6)

In parts of the Arctic, the land grades into the landfast ice so \_\_\_\_\_ that you can walk off the coast and not know you are over the hidden sea.

- (A) permanently
- (B) imperceptibly
- (C) irregularly
- (D) precariously
- (E) relentlessly

標記：如履薄冰題。

題幹單字：

- **grade** (v) 逐漸平坦  
(MW) to level off to a smooth horizontal or sloping surface
- **fast** (a) 緊連的  
(MW) adhering firmly  
[衍] **landfast** (a) “緊連陸地的”。

選項單字：

- **imperceptible** (a) 無法察覺的  
(MW) not perceptible by a sense or by the mind: extremely slight, gradual, or subtle  
<*imperceptible* differences>  
[反] **perceptible** (a)
- **precarious** (a) 危險的  
(MW) characterized by a lack of security or stability that threatens with danger  
[衍] **precariously** (adv)
- **relentless** (a) 持續不斷的  
(MW) showing or promising no abatement of severity, intensity, strength, or pace: UNRELENTING  
<*relentless* pressure> <a *relentless* campaign>  
[衍] **relentlessly** (adv)

麟渡兮解說：

請注意 gradual 這個簡單字，曾考過 gradual/imperceptible 為正確答案的句子等價題。

(MW) **gradual** (a) moving, changing, or developing by fine or often imperceptible degrees

我們中文翻“逐漸的”其實在英文裡是“在不知不覺中變化”的概念。

官方解說：

The word that fills the blank has to characterize how the land grades into the ice in a way that explains how you can walk off the coast and over the sea without knowing it. The word that does that is “imperceptibly”; if the land grades imperceptibly into the ice, you might well not know that you had left the land. Describing the shift from land to ice as permanent, irregular, precarious, or relentless would not help to explain how you would fail to know. Thus the correct answer is **imperceptibly** (Choice B).

參考翻譯：

在北極的部份區域，陸地逐漸變為緊連陸地的冰，這些冰如此 \_\_\_\_\_ 以至於你可能離開岸邊而不知道你已经走在隱藏於冰下的海面上。

- (A) 永遠地
- (B) 無法察覺地
- (C) 不尋常地
- (D) 危險地
- (E) 持續不斷地

答案：(B)

第 97 題 (OG, p. 375, #15)

The novelist devotes so much time to avid descriptions of his characters' clothes that the reader soon feels that such \_\_\_\_\_ concerns, although worthy of attention, have superseded any more directly literary aims.

- (A) didactic
- (B) syntactical
- (C) irrelevant
- (D) sartorial
- (E) frivolous

題幹單字：

- **avid** (a) 熱情的  
(MW) characterized by enthusiasm and vigorous pursuit <*avid* readers>
- **supersede** (v) 取代  
(MW) to displace in favor of another: SUPPLANT

選項單字：

- **didactic** (a) 教導的 (= teaching)  
(MW) designed or intended to teach  
[衍] **didacticism** (n) “教育”。
- **syntax** (n) 語法  
(MW) the way in which linguistic elements (as words) are put together to form constituents (as phrases or clauses)  
[衍] **syntactical** (a) of, relating to, or according to the rules of syntax or syntactics “語法的”。
- **irrelevant** (a) 不相關的  
(MW) not relevant: INAPPLICABLE <that statement is *irrelevant* to your argument>  
[反] **relevant** (a) having significant and demonstrable bearing on the matter at hand “相關的”。
- **sartorial** (a) 衣服的  
(MW) of or relating to a tailor or tailored clothes broadly: of or relating to clothes <poor *sartorial* taste>
- **frivolous** (a) 輕浮的  
(MW) lacking in seriousness  
[衍] **frivolity** (n)

關鍵字句：clothes。

麟渡兮解說：

題目說作者的敘述花太多篇幅在服飾 (clothes) 上，而使得直接文學目標 (故事情節的交代) 遭到取代。空格修飾的 concerns 即作者的 avid descriptions，故空格選呼應關鍵字 clothes 的字眼，選項中只有 (D) sartorial “衣服的” 能夠且唯一呼應關鍵字，故為正確答案。

唯一的陷阱是 (C) irrelevant “不相關的”，有同學認為作者對服飾的描述與文學目標 “不相關”，這樣的理解是合理的，但 irrelevant 為負面字，而題目說 although worthy of attention (值得注意) 直接對 irrelevant 加以駁斥，故 (C) 不能選。

單格填空多 “單字題”，題目並不複雜，選項皆 GRE 單字，若對單字掌握能力足夠，並不難做。此題即是一例。

官方解說：

The “concerns” described by the adjective that fills the blank relate to clothing, so “sartorial” fits the blank. Although these concerns could also be described as “irrelevant” or “frivolous,” neither of these choices is correct because the sentence identifies the concerns as “worthy of attention.” Thus, the correct answer is **sartorial** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

小說家花太多時間在描述書中人物的服飾，使讀者很快就覺得這種 \_\_\_\_\_ 上的關注，儘管是值得的，卻取代了其他更直接的文學目標。

- (A) 教導的
- (B) 語法的
- (C) 不相關的
- (D) 衣服的
- (E) 輕浮的

答案：(D)



**Just as** the authors' book on eels is often a key text for courses in marine vertebrate zoology, their ideas on animal development and phylogeny \_\_\_\_\_ teaching in this area.

- (A) prevent
- (B) defy
- (C) replicate
- (D) inform
- (E) use

題幹單字：

- **eel** (n) “鰻魚”。
- **marine** (a) 海洋的  
(MW) of or relating to the sea <*marine* life> <*marine* biology>
- **vertebrate** (a) 脊椎的  
(MW) having a spinal column (脊柱)
- **phylogeny** (n) “種系發展史”。

選項單字：

- **defy** (v) 公然反抗  
(MW) to confront with assured power of resistance: DISREGARD <*defy* public opinion>  
[衍] **defiant** (a)
- **replicate** (v) 複製 (= copy)  
(MW) DUPLICATE, REPEAT <*replicate* a statistical experiment>  
<*replicated* his mentor's writing style>
- **inform** (v) 形塑 (使成形)  
(MW) to give character or essence to <the principles which *inform* modern teaching>

關鍵字句：key text、teaching。

麟渡兮解說：

此題至少給同學們兩個觀察：第一，題幹裡的專有名詞是不重要的，不知道 eel 是鰻魚也不知道 phylogeny 是種系發展史完全不會影響解題，因為關鍵字句不會是專有名詞，key text, teaching 不會有人看不懂。第二，填空選項單字可能出現簡單如 prevent, inform, use 這類的字，不要先入為主地認為這些字不可能是正確答案，事實上此題答案就是 inform，只不過不是大家熟悉的“告知”之意，而是 GRE 要考的“型塑”之意。

題目第一個逗點前說此書是重要文本 (key text)，其他諸如鰻魚、海洋脊椎動物學都是不重要的訊息，可以略去不處理。因此，作者們的想法怎麼了這個領域的教學。由於 key text 是正面詞，

我們可以先刪去負面的 (A) (B) 選項，留下 (C) (D) (E) 看語意是否符合，乍看之下“複製”教學、“告知”教學、“使用”教學都不恰當，似乎選不出答案。

這裡的 inform 是“型塑”之意，核心概念是“使成形”(in- = en- = make + form 形式)，“告知”其實也是“使成形”(從“不知道”的狀態變成“知道”狀態)。常見用法是作者的成長背景“形塑”了其寫作風格，重要文本“形塑”了某一領域的發展。請注意 MW 解釋中的用法 <the principles which inform modern teaching> 告訴我們 inform 後面常接 teaching，此題可以說是依 MW 解釋出題的。

官方解說：

The “just as” structure indicates that the second half of the sentence should somehow parallel the idea presented in the first half (i.e., the idea that the authors’ book on eels is a “key text” in marine vertebrate zoology). Among the choices given, “inform” is clearly the best choice. “Prevent” and “defy” work in the opposite direction, while “use” and “replicate” would suggest that the authors’ ideas are drawing upon the teaching in this area rather than the other way around. “Inform” leads to a meaning that nicely matches the first half of the sentence. Thus, the correct answer is **inform** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

正如同作者寫鰻魚的書是海洋脊椎動物學課程的重要文本，他們的觀點在動物發展及種系發展史也 \_\_\_\_\_ 了此領域的教學。

- (A) 避免
- (B) 公然反抗
- (C) 複製
- (D) 形塑
- (E) 使用

答案：(D)

第 99 題 (OG, p. 388, #13)

Mechanisms develop whereby every successful species can \_\_\_\_\_ its innate capacity for population growth **with** the constraints that arise through its interactions with the natural environment.

- (A) enhance
- (B) replace
- (C) produce
- (D) surpass
- (E) reconcile

題幹單字：

- **whereby** (conj) 藉由  
(MW) by, through, or in accordance with which
- **mechanism** (n) 機制  
(MW) the fundamental processes involved in or responsible for an action, reaction, or other natural phenomenon <*mechanisms* of organic evolution>
- **innate** (a) 與生俱來的  
(MW) existing in, belonging to, or determined by factors present in an individual from birth: NATIVE, INBORN <*innate* behavior>
- **constraint** (n) 限制  
(MW) a constraining condition, agency, or force: CHECK  
<put legal *constraints* on the board's activities>  
[衍] **constrain** (v) to secure by or as if by bonds: CONFINE broadly: LIMIT “限制”。

關鍵字句：constraint。

官方解說：

A quick overview of the sentence indicates that the blank should be filled with a verb **that indicates what a successful species does with its “innate capacity for population growth” in the face of certain constraints on that growth.** This analysis suggests that the correct answer will have something to do with adjusting that capacity in the face of these constraints. Of the choices given, “reconcile” is closest to that meaning. None of the other options make for a meaningful, coherent sentence. “Enhance,” for example, may fit nicely with “its innate capacity,” but it does not make sense with “constraints.” Thus, the correct answer is **reconcile** (Choice E).

參考翻譯：

成功存活下來的物種藉由建立某些機制 \_\_\_\_\_ 其天生繁衍能力和與自然環境交互作用下帶來的限制。

- (A) 加強
- (B) 取代
- (C) 製造
- (D) 超越
- (E) 調解

答案：(E)

第 100 題 (OG, p. 77, #1, Easy)

Dominant interests often benefit most from \_\_\_\_\_ of governmental interference in business, since they are able to take care of themselves if left alone.

- (A) intensification
- (B) authorization
- (C) centralization
- (D) improvisation
- (E) elimination

選項單字：

- **authorize** (v) 授權  
(MW) to invest (給予) especially with legal authority: EMPOWER <*authorized* to act for her husband>  
[衍] **authorization** (n)
- **centralize** (v) 中央集權  
(MW) to concentrate by placing power and authority in a center or central organization  
[衍] **centralization** (n)
- **improvise** (v) 未準備  
(MW) to make, invent, or arrange offhand  
[衍] **improvisation** (n)

官方解說：

The sentence explains why dominant interests often benefit from a certain condition. Since the explanation is that they are able to take care of themselves if left alone, it follows that the condition is one in which interference is absent. Thus the best answer is “elimination.” None of the other answer choices suggests an absence of interference—indeed “intensification,” “authorization,” and “centralization” suggest quite the opposite. Thus the correct answer is **elimination** (Choice E).

參考翻譯：

主導利益通常獲得最大受益是在政府 \_\_\_\_\_ 干預企業，如果讓他們獨立而他們可以自行照顧自己。

- (A) 加劇
- (B) 授權
- (C) 中央集權
- (D) 未準備
- (E) 消除

答案：(E)

第 101 題 (OG, p. 77, #2, Easy)

Kagan maintains that an infant's reactions to its first stressful experiences are part of a natural process of development, not harbingers of childhood unhappiness or \_\_\_\_\_ signs of adolescent anxiety.

- (A) prophetic
- (B) normal
- (C) monotonous
- (D) virtual
- (E) typical

題幹單字：

- **maintain** (v) 聲稱 (= claim = argue)  
(MW) to affirm in or as if in argument: ASSERT <***maintained*** that the earth is flat>

選項單字：

- **prophetic** (a) 預言的 (= predictive)  
(MW) foretelling (預言) events: PREDICTIVE

官方解說：

The sentence contrasts the infant's reactions, part of a normal developmental process, with future unhappiness and anxiety. The missing word describes signs of adolescent anxiety as they relate to the infant. Choice A is correct: "prophetic" signs, like harbingers, foretell future occurrences, and for the infant, adolescent anxiety is a future occurrence. Since an infant cannot literally display signs of adolescent anxiety, "normal," "monotonous," and "typical" are all incorrect. And "virtual" is incorrect, because virtual signs are not real signs, and what Kagan is denying is that the infant's reactions are not real signs of later unhappiness. Thus the correct answer is **prophetic** (Choice A).

參考翻譯：

Kagan 聲稱嬰兒面對第一次面對壓力的反應是自然的發展過程，並非童年不快樂的預兆，也不是青少年期焦慮的 \_\_\_\_\_ 症狀。

- (A) 預言的
- (B) 正常的
- (C) 單調的
- (D) 虛擬的
- (E) 典型的

答案：(A)

第 102 題 (OG, p. 512, #2)

The belief that politicians might become \_\_\_\_\_ after their election to office led to the appointment of ethics officers at various levels of government.

- (A) scrupulous
- (B) entrenched
- (C) venal
- (D) puzzled
- (E) artificial

選項單字：

- **scrupulous** (a) 道德的  
(MW) having moral integrity: acting in strict regard for what is considered right or proper
- **entrench** (v) 根深柢固  
(MW) to establish solidly <*entrenched* themselves in the business>  
[衍] **entrenched** (a) “根深柢固的”。
- **venal** (a) 貪汙的  
(MW) capable of being bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration: PURCHASABLE especially: open to corrupt influence and especially bribery: MERCENARY <a *venal* legislator>  
[衍] **venality** (n)
- **puzzle** (v) 使困惑  
(MW) to be uncertain as to action or choice
- **artificial** (a) 不真誠的  
(MW) lacking in natural or spontaneous quality <an *artificial* smile> <an *artificial* excitement>

關鍵字句：ethics。

官方解說：

If a certain belief led to the appointment of ethics officers, that belief must concern some ethical issue. Of the choices provided, only “venal” fits that context. Although several of the other choices are not necessarily positive characteristics, none of them involves ethics. Thus, the correct answer is **venal** (Choice C).

參考翻譯：

對政治人物當選後可能變 \_\_\_\_\_ 的信念促使我們指派風紀官員到各層級政府機關。

- (A) 道德的
- (B) 根深柢固的
- (C) 貪污的
- (D) 困惑的
- (E) 不真誠的

答案：(C)



以下兩題由不同的角度切入，答案皆為 universal/ubiquitous，最好放在一起思考。

~~第 103 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V1, Medium, #13)~~

The macromolecule RNA is common to all living beings, and DNA, which is found in all organisms except some bacteria, is almost as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) comprehensive
- (B) fundamental
- (C) inclusive
- (D) universal
- (E) significant
- (F) ubiquitous

題幹單字：

- **macromolecule** (n) 高分子 (macro-為“大”之意)  
(MW) a very large molecule (as of a protein or rubber)
- **organism** (n) “生命體”。

選項單字：

- **comprehensive** (a) 涵蓋完整的 (指書、報告、研究等)  
(MW) covering completely or broadly: INCLUSIVE <*comprehensive* examinations>  
<*comprehensive* insurance>
- **inclusive** (a) 涵蓋的 (指價格、服務等)  
(MW) covering or intended to cover all items, costs, or services
- **universal** (a) 普遍的  
(MW) present or occurring everywhere
- **ubiquitous** (a) 無所不在的  
(MW) existing or being everywhere at the same time: constantly encountered: WIDESPREAD  
<a *ubiquitous* fashion>

關鍵字句：common。

麟渡兮解說：

選項分析	同義字 1	同義字 2
(A) comprehensive	V	
(B) fundamental		
(C) inclusive	V	
(D) universal		V
(E) significant		
(F) ubiquitous		V
解釋	“涵蓋的”	“普遍的”

先刪去不成對的 (B) (E) 選項，留下第一組同義字 (A) (C) “涵蓋的”(使用時機不大相同) 和第二組同義字 (D) (F) “普遍的、到處都有的”。

題目說 RNA 對所有生物體都是普遍的 (common to all living beings)，而 DNA 除了某些細菌外，對所有生物體 (這裡的 organisms 就是前面的 living beings) 也是同樣 \_\_\_\_\_ 的。兩句以 and 連接，並無轉折，空格要填 common 的同義字，答案選 (D) (F)。

特別注意 (A) (C) 選項，這兩字也帶有“全”、“廣”的色彩，但用法不同。我們容易受“中文翻譯”影響而有所誤解。這是非美國人考 GRE 容易產生的盲點，考題的中文翻譯，單字的中文解釋都只能當作參考，做題時要帶上“美國人眼鏡”去思考，這個單字美國人是怎麼理解的，是怎麼用白話的簡單字重述的，是用在什麼樣特定場合的。

(A) comprehensive 的概念是“涵蓋完整的”，常用於修飾“書、報告、研究”等的詳盡、鉅細靡遺，比如說：a comprehensive study/report/research 或 a comprehensive encyclopedia (百科全書)。MW 給的同義字即 (C) inclusive，如 a comprehensive insurance 則表示此保險很好很強大，什麼什麼都能賠。inclusive 則多修飾“價錢、服務”等，如飯店住宿附早餐，早餐就是 an inclusive service，買機票含稅，總費用就是 costs inclusive of taxes。

而 universal/ubiquitous 可修飾的對象就很廣泛了，除了 RNA/DNA 在生命體是“普遍的”外，地心引力在地球上也是“普遍的”，父母親對子女的關愛也是“普遍的”。

參考翻譯：

高分子 RNA 普遍存在於所有生物體中，而 DNA 除了某些細菌之外，也同樣地 \_\_\_\_\_ 存在所有生物體內。

- (A) 涵蓋完整的
- (B) 基礎的
- (C) 涵蓋的
- (D) 普遍的
- (E) 重要的
- (F) 無所不在的

答案：(D) (F)

~~第 104 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #13)~~

The report's most significant weakness is its assumption that the phenomenon under study is \_\_\_\_\_, when in reality it is limited to a specific geographic area.

- (A) unusual
- (B) exceptional
- (C) ubiquitous
- (D) absolute
- (E) universal
- (F) restricted

選項單字：

- **unusual** (a) 罕見的  
(MW) not usual: UNCOMMON, RARE
- **exceptional** (a) 特殊的  
(MW) forming an exception: RARE <an *exceptional* number of rainy days>
- **ubiquitous** (a) 無所不在的  
(MW) existing or being everywhere at the same time: constantly encountered: WIDESPREAD  
<a *ubiquitous* fashion>
- **universal** (a) 普遍的  
(MW) present or occurring everywhere
- **in reality** (phr) 事實上 (= in fact)  
(MW) in actual fact

關鍵字句：in reality、limited。

麟渡兮解說：

選項分析	同義字 1	同義字 2
(A) unusual	V	
(B) exceptional	V	
(C) ubiquitous		V
(D) absolute		
(E) universal		V
(F) restricted		
解釋	“不尋常的”	“普遍的”

刪去不成對的 (D) (F) 選項，留下第一組同義字 (A) (B) “不尋常的” (思考其反義：“普通、平凡的”) 和第二組同義字 (C) (E) “普遍的、到處都有的” (思考其反義：“不普遍、局限的”)。

題目說報告的假設是最大 weakness (負面字)，而這假設是“研究現象是 \_\_\_\_\_ 的”，注意此處空格修飾的對象是 phenomenon 而非 assumption，所以空格不一定要是呼應 weakness 的負面字。題目只是說“研究現象是 \_\_\_\_\_ 的”這樣的假設是一個 weakness。

重點在第二行：in reality = in fact 表轉折，後面的 limited 是關鍵。可知空格必定是 limited 的反義字，“受限的”的反義字是“不尋常的”還是“普遍的”呢？答案很明顯了，選 (C) (E)。

(F) 選項也通，但可惜沒有同義字，在第一輪篩選就出局了。這是 ETS 出句子等價題的慣用伎倆，請見怪不怪。

參考翻譯：

該報告最大的弱點在於其假設說研究現象是 \_\_\_\_\_，但其實此現象受限於某特定地理區域。

- (A) 不尋常的
- (B) 特殊的
- (C) 無所不在的
- (D) 絕對的
- (E) 普遍的
- (F) 受限的

答案：(C) (E)

## 第二節 抓錯關鍵字怎麼辦

有時候我們會掉進 ETS 所設陷阱而抓錯關鍵字，找不到與關鍵字唯一呼應的選項，此時應返回題幹重找，刪去原先選的關鍵字，正確的關鍵字很容易選出，請見以下題目：

### 第 105 題 (ETS, now defunct, #1)

From the outset, the concept of **freedom** of the seas **from** the **proprietary** claims of nations was challenged by a contrary notion—that of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the oceans for reasons of national security and profit.

- (A) promotion
- (B) exploration
- (C) surveying
- (D) conservation
- (E) appropriation

標記：釣魚台題。

題幹單字：

- **outset** (n) 開始 (= onset)  
(MW1) the start or beginning of something  
(MW2) BEGINNING, START
- **free** (v) 從 (負面事物中) 脫離出來 (與 from, of 並用)  
(MW) relieved from or lacking something and especially something unpleasant or burdensome  
<**free** from pain> <a speech **free** of political rhetoric>—often used in combination <error-**free**>  
[衍] **freedom** (n)

選項單字：

- **appropriate** (v) 挪用 (公共財物)  
(MW) to take or make use of without authority or right  
[衍] **appropriation** (n)

關鍵字句：freedom ... from、proprietary、profit。

參考翻譯：

起初，對於海洋獨立於國家領土所有權的概念被反對意見而挑戰，這個對於海洋的 \_\_\_\_\_ 的意見歸因於關係到國家的安全與利益。

(A) 促進

(B) 探索

(C) 調查

(D) 保存

(E) 占為己有

答案：(E)

### 第三節 勿先入為主

GRE 填空最忌用自己主觀想法去判斷，應該完全依照上下文的關鍵提示作答，請看以下兩題：

~~第 106 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Hard, #5)~~

Higher energy prices would have many (i) \_\_\_\_\_ effects on society as a whole. Besides encouraging consumers to be more (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ in their use of gasoline, they would encourage the development of renewable alternative energy sources that are not (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ at current prices.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) pernicious

(D) aggressive

(G) unstable

(B) counterintuitive

(E) predictable

(H) adaptable

(C) salubrious

(F) sparing

(I) viable

標記：高油價題。

第一空格選項：

- **pernicious** (a) 有害的  
(MW) highly injurious or destructive: DEADLY
- **counterintuitive** (a) 違背直覺的  
(MW) contrary to what one would intuitively expect
- **salubrious** (a) 有益健康的 (= healthful)  
(MW) favorable to or promoting health or well-being <*salubrious* habits>

第二空格選項：

- **sparing** (a) 節省的  
(MW) marked by or practicing careful restraint (as in the use of resources)  
[衍] **spare** (v) to use or dispense frugally—used chiefly in the negative <don't *spare* the syrup>

第三空格選項：

- **adapt** (v) 適應  
(MW) to make fit (as for a specific or new use or situation) often by modification  
[衍] **adaptable** (a)
- **viable** (a) 可行的 (指經濟上)  
(MW) financially sustainable <a *viable* enterprise>

參考翻譯：

高油價對社會整體而言有 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 的影響。除了鼓勵消費者更 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 使用汽油外，還可以鼓勵再生替代能源的發展，替代能源目前的價格是不 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的。

第一空格

第二空格

第三空格

(A) 有害的

(D) 侵略性的

(G) 不穩定的

(B) 違背直覺的

(E) 可預測的

(H) 可適應的

(C) 有益健康的

(F) 節省的

(I) 經濟上可行的

答案：(C) (F) (I)



第 107 題 (OG, p. 96, #2, Hard)

Human nature and long distances have made exceeding the speed limit a (i) \_\_\_\_\_ in the state, so the legislators surprised no one when, acceding to public demand, they (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ increased penalties for speeding.

Blank (i)

(A) controversial habit

(B) cherished tradition

(C) disquieting ritual

Blank (ii)

(D) endorsed

(E) considered

(F) rejected

題幹單字：

- **human nature** (phr) 人性  
(MW) the nature (本質) of humans especially: the fundamental dispositions and traits of humans
- **accede** (v) 同意 (= assent)  
(MW) to express approval or give consent: give in to a request or demand
- **speed** (v) 超速  
(MW) to go or drive at excessive or illegal speed

第一空格選項：

- **cherish** (v) 內心懷有...想法  
(MW) to entertain or harbor in the mind deeply and resolutely <still **cherishes** that memory>
- **disquiet** (v) 使不安  
(MW) to take away the peace or tranquillity of: DISTURB, ALARM  
[衍] **disquieting** (a)

第二空格選項：

- **endorse** (v) 公開支持 (背書)  
(MW) to approve openly <**endorse** an idea> especially: to express support or approval of publicly and definitely <**endorse** a mayoral candidate>

麟渡兮解說：

先不要有任何先入為主的觀念，題幹說什麼就是什麼，抓關鍵字解題就是了。題幹在處理“超速”問題 (speeding = exceeding the speed limit)，人性 (human nature) 和長距離 (long distances) 使得超速在某一州變得如何？在美國某些大州有沙漠地形，裏頭的公路非常長，四周很荒涼，這種環境裡人們總是會開快車，一來是路程太遙遠 (long distances)，不開快車可能要花上幾天幾夜的時間，二來在沒有警察沒有紅綠燈的情況下，人性 (human nature) 會趨使人們開快 (反正沒人會抓，而且省時間也對自己有利)，以上是這題的背景思考。

第一句後用 so 連接，承接之前的語氣，所以立法委員 (legislators) 在議會裡做了某事並不令人意外 (surprised no one) 且遵從 (acceding to) 公眾意見。首先空格 (i) 是“形容詞”加“名詞”的組合，一般來說是“名詞”為重點，但在此處 habit, tradition, ritual 中文都很怪 (habit 稍微好一點)，我們無法做判斷，關鍵在“形容詞”，(A) controversial 不對，因為後面有提到“不令人意外”、“遵從”，表示立法委員和民眾的立場一致，並無衝突爭議而言。(B) cherished 是正面字 (不要管奇怪的中文翻譯)，(C) disquieting 是負面字，故選 (B)。disquieting 是“令人焦慮不安的”。

空格 (ii) 的 (D) endorse “背書”(表示支持之意) 是正面字，(F) reject 是負面字，特別注意題幹有 increased penalties，立法委員支持人民超速 (不要去管為什麼立法委員要這樣做，這不重要)，所以對“提高刑責”的法案應該是“拒絕”才對，正確答案選 (F)。

官方解說：

The reference to human nature and long distances suggest that it is rather routine for drivers to exceed the speed limit in this state. “Cherished tradition” best fits this context for Blank (i), since there is nothing in the sentence to suggest that speeding here is “controversial” or “disquieting.” In Blank (ii) we need to consider what the legislature would do that would surprise no one with regard to increased penalties for speeding. Given what we have learned so far, “rejected” is the best answer; it would be surprising if the legislature “endorsed” or even “considered” increased penalties for speeding. Thus the correct answer is **cherished tradition** (Choice B) and **rejected** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

人性和長距離駕駛使超速變成此州的一種 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，所以當立法者同意大眾需求時大家一點也不驚訝，他們 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 增加超速的刑罰。

第一空格

- (A) 具有爭議性的習慣
- (B) 被接受的傳統
- (C) 擾人的習慣

第二空格

- (D) 支持
- (E) 考慮
- (F) 拒絕

答案：(B) (F)

#### 第四節 時間脈絡

~~第 108 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #13)~~

The ex-minister's real crime, in the eyes of his \_\_\_\_\_ political friends who subsequently abandoned him, was not so much that he was wrong as that he raised questions that must not be raised.

- (A) erstwhile
- (B) proxy
- (C) false
- (D) self-styled
- (E) onetime
- (F) surrogate

選項單字：

- **erstwhile** (a) 從前的  
(MW) FORMER, PREVIOUS <*erstwhile* enemies>
- **proxy** (n) 代理人  
(MW) a person authorized to act for another: PROCURATOR  
[衍] **proxy** (a) 代理的
- **self-styled** (a) 自稱的 (負面)  
(MW) SELF-PROCLAIMED <*self-styled* experts>  
(AL) called a particular thing by yourself: SELF-PROCLAIMED <*self-styled* experts>
- **onetime** (a) 從前的  
(MW) FORMER, SOMETIME <a *onetime* actor>
- **surrogate** (n) 代理人  
(MW) one appointed to act in place of another: DEPUTY

參考翻譯：

他政治生涯 \_\_\_\_\_ 的朋友後來背棄了他，在他們眼中，前部長真正犯的錯是因為他問了不該問的問題。

- (A) 從前的
- (B) 代理的
- (C) 錯誤的
- (D) 自稱的
- (E) 從前的
- (F) 代理的

答案：(A) (E)

James Boswell's *Life of Samuel Johnson* is generally thought to have established Boswell as the first great modern biographer; yet the claim of \_\_\_\_\_ could be made for Johnson himself as author of a life of Richard Savage.

- (A) partisanship
- (B) omniscience
- (C) precedence
- (D) opportunism
- (E) perseverance

選項單字：

- **partisan** (a) 黨派的  
(AL) strongly supporting one leader, group, or cause over another <*partisan* interests/loyalties/politics>  
[衍] **partisanship** (n) 黨派性
- **omniscient** (a) 全知的  
(MW) knowing everything: having unlimited understanding or knowledge <an *omniscient* deity>  
[衍] **omniscience** (n)
- **precedence** (n) 優先重要性  
(MW) priority of importance  
[衍] **precedent** (n) “先例” (= previous decisions)。
- **opportunism** (n) 投機主義  
(MW) the art, policy, or practice of taking advantage of opportunities or circumstances often with little regard for principles or consequences  
[衍] **opportunist** (n)  
[衍] **opportunistic** (a)

參考翻譯：

一般普遍認為 <Samuel Johnson 的一生> 奠定了 James Boswell 第一現代傳記作家的地位。然而，同樣 \_\_\_\_\_ 的宣稱也適用於 Johnson 本人，因為他替 Richard Savage 寫了傳記。

- (A) 黨派性
- (B) 全知
- (C) 重要性
- (D) 投機主義
- (E) 毅力

答案：(C)

第 110 題 (OG, p. 379, #22)

Though feminist in its implications, Yvonne Rainer's 1974 film \_\_\_\_\_ the filmmaker's active involvement in feminist politics.

- (A) antedated
- (B) cloaked
- (C) portrayed
- (D) preceded
- (E) renewed
- (F) represented

選項單字：

- **antedate** (v) 在...之前 (發生、存在) (= precede)  
(MW1) to be earlier or older than (something)  
(MW2) to precede in time  
[例] dinosaurs **antedate** cavemen (穴居人) by millions of years
- **cloak** (v) 遮蓋  
(MW) to cover or hide with or as if with a cloak  
[衍] **cloak** (n) a loose outer garment “斗篷、大衣”。
- **precede** (v) 在...之前 (發生、存在)  
(MW1) to happen, go, or come before (something or someone)  
(MW2) to be earlier than  
[衍] **precedence** (n) “在...之前發生”。  
[例] The country became more conservative in the years that **preceded** his election.

官方解說：

The words that fill the blank must fit with the idea that Rainer's film has some **feminist implications**, but that those are limited compared with her other activities. From the six words offered as answer choices, the pair “antedated” and “preceded” and the pair “portrayed” and “represented” each produce sentences that are similar in meaning. However, only “antedated” and “preceded” make sense in the context of the sentence: Rainer's 1974 film exhibits feminist themes in a limited way because it came before she became active in feminist politics. Thus, the correct answer is **antedated** (Choice A) and **preceded** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

儘管其女權意識是晦澀的，Yvonne Rainer 1974 年的電影 \_\_\_\_\_ 其今日對女權政治的積極參與。

(A) 時間在...之前

(B) 遮蓋

(C) 描繪

(D) 時間在...之前

(E) 更新

(F) 呈現

答案：(A) (D)

第 111 題 (OG, p. 392, #20)

Wills argues that certain **malarial parasites** are especially (i) \_\_\_\_\_ because they have more recently entered humans than other species and therefore have had (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ time to evolve toward (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. Yet there is no reliable evidence that the most harmful *Plasmodium* species has been in humans for a shorter time than less harmful species.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) populous

(D) ample

(G) virulence

(B) malignant

(E) insufficient

(H) benignity

(C) threatened

(F) adequate

(I) variability

第一空格選項：

- **populous** (a) 人口眾多的  
(MW) having a large population (人口)  
[衍] **population** (n) the whole number of people or inhabitants in a country or region
- **malignant** (a) 有害的 (惡性的)  
(MW) tending to produce death or deterioration <**malignant** malaria> especially:  
tending to infiltrate, metastasize (轉移), and terminate fatally <a **malignant** tumor>

第三空格選項：

- **virulence** (n) 劇毒  
(MW) the quality or state of being virulent: MALIGNANCY, VENOMOUSNESS  
<ameliorate (改善) the **virulence** of a disease>  
[衍] **virulent** (a) extremely poisonous or venomous (有毒的)
- **benign** (a) 無害的  
(MW) having no significant effect: HARMLESS <environmentally **benign**>  
[衍] **benignity** (n)

官方解說：

The “Yet” that begins the second sentence indicates that Wills’ position would be supported by evidence that the newer parasites are in humans, the more harmful they are. So Wills’ position must be that more recent parasites are especially harmful, implying that “malignant” is the correct choice for the first blank. What follows “therefore” is a potential explanation for the trend that Wills expects, namely an evolution toward harmlessness, implying “benignity” for the third blank, with newer species having had “insufficient” time (second blank) to evolve toward harmlessness. Thus, the correct answer is **malignant** (Choice B), **insufficient** (Choice E), and **benignity** (Choice H).

參考翻譯：

Wills 認為特定的瘧疾病原蟲特別的 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 因為他們比其他物種更晚進入人體內，因此有 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的時間朝 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 進化。不過沒有可靠的證據證明最具殺傷力的 Plasmodium 物種比其他殺傷力較低的物種在人體內的時間短。

第一空格

(A) 人口稠密的

(B) 致命的

(C) 受威脅的

第二空格

(D) 充裕的

(E) 不足的

(F) 恰當的

第三空格

(G) 劇毒

(H) 無害

(I) 多樣性

答案：(B) (E) (H)



## 第五節 弦外之音的理解

### 第 112 題 (OG, p. 386, #10)

**Ironically**, the writer so wary of (i) \_\_\_\_\_ was (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ with ink and paper, his novel running to 2,500 shagreen-bound folio pages—a fortune in stationery at the time.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

(A) probity

(D) acquisitive

(B) extravagance

(E) illiberal

(C) disapprobation

(F) profligate

題幹單字：

- **irony** (n) 諷刺 (事實與預期不合)  
(MW) incongruity (不一致) between the actual result of a sequence of events and the normal or expected result  
[衍] **ironically** (adv)
- **wary** (a) 謹慎的 (= cautious)  
(MW) marked by keen caution, cunning, and watchfulness especially in detecting and escaping danger
- **run to** (phr) 長達  
(MW) to mount up to <the book *runs to* 500 pages>
- **shagreen** (n) “珠皮”(由鯊魚皮製成)。
- **folio** (n) “對開紙”。
- **fortune** (n) 財富 (有“大量”的概念)  
(MW) RICHES, WEALTH <a man of *fortune*>
- **stationery** (n) 文具用品  
(MW) materials (as paper, pens, and ink) for writing or typing

第一空格選項：

- **probity** (n) 正直 (= integrity)  
(MW) adherence to the highest principles and ideals: UPRIGHTNESS
- **extravagant** (a) 浪費的  
(MW) spending much more than necessary <has always been *extravagant* with her money>  
[衍] **extravagance** (n)
- **disapprobation** (n) 責備  
(MW) the act or state of disapproving: the state of being disapproved: CONDEMNATION  
[衍] **disapprove** (v) to refuse approval to: REJECT

第二空格選項：

- **acquisitive** (a) 貪婪的  
(MW) strongly desirous of acquiring and possessing: COVETOUS  
[衍] **acquire** (v) “取得”。
- **illiberal** (a) 小氣的  
(MW) not liberal: not generous: STINGY  
[反] **liberal** (a) marked by generosity: OPENHANDED <a *liberal* giver> “慷慨的”。
- **profligate** (a) 浪費的 (= prodigal)  
(MW) wildly extravagant: PRODIGAL

官方解說：

The last part of the sentence provides most of the context needed to fill in the two blanks. The novel was extremely long and required vast amounts of paper. Among the choices for the second blank, only “profligate” matches this lack of restraint. The word “Ironically” indicates that what the writer was “wary of” was something similar to profligacy; of the choices for the first blank, “extravagance” is the closest. Thus, the correct answer is **extravagance** (Choice B) and **profligate** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

諷刺地是這名謹慎於 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 的作家對於墨水和紙張是 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_，他的小說用掉 2,500 粗面皮革——裝訂成許多對開頁——這在當時文具方面是一大筆財富。

第一空格

- (A) 正直
- (B) 鋪張浪費
- (C) 責備

第二空格

- (D) 貪婪的
- (E) 小氣的
- (F) 浪費的

答案：(B) (F)

The demands of \_\_\_\_\_ notwithstanding, a page or two in Dahl's recent book on democracy that considered what public-choice economics has to say about "democratic failure"—or at least a clear signpost to that literature—**would have been** very well spent.

- (A) clarity
- (B) brevity
- (C) comprehensiveness
- (D) economy
- (E) cogency
- (F) thoroughness

選項單字：

- **brevity** (n) 簡短  
(MW) shortness of duration especially: shortness or conciseness of expression  
[衍] **brief** (a) CONCISE
- **comprehensive** (a) 詳盡的 (指書、報告、研究等)  
(MW) covering completely or broadly: INCLUSIVE <*comprehensive* examinations>  
<*comprehensive* insurance>  
[衍] **comprehensiveness** (n)
- **economy** (n) 節省  
(MW) thrifty and efficient use of material resources: frugality in expenditures also: an instance or a means of economizing: SAVING  
[衍] **economical** (a)
- **thorough** (a) 徹底的 (= complete)  
(MW) carried through to completion: EXHAUSTIVE <a *thorough* search>  
[衍] **thoroughness** (n)

參考翻譯：

雖然在 \_\_\_\_\_ 需求之下，在 Dahl 最近的一本書上一至兩頁中提及的民主，認為什麼樣的公共選擇經濟學說必須說成是“民主的失敗”——亦即在此文學作品而言至少是一個明確的路標——已經很得其所。

- (A) 清楚
- (B) 簡短
- (C) 詳盡
- (D) 節省
- (E) 說服力
- (F) 徹底

答案：(B) (D)

## 第六節 另類句子等價題

絕大部分句子等價題皆是考同義字，但少數題目的正確選項並非嚴格意義上的同義字，卻也能滿足句子等價對正確選項的兩項要求：

帶入空格使句意完整 (complete the sentences)  
兩句意思接近 (alike in meaning)

當檢視選項發現六個字皆非同義字時，要警覺是否為此類句子等價題。請見以下幾題：

~~第 114 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #14) (Medium, #15)~~

Dreams are \_\_\_\_\_ in and of themselves, but, when combined with other data, they can tell us much about the dreamer.

- (A) astonishing
- (B) disordered
- (C) harmless
- (D) inscrutable
- (E) revealing
- (F) uninformative

題幹單字：

- **in and of itself** (phr) 本質上而言  
(Vocab) with respect to its inherent nature

選項單字：

- **inscrutable** (a) 深奧難懂的  
(MW) not readily investigated, interpreted, or understood: MYSTERIOUS <an *inscrutable* smile>  
<*inscrutable* motives>  
[衍] **inscrutability** (n)

參考翻譯：

夢就其本身而言是 \_\_\_\_\_。但透過其他資料，夢能告訴我們關於作夢者的許多事。

- (A) 令人驚訝的
- (B) 混亂的
- (C) 無害的
- (D) 神秘的
- (E) 洩漏的
- (F) 不提供信息的

答案：(D) (F)

Cynics believe that people who \_\_\_\_\_ compliments do so in order to be praised twice.

- (A) conjure up
- (B) covet
- (C) deflect
- (D) grasp
- (E) shrug off
- (F) understand

題幹單字：

- **cynical** (a) 憤世嫉俗的  
(MW) having or showing the attitude or temper of a cynic: based on or reflecting a belief that human conduct is motivated primarily by self-interest <a **cynical** ploy to cheat customers>

選項單字：

- **conjure** (v) 想起 (與 up 並用)  
(MW) to bring to mind <words that **conjure** pleasant images>—often used with *up*  
<**conjure** up memories>
- **covet** (v) 覬覦  
(MW) to desire (what belongs to another) inordinately or culpably  
[衍] **covetous** (a)
- **deflect** (v) 避開  
(MW) to turn aside: DEVIATE  
(AL) to keep (something, such as a question) from affecting or being directed at a person or thing
- **shrug off** (phr) 避開  
(MW) to brush aside: MINIMIZE <**shrugs off** the problem>

麟渡兮解說：

cynic/cynical 是非常重要的考點，這裡詳加說明。GRE 考 cynic/cynical 時隱含兩個關鍵字：一是 doubt 這類字 (M-W 給 distrustful)，cynic 這種人「懷疑」人的動機純善，認為世上沒有真正的犧牲奉獻，人做任何事都是有企圖的。二是 selfish 這類字 (M-W 給 self-interest)，cynic 認為人都是「自私」的。cynic 這種人的特徵就是 cynical，中文把 cynic 翻成「憤世嫉俗者」在 GRE 考試裡完全沒有用處，在 GRE 考題看到 cynic/cynical 便要馬上連結 doubt 和 selfish 這兩個關鍵。還記得前面說過的嗎？不要糾結於通順的中文，硬要把 cynic 翻成「懷疑他人動機且認為人都是自私的人」，而是要注重解題，看到 cynic 馬上連結 doubt 和 selfish 即可。

題目意思說 cynic 認為「人們拒絕稱讚的目的其實是要再度被稱讚」，你能聯想到日常生活的例子嗎？此題除了 shrug off 外，另一個正確答案是 deflect (同 deviate，字面上是「偏離方向」，但

引申用法是「偏離主題」、「避重就輕」的意思)。跳脫題幹來看我們不會認為 shrug off 和 deflect 是同義字，但根據上述對句子等價題指示的闡述，這兩個選項都能恰當地合乎句子上下文邏輯，且使兩句意思相近，故為正確答案。

參考翻譯：

諷世者認為 \_\_\_\_\_ 恭維的人是為了得到第二次讚美。

- (A) 想起
- (B) 貪求
- (C) 避開
- (D) 抓住
- (E) 避開
- (F) 瞭解

答案：(C) (E)

~~第 116 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #12)~~

That the book's argument was \_\_\_\_\_ became clear as soon as reviews appeared: there were holes, and reviewers delighted in pointing them out.

- (A) wanting
- (B) convoluted
- (C) unintelligible
- (D) penetrating
- (E) flawed
- (F) complex

題幹單字：

- **hole** (n) 漏洞  
(MW) an area where something is missing: GAP: as a serious discrepancy: FLAW, WEAKNESS  
<some **holes** in your logic>

選項單字：

- **wanting** (a) 不足的  
(MW) not being up to (達到) standards or expectations
- **intelligible** (a) 可理解的 (= understandable)  
(MW) capable of being understood or comprehended <jargon **intelligible** only to the initiated>  
[反] **unintelligible** (a)
- **penetrating** (a) 敏銳的  
(MW) ACUTE, DISCERNING <**penetrating** insights into life>

參考翻譯：

這本書的論點是 \_\_\_\_\_，這件事就變為明顯的：有許多的缺陷，且評論者們高興樂意於指出它們。

- (A) 不足的
- (B) 費解的
- (C) 難懂的
- (D) 敏銳的
- (E) 有缺陷的
- (F) 複雜的

答案：(A) (E)



Alkan steadfastly refused to \_\_\_\_\_ her responsibilities as an author: for her an author had to be fearless and committed, and she was always both.

- (A) undertake
- (B) shirk
- (C) disclose
- (D) reveal
- (E) rationalize
- (F) neglect

選項單字：

- **shirk** (v) 逃避  
(MW) AVOID, EVADE <*shirk* one's duty>
- **rationalize** (v) 合理化 (提出合理動機)  
(MW) to attribute (one's actions) to rational and creditable motives without analysis of true and especially unconscious motives <*rationalized* his dislike of his brother>  
broadly: to create an excuse or more attractive explanation for <*rationalize* the problem>  
[衍] **rationalization** (n)
- **neglect** (v) 忽視  
(MW) to give little attention or respect to: DISREGARD

參考翻譯：

Alkan 堅決拒絕 \_\_\_\_\_ 她作為一個作家的責任：對她而言一個作家是無畏和堅定的，而她始終都是。

- (A) 承擔
- (B) 規避
- (C) 揭露
- (D) 揭露
- (E) 合理化
- (F) 忽視

答案：(B) (F)

## 第十章 回家作業

### 第一節 單格填空

#### 第 118 題 (OG, p. 512, #1)

The unexplained digressions into the finer points of quantum electrodynamics are so \_\_\_\_\_ that even readers with a physics degree would be wise to keep a textbook handy to make sense of them.

- (A) uninteresting
- (B) controversial
- (C) unsophisticated
- (D) frustrating
- (E) humorless

題幹單字：

- **digression** (n) 離題  
(MW) the act or an instance of digressing in a discourse (課程) or other usually organized literary work  
[衍] **digress** (v) to turn aside especially from the main subject of attention or course of argument
- **fine** (a) 細微的  
(MW) delicate, subtle, or sensitive in quality, perception, or discrimination <a *fine* distinction>
- **quantum electrodynamics** (n) “量子電動力學”。
- **handy** (a) 便於取得的 (在手邊的)  
(MW) conveniently near

選項單字：

- **uninteresting** (a) 無趣的  
(AL) dull and boring: not interesting <a topic that is *uninteresting* to most readers>  
<The food was bland and *uninteresting*.>  
[反] **interesting** (a)
- **unsophisticated** (a) 不世故的  
(MW) not sophisticated: not worldly-wise: lacking social or economic sophistication (世故、經驗豐富)  
[反] **sophisticated** (a) deprived of native or original simplicity: having a refined knowledge of the ways of the world cultivated especially through wide experience <a *sophisticated* lady>

- **humorless** (a) 缺乏幽默感的

(MW) lacking a sense of humor

[衍] **humor** (n) the mental faculty (能力) of discovering, expressing, or appreciating the ludicrous (滑稽的) or absurdly incongruous (不協調的) “幽默”。

[反] **humorous** (a) full of or characterized by humor: FUNNY

官方解說：

An initial reading of this sentence might suggest that the blank should be filled with a word like “complex” that indicates how hard it is to “make sense of” the digressions. However, there is no such word among the answer choices. Focusing on the second half of the sentence suggests a different interpretation. According to the sentence, it would be “wise to” make sense of the digressions, and a textbook would help the reader to do so. If the digressions are “uninteresting,” “unsophisticated,” or “humorless,” the sentence provides no reason to think it would be wise to make sense of them, and if they are “controversial,” it provides no reason to think that a textbook would help. Only if the digressions are “frustrating” does the sentence make a coherent whole. Thus, the correct answer is **frustrating** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

量子電動力學中未加解釋的離題細節是如此的 \_\_\_\_\_，連有物理系學位的讀者都需要教科書在手以幫助理解。

- (A) 無趣的
- (B) 爭議的
- (C) 不世故的
- (D) 令人挫折的
- (E) 缺乏幽默感的

答案：(D)

~~第 119 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V1, Medium, #2)~~

Since she believed him to be both candid and trustworthy, she refused to consider the possibility that his statement had been \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) irrelevant
- (B) facetious
- (C) mistaken
- (D) critical
- (E) insincere

選項單字：

- **facetious** (a) 滑稽的 (不嚴肅的)  
(MW) meant to be humorous or funny; not serious <a *facetious* remark>

參考翻譯：

因為相信他是坦白且值得信任的，她不願去想他的聲明可能是 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 無關的
- (B) 滑稽的
- (C) 錯誤的
- (D) 關鍵的
- (E) 不誠懇的

答案：(E)

~~第 120 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Medium, #1)~~

It is his dubious distinction to have proved what nobody would think of denying, that Romeo at the age of sixty-four writes with all the characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) maturity
- (B) fiction
- (C) inventiveness
- (D) art
- (E) brilliance

選項單字：

- **dubious** (a) 有問題的 (用於 dubious distinction/honor)  
(MW1) used ironically in phrases like **dubious honor** and **dubious distinction** to describe something bad or undesirable as if it were an honor or achievement  
(MW2) giving rise to uncertainty: questionable or suspect as to true nature or quality  
<the practice is of **dubious** legality>  
[例] We had the **dubious distinction** of losing 12 games in a row.
- **mature** (a) 年老的 (= old)  
(MW) of, relating to, or being an older adult: ELDERLY <airline discounts for **mature** travelers>  
[衍] **maturity** (n)
- **fiction** (n) 虛構  
(MW) the action of feigning or of creating with the imagination

參考翻譯：

他證實了 Romeo 在 64 歲時的作品有著 \_\_\_\_\_ 的特質，這是沒有人會否認的事實，所以在此他的貢獻並非顯著。

- (A) 成熟
- (B) 虛構
- (C) 創造性
- (D) 藝術
- (E) 才華出色

答案：(A)

The book's seemingly casually written, conversational style masks \_\_\_\_\_ structure.

- (A) a loosely organized
- (B) a somewhat rambling
- (C) an overly diffuse
- (D) a shrewdly crafted
- (E) an unconventionally informal

題幹單字：

- **seeming** (a) 表面上的 (看起來的)  
(MW) outwardly or superficially (表面地) evident but not true or real  
<the *seeming* immortality of our heroes>  
[衍] **seemingly** (adv)
- **casual** (a) 非正式的 (= informal)  
(MW) INFORMAL, NATURAL <a *casual* conversation>
- **mask** (v) 遮蓋  
(MW) to provide or conceal with a mask: to cover up <*masked* his real purpose>

選項單字：

- **loose** (a) 鬆散的  
(MW) not dense, close, or compact in structure or arrangement  
[衍] **loosely** (adv)
- **somewhat** (adv) 有一點  
(MW) in some degree or measure: SLIGHTLY
- **ramble** (v) 冗長地說、寫  
(MW) to talk or write in a desultory (不連貫的) or long-winded (冗長的) wandering fashion  
[衍] **rambling** (a)
- **overly** (adv) 過度地  
(MW) to an excessive degree: TOO
- **diffuse** (a) 冗長且雜亂的  
(MW) being at once verbose and ill-organized <a *diffuse* report from the scene of the earthquake>
- **shrewd** (a) 精明的  
(MW) marked by clever discerning awareness and hardheaded (頭腦清楚的) acumen  
<*shrewd* common sense>  
[衍] **shrewdly** (adv)

- **craft** (v) 以技巧創造  
(MW) to make or produce with care, skill, or ingenuity <is *crafting* a new sculpture>  
<a carefully *crafted* story>  
[衍] **crafted** (a)
- **unconventional** (a) 非傳統的  
(MW) not conventional: not bound by or in accordance with convention: being out of the ordinary  
<an *unconventional* outfit> <an *unconventional* thinker>  
[反] **conventional** (a)  
[衍] **unconventionally** (adv)
- **informal** (a) 非正式的  
(MW) characteristic of or appropriate to ordinary, casual, or familiar use <*informal* clothes>

關鍵字句：seemingly casually、mask。

參考翻譯：

這本書表面上的一派輕鬆、口語化的寫作風格遮掩了 \_\_\_\_\_ 結構。

- (A) 組織鬆散的
- (B) 有些冗長的
- (C) 過度冗長的
- (D) 精心設計的
- (E) 標新立異非正式的

答案：(D)

Burke is often **on slippery ground** when it comes to her primary sources; especially \_\_\_\_\_ is the mode by which she gathered her oral evidence.

- (A) crucial
- (B) passable
- (C) dubious
- (D) laudable
- (E) ingenious

題幹單字：

- **slippery** (a) 不牢靠的  
(MW) not firmly fixed: UNSTABLE
- **ground** (n) 理由 (= reason)  
(MW) a basis for belief, action, or argument <**ground** for complaint>—often used in plural  
<sufficient **grounds** for divorce>

選項單字：

- **passable** (a) 還過得去的  
(MW) good enough: ADEQUATE
- **dubious** (a) 不確定的  
(MW) unsure or uncertain: feeling doubt about something
- **laudable** (a) 值得稱讚的  
(MW) worthy of praise: COMMENDABLE  
[衍] **laud** (v) PRAISE, ACCLAIM
- **ingenious** (a) 精巧的 (指裝置、方法)  
(MW) marked by originality, resourcefulness, and cleverness in conception or execution  
<an **ingenious** contraption>  
[衍] **ingenuity** (n)

參考翻譯：

Burke 的主要資料來源常是不可靠的，她蒐集口頭證據的方法是特別 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 關鍵的
- (B) 還過得去的
- (C) 不確定的
- (D) 值得稱讚的
- (E) 精巧的

答案：(C)



## 第二節 雙格填空

### 第 123 題 (OG, p. 499, #8)

The incipient (i) \_\_\_\_\_ regarding taxes could affect trade between the two countries much **more than** the (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ banana imports, which has been going on for years. Unfortunately, the trade regulators seem to be ignoring both disagreements.

Blank (i)

(A) row

(B) accord

(C) investigation

Blank (ii)

(D) profitable dealing in

(E) predicament regarding

(F) festering dispute over

題幹單字：

- **incipient** [ɪnˈsɪpiənt] (a) 起初的  
(MW1) beginning to develop or exist  
(MW2) beginning to come into being or to become apparent <an **incipient** solar system>  
<evidence of **incipient** racial tension>  
[例] The project is still in its **incipient** stages.

第一空格選項：

- **row** [raʊ] (n) 爭吵  
(MW) a noisy disturbance or quarrel  
(AL) a noisy argument  
[例] She got into a terrible **row** (= quarrel) with her boyfriend.  
※ 注意此字做“爭吵”意思解的發音是 [raʊ] 而非 [ro]。
- **accord** [əˈkɔːrd] (n) 同意  
(MW1) a formal or official agreement  
(MW2) AGREEMENT, CONFORMITY <acted in **accord** with the company's policy>  
[例] The two sides were able to reach an **accord**.

第二空格選項：

- **profitable** [ˈprɒfɪtəbəl] (a) 可獲利的  
(MW1) making money  
(MW2) affording profits: yielding advantageous returns or results  
[例] The movie was very **profitable**.
- **predicament** [ˌprɪˈdɪkəmənt] (n) 困境  
(MW1) a difficult or unpleasant situation  
(MW2) CONDITION, STATE; especially: a difficult, perplexing, or trying situation  
[例] The governor has gotten himself into quite a **predicament**.

- **fester** ['fɛstə] (v) 使情勢惡化 (= worsen)

(MW1) to become worse as time passes

(MW2) to undergo or exist in a state of progressive deterioration <allowed slums to **fester**>

[例] We should deal with these problems now instead of allowing them to **fester**.

※ fester 原意是指“(傷口)化膿、潰爛”，從“痛苦加劇”的概念引申為“使情勢惡化”。

關鍵字句：disagreements。

麟渡兮解說：

題目說一開始關於稅的什麼東西（第一空格）比起香蕉進口的什麼東西（第二空格）影響兩國貿易程度要“大得多”(much more than)，而香蕉進口的什麼東西已經持續多年了。但不幸的是，貿易監督者似乎都忽略了這兩項爭論。第二句話中的 both 指以下兩件事：

(1) 關於稅的什麼事（第一空格）

(2) 關於香蕉進口的什麼事（第二空格）

又由關鍵字 disagreements 可知第一空格和第二空格皆為負面字，且與“爭論”有關。

第一空格中的選項 (A) “爭吵”(表示不同意) 和選項 (B) “同意”形成一組反義字，刪去無關的選項 (C) “調查”，由 disagreement 可知選 (A)。

第二空格同樣要選負面的“爭論”相關字，先刪去正面的選項 (D) “獲利的買賣”。選項 (E) “困境”與“爭論”無關，也刪去，於是剩下選項 (F) “惡化的爭論”，其中 dispute 與關鍵字 disagreement 相呼應，此為正確答案。

官方解說：

The words “both disagreements” at the end of the second sentence indicate that both blanks should be filled with words or phrases that are synonyms for “disagreement.” “Row” and “festering dispute over” are the only choices that describe kinds of disagreement. (Note that the word “row” has many meanings, one of which is “a quarrel.”) Thus, the correct answer is **row** (Choice A) and **festering dispute over** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

一開始關於稅的 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 比起香蕉進口的 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 影響兩國貿易程度要大得多，而後者已經持續多年。不幸的是，貿易管理者似乎都忽略了此兩項爭論。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 爭吵

(D) 在...買賣上獲利

(B) 同意

(E) 在...上遭遇困境

(C) 調查

(F) 對...的爭論更加惡化

答案：(A) (F)

第 124 題 (OG, p. 497, #4)

The government has no choice but to (i) \_\_\_\_\_ the incessant demands for land reform, and yet any governmental action that initiated land reform without requisite attention to agrarian reform would (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ the overall goal of economic modernization.

Blank (i)

(A) anticipate

(B) heed

(C) silence

Blank (ii)

(D) delineate

(E) condone

(F) compromise

第一空格選項：

- **anticipate** (v) 預期  
(MW) to look forward to as certain: EXPECT
- **heed** (v) 注意  
(MW) to give consideration or attention to: MIND <**heed** what he says> <**heed** the call>
- **silence** (v) 消除 (反對聲音)  
(MW) to cause to cease hostile firing or criticism <**silence** the opposition>

第二空格選項：

- **delineate** (v) 詳細描述  
(MW) to describe, portray, or set forth with accuracy or in detail <**delineate** a character in the story>  
<**delineate** the steps to be taken by the government>
- **condone** (v) 寬恕  
(MW) to regard or treat (something bad or blameworthy) as acceptable, forgivable, or harmless  
<a government accused of **condoning** racism> <**condone** corruption in politics>
- **compromise** (v) 危害  
(MW) to cause the impairment (損害) of <a **compromised** immune system>  
<a seriously **compromised** patient>

官方解說：

The sentence informs us that the government has an “overall goal,” and the use of “and yet” indicates that initiating land reform without attending to agrarian reform would have some negative consequence for that goal. Thus, the only answer choice that fits the second blank is “compromise.” The use of “and yet” also implies that the government’s response to the demands for land reform must be in line with initiating such reform, so Choice C, “silence,” is incorrect. The description of the demands as “incessant” implies that the demands already exist, so “anticipate” is incorrect. Only “heed” describes an appropriate response. Thus, the correct answer is **heed** (Choice B) and **compromise** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

政府別無選擇唯有 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 不斷的土地改革之要求，以及任何政府發起卻沒有給予必要關注的土地改革之行動，遲早會 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 經濟現代化的總體目標。

第一空格

(A) 預期

(B) 注意

(C) 消除 (反對聲音)

第二空格

(D) 詳細描述

(E) 寬恕

(F) 危害

答案：(B) (F)

第 125 題 (OG, p. 86, #2, Medium)

Like Bela Bartok, Ruth Crawford **not only** brought a composer's acumen to the notation of folk music, she **also** had a marked (i) \_\_\_\_\_ the task. This was clear in her agonizing over how far to try to represent the minute details of a performance in a written text, and this (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ makes her work a landmark in ethnomusicology.

Blank (i)

(A) reverence for

(B) detachment from

(C) curiosity about

Blank (ii)

(D) fastidiousness

(E) didacticism

(F) iconoclasm

題幹單字：

- **acumen** [ə'kjumən] (n) 敏銳度  
(MW1) the ability to think clearly and make good decisions  
(MW2) keenness and depth of perception, discernment, or discrimination especially in practical matters  
[例] Her political **acumen** won her the election.
- **notation** [nə'teɪʃən] (n) “符號系統”。
- **marked** [mɑːkt] (a) 顯著的  
(MW1) very noticeable  
(MW2) having a distinctive or emphasized character <has a **marked** drawl (拉長音說話)>  
[例] There's been a **marked** improvement in the weather.
- **agonize** ['ægə,naɪz] (v) 使痛苦、折磨  
(MW1) to think or worry very much about something  
(MW2) to suffer agony, torture, or anguish <**agonizes** over every decision>  
[例] **agonized** for days over whether she'd done the right thing
- **minute** [maɪ'njuːt] (a) 細微的  
(MW) marked by close attention to details
- **landmark** (n) 重大指標 (來自 “地標”)  
(MW) an event or development that marks a turning point or a stage
- **ethnomusicology** (n) “民族音樂學”。

第一空格選項：

- **reverence** (n) 尊敬  
(MW) honor or respect felt or shown: DEFERENCE; especially: profound adoring awe respect
- **detachment** (n) 公正、客觀  
(MW) freedom from bias or prejudice

- **curiosity** (n) 好奇  
(MW) desire to know; interest leading to inquiry (發問) <intellectual *curiosity*>

第二空格選項：

- **fastidious** (a) 挑剔的  
(MW) having high and often capricious (挑剔的) standards: difficult to please  
<critics ... so *fastidious* that they can talk only to a small circle of initiates>  
[衍] **fastidiousness** (n)
- **didactic** (a) 教學的 (= teaching)  
(MW) designed or intended to teach  
[衍] **didacticism** (n)
- **iconoclasm** (n) 破除舊習  
(MW) the doctrine, practice, or attitude of an iconoclast  
[衍] **iconoclast** (n) a person who attacks settled beliefs or institutions (習俗) “破除舊習者”。

官方解說：

In this example, both blanks can be filled by focusing on the statement that Crawford agonized over the details in her representations of folk music performances. The only choice for blank (ii) that matches this description is “fastidiousness”; neither “didacticism” nor “iconoclasm” reflects the notion of agonizing over details. Similarly, only “reverence for” fits in Blank (i), since neither “detachment from” nor “curiosity about” reflects the degree of care Crawford took. Thus the correct answer is **reverence for** (Choice A) and **fastidiousness** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

如同 Bela Bartok 一樣，Ruth Crawford 不僅點出一個作曲家對於民俗音樂精銳的註釋，她還對這份工作表示 (i) \_\_\_\_\_。在她痛苦的文字中可清楚的看出她是如何試著去詮釋這些表演的微小細節，並且這些 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 讓她在人種音樂學裡立下了一個里程碑。

第一空格

- (A) 尊敬
- (B) 分離
- (C) 好奇

第二空格

- (D) 挑剔
- (E) 教育
- (F) 破除舊習

答案：(A) (D)

第 126 題 (OG, p. 370, #7)

The (i) \_\_\_\_\_ of Vladimir Nabokov as one of North America's literary giants has thrown the spotlight on his peripheral activities and has thus served to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ his efforts as an amateur entomologist.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

(A) stigmatization

(D) foreground

(B) lionization

(E) transcend

(C) marginalization

(F) obscure

題幹單字：

- **giant** (n) 巨擘 (某領域的大師)  
(MW) a person of extraordinary powers
- **spotlight** (n) 公眾注意 (來自 “聚光燈”)  
(MW) public notice or attention <held the political *spotlight*>
- **peripheral** (a) 不重要的 (來自 “邊緣”)  
(AL) not relating to the main or most important part
- **entomologist** (n) “昆蟲學家”。

第一空格選項：

- **stigmatize** (v) 受恥辱  
(MW) to describe or identify in opprobrious (不名譽的) terms  
[衍] **stigmatization** (n)
- **lionize** (v) 視為重要 (使成名人)  
(MW) to treat as an object of great interest or importance  
[衍] **lionization** (n)
- **marginalize** (v) 邊緣化  
(MW) to relegate (降級) to an unimportant or powerless position within a society or group  
[衍] **marginalization** (n)

第二空格選項：

- **foreground** (v) 突顯  
(MW) to bring to the foreground especially: to give prominence or emphasis to  
[衍] **foreground** (n) a position of prominence: FOREFRONT “重要地位”  
(從 “舞台前景” 概念衍伸)。
- **transcend** (v) 超越  
(MW) to rise above or extend notably beyond ordinary limits

- **obscure** (v) 遮蔽 (使模糊)

(MW) to conceal or hide by or as if by covering

官方解說：

It is possible to analyze this sentence by starting with either blank. Broadly, it states that something that has happened to Nabokov has called attention to some of his peripheral activities. It would hardly make sense for what had happened to be either stigmatization or marginalization, since both of those activities represent a turning away from him, not a calling attention to him. So the correct answer for the first blank is “lionization,” since to lionize means to treat as important. Then, since we are told that Nabokov is a literary giant, entomology must be one of his peripheral activities, so the correct answer for the second blank must be “foreground,” which also means “call attention to.” Spotlighting something would not result in transcending it or obscuring it, so neither of the other choices is correct. Thus, the correct answer is **lionization** (Choice B) and **foreground** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

身為北美文學巨擘 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 的 Vladimir Nabokov 已經將焦點轉移到他的其他活動中，並且將這活動當成是業餘昆蟲學家來 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 他的努力。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 受恥辱

(D) 突顯

(B) 視為重要

(E) 超越

(C) 邊緣化

(F) 混淆

答案：(B) (D)



第 127 題 (OG, p. 391, #19)

There is nothing quite like this movie, and indeed I am not altogether sure there is much more to it than its lovely (i) \_\_\_\_\_. At a moment when so many films strive to be as (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ as possible, it is gratifying to find one that is so subtle and puzzling.

Blank (i)

(A) peculiarity

(B) pellucidity

(C) conventionality

Blank (ii)

(D) indirect

(E) assertive

(F) enigmatic

題幹單字：

- **lovely** (a) 迷人的  
(MW) delightful for beauty, harmony, or grace: ATTRACTIVE
- **strive** (v) 致力於 (與 to 並用)  
(MW) to devote serious effort or energy: ENDEAVOR <*strive* to finish a project>
- **gratify** (v) 使滿足 (= satisfy)  
(MW) to be a source of or give pleasure or satisfaction to  
<it *gratified* him to have his wife wear jewels>
- **subtle** (a) 難以理解的  
(MW) difficult to understand or perceive: OBSCURE <*subtle* differences in sound>
- **puzzling** (a) 令人困惑的  
(MW) difficult to understand or solve <*puzzling* symptoms>

第一空格選項：

- **peculiarity** (n) 獨特  
(MW) a distinguishing characteristic  
[衍] **peculiar** (a) different from the usual or normal: SPECIAL, PARTICULAR “獨特的”。
- **pellucid** (a) 清楚好懂的 (= lucid)  
(MW) easy to understand  
[衍] **pellucidity** (n)
- **conventionality** (n) 傳統  
(MW) the quality or state of being conventional; especially: adherence to conventions  
[衍] **conventional** (a) lacking originality or individuality: TRITE “傳統的”。

第二空格選項：

- **indirect** (a) 間接的  
(MW) not direct: not going straight to the point <an *indirect* accusation>
- **assertive** (a) 明確的  
(MW) disposed to or characterized by bold or confident statements and behavior <an *assertive* leader>  
[衍] **assert** (v) to state or declare positively and often forcefully or aggressively “明確指出”。
- **enigmatic** (a) 難理解的 (像謎一般的)  
(MW) of, relating to, or resembling an enigma (謎): MYSTERIOUS

官方解說：

The two sentences provide the reader with quite a bit of information about the movie. There is “nothing quite like it” and it is “subtle and puzzling.” “Peculiarity” is clearly a solid fit for the first blank, while “conventionality” clearly does not work, given the fact that there is “nothing quite like it.” That leaves “pellucidity,” which, while it could fit logically in the first sentence in isolation, does not fit the later claim that the movie is “subtle and puzzling.” The second blank needs simply to provide a contrast with “subtle and puzzling.” Of the choices offered, only “assertive” clearly does that. Thus, the correct answer is **peculiarity** (Choice A) and **assertive** (Choice E).

參考翻譯：

沒有其它事物像這部電影一樣，事實上我不確定還有比它更迷人的 (i) \_\_\_\_\_。當許多電影追求盡可能是 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_，然而這是可喜的發現一個例子它是如此和令人難解的。

第一空格

(A) 特殊

(B) 清楚好懂

(C) 傳統

第二空格

(D) 間接的

(E) 明確的

(F) 難理解的

答案：(A) (E)

There has been much hand-wringing about how unprepared American students are for college. Graff reverses this perspective, suggesting that colleges are unprepared for students. In his analysis, the university culture is largely (i) \_\_\_\_\_ entering students because academic culture fails to make connections to the kinds of arguments and cultural references that students grasp. Understandably, many students view academic life as (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ ritual.

Blank (i)

(A) primed for

(B) opaque to

(C) essential for

Blank (ii)

(D) an arcane

(E) a laudable

(F) a painstaking

題幹單字：

- **hand-wringing** (n) 過度擔憂 (來自緊握拳頭的動作)  
(MW) an overwrought (過度興奮的) expression of concern or guilt
- **grasp** (v) 理解 (= understand)  
(MW) to lay hold of with the mind: COMPREHEND
- **ritual** (n) 儀式 (尤指宗教儀式)  
(MW) the established form for a ceremony; specifically: the order of words prescribed for a religious ceremony

第一空格選項：

- **prime** (v) 準備 (= prepare)  
(AL) to make (someone) ready to do something: PREPARE
- **opaque** (a) 難理解的 (來自“不透光”概念)  
(MW) hard to understand or explain <*opaque* prose>

第二空格選項：

- **arcane** (a) 深奧難懂的  
(MW) known or knowable only to the initiate (老手): SECRET <*arcane* rites> broadly: MYSTERIOUS, OBSCURE <*arcane* explanations>
- **laudable** (a) 值得稱讚的  
(MW) worthy of praise: COMMENDABLE  
[衍] **laud** (v) PRAISE, ACCLAIM “稱讚”。
- **painstaking** (a) 費工的  
(MW) taking pains (辛苦): expending, showing, or involving diligent care and effort

參考翻譯：

已經有很多擔憂的聲音關於美國學生時如何沒有準備好去上大學。Graff 與此相反的角度來看，指出大學並沒有為學生準備好。在他的分析中，大學文化主要是 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 入學的學生，因為學術文化無法連結到那種學生所知的理由和文化背景。可以理解地，許多學生認為學術生活是 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 儀式。

第一空格

(A) 準備好的

(B) 難理解的

(C) 必要的

第二空格

(D) 神秘的

(E) 值得稱讚的

(F) 辛苦的

答案：(B) (D)

The narratives that vanquished peoples have created of their defeat have, according to Schivelbusch, fallen into several identifiable types. In one of these, the vanquished manage to (i) \_\_\_\_\_ the victor's triumph as the result of some spurious advantage, the victors being truly inferior where it counts. Often the winners (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ this interpretation, worrying about the cultural or moral costs of their triumph and so giving some credence to the losers' story.

Blank (i)

(A) construe

(B) anoint

(C) acknowledge

Blank (ii)

(D) take issue with

(E) disregard

(F) collude in

標記：賽德克巴萊題。

第一空格選項：

- **construe** (v) 將...理解為 (與 as 並用)

(MW) to understand or explain the sense or intention of usually in a particular way or with respect to a given set of circumstances <**construed** my actions as hostile>

[反] **misconstrue** (v)

- **anoint** (v) 拔擢 (指上對下)

(MW) to choose by or as if by divine election also: to designate as if by a ritual anointment

<critics **anointed** the author as the bright new talent>

[衍] **anointment** (n)

- **acknowledge** (v) 承認

(MW) to recognize the rights, authority, or status of

[衍] **acknowledgement** (n)

第二空格選項：

- **take issue** (phr) 爭論 (與 with 並用)

(MW) DISAGREE

- **collude** (v) 共謀 (一起做壞事)

(MW) CONSPIRE, PLOT <**colluded** to keep prices high>

[衍] **collusion** (n)

參考翻譯：

根據 Schivelbusch 的看法，被征服者建立他們對失敗的描述，已經陷入了幾個可識別的類型。在其中的一個，被征服者設法去 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 勝利者的勝利是一些虛假的優勢的結果，勝利者在重要的地方是遜色的。通常情況下，勝利者 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 這種解釋，擔心他們的勝利的文化或道德成本，因此相信失敗者的故事。

第一空格

(A) 將...理解為

(B) 拔擢

(C) 承認

第二空格

(D) 與...爭論

(E) 忽視

(F) 共謀

答案：(A) (F)

~~第 130 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Medium, #4) (Hard, #3)~~

The playwright's approach is (i) \_\_\_\_\_ in that her works (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ the theatrical devices normally used to create drama on the stage.

Blank (i)

(A) pedestrian

(B) startling

(C) celebrated

Blank (ii)

(D) jettison

(E) experiment with

(F) distill

題幹單字：

- **playwright** (n) “劇作家”。
- **approach** (n) 方法、步驟  
(MW) the taking of preliminary steps toward a particular purpose  
<experimenting with new lines of *approach*>
- **theatrical** (a) 戲劇的  
(MW) of or relating to the theater or the presentation of plays <a *theatrical* costume>  
[衍] **theatricality** (n) “戲劇性”。
- **device** (n) “舞台效果”。

第一空格選項：

- **pedestrian** (a) 普通的  
(MW) COMMONPLACE, UNIMAGINATIVE
- **startling** (v) 驚人的  
(MW) causing momentary fright, surprise, or astonishment <a *startling* discovery>
- **celebrated** (a) 知名的  
(MW) widely known and often referred to <a *celebrated* author>

第二空格選項：

- **jettison** (v) 拋棄  
(MW) to get rid of as superfluous or encumbering: omit or forgo as part of a plan or as the result of some other decision <must be prepared to *jettison* many romantic notions>
- **experiment** (v) 做實驗  
(MW) to carry out experiments: try out a new procedure, idea, or activity  
[衍] **experiment** (n)
- **distill** (v) 萃取精華  
(MW) extract the essence of: CONCENTRATE

參考翻譯：

劇作家的做法是 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，因為她 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 通常用來創造戲劇的舞台設施。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 普通的

(D) 拋棄

(B) 驚人的

(E) 對...實驗

(C) 知名的

(F) 萃取精華

答案：(B) (D)



~~第 131 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #4)~~

Television promotes (i) \_\_\_\_\_ of emotion in viewers through an unnatural evocation, every five minutes, of different and (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ feelings.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

(A) a withdrawal

(D) incompatible

(B) an obscuring

(E) sympathetic

(C) a discontinuity

(F) interminable

題幹單字：

- **unnatural** (a) 不自然的

(MW) lacking ease and naturalness: CONTRIVED <her manner was forced and *unnatural*>

[反] **natural** (a)

- **evocation** (n) 喚起 (感情、回憶)

(MW) the act or fact of evoking: SUMMONING: imaginative recreation <an *evocation* of the past>

[衍] **evoke** (v) to bring to mind or recollection (記憶) <this place *evokes* memories>

第二空格選項：

- **incompatible** (a) 不協調的

(MW) not compatible: incapable of association or harmonious coexistence <*incompatible* colors>

[反] **compatible** (a) capable of existing together in harmony <*compatible* theories>

<*compatible* people>

- **interminable** (a) 無止盡的

(MW) having or seeming to have no end; especially: wearisomely protracted <an *interminable* sermon>

參考翻譯：

電視透過不自然的情緒觸發給觀眾 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 的情緒，每五分鐘，產生不同且 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的感受。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 退縮

(D) 不協調的

(B) 模糊

(E) 同情的

(C) 不連續

(F) 無止盡的

答案：(C) (D)

~~第 132 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #3)~~

The Parisian Ecole des Beaux-Arts (School of Fine Arts) was (i) \_\_\_\_\_ many nineteenth- and twentieth-century artists, so that by 1930 the associated term “academic art” had become a (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

(A) influential among

(D) pejorative

(B) ridiculed by

(E) conundrum

(C) attended by

(F) misnomer

第一空格選項：

- **ridicule** (v) 嘲笑

(MW) to make fun of

[衍] **ridicule** (n) the act of ridiculing: DERISION, MOCKERY

[衍] **ridiculous** (a) arousing or deserving ridicule: extremely silly or unreasonable: ABSURD, PREPOSTEROUS “滑稽的”。

- **attend** (v) 就讀

(MW) to be present at: go to <*attend* law school>

第二空格選項：

- **pejorative** (n) 貶低的言語

(MW) a word or phrase that has negative connotations or that is intended to disparage (貶低) or belittle (輕視): a pejorative word or phrase

[衍] **pejorative** (a) having negative connotations; especially: tending to disparage or belittle: DEPRECIATORY “貶低的”。

- **conundrum** (n) 難題

(MW) an intricate and difficult problem

- **misnomer** (n) 名稱錯誤

(MW) a wrong name or inappropriate designation (稱號)

參考翻譯：

巴黎美術學院曾經 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 許多十九和二十世紀的藝術家，所以到了 1930 年，大家所稱的「學院派藝術」已經被視為 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 具影響力

(D) 貶低的言語

(B) 被嘲笑

(E) 難題

(C) 就讀

(F) 名稱錯誤

答案：(B) (D)

### 第三節 三格填空

#### 第 133 題 (OG, p. 515, #7)

**Repression** of painful memories is sometimes called “willed forgetting.” Yet true forgetting is (i) \_\_\_\_\_ than the phenomenon of repressed memory. In spite of the effort that it (ii) \_\_\_\_\_, repressing unwanted memories is less (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ than truly forgetting them, for repressed memories are prone to come back.

Blank (i)

(A) less controlled

(B) different in its effect

(C) far more common

Blank (ii)

(D) eases

(E) conveys

(F) entails

Blank (iii)

(G) permanent

(H) arduous

(I) immediate

題幹單字：

- **willed** (a) 刻意的  
(MW) DELIBERATE

第一空格選項：

- **different** (a) 不同的 (介係詞可接 from, than, to)  
(MW) partly or totally unlike in nature, form, or quality: DISSIMILAR  
<could hardly be more **different**>—often followed by from, than, or chiefly British to  
<small, neat hand, very **different from** the captain’s tottery characters>  
<vastly **different** in size **than** it was twenty-five years ago>  
<a very **different** situation **to** the ... one under which we live >

第二空格選項：

- **ease** (v) 減輕 (痛苦)  
(MW) to make less painful: ALLEVIATE <**ease** his suffering>
- **convey** (v) 傳達  
(MW) to cause to pass from one place or person to another <**convey** a message>
- **entail** (v) 帶來...後果  
(MW) to impose, involve, or imply as a necessary accompaniment or result  
<the project will **entail** considerable expense>  
[衍] **entailment** (n)

第三空格選項：

- **arduous** (a) 艱鉅的  
(MW) marked by great labor or effort: STRENUOUS <a life of **arduous** toil>  
[衍] **arduousness** (n)

- **immediate** (a) 直接的 (= direct)

(MW) acting or being without the intervention of another object, cause, or agency: DIRECT  
<the *immediate* cause of death>

官方解說：

This question is best answered by first completing the third blank. The third sentence sets up a comparison between repressing memories and forgetting them. The word “for” indicates that the last part of the sentence—“repressed memories are prone to come back”—presents the basis of that comparison. Choice G, “permanent,” is the only choice that is related to the tendency to come back.

Working backward, the sentence begins with “In spite of,” suggesting that the correct choice for the second blank is contrary to what one might expect. One would ordinarily expect that something entailing effort would be more rather than less permanent. Neither “eases” nor “conveys” sets up such an expectation.

Filling the second and third blanks makes it possible to fill the first blank. Nothing in the completed text suggests that true forgetting is “more common” or “less controlled” than the repression of painful memories, but it does suggest that true forgetting is different in its effect—it is more permanent. Thus, Choice B, “different in its effect,” is correct. Thus, the correct answer is **different in its effect** (Choice B), **entails** (Choice F), and **permanent** (Choice G).

參考翻譯：

壓抑痛苦的記憶有時被稱作“刻意遺忘”，但真正的忘記是 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 而不是壓抑記憶的現象。即使努力讓它 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_，壓抑不想要的記憶是比真正忘記還 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的，因為壓抑的記憶很容易回復。

第一空格

(A) 較不受控制的

(B) 有不同效果的

(C) 更加常見的

第二空格

(D) 舒緩

(E) 傳達

(F) 帶來...後果

第三空格

(G) 永久的

(H) 艱鉅的

(I) 直接的

答案：(B) (F) (G)

第 134 題 (OG, p. 88, #5, Medium)

Statements presented as fact in a patent application are (i) \_\_\_\_\_ unless a good reason for doubt is found. The invention has only to be deemed “more likely than not” to work in order to receive initial approval. And, although thousands of patents are challenged in court for other reasons, no incentive exists for anyone to expend effort (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ the science of an erroneous patent. For this reason the endless stream of (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ devices will continue to yield occasional patents.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) presumed verifiable	(D) corroborating	(G) novel
(B) carefully scrutinized	(E) advancing	(H) bogus
(C) considered capricious	(F) debunking	(I) obsolete

題幹單字：

- **erroneous** (a) 錯誤的  
(MW) containing or characterized by error: MISTAKEN <*erroneous* assumptions>  
<gave an *erroneous* impression>  
[衍] **erroneously** (adv)

第一空格選項：

- **verifiable** (a) 可驗證的  
(MW) capable of being verified  
[衍] **verify** (v) to establish the truth, accuracy, or reality of <*verify* the claim> “驗證為真”。  
[衍] **verification** (n)
- **capricious** (a) 善變的  
(MW) governed or characterized by caprice: IMPULSIVE, UNPREDICTABLE  
[衍] **caprice** (n) a sudden usually unpredictable condition, change, or series of changes  
<the *caprices* of the weather>
- **scrutinize** (v) 仔細檢驗  
(MW) to examine closely and minutely (細微地)  
[衍] **scrutiny** (n)

第二空格選項：

- **corroborate** (v) 確認  
(MW) to support with evidence or authority: make more certain  
[衍] **corroboration** (n)
- **advance** (v) 使進步  
(MW) to accelerate the growth or progress of <*advance* a cause>  
[衍] **advancement** (n)

- **debunk** (v) 揭發為假  
(MW) to expose the sham or falseness of <*debunk* a legend>

第三空格選項：

- **novel** (a) 新奇的  
(MW) new and not resembling something formerly known or used  
[衍] **novelty** (n) something new or unusual
- **bogus** (a) 假的 (= sham)  
(MW) not genuine: COUNTERFEIT, SHAM
- **obsolete** (a) 過時的  
(MW) no longer in use or no longer useful <an *obsolete* word>

官方解說：

The paragraph appears to be explaining some odd or unexpected aspect of the patent process. The third sentence helps to clarify what this aspect is; it discusses challenges to patents. The only choice for Blank (ii) that is concerned with challenging a patent is “debunking,” since “corroborating” and “advancing” suggest support instead. This in turn provides the answer for the third blank, since the preceding sentence does explain how “bogus” devices may nonetheless get a patent. And we can also now better understand the first sentence—it too must help explain how bogus devices get patents, which it can do only if the blank is filled with “presumed verifiable,” suggesting that patent applications are taken at face value and not dismissed out of hand nor subjected to careful scrutiny. Thus the correct answer is **presumed verifiable** (Choice A), **debunking** (Choice F), and **bogus** (Choice H).

參考翻譯：

在申請專利時，提出的陳述被當做事實是 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，除非被發現有合理的懷疑。這種發明被視為是「聊勝於無」只為了申請到最初的專利權。因此，即便數以千計的專利因著不同理由而被告上法庭，對於沒有任何獎勵的存在下，沒有任何人會費心費力的 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 這種錯誤專利背後的科學依據。因為這原因，無止盡的 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 設備會繼續的在偶然中申請到專利。

第一空格

- (A) 假定為真的
- (B) 仔細檢驗的
- (C) 認為是善變的

第二空格

- (D) 證實
- (E) 使進步
- (F) 揭發為假

第三空格

- (G) 新奇的
- (H) 假的
- (I) 過時的

答案：(A) (F) (H)

No other contemporary poet's work has such a well-earned reputation for (i) \_\_\_\_\_, and there are few whose moral vision is so imperiously unsparing. Of late, however, the almost belligerent demands of his severe and densely forbidding poetry have taken an improbable turn. This new collection is the poet's fourth book in six years—an ample output even for poets of sunny disposition, let alone for one of such (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ over the previous 50 years. Yet for all his newfound (iii) \_\_\_\_\_, his poetry is as thorny as ever.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) patent accessibility

(D) penitential austerity

(G) taciturnity

(B) intrinsic frivolity

(E) intractable prolixity

(H) volubility

(C) near impenetrability

(F) impetuous prodigality

(I) pellucidity

題幹單字：

- **imperious** (a) 傲慢的  
(MW) marked by arrogant assurance: DOMINEERING

麟渡兮解說：

題幹一開始提到這位詩人具有當代詩人 (other contemporary poets) 所不具備的名聲，由 well-earned 可見名聲是好的。名聲是什麼要看後面對此位詩人的描述，注意幾個重點單字 (1) imperiously unsparing, spare 是保留，unsparing 是不保留，這裡翻“不留情面的”，imperiously 是“傲慢的”、“跋扈的”，請聯想 imperial 是“帝國的”，imperative 是“命令的”。(2) belligerent “戰鬥的”。(3) severe and densely forbidding, severe 這裡不是“嚴格的”而是“簡樸的”，概念上就是“少”，詩人可能惜字如金，作品不多。然而他的作品是“濃烈的”(dense)，我們可以想像字字珠璣，完全沒有廢話，forbidding 是最重要的關鍵字，這個字的英文解釋是 such as to make approach or passage difficult or impossible <forbidding walls>，就是第一格正確答案 (C) near impenetrability 中的 impenetrable 的同義字。

在空格 (i) 選項出現“形容詞 + 名詞”的組合，重點在後面的“名詞”，於是乎 patent (= apparent, obvious “明顯的”), intrinsic, near 都不是重點，根本不用看。第二是 GRE 喜歡把 GRE 形容詞“名詞化”，如空格 (i) 裡的 accessibility, frivolity, impenetrability 這類“落落長”、“令人不習慣的”的字，我們要自動把它轉換成 accessible, frivolous, impenetrable 的原形。(A) accessible 和 (C) impenetrable 恰好是相反的概念，ETS 設計的陷阱選項，而 (B) frivolous 是“輕佻的”(not serious), frivolity = levity “輕浮”是負面字，題幹有出現 well-earned，且無關鍵字對應，故不能選 (B)。

題幹提到詩人最近的一個轉折 (Of late, however, ... an improbable turn)，後面解釋轉折為何，作者在最近六年內寫了四本書，破折號後面的解釋是 ample，這個量是大的，還記得前面提到作者風格是 severe “少”嗎？除了 ample 外，又用了 even for, let alone for 來強調大量，“甚至是對”多產的作家 (poets of sunny disposition，字面上是樂觀、開朗的意思，這裡是指多產 prolific) 而言

都是大量的，“更何況是對”過去五十年來怎麼樣的作者而言。由此可知要選“少”，答案是 (D) penitential austerity，同樣的技巧可以應用，形容詞 penitential (後悔的), intractable (難以駕馭的), impetuous (衝動的 = reckless) 皆可以忽略，然後名詞轉化成原形 austere (簡樸，“少”的觀念), prolix (冗長的，愛說話的), prodigal (浪費的)。austerity 從“簡樸”之意引申到經濟上指“撙節措施”(austerity measures)，如國債累累之下的希臘對公務員裁員，減少國家開支以度過難關就是採取 austerity measures。austere 和 severe 這裡是同義字。注意 austere 和 prolix 是相反概念，這裡 (E) 是陷阱選項。

空格 (iii) 同樣變回原形 taciturn (沉默地), voluble (多話的), pellucid (透明的、清晰易懂的)，其中 (H) voluble 是 (E) prolix 的同義字，既然空格 (ii) 選 (D)，空格 (iii) 又有關鍵字 newfound (前面提到的轉折)，所以選 austere 的相反概念即 (H)。

官方解說：

Since the author of the paragraph has described the poet's reputation as "well-earned," the correct completion for Blank (i) must be something that is consistent with what the rest of the passage says about the poet's work. Only "near impenetrability" fulfills this requirement, since the next sentence tells us that the poet's work is "severe" and "densely forbidding," which rule out both accessibility and frivolity. The Blank (ii) completion must contrast with "ample output," and of the available options, only "penitential austerity" does so. Finally, the word in Blank (iii), since it is preceded by "new found," must refer to the change that has occurred in the poet's work. The change the paragraph has described is an increase in output, so "volubility" is the correct choice. Thus the correct answer is **near impenetrability** (Choice C), **penitential austerity** (Choice D), and **volubility** (Choice H).

參考翻譯：

沒有任何一個當代詩人的作品可以藉由 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 享有如此盛名，也很少有人像他一樣有著如此霸道不由情面的道德理想。然而，最近人們對於他嚴厲而令人反感的詩集那種近乎仇視的態度產生了不太可能的轉變。這本詩集是這詩人六年來的第四本作品，這即便對於性格樂觀的詩人來說，也是很多的產量，更不用說是這對於五十年來都 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ (的詩人)。儘管他的新作有別於以往（新發現）的 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_，（但）他的詩作還是依舊難以理解。

第一空格

- (A) 明顯的易懂
- (B) 內在的浮誇
- (C) 近似無動於衷

第二空格

- (D) 苦行般節儉
- (E) 無法控制的囉嗦
- (F) 魯莽的揮霍

第三空格

- (G) 沈默寡言
- (H) 話多
- (I) 清晰

答案：(C) (D) (H)



To the untutored eye the tightly forested Ardennes hills around Sedan look quite (i) \_\_\_\_\_, (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ place through which to advance a modern army; even with today's more numerous and better roads and bridges, the woods and the river Meuse form a significant (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) impenetrable

(D) a makeshift

(G) resource

(B) inconsiderable

(E) an unpropitious

(H) impediment

(C) uncultivated

(F) an unremarkable

(I) passage

題幹單字：

- **untutored** (a) 未受教育的  
(MW) having no formal learning or training
- **forest** (v) 以森林覆蓋  
(MW) to cover with trees or forest <land densely *forested* with firs>
- **advance** (v) 行進 (這裡指軍隊行軍)  
(MW) to move forward: PROCEED <an *advancing* army>

第一空格選項：

- **impenetrable** (a) 無法穿越的  
(MW) incapable of being penetrated or pierced  
[衍] **penetrate** (v) to pass into or through “穿越”。
- **inconsiderable** (a) 微小不重要的  
(MW) not considerable: SLIGHT, TRIVIAL <the cost was not *inconsiderable*>  
[反] **considerable** (a) large in extent or degree <a *considerable* number> “大量的”。
- **cultivated** (a) 有教養的  
(MW) REFINED, EDUCATED <*cultivated* speech> <*cultivated* tastes>  
[反] **uncultivated** (a) “無教養的”。

第二空格選項：

- **makeshift** (n) 臨時代用之物  
(MW) a usually crude and temporary expedient (權宜之物): SUBSTITUTE  
[衍] **makeshift** (a) “臨時的” (= temporary)。
- **propitious** (a) 有利的 (= favorable)  
(MW) tending to favor: ADVANTAGEOUS  
[反] **unpropitious** (a) “不利的”。

- **remarkable** (a) 不尋常的

(MW) worthy of being or likely to be noticed especially as being uncommon or extraordinary

[反] **unremarkable** (a) “普通的”。

第三空格選項：

- **impediment** (n) 阻礙

(MW) something that impedes; especially: an impairment (as a stutter or a lisp) that interferes with the proper articulation of speech

[衍] **impede** (v) to interfere with or slow the progress of “阻礙”。

- **passage** (n) 通道

(MW) a way of exit or entrance: a road, path, channel, or course by which something passes

參考翻譯：

普通人都看的出來 Sedan 周遭 Ardennes 山區的濃密森林是 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，增加現代軍隊要通過 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的地方的難度；就算是現今很多更好的道路和橋樑也是一樣，樹林和 Meuse 河形成了相當的 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_。

第一空格

- (A) 無法穿越的
- (B) 微小不重要的
- (C) 無教養的

第二空格

- (D) 臨時的
- (E) 不利的
- (F) 普通的

第三空格

- (G) 資源
- (H) 障礙
- (I) 通道

答案：(A) (E) (H)

Room acoustics design criteria are determined according to the room's intended use. Music, for example, is best (i) \_\_\_\_\_ in space that are reverberant, a condition that generally makes speech less (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. Acoustics suitable for both speech and music can sometimes be created in the same space, although the result is never perfect, each having to be (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ to some extent.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) controlled

(D) abrasive

(G) compromised

(B) appreciated

(E) intelligible

(H) eliminated

(C) employed

(F) ubiquitous

(I) considered

題幹單字：

- **acoustics** (n) 音響學 (研究聲音的學問)

(MW) a science that deals with the production, control, transmission, reception, and effects of sound

第一空格選項：

- **appreciate** (v) 鑑賞

(MW) to judge with heightened perception (感知) or understanding: be fully aware of

<must see it to **appreciate** it>

- **employ** (v) 使用

(MW) to make use of (someone or something inactive) <**employ** a pen for sketching>

第二空格選項：

- **abrasive** (a) 令人不舒服的 (= irritating)

(MW) causing irritation <**abrasive** manners>

[衍] **abrade** (v) to wear down (損耗) in spirit: IRRITATE, WEARY

- **intelligible** (a) 可理解的 (這裡指“清楚的”)

(MW) capable of being understood or comprehended <jargon **intelligible** only to the initiated>

[反] **unintelligible** (a)

- **ubiquitous** (a) 無所不在的

(MW) existing or being everywhere at the same time: constantly encountered: WIDESPREAD

<a **ubiquitous** fashion>

第三空格選項：

- **compromise** (v) 妥協

(MW) to adjust or settle by mutual concessions (讓步)

參考翻譯：

房間音響效果設計標準是依據房間預期使用的方式來決定的。比如說音樂在一個能回響的空間是最能夠被 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，那樣的狀況通常是會讓演講比較不 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_。演講和音樂的音響效果通常能在同一個空間裡製造出來，雖然結果不見得是完美的，但是每一個在某種程度上都要 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_。

第一空格

(A) 控制

(B) 欣賞

(C) 使用

第二空格

(D) 惱人的

(E) 可理解的

(F) 無所不在的

第三空格

(G) 妥協

(H) 消除

(I) 考慮

答案：(B) (E) (G)

~~第 138 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #5)~~

While the cerulean warbler's status maybe particularly (i) \_\_\_\_\_, it is just one of the many species of migrant birds whose numbers have been (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ for years. Increasingly, biologists investigating the causes of these (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ are focusing on habitat loss in the Tropics, where the birds spend the winter.

Blank (i)

(A) precarious

(B) secure

(C) representative

Blank (ii)

(D) underreported

(E) falling

(F) copious

Blank (iii)

(G) pairings

(H) migrations

(I) declines

題幹單字：

- **cerulean** (a) 天藍色的

- **warble** (v) 鳥鳴

(AL) (of a bird) to sing a song that has many different notes

**cerulean warbler** 是一種藍色的鳥，如下圖。

GRE 不考知識性的專有名詞，不認識 cerulean warbler 是什麼，完全可以從後面的 migrant birds (候鳥，隨氣候不同而遷徙) 得知。



cerulean warbler

其他單字用法：**habitat** (n) 棲息地、**the Tropics** (n) 熱帶地區。 **spend the winter** 過冬。

- **spend** (v) 度過 (時間)

(MW) to cause or permit to elapse: PASS <*spend* the night>

第一空格選項：

- **precarious** (a) 危險的、不確定的 (= dangerous)

(MW) dependent on uncertain premises: DUBIOUS <*precarious* generalizations>

(AL) not safe, strong, or steady

請注意 (A) precarious “危險” 即 “不安全” 和 (B) secure “安全” 概念為反義，故 (C) representative 可刪去。

第二空格選項：

- **underreport** (v) 低估、低報 (所得稅等)  
(MW) to report to be less than is actually the case: UNDERSTATE <*underreports* his income>
  - **understated** (a) 不加修飾的 (有簡化、抑制的概念)  
(MW) avoiding obvious emphasis or embellishment (美化) <a powerful *understated* performance>
  - **copious** (a) 大量的  
(AL) very large in amount or number
- 請注意 (E) falling 表“(數量) 降低”，(F) copious 表“大量”概念上為反義，故 (D) underreported 可刪去。

麟渡兮解說：

最前面的 while = although，表轉折，故第一空格前的 particularly 和後面那句的 just one 形成對比，修飾的對象由第二句可知是近年來的“候鳥數量”。請注意轉折的對象是 particularly 和 just one，故第一二空格要選同義字，如此前後句才能連貫。由選項可看出只有 (A) (E) 或 (B) (F) 兩種選法。

於是由第三空格找答案。特別小心第三句的開頭 Increasingly 是陷阱選項，increasingly = more and more 修飾的對象不是候鳥而是科學家，從其後的 habitat loss (棲息地消失) 負面字眼可知第一二空格要選 (A) (E)，第三空格與前面兩句語意需連貫，故選負面字 declines。

事實上這題的三格選項都是概念同義字，除了題目中的 cerulean warbler 專有名詞外及選項的 precarious/underreported 外，並無 GRE 生字，請同學們特別注意題目的句型結構與 ETS 佈設的陷阱。

參考翻譯：

儘管 cerulean warbler 處境特別地 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，它只是近年來數量 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的眾多候鳥之一。越來越多的生物學家調查 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的原因指向了候鳥度冬的熱帶地區棲息地消失。

第一空格

第二空格

第三空格

(A) 危險的

(D) 低報的

(G) 配對

(B) 安全的

(E) 降低的

(H) 遷徙

(C) 代表性的

(F) 大量的

(I) 下降

答案：(A) (E) (I)

~~第 139 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #6)~~

The recent publication of the painter Robert Motherwell's substantial body of writing, as well as writings by fellow Expressionist Barnett Newman, (i) \_\_\_\_\_ Ann Gibson's assertion that the Abstract Expressionists were reluctant to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ issues of artistic meaning in their work and suggests that this supposed reticence was perhaps more artistic (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ than historical fact.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) substantiates

(D) forgo

(G) conscience

(B) undermines

(E) articulate

(H) focus

(C) overlooks

(F) conceal

(I) posturing

題幹單字：

- **substantial** (a) 大量的  
(MW) considerable (大量的) in quantity: significantly great <earned a **substantial** wage>
- **reticent** (a) 沉默的  
(MW) restrained in expression, presentation, or appearance <the room has an aspect of **reticent** dignity>

第一空格選項：

- **substantiate** (v) 證實 (= verify)  
(MW) to establish by proof or competent evidence: VERIFY <**substantiate** a charge>
- **undermine** (v) 削弱 (= weaken)  
(MW) to weaken or ruin by degrees

第二空格選項：

- **forgo** (v) 拋棄 (= give up)  
(MW) to give up the enjoyment or advantage of: do without
- **articulate** (v) 清楚表達  
(MW) to give clear and effective utterance to: put into words <**articulate** one's grievances>
- **conceal** (v) 隱藏  
(MW) to prevent disclosure or recognition of <**conceal** the truth>

第三空格選項：

- **conscience** (n) 良心 (道德判斷能力)  
(MW) the sense or consciousness of the moral goodness or blameworthiness of one's own conduct, intentions, or character together with a feeling of obligation to do right or be good
- **posture** (v) 裝模作樣  
(MW) to assume an artificial (假的) or pretended attitude: ATTITUDINIZE

參考翻譯：

最近畫家 Robert Motherwell 出版的紮實寫作，還有表現主義伙伴 Barnett Newman 的寫作，(i) \_\_\_\_\_ Ann Gibson 的斷言說抽象表現主義者是拒絕在他們的作品裡 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 含有藝術意義議題，並且隱射說這樣的保留也許是比歷史事實更具藝術性的 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_。

第一空格

第二空格

第三空格

(A) 證實

(D) 放棄

(G) 道德

(B) 削弱

(E) 清楚表達

(H) 專注

(C) 忽略

(F) 隱藏

(I) 裝模作樣

答案：(B) (E) (I)



~~第 140 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #4)~~

Moore was (i) \_\_\_\_\_ ill at ease. His (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ had always been a distinguishing feature. It was what made him a good con artist and a good informant. He was one of those men who accepted dares with an easygoing smile and did outrageous things with (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ that made him successful in the dangerous world in which he operated. But just now he was not feeling very sure of himself.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) uncharacteristically

(D) disquietude

(G) an obvious clumsiness

(B) predictably

(E) magnanimity

(H) a sophisticated fearlessness

(C) naturally

(F) aplomb

(I) a wary vigilance

第一空格選項：

- **uncharacteristic** (a) 非典型的 (= atypical)

(MW) not characteristic: not typical or distinctive <*uncharacteristic* outbursts of temper>

第二空格選項：

- **disquietude** (n) 不安 (= uneasiness)

(MW) ANXIETY, AGITATION

- **magnanimity** (n) 心胸寬大

(MW) the quality of being magnanimous: loftiness (高尚) of spirit enabling one to bear trouble calmly, to disdain (鄙視) meanness and pettiness, and to display a noble generosity

- **aplomb** (n) 沉著

(MW) complete and confident composure or self-assurance: POISE

第三空格選項：

- **wary** (a) 謹慎的 (= careful)

(MW) marked by keen caution, cunning, and watchfulness especially in detecting and escaping danger

- **vigilant** (a) 警戒的 (= watchful)

(MW) alertly watchful especially to avoid danger

參考翻譯：

Moore 顯得 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 不自在。他的 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 向來是他異於他人的特點。這是成就他為一個優秀的詐騙高手以及稱職線人。他是那種在接受挑戰卻能從容微笑面對，以及帶著 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 並做出令人驚訝之舉而使他在他操弄的世界中如此成功。但就在此刻他對自己喪失了信心。

第一空格

第二空格

第三空格

(A) 非同尋常地

(D) 不安

(G) 顯著的笨拙

(B) 可預期地

(E) 心胸寬大

(H) 老練的無畏

(C) 自然地

(F) 沉著

(I) 小心的警戒

答案：(A) (F) (H)

An esteemed literary critic, Mr. Wood has put together a (i) \_\_\_\_\_ volume about literary technique, his playful exuberance (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ the dry, jargon-strewn tradition of academic criticism. Mr. Wood can't claim to be (iii) \_\_\_\_\_; he has restricted himself to citations available in his personal library. Nor does he attempt to be methodical, as chapters proceed in higgledy-piggledy fashion. But few books about novel writing provide such insights into the craft.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) deft

(D) wonderfully at odds with

(G) entertaining

(B) pretentious

(E) heavily influenced by

(H) accessible

(C) comprehensive

(F) largely superseded by

(I) thorough

題幹單字：

- **esteem** [ɪs'tim] (v) 尊崇  
(MW1) to think very highly or favorably of (someone or something)  
(MW2) to set a high value on: regard highly and prize accordingly <an *esteemed* guest>  
[例] Although the works of the Impressionist (印象派的) painters are *esteemed* today, they met with scorn when they were introduced.
- **critic** ['krɪtɪk] (n) 評論家  
(MW) one who engages often professionally in the analysis, evaluation, or appreciation of works of art or artistic performances  
[例] He is an influential literary *critic*.
- **criticism** ['krɪtɪsɪzəm] (n) (文學、藝術的) 評論 [第二行後半部]  
(MW1) the activity of making careful judgments about the good and bad qualities of books, movies, etc.  
(MW2) the art of evaluating or analyzing works of art or literature; also: writings expressing such evaluation or analysis <an anthology (選集) of literary *criticism*>  
※ critic (人)/criticize (動作)/criticism (抽象名詞) 做“評論”解為中性字 (把作品的優點和缺點都說出來)，做“批評”解為負面字 (只說別人的壞話)，用法視上下文而定。
- **put together** (phr) 整合 (帶有“組織、整理”的概念)  
(MW) to create as a unified whole: CONSTRUCT  
[例] She *put* a proposal *together* to give to the committee for consideration.
- **volume** ['vɒljəm] (n) (指書的) 卷、冊  
(MW) a series of printed sheets bound typically in book form: BOOK  
[例] This thin little *volume* is a delightful read (讀物).

- **playful** ['pleɪfəl] (a) 有趣的  
(MW1) showing that you are having fun and not being serious  
(MW2) HUMOROUS, JOCLAR  
[例] He had a **playful** expression on his face.
- **exuberant** [ɪg'zjubərənt] (a) 快樂、熱情的  
(MW1) very lively, happy, or energetic: filled with energy and enthusiasm  
(MW2) joyously unrestrained and enthusiastic <**exuberant** praise> <an **exuberant** personality>  
[衍] **exuberance** [ɪg'zjubərəns] (n) “快樂、熱情”。  
[例] His **exuberant** personality makes him fun to be around.
- **dry** [draɪ] (a) 枯燥乏味的  
(MW) WEARISOME, UNINTERESTING <**dry** passages of description>  
(AL) not interesting, exciting, or emotional  
[例] The novel included several long, **dry** (= boring) passages.
- **jargon** ['dʒɑːɡən] (n) 術語 (= terminology)  
(MW1) the language used for a particular activity or by a particular group of people  
(MW2) the technical terminology or characteristic idiom of a special activity or group  
[例] medical **jargon** that the layman (外行人) cannot understand
- **strew** [stru] (v) 散布、充滿 (過去分詞為 strewn)  
(MW1) to lie on or cover (something)  
(MW2) to cover by or as if by scattering something <**strewing** the highways with litter>  
[例] sidewalks **strewn** with trash left by the parade watchers  
※ **jargon-strewn** (a) “充斥術語的”。
- **library** ['laɪbrəri] (n) (個人) 藏書  
(MW1) a room in a person's house where books are kept  
(MW2) a collection resembling or suggesting a library  
[例] He has an impressive **library** (收藏) of jazz records.  
※ 文中的 personal library 指的是 Mr. Wood 的個人家中藏書 (小)，有別於圖書館的規模 (大)。
- **methodical** (a) 系統性的 (= systematic)  
(MW1) working in a very careful and organized way  
(MW2) habitually proceeding according to method: SYSTEMATIC <**methodical** in his daily routine>  
[例] Their **methodical** review of the evidence exposed some problems with the study's findings.
- **higgledy-piggledy** (adv) 混亂地  
(MW) in a messy way: without order <tiny hovels (茅屋) piled **higgledy-piggledy** against each other>
- **craft** (n) 技巧 (= skill)  
(MW) a job or activity that requires special skill

第一空格選項：

- **deft** (a) 靈巧的  
(MW) characterized by facility and skill  
[衍] **deftness** (n)
- **pretentious** (a) 炫耀的 (來自假裝)  
(MW) expressive of affected, unwarranted, or exaggerated importance, worth, or stature  
<*pretentious* language> <*pretentious* houses>  
[衍] **pretension** (n) VANITY, PRETENTIOUSNESS “炫耀”。
- **comprehensive** (a) 詳盡的 (指書、報告、研究等)  
(MW) covering completely or broadly: INCLUSIVE <*comprehensive* examinations>  
<*comprehensive* insurance>  
[衍] **comprehensiveness** (n)

第二空格選項：

- **at odds with** (phr) 與...不一致  
(AL) not agreeing with each other: in a state of disagreement
- **supersede** (v) 取代 (= supercede)  
(MW) to displace in favor of another: SUPPLANT

第三空格選項：

- **accessible** (a) 可理解的  
(MW) capable of being understood or appreciated <the author's most *accessible* stories>  
<an *accessible* film>

參考翻譯：

一位受人尊重的文學評論家，Mr. Wood 已然 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 將許多文學技巧整合，他有趣的生氣勃勃 (的文字) (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 這種枯燥，佈滿專有名詞的傳統的學術評論。Mr. Wood 不能聲稱是 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_；他的引用都出於他自己的藏書，所以他是受限的。他也未曾試著有條理的 (寫文章)，章節以混亂的形式書寫。但僅有少數幾本書能夠有此創新的書寫 (形式) 提供了有見解又精心思考 (的文章)。

第一空格

- (A) 靈巧的
- (B) 矯飾的
- (C) 詳盡的

第二空格

- (D) 巧妙的與...不一致
- (E) 深受...影響
- (F) 大致上被取代

第三空格

- (G) 有趣的
- (H) 易理解的
- (I) 完整的

答案：(A) (D) (I)

#### 第四節 句子等價

第 142 題 (OG, p. 79, #6, Easy)

As my eyesight began to \_\_\_\_\_, I spent a lot of time writing about it—**both poems and “eye journals”**—describing what I saw as I looked out through damaged eyes.

- (A) deteriorate
- (B) sharpen
- (C) improve
- (D) decline
- (E) recover
- (F) adjust

題幹單字：

- **journal** (n) “日記” (= diary)。

選項單字：

- **deteriorate** (v) 惡化 (= worsen)  
(MW) to become impaired in quality, functioning, or condition: DEGENERATE  
<allowed a tradition of academic excellence to *deteriorate*> <his health *deteriorated*>

關鍵字句：damaged。

麟渡兮解說：

雙破折號表“補充說明”且內無空格，可忽略。

As my eyesight began to \_\_\_\_\_, I spent a lot of time writing about it describing what I saw as I looked out through damaged eyes.

空格要填一個關於“視力”的動詞，由後面的“眼睛受傷”的 damaged 得知空格應填負面字，選項只有 (A) (D) 為負面字，故為正確答案。

另一個解題觀點：選項 (A) (D) 為負面同義字，(B) (C) (E) 為正面同義字，(F) 為中性字。先刪去不成對的 (F) 選項，又句子等價為六選二，(B) (C) (E) 不可能“同時”正確（三者任選二個都會遇到“第三選項為什麼不能選”的困擾），所以對選項的“邏輯推理”也能推得正解。

題目中的 it 指的是前面“my eyesight began to \_\_\_\_\_”這件事，後面的雙破折號為“my eyesight began to \_\_\_\_\_”這件事的補充說明，其中引號“eye journals”表示“相反”概念，事實上沒有“眼睛日記”這種東西，此為作者對“眼睛受傷的書寫”一種趣味化的表達方式而已。

官方解說：

The author has “damaged” eyes, and any word that fills the blank must reflect that fact. The words that best do so are “deteriorate” and “decline” (Choices A and D), which generate sentences alike in meaning. “Sharpen” and “improve” produce sentences alike in meaning, but neither word makes sense when inserted into the blank. Though “adjust” makes some sense when inserted into the blank, no other option produces a sentence similar in meaning. Thus the correct answer is **deteriorate** (Choice A) and **decline** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

當視力開始 \_\_\_\_\_，我花了很多時間寫它——詩和“眼睛日記”——敘述受傷雙眼所見的一切。

- (A) 惡化
- (B) 使敏銳
- (C) 改善
- (D) 衰退
- (E) 復原
- (F) 適應

答案：(A) (D)

第 143 題 (OG, p. 520, #16)

As market forces penetrate firms and bid up the value of attributes of labor that are more measurable **than** is the knowledge born of experience, it can be expected that trends in wages will not \_\_\_\_\_ those whose main value lies in such experiential knowledge.

- (A) favor
- (B) aid
- (C) affect
- (D) forsake
- (E) betray
- (F) differentiate

題幹單字：

- **penetrate** (v) 成為...的一部分 (來自“滲透”的概念)  
(AL) to succeed in becoming part of (an organization, a community, etc.)  
<The company is trying to **penetrate** (= sell its products in) the U.S. market.>
- **bid up** (phr) 出價 (來自“拍賣”的過程)  
(MW) to raise the price of (as property at auction) by a succession of offers
- **experiential** (a) 經驗的 (= empirical)  
(MW) relating to, derived from, or providing experience: EMPIRICAL <**experiential** knowledge>  
<**experiential** lessons>  
[衍] **experience** (n) “經驗”。

選項單字：

- **favor** (v) 偏好 (= prefer)  
(MW) to show partiality (偏袒) toward: PREFER
- **aid** (v) 協助 (= help)  
(MW) to give assistance
- **affect** (v) 做作、假裝  
(MW) to put on a pretense (假裝) of: FEIGN <**affect** indifference, though deeply hurt>
- **forsake** (v) 放棄  
(MW) to renounce (放棄) or turn away from entirely <friends have **forsaken** her>  
<**forsook** the theater for politics (棄影從政)>
- **differentiate** (v) 差異化 (區分)  
(MW) to express the specific distinguishing quality of: DISCRIMINATE

官方解說：

The sentence states that market forces are bidding up the value of certain attributes of labor that are “more measurable than is the knowledge born of experience.” The blank has to do with trends in wages for those whose main value in the labor force lies in “experiential knowledge.” Since experiential knowledge appears to be losing value in the bidding war for labor, the blank needs to be filled in a way that leads to something negative. Given the “not” that precedes the blank, “favor” and “aid” make for such an outcome and result in sentences alike in meaning. Thus, the correct answer is **favor** (Choice A) and **aid** (Choice B)

參考翻譯：

當市場影響力滲透入公司且哄抬比經驗而得的知識更易評估的勞動成果的價值，對於其主要價值歸因於實作經驗知識（的勞工）的薪資不 \_\_\_\_\_ 是可預期的。

- (A) 有利於
- (B) 有助於
- (C) 影響
- (D) 背棄
- (E) 背叛
- (F) 區別

答案：(A) (B)



第 144 題 (OG, p. 52, #2)

It was her view that the country's problems had been \_\_\_\_\_ by foreign technocrats, so that to ask for such assistance again would be counterproductive.

- (A) ameliorated
- (B) ascertained
- (C) diagnosed
- (D) exacerbated
- (E) overlooked
- (F) worsened

題幹單字：

- **technocrat** (n) 技術官僚  
(MW) a technical expert especially: one exercising managerial authority

選項單字：

- **ameliorate** (v) 改善 (= better)  
(MW) to make better or more tolerable
- **ascertain** (v) 確定  
(MW) to find out or learn with certainty
- **diagnose** (v) 診斷 (疾病)  
(MW) to recognize (as a disease) by signs and symptoms (症狀)
- **exacerbate** (v) 惡化 (= worsen)  
(MW) to make more violent, bitter, or severe  
<the proposed shutdown ... would **exacerbate** unemployment problems>

官方解說：

The sentence relates a piece of reasoning, as indicated by the presence of “so that”: asking for the assistance of foreign technocrats would be counterproductive because of the effects such technocrats have had already. This means that the technocrats must have bad effects; that is, they must have “exacerbated” or “worsened” the country’s problems. Thus the correct answer is **exacerbated** (Choice D) and **worsened** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

在她的觀點中，這個國家的問題因著外籍技術專家而 \_\_\_\_\_，所以再次請求這些援助會產生不良後果。

- (A) 改善
- (B) 查明
- (C) 診斷
- (D) 惡化
- (E) 忽視
- (F) 惡化

答案：(D) (F)

第 145 題 (OG, p. 504, #15)

In American Indian art, the supposed distinction between modern and traditional was fabricated by critics, and when artists have control over interpretation of their own work, the distinction appears, happily, to have been \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) eliminated
- (B) reinforced
- (C) put to rest
- (D) intensified
- (E) recognized
- (F) established

題幹單字：

- **supposed** (a) 號稱的 (與“事實”相反)  
(AL) (always used before a noun) claimed to be true or real—used to say that a particular description is probably not true or real even though many people believe that it is <a **supposed** cure for cancer>  
<**supposed** experts>
- **fabricate** (v) 捏造 (以欺騙) (= make up)  
(MW) to make up for the purpose of deception <accused of **fabricating** evidence>  
[衍] **fabrication** (n)

選項單字：

- **eliminate** (v) 消除  
(MW) to put an end to or get rid of: REMOVE <**eliminate** errors>  
[衍] **elimination** (n)
- **reinforce** (v) 加強  
(MW) to strengthen by additional assistance, material, or support: make stronger or more pronounced  
<**reinforce** levees (堤防)> <**reinforce** the elbows of a jacket> <**reinforce** ideas>  
[衍] **reinforcement** (n)
- **put to rest (something)** (phr) 不再思考、相信 (某事) (= lay to rest (something))  
(AL) to make someone stop thinking about or believing (something) by showing it is not true  
<I want to **lay/put to rest** any lingering doubts about my decision.>
- **intensify** (v) 加強  
(MW) to make intense or more intensive: STRENGTHEN  
[衍] **intensification** (n)

官方解說：

By characterizing the distinction as “supposed” and “fabricated,” the sentence indicates that the distinction has no basis in reality. Accordingly, when the sentence reports a happy outcome, this must mean that the distinction has been abandoned or rejected. Only “eliminated” and “put to rest” convey that sense; all the other answer choices suggest that the distinction is maintained, or even strengthened. Thus, the correct answer is **eliminated** (Choice A) and **put to rest** (Choice C).

參考翻譯：

在美洲印第安藝術裡，大眾認為的現代與傳統藝術的分界是由評論家杜撰的，當藝術家能夠支配對其作品的詮釋時，此分界就被巧妙地 \_\_\_\_\_ 了。

- (A) 消除
- (B) 增強
- (C) 休止
- (D) 增強
- (E) 辨識
- (F) 建立

答案：(A) (C)

Some of the company's supporters charged that the negative report had been motivated by a broader political assault on the company that was designed to help market rivals who would like to see the company \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) reined in
- (B) bolstered
- (C) indemnified
- (D) propped up
- (E) manacled
- (F) lionized

題幹單字：

- **charge** (v) 指責  
(MW) to assert as an accusation <**charges** that he distorted the data>
- **motivate** (v) 受...鼓動  
(MW) to provide with a motive (動機): IMPEL <questions that excite and **motivate** youth>
- **assault** (n) 攻擊 (= attack)  
(MW) a concerted (共同的) effort (as to reach a goal or defeat an adversary)
- **rival** (n) 對手、敵人 (= adversary)  
(MW) one of two or more striving to reach or obtain something that only one can possess

選項單字：

- **rein** (v) 使停下 (來自“馬勒”的概念，與 in 並用)  
(MW) to check or stop by or as if by a pull at the reins <**reined** in her horse>  
<couldn't **rein** his impatience>
- **indemnify** (v) 投保  
(MW) to secure against hurt, loss, or damage
- **bolster** (v) 支持 (= support)  
(MW) to support with or as if with a bolster: REINFORCE
- **prop** (v) 支持 (常與 up 並用)  
(MW) to support by placing something under or against—often used with *up*
- **manacle** (v) 阻礙、限制行動 (來自“手銬”的概念)  
(MW) to make fast (固定的) or secure: BIND broadly: to restrain from movement, progress, or action
- **lionize** (v) 視為重要  
(MW) to treat as an object of great interest or importance

官方解說：

The “market rivals” would clearly like to see the company experience some negative outcome. Only “reined in” and “manacled” describe such an outcome; the other choices all describe positive results for the company. Thus, the correct answer is **reined in** (Choice A) and **manacled** (Choice E).

參考翻譯：

有些公司的支持者批評：各種政治攻擊所激起的有關該公司的負面報導是被設計來幫助其競爭對手；該競爭對手是希望看到該公司 \_\_\_\_\_ 的。

(A) 勒住

(B) 支持

(C) 投保

(D) 支持

(E) 阻礙

(F) 視為重要

答案：(A) (E)

Skeptics contend that any scheme for charging visitors to Web sites that rewards the vendor adequately would require steep prices, \_\_\_\_\_ the kind of frequent, casual use of Web sites that surfers now take for granted.

- (A) bridling
- (B) exciting
- (C) forbidding
- (D) inhibiting
- (E) provoking
- (F) reversing

題幹單字：

- **skeptic** (n) 懷疑者  
(MW) an adherent or advocate of skepticism (懷疑論)  
[衍] **skepticism** (n) an attitude of doubt or a disposition to incredulity (不相信) either in general or toward a particular object “懷疑論”。
- **contend** (v) 宣稱 (= maintain, claim)  
(MW) MAINTAIN, ASSERT <*contended* that he was right>
- **scheme** (n) 方案  
(MW) a plan or program of action especially: a crafty or secret one
- **charge** (v) 向...收費  
(MW) to ask payment of (a person) <*charge* a client for expenses>
- **vendor** (n) 賣主 (= seller)  
(MW) one that vends (販賣): SELLER
- **steep** (a) 很高的 (價格)  
(MW) extremely or excessively high <*steep* prices>
- **surf** (v) (網路)瀏覽  
(MW) to scan the offerings of (as television or the Internet) for something of interest  
[衍] **surfer** (n) “網路瀏覽者”。
- **take for granted** (phr) 視為理所當然  
(MW) to assume as true, real, or expected

選項單字：

- **bridle** (v) 限制

(MW) to restrain, check, or control with or as if with a bridle <**bridle** your tongue>

[衍] **bridle** (n) the headgear (馬的頭具) with which a horse is governed and which carries a bit (馬勒) and reins (韁繩) “馬籠頭”。

- **forbid** (v) 禁止 (指上對下的禁令)

(MW) to proscribe (禁止) from or as if from the position of one in authority: command against <the law **forbids** stores to sell liquor to minors> <her mother **forbids** her to go>

- **inhibit** (v) 抑制

(MW) to hold in check: RESTRAIN

[衍] **inhibition** (n)

- **provoke** (v) 激起 (情感等)

(MW) to call forth (as a feeling or action): EVOKE <**provoke** laughter>

[衍] **provocation** (n)

- **reverse** (v) 推翻

(MW) NEGATE, UNDO: as to overthrow, set aside, or make void (a legal decision) by a contrary decision

官方解說：

The sentence concerns skeptics' reaction to a plan to generate revenue by charging visitors to Web sites. To justify the skeptics' reaction, the “steep prices” must be associated with a decrease in visitor volume. Only “bridling” and “inhibiting” are consistent with this logic and result in sentences nearly alike in meaning. “Forbidding” is too strong: steep prices might dissuade a casual visitor, but they would not forbid one. Although “exciting” and “provoking” can be similar in meaning, they do not fit the logic of the sentence. Thus, the correct answer is **bridling** (Choice A) and **inhibiting** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

懷疑者宣稱任何針對網站訪客收費且給予賣主足夠獎勵的方案會收取高價，這樣的價錢會\_\_\_\_\_ 網站使用者認為頻繁且隨意的使用網站是理所當然的心態。

- (A) 限制
- (B) 興奮
- (C) 禁止
- (D) 抑制
- (E) 激起
- (F) 反轉

答案：(A) (D)



第 148 題 (OG, p. 506, #19)

It seems obvious that Miles Davis' \_\_\_\_\_ the Julliard School, which resulted in his decision to drop out, was based on the school's training of musicians for a kind of music that he did not want to play.

- (A) disaffection with
- (B) dislocation of
- (C) disentanglement from
- (D) subversion of
- (E) displacement of
- (F) estrangement from

選項單字：

- **disaffect** (v) 使疏遠 (= alienate)  
(MW) to alienate the affection or loyalty of also: to fill with discontent and unrest  
[衍] **disaffectation** (n)
- **dislocate** (v) 使混亂  
(MW) to force a change in the usual status, relationship, or order of: DISRUPT  
[衍] **dislocation** (n)
- **disentangle** (v) 解脫  
(MW) to free from entanglement (糾纏): UNRAVEL  
[反] **entangle** (v) to involve in a perplexing or troublesome situation <became *entangled* in a lawsuit>  
“被...所纏”。  
[衍] **disentanglement** (n)
- **subvert** (v) 推翻  
(MW) to overturn (推翻) or overthrow from the foundation: RUIN  
[衍] **subversion** (n)
- **displace** (v) 使移位  
(MW) to remove from the usual or proper place specifically: to expel or force to flee from home or homeland <*displaced* (流離失所的) persons>  
[衍] **displacement** (n)
- **estrangle** (v) 疏離  
(MW) to arouse especially mutual enmity (敵意) or indifference in where there had formerly been love, affection, or friendliness: ALIENATE  
[衍] **estrangement** (n)

官方解說：

The sentence asserts a logical relationship between Davis' attitude toward the school (as indicated in the blank) and his "decision to drop out." Only "disaffection with" and "estrangement from" are consistent with a decision to drop out and result in sentences nearly alike in meaning. Thus, the correct answer is **disaffection with** (Choice A) and **estrangement from** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

Miles Davis 很明顯地 \_\_\_\_\_ Julliard 學校，導致他決定退學，這決定是基於他不想演奏學校訓練音樂家使用的音樂。

- (A) 疏遠
- (B) 使混亂
- (C) 解開
- (D) 推翻
- (E) 使移位
- (F) 疏離

答案：(A) (F)

International financial issues are typically \_\_\_\_\_ by the United States media because they are too technical to make snappy headlines and too inaccessible to people who lack a background in economics.

- (A) neglected
- (B) slighted
- (C) overrated
- (D) hidden
- (E) criticized
- (F) repudiated

題幹單字：

- **technical** (a) 技術性的 (帶有專業知識的)  
(MW) marked by or characteristic of specialization <*technical* language>
- **snappy** (a) 簡短而有趣的  
(MW) quickly made or done <a *snappy* decision>  
(LN) a snappy title or phrase is short, clear, and often funny <We need a *snappy* title for the book.>  
<Keep your answer short and *snappy*.>
- **accessible** (a) 可理解的  
(MW) capable of being understood or appreciated <the author's most *accessible* stories>  
<an *accessible* film>  
[反] **inaccessible** (a) “難以理解的”。

選項單字：

- **neglect** (v) 忽視  
(MW) to give little attention or respect to: DISREGARD
- **slight** (v) 看輕  
(MW) to treat as slight or unimportant: make light of  
[衍] **slight** (a) deficient in weight, solidity, or importance: TRIVIAL <a *slight* movie> “不重要的”。
- **overrate** (v) 過度評價 (評估)  
(MW) to rate, value, or estimate too highly <*overrates* his importance to the team>
- **criticize** (v) 批評  
(MW) to find fault with: point out the faults of
- **repudiate** (v) 駁斥  
(MW) to reject as untrue or unjust <*repudiate* a charge>

關鍵字句：technical、inaccessible。

麟渡兮解說：

選項分析	同義字
(A) neglected	V
(B) slighted	V
(C) overrated	
(D) hidden	
(E) criticized	
(F) repudiated	
解釋	“忽視”

由選項的同義字分析只能選 (A) (B) “減輕”、“忽視”。注意 (E) (F) 概念不同，雖然都是負面字，criticize 的概念是“挑毛病”，而 repudiate 的概念是“拒絕”。

空格為媒體如何“處理”金融議題，後面解釋原因 (because ...)，第一個原因用 too ... to ... (太 ... 以至於無法 ...) 句構呈現，必須看懂 snappy 這個字 (簡單而有趣的) 才能作答。現代人生活忙碌，為了要吸引讀者繼續看下去，報導標題必須簡短有力且引人入勝，但金融議題過於專業 (充滿術語)，很難寫出響亮的標題，故 too technical to make snappy headlines 表“負面”。

若看不懂 snappy 後面還有提示：第二個原因是金融議題是 inaccessible “無法理解的”，為負面字。注意此字為 accessible 的反義字，而 accessible 有好幾個意思：(1) 可進入的 (2) 可到達的 (3) 可使用的 (4) 可理解的，但 GRE 最常考的是“可理解的”這個意思。inaccessible “無法理解的”也與 too technical 相互呼應。

由此可知空格需填負面字，但六選項皆為負面，刪去不成對的 (C) (D) (E) (F)，答案只能選 (A) (B)。

參考翻譯：

國際金融問題總被美國媒體 \_\_\_\_\_，因為它們太過專業而無法產生響亮的新聞標題，對缺乏經濟學背景的人也是難以理解的。

- (A) 忽視
- (B) 看輕
- (C) 高估
- (D) 隱藏
- (E) 批評
- (F) 反駁

答案：(A) (B)

~~第 150 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Medium, #14)~~

Since becoming commissioner, Mr. Vincente has challenged the dominant firms in European industry more \_\_\_\_\_ than his smoother predecessors and has consequently acquired many more enemies.

- (A) sporadically
- (B) irascibly
- (C) persistently
- (D) pugnaciously
- (E) fitfully
- (F) judiciously

題幹單字：

- **commissioner** (n) “委員”。

選項單字：

- **sporadic** (a) 零星的  
(MW) occurring occasionally, singly, or in irregular or random instances <*sporadic* protests>  
<a sporadic disease>  
[衍] **sporadically** (adv)
- **irascible** (a) 易怒的  
(MW) marked by hot temper and easily provoked anger  
[衍] **irascibly** (adv)
- **pugnacious** (a) 好鬥的  
(MW) having a quarrelsome or combative nature (特質): TRUCULENT  
[衍] **pugnaciously** (adv)
- **fitful** (a) 間歇的  
(MW) having an erratic (零星的) or intermittent (間歇的) character: IRREGULAR  
[衍] **fitfully** (adv)
- **judicious** (a) 明智的 (= wise)  
(MW) having, exercising, or characterized by sound judgment: DISCREET  
[衍] **judiciously** (adv)

原始出處：The Economist，原文在 <http://www.economist.com/node/111935>，第四段。

麟渡兮解說：

選項分析	同義字 1	同義字 2 (廣義)
(A) sporadically	V	
(B) irascibly		V
(C) persistently		
(D) pugnaciously		V
(E) fitfully	V	
(F) judiciously		
解釋	“零星地”	“易怒、好鬥地”

參考翻譯：

自從 Mr. Vincente 成為委員後，Mr. Vincente 比他和藹的前輩更 \_\_\_\_\_ 的挑戰那些主導歐洲工業的公司，且因此引來更多的敵人。

- (A) 零星地
- (B) 易怒地
- (C) 持續地
- (D) 好鬥地
- (E) 間歇地
- (F) 明智地

答案：(B) (D)

~~第 151 題 (PPH, Practice Test 1, V2, Hard, #14)~~

The hodgepodge nature of local and federal law enforcement and the changing but often still inadequate regulations governing the credit industry make identity theft a particularly \_\_\_\_\_ crime.

- (A) unobjectionable
- (B) viable
- (C) dubious
- (D) innocuous
- (E) uncontrollable
- (F) intractable

題幹單字：

- **hodgepodge** (n) 混雜  
(MW) a heterogeneous (異質的) mixture: JUMBLE <a *hodgepodge* of styles>
- **nature** (n) 本質  
(MW) the inherent character or basic constitution of a person or thing: ESSENCE
- **enforce** (v) 執行 (法律等)  
(MW) to carry out effectively <*enforce* laws>  
[衍] **enforcement** (n)
- **identity theft** (n) 盜用身分  
(MW) the illegal use of someone else's personal information (as a Social Security number) in order to obtain money or credit

選項單字：

- **objectionable** (a) 冒犯的  
(MW) UNDESIRABLE, OFFENSIVE  
[衍] **unobjectionable** (a)
- **viable** (a) 可行的  
(MW) capable of working, functioning, or developing adequately <*viable* alternatives>
- **dubious** (a) 可疑的  
(MW1) causing doubt, uncertainty, or suspicion: likely to be bad or wrong  
(MW2) giving rise to uncertainty: as of doubtful promise or outcome <a *dubious* plan>
- **innocuous** (a) 無害的  
(MW) producing no injury: HARMLESS
- **intractable** (a) 難處理的  
(MW) not easily governed, managed, or directed <*intractable* problems>

原始出處：

New York Times，原文 <http://www.nytimes.com/2004/10/24/business/yourmoney/24theft.html>，第七段。

參考翻譯：

地方和聯邦執法的混亂本質和不斷修正確依然不健全的法規對於信貸業者的管理，使得身分竊盜成為一種獨特 \_\_\_\_\_ 的犯罪。

- (A) 不冒犯的
- (B) 可行的
- (C) 可疑的
- (D) 無害的
- (E) 無法控制的
- (F) 難處理的

答案：(E) (F)



~~第 152 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #13)~~

The spy's repeated bungling was, above all else, \_\_\_\_\_ those who wished to thwart her efforts, since it was so unpredictable as to obscure any pattern that might otherwise lead to her capture.

- (A) an obstacle to
- (B) a signal to
- (C) a hindrance to
- (D) an indication for
- (E) a snare for
- (F) a boon to

題幹單字：

- **bungle** (v) 笨拙地做事  
(MW) to act or work clumsily and awkwardly  
[衍] **bungling** (n)
- **above all** (phr) 特別是  
(MW) before every other consideration: ESPECIALLY
- **thwart** (v) 阻撓  
(MW) to oppose successfully: defeat the hopes or aspirations of

選項單字：

- **obstacle** (n) 阻礙  
(MW) something that impedes progress or achievement
- **hinder** (v) 阻礙  
(MW) to make slow or difficult the progress of: HAMPER  
[衍] **hindrance** (n) IMPEDIMENT
- **snare** (n) 陷阱  
(MW) TRAP, GIN
- **boon** (n) 恩惠  
(MW) BENEFIT, FAVOR especially: one that is given in answer to a request

參考翻譯：

特別是這間諜重複的笨拙搞砸的表現 \_\_\_\_\_ 那些希望阻礙她的成就，因為如此難以預料以致於隱匿的模式，否則可能會導致她被捕獲。

- (A) 阻礙
- (B) 訊號
- (C) 障礙
- (D) 指示
- (E) 圈套
- (F) 恩惠

答案：(A) (C)

The detective's conviction that there were few inept crimes in her district led her to impute some degree of \_\_\_\_\_ to every suspect she studied.

- (A) deceit
- (B) acumen
- (C) duplicity
- (D) shrewdness
- (E) evasiveness
- (F) equivocation

題幹單字：

- **impute** (v) 歸因 (= attribute)  
(MW) to credit to a person or a cause: ATTRIBUTE  
<our vices as well as our virtues have been *imputed* to bodily derangement (錯亂)>

選項單字：

- **deceit** (n) 欺騙  
(MW) the act or practice of deceiving: DECEPTION  
[衍] **deceive** (v) to practice deceit also: to give a false impression <appearances can *deceive*>
- **acumen** (n) 精明  
(MW) keenness and depth of perception, discernment, or discrimination especially in practical matters  
[衍] **acute** (a) marked by keen discernment or intellectual perception especially of subtle distinctions: PENETRATING <an *acute* thinker> “敏銳的”。
- **duplicity** (n) 欺騙  
(MW) contradictory doubleness of thought, speech, or action especially: the belying (內外不一致) of one's true intentions by deceptive words or action
- **shrewd** (a) 精明的  
(MW) marked by clever discerning awareness and hardheaded (實際的) acumen  
<*shrewd* common sense>  
[衍] **shrewdness** (n)
- **evasive** (a) 逃避的  
(MW) tending or intended to evade: EQUIVOCAL <*evasive* answers>  
[衍] **evasiveness** (n)
- **equivocate** (v) 欺騙 (= prevaricate)  
(MW) to use equivocal language especially with intent to deceive  
[衍] **equivocation** (n)

參考翻譯：

警官相信她的管區內幾乎沒有不高明的犯罪，她認為所調查的嫌犯都有某種程度的 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 欺騙
- (B) 精明
- (C) 欺騙
- (D) 精明
- (E) 逃避
- (F) 欺騙

答案：(B) (D)

~~第 154 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #13)~~

If emissions of heat-trapping gases continue to accumulate in the atmosphere at the current rate, Earth could experience global transformations, and while some of these changes might be \_\_\_\_\_, many could be downright disruptive.

- (A) catastrophic
- (B) calamitous
- (C) intolerable
- (D) irremediable
- (E) modest
- (F) unremarkable

選項單字：

- **catastrophe** (n) 災難 (地表劇烈變化) (= disaster)  
(MW) a violent and sudden change in a feature of the earth  
[衍] **catastrophic** (a)
- **calamity** (n) 災難  
(MW) a disastrous (災難的) event marked by great loss and lasting distress and suffering  
<*calamities* of nature> <an economic *calamity*>  
[衍] **calamitous** (a) being, causing, or accompanied by calamity <*calamitous* events>
- **modest** (a) 不多的  
(MW) limited in size, amount, or scope <a family of *modest* means>
- **remarkable** (a) 值得注意的  
(MW) worthy of being or likely to be noticed especially as being uncommon or extraordinary  
[反] **unremarkable** (a)

麟渡兮解說：

選項分析	同義字 1	同義字 2
(A) catastrophic	V	
(B) calamitous	V	
(C) intolerable		
(D) irremediable		
(E) modest		V
(F) unremarkable		V
解釋	“災難性的”	“輕微的”

參考翻譯：

如果大氣中排放的吸熱氣體以目前速度持續累積的話，可能帶來全球性的轉變。某些改變可能是\_\_\_\_\_，而許多改變可能是徹底毀滅性的。

- (A) 災難的
- (B) 災難的
- (C) 無法容忍的
- (D) 無法修復的
- (E) 輕微的
- (F) 不值得注意的

答案：(E) (F)

It may be that most of this film footage was shown somewhere, but the documentary is designed to make audiences feel that this footage has never been seen, or that, having been seen, it was deliberately

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) censored
  - (B) imitated
  - (C) suppressed
  - (D) underscored
  - (E) counterfeited
  - (F) misrepresented

題幹單字：

- **footage** (n) 影片的片段  
(MW) the total number of running feet of motion-picture film used (as for a scene or subject) also: the material contained on such footage
- **documentary** (n) 紀錄片  
(MW) a documentary presentation (as a film or novel)  
[衍] **documentary** (a) of, relating to, or employing documentation in literature or art broadly:  
FACTUAL, OBJECTIVE <a **documentary** film of the war> “紀錄的”。
- **deliberate** (a) 故意的 (知道後果才去做的)  
(MW) characterized by awareness of the consequences <**deliberate** falsehood>  
[衍] **deliberately** (adv)

選項單字：

- **censor** (v) 刪減 (將引起反感的部分刪去) (= suppress)  
(MW) to examine in order to suppress or delete anything considered objectionable (引起反感的)  
(AL) to examine books, movies, letters, etc., in order to remove things that are considered to be offensive, immoral, harmful to society, etc.
- **imitate** (v) 模仿 (= mimic)  
(MW) MIMIC, COUNTERFEIT <can **imitate** his father's booming voice>
- **suppress** (v) 禁止公開  
(MW) to keep from public knowledge: to stop or prohibit the publication or revelation of  
<**suppress** the test results>
- **underscore** (v) 強調  
(MW) to make evident: EMPHASIZE, STRESS  
<arrived early to **underscore** the importance of the occasion>

- **counterfeit** (v) 偽造  
(MW) to imitate or feign (偽造) especially with intent to deceive also: to make a fraudulent replica of  
<*counterfeiting* \$20 bills>
- **misrepresent** (v) 表達錯誤  
(MW) to give a false or misleading representation of usually with an intent to deceive or be unfair  
<*misrepresented* the facts>

麟渡兮解說：

選項分析	同義字 1	同義字 2
(A) censored	V	
(B) imitated		V
(C) suppressed	V	
(D) underscored		
(E) counterfeited		V
(F) misrepresented		
解釋	“刪減”	“模仿”

第一句告訴我們觀眾“看過”這部紀錄片的“大部分”片段，後面 but 轉折，所以變成觀眾“沒看過”或“只看過一小部分”。

題目說，紀錄片經過刻意設計（為了要增加觀眾，吸引票房）讓觀眾有兩種感覺：

- (1) 從未看過此片
- (2) 曾經看過，但看過的版本是刻意被 \_\_\_\_\_ 的。

(2) 要表達“只看過一小部分”，只有“刪減”符合句意，“模仿”不行，答案選 (A) (C)。

請注意 suppress 的 MW 解釋，至少讀三遍！（不是我們熟悉的“壓迫”之意），這裡 censor = suppress = delete。而 imitate 的“模仿”是中性的概念，而 counterfeit 的“模仿”帶有欺騙的意圖，是“偽造”的意思，為負面字。

參考翻譯：

可能是這部電影的部分內容已在其他地方放映過了，但此紀錄片設計得讓觀眾感覺沒看過這部片，或雖已看過但片子是故意被 \_\_\_\_\_。

- 刪減的
- 模仿的
- 禁止公開的
- 強調的
- 偽造的
- 表達錯誤的

答案：(A) (C)



~~第 156 題 (PPH, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #13)~~

Some researchers worry that if there is a causal relationship between warming tropical sea surface temperatures and the marked increase in Atlantic hurricane activity since the early 1990s, this connection could \_\_\_\_\_ larger changes.

- (A) presage
- (B) exacerbate
- (C) obscure
- (D) avert
- (E) portend
- (F) forestall

題幹單字：

- **causal** (a) 原因的 (常用於 causal connection/relationship)  
(MW) of, relating to, or constituting a cause <the **causal** agent of a disease>
- **hurricane** (n) “颶風” (亞洲稱之為颱風 typhoon)。

選項單字：

- **presage** (v) 預言  
(MW) FORETELL, PREDICT
- **exacerbate** (v) 惡化 (= worsen)  
(MW) to make more violent, bitter, or severe  
<the proposed shutdown ... would **exacerbate** unemployment problems>
- **obscure** (v) 掩蓋  
(MW) to conceal or hide by or as if by covering
- **avert** (v) 避免 (= avoid)  
(MW) to see coming and ward off (避開): AVOID <**avert** disaster>
- **portend** (v) 預言  
(MW) to give an omen (徵兆) or anticipatory (預期的) sign of
- **forestall** (v) 阻礙  
(MW) to exclude, hinder, or prevent by prior occupation or measures

關鍵字句：causal relationship。

麟渡兮解說：

選項分析	同義字 1	同義字 2
(A) presage	V	
(B) exacerbate		
(C) obscure		
(D) avert		V
(E) portend	V	
(F) forestall		V
解釋	“預言”	“避免”

從 causal relationship (因果關係，小心不要把 causal 錯看成 casual) 知道 warming tropical sea surface temperatures 是因，marked increase in Atlantic hurricane activity 是果，關係是“原因”導致“結果”。逗號後的 connection 即前面的 causal relationship，最後的 changes 應指 climate changes (從題幹中自然推斷)，題幹問暖化與颶風增加之間的關係會如何更大的氣候變遷？只有 (A) (E) “預言、預測”能呼應“因果關係”的前後承續。若選 (D) (F) 則變成因“避免”果的轉折關係，無法與 causal relationship 相呼應，不可能是答案。

參考翻譯：

部分研究者擔心若熱帶海平面暖化和 1990 年代初期劇增的大西洋颶風活動有因果關係，這樣的連結可能 \_\_\_\_\_ 更大的改變。

- (A) 預言
- (B) 惡化
- (C) 掩蓋
- (D) 避免
- (E) 預言
- (F) 阻礙

答案：(A) (E)

Ever a demanding reader of the fiction of others, the novelist Chase was likewise often the object of \_\_\_\_\_ analyses by his contemporaries.

- (A) exacting
- (B) copious
- (C) respectful
- (D) acerbic
- (E) scathing
- (F) meticulous

題幹單字：

- **ever** (adv) 總是 (= always)  
(MW) ALWAYS <*ever* striving to improve> <the *ever*-increasing population>
- **demanding** (a) 要求高的  
(MW) requiring much time, effort, or attention: EXACTING <a *demanding* job>  
<*demanding* customers>
- **contemporary** (n) 同時代人物  
(MW) one that is contemporary with another  
[衍] **contemporary** (a) happening, existing, living, or coming into being during the same period of time  
“同時代的”。

選項單字：

- **exacting** (a) 要求高的 (= demanding)  
(MW) tryingly (難以忍受地) or unremittingly (持續不懈地) severe in making demands  
[衍] **exact** (v) to call for forcibly or urgently and obtain  
<from them has been *exact*ed the ultimate sacrifice> “強行索取”。
- **copious** (a) 大量的  
(MW) present in large quantity: taking place on a large scale <*copious* weeping>  
<*copious* food and drink>
- **respectful** (a) 尊敬的 (= deferential)  
(MW) marked by or showing respect or deference
- **acerbic** (a) 尖酸刻薄的 (多指言論)  
(MW) acid in temper, mood, or tone <*acerbic* commentary> <an *acerbic* reviewer>
- **scathing** (a) 刻薄的 (多指言論)  
(MW) bitterly severe <a *scathing* condemnation (譴責)>

- **meticulous** (a) 極度謹慎的、苛求的 (= extremely careful)  
(MW) marked by extreme or excessive care in the consideration or treatment of details  
<a *meticulous* researcher>  
(AL) very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way  
<He is *meticulous* about keeping accurate records.>

關鍵字句：demanding、likewise。

麟渡兮解說：

選項分析	同義字 1	同義字 2
(A) exacting	V	
(B) copious		
(C) respectful		
(D) acerbic		V
(E) scathing		V
(F) meticulous	V	
解釋	“要求高的”	“刻薄的”

題幹的關鍵字為 **demanding** (要求高的)，且其後 **likewise** 表示無轉折，空格應選 **demanding** 的同義字，故答案選 (A) (F)。從 **demanding** 的 MW 解釋很容易選出同義字 (A) **exacting**，但請同學注意 (F) **meticulous** 在 MW 解釋的概念：對細節極度、過度的謹慎。一個 **meticulous** 的人對自己或他人的要求必定是很高的，所以是 **demanding, exacting** 的同義字。這類字介於正負面意涵之間的灰色地帶，看上下文決定。比如一個工匠對自己的藝術品 **meticulous**，一個外科醫生對病人的手術 **meticulous**，我們會認為是正面表達，但一個剝削員工的老闆對屬下 **meticulous**，那便是負面表達了。

有學生會聯想：因為 Chase 對其他小說家“要求很高”(想必多所批評)，因此 **contemporaries** 應該也會對 Chase 的作品“尖酸刻薄”。問題是題幹沒有敘述 Chase 是如何“尖酸刻薄”地對其他小說家，題幹只說 **demanding**，那麼我們就只能在 **demanding** 這個層次上做答(“想必多所批評”是我們自己想像的，並非題幹的提示字眼)，後面說 **likewise**，前後要 **like** (相似)，所以前面的 **demanding** 只能對應同一層次的 **exacting, meticulous**。答案 **acerbic, scathing** 要成立的話，則必須在題幹中看到 **acerbic, scathing** 的同義字出現。

填空解題的重要觀念：題幹未提及的，就當作不存在。不要做發散性的思考，僅能依關鍵字句做答。

官方解說：

The use of the word “likewise” indicates that the analyses of Chase’s work by contemporaries were like the readings he gave the fiction of others. Since he is described as a “demanding reader,” the words that best fit the blank will be similar in meaning to “demanding.” The words that meet this requirement are “exacting” (Choice A) and “meticulous” (Choice F), and they produce sentences that are alike in meaning. Although “acerbic analyses” means close to the same thing as “scathing analyses,” both “acerbic” and “scathing” have meanings that are quite different from “demanding,” so neither fits well in the blank. Thus the correct answer is **exacting** (Choice A) and **meticulous** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

小說家 Chase 總是嚴格要求其他人，他同樣也是當代小說家 \_\_\_\_\_ 分析的對象。

- (A) 要求高的
- (B) 大量的
- (C) 尊敬的
- (D) 尖酸刻薄的
- (E) 刻薄的
- (F) 要求高的

答案：(A) (F)

Her \_\_\_\_\_ should not be confused with miserliness; as long as I have known her, she has always been willing to assist those who are in need.

- (A) stinginess
- (B) diffidence
- (C) frugality
- (D) illiberality
- (E) intolerance
- (F) thrift

題幹單字：

- **miserly** (a) 吝嗇的、小氣的  
(MW) of, relating to, or characteristic of a miser especially: marked by grasping (貪婪的) meanness (吝嗇) and penuriousness (吝嗇)

選項單字：

將選項還原為：

- (A) stinginess (n) → stingy (a)
- (B) diffidence (n) → diffident (a)
- (C) frugality (n) → frugal (a)
- (D) illiberality (n) → illiberal (a)
- (E) intolerance (n) → intolerant (a)
- (F) thrift (n) → thrifty (a)
- **stingy** (a) 吝嗇的  
(MW) not generous or liberal (慷慨的): sparing or scant in using, giving, or spending  
<*stingy* with the salt> <*stingy* employee benefits>
- **diffident** (a) 缺乏自信的 (= shy)  
(MW) hesitant in acting or speaking through lack of self-confidence
- **frugal** (a) 節儉的 (= sparing)  
(MW) characterized by or reflecting economy (節省) in the use of resources
- **liberal** (a) 慷慨的 (= generous)  
(MW) marked by generosity: OPENHANDED <a *liberal* giver>  
[反] **illiberal** (a) not liberal: as not generous: STINGY “吝嗇的”。
- **thrift** (n) 節儉  
(MW) careful management especially of money  
[衍] **thrifty** (a) given to or marked by economy and good management “節儉的”。

關鍵字句：not to be confused with miserliness。

麟渡兮解說：

選項分析	同義字 1	同義字 2
(A) stinginess	V	
(B) diffidence		
(C) frugality		V
(D) illiberality	V	
(E) intolerance		
(F) thrift		V
解釋	“吝嗇”	“節儉”

概念上“吝嗇”和“節儉”都是省錢，但有程度上的差別，“吝嗇”是過度的節儉，為負面字。  
“節儉”是明智的掌管金錢，為正面字。

題幹說 \_\_\_\_\_ should not be confused with miserliness (不應和吝嗇搞混)，即空格不是“吝嗇”，故不能選 (A) (D)，答案只能是 (C) (F)。注意題幹中 miserly = stingy = illiberal “吝嗇的”，而“節儉的”是 frugal = thrifty = economical = sparing。

官方解說：

The sentence explains that the person spoken of is not miserly, since she is quite prepared to be generous. So for the sentence to make sense, the word filling the blank has to be something that is consistent with generosity and yet might, by those without a full understanding of her behavior, be mistaken for miserliness. The words “frugality” and “thrift” fulfill this requirement and yield two sentences that are alike in meaning, so that pair forms the correct answer. Neither “stinginess” nor “illiberality” makes sense in the sentence, since they are synonymous with “miserliness” and inconsistent with generosity. Other choices, such as “diffidence,” might perhaps make a sensible sentence if placed in the blank but do not form part of the correct answer since they have no companion word that would make a sentence of similar meaning. Thus the correct answer is **frugality** (Choice C) and **thrift** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

她的 \_\_\_\_\_ 不該被誤解成吝嗇；自我認識她以來，她始終願意幫助需要的人。

- (A) 吝嗇
- (B) 缺乏自信
- (C) 節儉
- (D) 吝嗇
- (E) 無法容忍
- (F) 節儉

答案：(C) (F)

The government's implementation of a new code of ethics appeared intended to shore up the ruling party's standing with an increasingly \_\_\_\_\_ electorate at a time when the party is besieged by charges that it trades favors for campaign money.

- (A) aloof
- (B) placid
- (C) restive
- (D) skittish
- (E) tranquil
- (F) vociferous

題幹單字：

- **code** (n) 規範  
(MW) a system of principles or rules <moral *code*>
- **ethic** (n) 道德議題 (多用複數)  
(MW) plural: a set of moral issues or aspects (as rightness) <debated the *ethics* of human cloning>
- **shore** (v) 支持 (與 up 並用, shore up = prop up)  
(MW) to give support to: BRACE—usually used with up <trying to *shore* up his claim>
- **ruling** (a) 執政的  
(MW) exerting power or authority <the ruling party (執政黨)>
- **standing** (n) 支持度  
(MW) position or condition in society or in a profession especially: good reputation  
<a member in good *standing*>
- **electorate** (n) 全體合格選民  
(MW) a body of people entitled to vote
- **besiege** (v) 持續追問  
(MW) to press with requests: IMPORTUNE  
(AL) to overwhelm (someone) with too many questions or requests for things  
<Every day, her office is *besieged* (= bombarded) with letters/questions/complaints about the problem.>
- **charge** (n) 指控  
(MW) a statement of complaint or hostile criticism  
<denied the *charges* of nepotism (用人唯親) that were leveled (針對) against him>
- **campaign** (n) 競選活動  
(MW) a connected series of operations designed to bring about a particular result <election *campaign*>



選項單字：

- **aloof** (a) 冷漠的 (= indifferent)  
(MW) removed or distant either physically or emotionally <he stood **aloof** from worldly success>
- **placid** (a) 平靜的 (= calm)  
(MW) serenely free of interruption or disturbance <**placid** skies> <a **placid** disposition> also:  
COMPLACENT
- **restive** (a) 焦躁不安的 (= uneasy)  
(MW) marked by impatience or uneasiness: FIDGETY  
(AL) formal: feeling bored or impatient while waiting for something to happen or change  
<a **restive** audience> <The audience grew/became **restive**.>
- **skittish** (a) 焦躁不安的  
(AL) nervous or fearful about doing something  
<We've been **skittish** about taking on such a large mortgage (抵押).> <**skittish** consumers/investors>
- **tranquil** (a) 平靜的  
(MW) free from disturbance or turmoil <a **tranquil** scene>
- **vociferous** (a) 喧囂的  
(MW) marked by or given to vehement (激烈的) insistent outcry (大吼)

關鍵字句：shore up、besieged by charges。

麟渡兮解說：

選項分析	同義字 1	同義字 2
(A) aloof		
(B) placid	V	
(C) restive		V
(D) skittish		V
(E) tranquil	V	
(F) vociferous		
解釋	“平靜的”	“焦躁不安的”

選項為形容詞，修飾對象為 electorate (選民)，“平靜”(正面) 和 “焦躁不安”(負面) 都說的通，但關鍵字句是執政黨 is besieged by charges (持續受到負面指控)，在這種情況下的選民感到如何，且執政黨實施新法規來 shore up (挽回) 其支持度，故空格應填負面字才對，答案選 (C) (D)。

官方解說：

The words filling the blank must be consistent with the idea that the ruling party needs to “shore up” its standing with the electorate. In their own way, Choices A, C, D, and F are consistent with that idea, but only two of these when taken together—“restive” and “skittish”—produce sentences that are alike in meaning. “Aloof” fits the blank reasonably well, but there is no other word offered that is nearly alike in meaning. The same holds for “vociferous.” “Placid” and “tranquil” are similar in meaning but do not fit the context of the sentence. Thus the correct answer is **restive** (Choice C) and **skittish** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

政府新實施的道德規範似乎是要穩住執政黨在越來越 \_\_\_\_\_ 選民中的支持度，此時執政黨頻繁受到指控其為競選經費利益輸送。

- (A) 冷漠的
- (B) 平靜的
- (C) 焦躁不安的
- (D) 焦躁不安的
- (E) 平靜的
- (F) 喧囂的

答案：(C) (D)

第 160 題 (OG, p. 100, #9, Hard)

Newspapers report that the former executive has been trying to keep a low profile since his \_\_\_\_\_ exit from the company.

- (A) celebrated
- (B) mysterious
- (C) long-awaited
- (D) fortuitous
- (E) indecorous
- (F) unseemly

題幹單字：

- **profile** (n) 公開曝光程度 (與 high/low 並用)  
(MW) degree or level of public exposure <trying to keep a low *profile*> <a job with a high *profile*>

選項單字：

- **celebrated** (a) 有名的 (= famous)  
(MW) widely known and often referred to <a *celebrated* author>
- **mysterious** (a) 神秘的 (帶有“難以理解”的概念)  
(MW) exciting wonder, curiosity, or surprise while baffling efforts to comprehend or identify:  
MYSTIFYING <heard a *mysterious* noise> <a *mysterious* stranger>
- **long-awaited** (a) 等待已久的  
(LDOCE) a long-awaited event, moment etc. is one that you have been waiting a long time for  
<the *long-awaited* news of his release from prison>
- **fortuitous** (a) 幸運的  
(MW) FORTUNATE, LUCKY <from a cost standpoint, the company's timing is *fortuitous*>
- **indecorous** (a) 無禮的  
(MW) not decorous: conflicting with accepted standards of good conduct or good taste  
[反] **decorous** (a) marked by propriety and good taste: CORRECT <*decorous* conduct>  
[衍] **decorum** (n) propriety and good taste in conduct or appearance “禮節”。
- **unseemly** (a) 不得體的  
(MW) not seemly: as not according with established standards of good form or taste  
<*unseemly* bickering>  
[反] **seemly** (a) conventionally proper: DECOROUS <not *seemly* to brag about oneself> “得體的”。  
[衍] **unseemliness** (n)

關鍵字句：keep a low profile。

麟渡兮解說：

選項分析	同義字
(A) celebrated	
(B) mysterious	
(C) long-awaited	
(D) fortuitous	
(E) indecorous	V
(F) unseemly	V
解釋	“不得體的”

快速解法：僅有 (E) (F) 選項為同義字，故為答案。

正規解法：同義字 (E) (F) “無禮的、不得體的”在這裡是“不風光的、顏面無光的”意思，CEO “不風光的”下台能和 keep a low profile (保持低調) 呼應，故為正確答案。

部分同學想選 (A) (C)，他們的邏輯是：CEO 做得很差，眾人怨聲載道，等待他下台已久 (選項 C)，而下台後大家很高興地慶祝這件事 (選項 A)。首先，選項皆為形容詞，修飾對象是後面的 exit，故一個“等待已久”的下台是合理的，但卻沒有“有名”的下台這樣的說法，這裡 celebrated 不是“慶祝”的意思，就算是做“慶祝”解，主詞也應該是人而不會是 exit。用法上 celebrated = famous = renowned “有名的”是正面字，修飾的對象通常是人。

官方解說：

The sentence needs to be completed with a word that suggests a reason for the executive to wish to keep a low profile. The words “indecorous” and “unseemly” both suggest such a reason, and the sentences completed with those two choices are alike in meaning. Therefore, that pair forms the correct answer. Although one might get a sensible sentence by filling the blank with another choice, such as “longawaited,” none of the other choices that meets that criterion also has a companion choice that would produce another sentence alike in meaning. Thus the correct answer is **indecorous** (Choice E) and **unseemly** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

報載此前任執行長自 \_\_\_\_\_ 離開公司後就一直保持低調。

- (A) 有名的
- (B) 神秘的
- (C) 等待已久的
- (D) 幸運的
- (E) 無禮的
- (F) 不得體的

答案：(E) (F)

第 161 題 (OG, p. 379, #23)

Congress is having great difficulty developing a consensus on energy policy, primarily because the policy objectives of various members of Congress rest on such \_\_\_\_\_ assumptions.

- (A) commonplace
- (B) disparate
- (C) divergent
- (D) fundamental
- (E) trite
- (F) trivial

題幹單字：

- **consensus** (n) 共識  
(MW) general agreement: UNANIMITY  
<the **consensus** of their opinion, based on reports ... from the border>
- **objective** (n) 目標  
(MW) something toward which effort is directed: an aim, goal, or end (目標) of action
- **rest** (v) 基於 (與 on 並用)  
(MW) to be based or founded <the verdict **rested** on several sound precedents>

選項單字：

- **commonplace** (a) 普通的  
(MW) commonly found or seen: ORDINARY, UNREMARKABLE <a **commonplace** occurrence>  
<the large mergers that had become **commonplace**>
- **disparate** (a) 不同的 (= different)  
(MW) containing or made up of fundamentally different and often incongruous elements
- **divergent** (a) 分歧的 (各式各樣的)  
(MW) differing from each other or from a standard <the **divergent** interests of capital and labor>
- **trite** (a) 陳腐的  
(MW) hackneyed or boring from much use: not fresh or original
- **trivial** (a) 普通的  
(MW) COMMONPLACE, ORDINARY

關鍵字句：difficulty、consensus。

麟渡兮解說：

選項分析	同義字 1	同義字 2
(A) commonplace	V	
(B) disparate		V
(C) divergent		V
(D) fundamental		
(E) trite	V	
(F) trivial	V	
解釋	“普通的”	“分歧的”

快速解法：刪去法刪掉落單的 (D) 和三選項同義字的 (A) (E) (F) (句子等價只能六選二，不可能有三個答案) 後，此題只能選 (B) (C)。

正規解法：國會“無法達成共識”(having great difficulty developing a consensus) 表示意見“分歧”，能呼應“分歧”的只有 (B) (C) “不同”，不能選“普通”。

值得一提的是，同學們一般將 trivial 理解為“不重要的”(= unimportant)，因此只選出 (A) (E) 而無法以“三選項同義字”刪去之(但仍應以“無法呼應關鍵字句”刪去之)。的確，trivial 最常使用 (GRE 也常考) 的意思是“不重要的”，但 MW 對 trivial 的第一定義是 COMMONPLACE, ORDINARY，此處考題的安排應是 (A) (E) (F) 同義，官方解說將 trite 和 trivial 看做同義(第四行)可證實此一想法，但沒包含選項 (A) 是不對的。

注意：先刪去句子等價非同義字選項(包含“落單”和“三個”這兩種狀況)只是一個“簡化問題”的步驟，幸運的話(只有一組同義字的情形)能直接選出答案。但遇有兩組以上的同義字選項(最多是三組)，仍需以“是否呼應關鍵字句”判斷才是最終解法。

官方解說：

The words that fill the blank must help explain the difficulty of developing a consensus. A lack of agreement on the assumptions that underlie Congress members' policy objectives would contribute to such a difficulty. Accordingly, “disparate” and “divergent” are the best choices because they both indicate disagreement among the members. Although the words “trite” and “trivial” are similar in meaning, triteness and triviality do not help to explain the difficulty in developing a consensus. Thus, the correct answer is **disparate** (Choice B) and **divergent** (Choice C).

參考翻譯：

國會在能源政策上一直無法取得共識，主要是因為國會成員對政策目標抱持著 \_\_\_\_\_ 的假設。

- (A) 普通的
- (B) 不同的
- (C) 分歧的
- (D) 根本的
- (E) 陳腐的
- (F) 普通的

答案：(B) (C)

第 162 題 (OG, p. 379, #24)

During the opera's most famous aria, the tempo chosen by the orchestra's conductor seemed \_\_\_\_\_, without necessary relation to what had gone before.

- (A) arbitrary
- (B) capricious
- (C) cautious
- (D) compelling
- (E) exacting
- (F) meticulous

題幹單字：

- **opera** (n) “歌劇”。
- **aria** (n) “詠嘆調”。
- **tempo** (n) “節拍”。
- **orchestra** (n) “管弦樂團”。
- **conductor** (n) 指揮  
(MW) one that conducts: the leader of a musical ensemble  
[衍] **conduct** (v) to direct the performance of <**conduct** an orchestra> <**conduct** an opera> “指揮”。

選項單字：

- **arbitrary** (a) 善變的  
(MW) existing or coming about seemingly at random or by chance or as a capricious and unreasonable act of will <when a task is not seen in a meaningful context it is experienced as being **arbitrary**>
- **capricious** (a) 善變的  
(MW) governed or characterized by caprice: IMPULSIVE, UNPREDICTABLE  
[衍] **caprice** (n) a sudden usually unpredictable condition, change, or series of changes  
<the **caprices** of the weather>
- **cautious** (a) 謹慎的  
(MW) marked by or given to caution <**cautious** investors> <**cautious** optimism>  
[衍] **caution** (n) prudent forethought to minimize risk
- **compelling** (a) 吸引注意的 (= attractive)  
(MW) that compels: demanding attention <for **compelling** reasons>  
[衍] **compel** (v) to cause to do or occur by overwhelming pressure  
<public opinion **compelled** her to sign the bill> “迫使”。



- **exacting** (a) 要求高的 (= demanding)  
(MW) tryingly (難以忍受地) or unremittingly (持續不懈地) severe in making demands  
[衍] **exact** (v) to call for forcibly or urgently and obtain  
<from them has been **exacted** the ultimate sacrifice> “強行索取”。
- **meticulous** (a) 要求高的  
(MW) marked by extreme or excessive care in the consideration or treatment of details  
<a **meticulous** researcher>

關鍵字句：without ... relation to what had gone before。

麟渡兮解說：

選項分析	同義字 1	同義字 2
(A) arbitrary	V	
(B) capricious	V	
(C) cautious		
(D) compelling		
(E) exacting		V
(F) meticulous		V
解釋	“善變的”	“要求高的”

注意 meticulous 和 exacting 與 cautious 有“程度”上的差異，cautious = careful，但 meticulous = exacting = extremely careful。

選項 (A) 不翻成大家熟悉的“獨裁的”、“任意的”意思，可以聯想：“獨裁”者的心思是“善變的”，他“隨便 (任意)”想做什麼人民都得服從。

關鍵句說節奏和之前不太相關，表示“前後不一致”的概念，“善變”可以呼應前後不一致，但“要求嚴格”無法，故只能選 (A) (B)。

官方解說：

Any of the offered words could possibly describe a conductor's choice of tempo. However, the phrase “without necessary relation to what had gone before” is presented as an elaboration on the word in the blank. Among the answer choices, only “arbitrary” and “capricious” could be elaborated that way; none of the other choices would be explained by the final phrase. Thus, the correct answer is **arbitrary** (Choice A) and **capricious** (Choice B).

參考翻譯：

演奏此歌劇最有名的詠嘆調時，管絃樂團指揮的節拍看起來 \_\_\_\_\_，和前段沒有一定的關連。

- (A) 善變的
- (B) 善變的
- (C) 謹慎的
- (D) 吸引注意的
- (E) 要求嚴格的
- (F) 一絲不苟的

答案：(A) (B)

Because they had expected the spacecraft Voyager 2 to be able to gather data only about the planets Jupiter and Saturn, scientists were \_\_\_\_\_ the wealth of information it sent back from Neptune twelve years after leaving Earth.

- (A) anxious for
- (B) confident in
- (C) thrilled about
- (D) keen on
- (E) elated by
- (F) eager for

題幹單字：

- **spacecraft** (n) 太空船  
(MW) a vehicle or device designed for travel or operation outside the earth's atmosphere
- **planet** (n) “行星”。
- **Jupiter** (n) “木星”。
- **Saturn** (n) “土星”。
- **Neptune** (n) “海王星”。

選項單字：

- **anxious** (a) 焦慮的  
(MW) characterized by extreme uneasiness of mind or brooding fear about some contingency:  
WORRIED <*anxious* parents>  
[衍] **anxiety** (n)
- **thrill** (v) 使興奮  
(MW) to cause to experience a sudden sharp feeling of excitement <the news *thrilled* him>  
[衍] **thrilled** (a) “興奮的”。
- **keen** (a) 熱衷的  
(MW) EAGER <was *keen* to begin>  
[衍] **keenness** (n)
- **elated** (a) 狂喜的  
(MW) marked by high spirits (情緒): EXULTANT  
[衍] **elation** (n)

- **eager** (a) 熱衷的  
(MW) marked by enthusiastic or impatient desire or interest  
[衍] **eagerness** (n)

關鍵字句：only about、wealth of information。

麟渡兮解說：

選項分析	同義字 1	同義字 2
(A) anxious for		
(B) confident in		
(C) thrilled about	V	
(D) keen on		V
(E) elated by	V	
(F) eager for		V
解釋	“興奮的”	“熱衷的”

從 expected ... only about 看出“少”的概念，而後 the wealth of information 看出“多”的概念。題幹並無轉折詞又前後表“相反”的概念，先前教過 surprising/amazing/astonishing/astounding 系列或 ironic/ironically/irony 系列表示“預期與事實相反”，故答案選 (C) (E) 最接近 surprising 概念，(D) (F) 無法呼應 only 和 wealth 之間的轉折關係，不能選。

官方解說：

In the sentence, the words “expected” and “only” imply that the data received from the spacecraft exceeded scientists’ expectations. Therefore, the words that fill the blank should describe a reaction to results that are better than hoped for, and the choices “thrilled about” and “elated by” both express such a reaction. The scientists may well also have been eager for, or keen on, the information, but their eagerness is not well explained by the unexpectedness of the information. Thus, the correct answer is **thrilled about** (Choice C) and **elated by** (Choice E).

參考翻譯：

因為科學家預期太空船 Voyager 2 僅能收集到木星和土星的資料，他們對太空船離開地球 12 年後從海王星傳回來的大量資料感到 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 焦慮的
- (B) 對...有信心的
- (C) 興奮的
- (D) 熱衷的
- (E) 狂喜的
- (F) 熱衷的

答案：(C) (E)

第 164 題 (OG, p. 381, #2)

Some scientists argue that carbon compounds play such a central role in life on Earth because of the possibility of \_\_\_\_\_ resulting from the carbon atom's ability to form an unending series of different molecules.

- (A) diversity
- (B) deviation
- (C) variety
- (D) reproduction
- (E) stability
- (F) invigoration

題幹單字：

- **compound** (n) “化合物”。
- **atom** (n) “原子”。
- **unending** (a) 不斷的  
(MW) never ending: ENDLESS
- **molecule** (n) “分子”。

選項單字：

- **diversity** (n) 多樣性  
(MW) the condition of being diverse: VARIETY especially: the inclusion of diverse people (as people of different races or cultures) in a group or organization  
<programs intended to promote *diversity* in schools>  
[衍] **diverse** (a) composed of distinct or unlike elements or qualities <a *diverse* population> “多樣的”。
- **deviate** (v) 偏離  
(MW) to stray especially from a standard, principle, or topic  
[衍] **deviation** (n)
- **variety** (n) 多樣性  
(MW) the quality or state of having different forms or types: MULTIFARIOUSNESS  
[衍] **vary** (v) to make differences between items in: DIVERSIFY “差異化”。
- **reproduction** (n) 複製  
(MW) something reproduced: COPY
- **stability** (n) 穩定性  
(MW) the quality, state, or degree of being stable: the strength to stand or endure: FIRMNESS  
[衍] **stable** (a) not changing or fluctuating: UNVARYING <in *stable* condition> “穩定的”。

- **invigorate** (v) 使有活力

(MW) to give life and energy to: ANIMATE also: STIMULATE

[衍] **invigoration** (n)

關鍵字句：unending series of different molecules。

麟渡兮解說：

選項分析	同義字
(A) diversity	V
(B) deviation	
(C) variety	V
(D) reproduction	
(E) stability	
(F) invigoration	
解釋	“多樣”

快速解法：(A) (C) 是唯一的同義字組，故為答案。

正規解法：由關鍵字句 unending series of different molecules 知碳原子結構可形成“各式各樣”的“不同”分子，故從選項找有“多”、“不斷”概念的字，唯一符合的是 (A) (C)。

官方解說：

The key phrase that indicates how the blank for this question should be completed is “the ability to form an unending series of different molecules.” Among the answer choices, “diversity” and “variety” clearly fit logically with “unending” and “different” and create two very similar sentences. No other pair of choices here would produce two sentences as similar in meaning as those created by placing “diversity” and “variety” in the blank. Thus, the correct answer is **diversity** (Choice A) and **variety** (Choice C).

參考翻譯：

部分科學家認為碳化合物對地球生物之所以如此重要，是因為碳原子有形成一系列不間斷各種分子的 \_\_\_\_\_ 能力。

- (A) 多樣性
- (B) 偏離
- (C) 多樣性
- (D) 複製
- (E) 穩定性
- (F) 使有活力

答案：(A) (C)

第 165 題 (PBT, p. 57, #17)

In medieval philosophy every physical phenomenon is presumed to have some determinate cause, leaving no place for \_\_\_\_\_ in the explanation of particular events.

- (A) happenstance
- (B) chance
- (C) error
- (D) experience
- (E) context
- (F) miscalculation

題幹單字：

- **medieval** (a) 中世紀的
- **determinate** (a) 確定的  
(MW) conclusively determined: DEFINITIVE <a *determinate* answer>
- **cause** (n) 原因 (= reason)

選項單字：

- **happenstance** (n) 偶然事件  
(MW) a circumstance especially that is due to chance
- **chance** (n) 運氣  
(MW) something that happens unpredictably without discernible human intention or observable cause
- **context** (n) 脈絡 (指事情的相關背景)  
(MW) the interrelated conditions in which something exists or occurs: ENVIRONMENT, SETTING  
<the historical *context* of the war>
- **miscalculate** (v) 計算錯誤  
(AL) to make an error about the size or amount of something  
[衍] **miscalculation** (n)

關鍵字句：determinate。

麟渡兮解說：

選項分析	同義字 1	同義字 2
(A) happenstance	V	
(B) chance	V	
(C) error		V
(D) experience		
(E) context		
(F) miscalculation		V
解釋	“偶然”	“錯誤”

關鍵字 determinate (確切的)，後面出現 no 的轉折，故從選項找和“不確切”相關的字，答案選 (A) (B)。題幹為提及“錯誤”相關字，(C) (F) 不能選。

本題主要在考同學對 happenstance 這個單字的理解，是單字題。

參考翻譯：

中世紀哲學假設所有物理現象都有確切的原因，完全不以 \_\_\_\_\_ 去解釋某些事件。

- (A) 偶然事件
- (B) 運氣
- (C) 錯誤
- (D) 經驗
- (E) 脈絡
- (F) 計算錯誤

答案：(A) (B)



第 166 題 (OV1, Practice Set 1, Easy, #1)

This composer has never **courted popularity**: her rugged modernism seems to defy rather than to \_\_\_\_\_ the audience.

- (A) ignore
- (B) discount
- (C) woo
- (D) teach
- (E) cow

官方解說：

The first part of the sentence asserts that the composer has never sought popularity, while the second part of the sentence explains what the composer's style does instead. The blank, then, must be filled with a verb that is roughly synonymous with "court popularity." The choice that best does this is "woo;" its correctness is confirmed by the fact that it also forms the best contrast with "defy." None of the other choices indicates the desire to be liked by or to win over audiences that a synonym of "court popularity" would require. Thus the correct answer is **woo** (Choice C).

答案：(C)

第 167 題 (OV1, Practice Set 1, Easy, #2)

The sight of a single actor portraying several characters in the same scene is no longer a shock to the average moviegoer, such special-effects trickery having become so \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) expensive
- (B) specialized
- (C) sinister
- (D) commonplace
- (E) unreliable

官方解說：

The blank calls for a term that would explain why the special effects that once astonished moviegoers no longer do so. “Commonplace” does this by suggesting that the technology has become so familiar that it no longer surprises; therefore, it is the correct answer. None of the other options suggests a change that would result in desensitizing moviegoers to the special effects on-screen. Thus the correct answer is **commonplace** (Choice D).

答案：(D)

第 168 題 (OV1, Practice Set 1, Easy, #3)

Early studies often concluded that the public was \_\_\_\_\_ the propagandistic influence of mass communications, but one recent study indicates that, on the contrary, mass communications seldom produce marked changes in social attitudes or actions.

- (A) unaware of
- (B) scornful of
- (C) susceptible to
- (D) unimpressed by
- (E) coping with

官方解說：

The recent study found that mass communications had negligible effects on the public. Since the recent study's findings are contrary to those of earlier ones, the earlier studies must have found that the influence of mass communications was significant; thus, the blank must be filled with a word that indicates that the public is swayed by such communications. Of the choices, only "susceptible to" does this. Two of the other choices, "unaware of" and "unimpressed by," indicate the opposite. "Scornful of" also indicates some resistance to mass communications, as does "coping with," so those are incorrect as well. Thus the correct answer is **susceptible to** (Choice C).

答案：(C)

第 169 題 (OV1, Practice Set 1, Easy, #4)

The figure-skating pair's convincing victory last week was particularly (i) \_\_\_\_\_ to their rivals, who were in peak form and complained privately about the judging. That the pair won when their rivals were (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ too is also impressive.

Blank (i)

(A) unsurprising

(B) irksome

(C) gratifying

Blank (ii)

(D) terrific

(E) nervous

(F) inconsistent

官方解說：

The fact that the winning pair's rivals were "in peak physical form" suggests that these rivals had a reasonable expectation of victory; the fact that they "complained about the judging" indicates that they regarded the pair's victory as not completely deserved. These two considerations suggest that the rivals had a negative reaction to the winning pair's victory; the only answer choice for Blank (i) that matches this meaning is "irksome," so it is correct. The second sentence reinforces the implication that the rivals were also strongly deserving of victory, and the word "too" suggests that the performances of the winning pair and of their rivals were comparable in quality. This points to "terrific" as the correct answer choice for Blank (ii). Thus the correct answer is **irksome** (Choice B) and **terrific** (Choice D).

答案：(B) (D)

第 170 題 (OV1, Practice Set 1, Easy, #5)

In his initial works, the playwright made physical disease (i) \_\_\_\_\_ factor in the action; from this, his early critics inferred that he had a predilection for focusing on (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ subject matter.

Blank (i)

(A) a pivotal

(B) a nonexistent

(C) an obscure

Blank (ii)

(D) recondite

(E) uncomplicated

(F) morbid

官方解說：

A writer who has “a predilection for focusing” on a thing makes that thing prominent in his or her work, so the answer to Blank (i) must be synonymous with “prominent” or “significant”; the answer choice that matches this meaning is “pivotal;” so it is correct. The answer to Blank (ii) must be a word that describes the subject matter of physical disease, so the correct choice is “morbid.” Thus the correct answer is **a pivotal** (Choice A) and **morbid** (Choice F).

答案：(A) (F)

第 171 題 (OV1, Practice Set 1, Easy, #6)

We have yet to (i) \_\_\_\_\_ the assessment of Canada's biodiversity. Most of the vertebrates have been assessed, but our challenge will be the assessment of invertebrates and plants. This task is (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ not only because of the high number of species, but also because of the diversity, each species requiring a different approach.

Blank (i)

(A) initiate

(B) complete

(C) limit

Blank (ii)

(D) repetitious

(E) trivial

(F) daunting

官方解說：

The sentence implies that Canada's invertebrates and plants have not yet been assessed, so the assessment of Canada's biodiversity is not finished; therefore, the correct answer to Blank (i) is "complete." The assessment of invertebrates and plants is described as a "challenge," so the answer to Blank (ii) must be synonymous with "difficult." The only answer choice that matches this meaning is "daunting," so it is correct. Thus the correct answer is **complete** (Choice B) and **daunting** (Choice F).

答案：(B) (F)

第 172 題 (OV1, Practice Set 1, Easy, #7)

The company's efforts to improve safety were apparently (i) \_\_\_\_\_, at least according to the company's own data, which showed that the (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ incidents with the potential to cause a serious accident declined significantly. Nevertheless, independent analysts argue that those statistics are (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. These analysts maintain that the company has consistently underestimated both the probability and the likely effects of accidents in the sensitive and poorly understood environment in which the company is operating.

Blank (i)

(A) innovative

(B) successful

(C) frustrated

Blank (ii)

(D) frequency of

(E) impediments to

(F) attention to

Blank (iii)

(G) deceptive

(H) testable

(I) consistent

官方解說：

Since the analysts found that the company's statistics underestimated the potential for accidents, the answer to Blank (iii) must reflect the inaccuracy or inapplicability of those statistics. "Deceptive" is the only choice that does so. Blank (i) must then be answered with a choice that reflects the more positive view of accident prevention that deceptive statistics might provide. "Frustrated" efforts would imply the opposite, and while "innovative" has positive connotations, the passage is concerned with the effectiveness of safety measures rather than with their novelty. Thus "successful" is the correct choice. Finally, the word for Blank (ii) describes something related to potentially dangerous incidents that would indicate improved safety if it were to decline. If "impediments to" or "attention to" such incidents were to decline, that would likely have the opposite implication. However, fewer such incidents would presumably be a sign of improved safety; thus "frequency of" is the correct response. Thus the correct answer is **successful** (Choice B), **frequency of** (Choice D), and **deceptive** (Choice G).

答案：(B) (D) (G)

第 173 題 (OV1, Practice Set 1, Easy, #8)

Researchers trying to make it possible to trace counterfeit documents to the printer that produced them are (i) \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that the rotating drums and mirrors inside laser printers are imperfect devices that leave unique patterns of banding in their output. Although these patterns are (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ to the naked eye, they can be (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ and analyzed by computer programs that the researchers have spent the past year devising.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) exploiting

(D) invisible

(G) detected

(B) facing

(E) obvious

(H) implemented

(C) manipulating

(F) unappealing

(I) generated

官方解說：

The “although” that begins the second sentence suggests that there is a contrast between the way the naked eye perceives the patterns in question and the way computer programs can view them. The answers to Blank (ii) and Blank (iii) must therefore reflect this contrast. “Invisible” and “detected” are the only pairing that does this. Blank (i) calls for a characterization of the relationship between the researchers and the inevitability of imperfections in printing technology. Since the passage asserts that researchers are using computers to analyze these imperfections, “exploiting” is the best choice for Blank (i). “Facing” does not imply the level of engagement detailed in the passage, while “manipulating” suggests that the researchers’ focus might be on changing the imperfections themselves, rather than analyzing them. Thus the correct answer is **exploiting** (Choice A), **invisible** (Choice D), and **detected** (Choice G).

答案：(A) (D) (G)



第 174 題 (OV1, Practice Set 1, Easy, #9)

In her startlingly original writing, she went further than any other twentieth-century author in English (perhaps in any language) in (i) \_\_\_\_\_ literary language and form, (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ stylistic conventions, and (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ a rich and diverse structure of meaning.

Blank (i)

(A) reinventing

(B) canonizing

(C) stabilizing

Blank (ii)

(D) undoing

(E) overpraising

(F) misunderstanding

Blank (iii)

(G) replicating

(H) borrowing

(I) introducing

官方解說：

The writer's work is described as startlingly original, and the sentence specifies three ways in which the author achieved this originality. Therefore each blank must be filled with a word that reflects innovative rather than conventional ways of writing. For Blank (i), the choice must be "reinventing," because neither "canonizing" nor "stabilizing" would indicate a break with traditional forms or language. Blank (ii) must contain a word that describes the writer's relationship with convention; "undoing" is the only one that reflects originality. Blank (iii) likewise requires a word that conveys the novelty of the writer's work. Both "replicating" and "borrowing" suggest a derivative approach to writing, so they are incorrect. "Introducing" implies that the writer's structure is new; therefore it is the correct choice. Thus the correct answer is **reinventing** (Choice A), **undoing** (Choice D), and **introducing** (Choice I).

答案：(A) (D) (I)

第 175 題 (OV1, Practice Set 2, Medium, #1)

The media once portrayed the governor as anything but ineffective; they now, however, make her out to be the epitome of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) fecklessness
- (B) brilliance
- (C) dynamism
- (D) egoism
- (E) punctiliousness

官方解說：

The sentence contrasts the media's former and current depictions of the governor. Since the governor was once presented as "anything but ineffective," the media once saw her as extremely competent. It follows that the phrase completed by the blank will have the opposite meaning. To be the epitome of something is to be representative of that trait, so the blank must be filled with a word that implies incompetence. "Brilliance," "dynamism," and "punctiliousness" are all positive traits, so they do not work in this context. "Egoism," while often thought of as a negative trait, does not imply incompetence. That leaves "fecklessness," whose meaning includes ineffectiveness, making it a very good contrast with the first half of the sentence. Thus, the correct answer is **fecklessness** (Choice A).

答案：(A)

第 176 題 (OV1, Practice Set 2, Medium, #2)

For most of the first half of the nineteenth century, science at the university was in \_\_\_\_\_ state, despite the presence of numerous luminaries.

- (A) a scintillating
- (B) a pathetic
- (C) a controversial
- (D) an incendiary
- (E) a veracious

官方解說：

Since the presence of numerous luminaries, a positive thing, is portrayed as a factor that runs counter to the general state of science at the university, that general state must be negative. Therefore the word that fills the blank must describe a generally negative atmosphere. “Pathetic” certainly does. Of the other answers, “scintillating,” meaning brilliant, is just the opposite of what is called for, while “veracious” is similarly too positive. “Controversial” and “incendiary” both describe an argumentative or explosive environment that would not necessarily be mitigated by the presence of numerous luminaries. Thus the correct answer is **a pathetic** (Choice B).

答案：(B)

第 177 題 (OV1, Practice Set 2, Medium, #3)

In a recent history of the Renaissance, by showing how the artistic efflorescence of that era was (i) \_\_\_\_\_ linked to its commercial vitality, Jardine demonstrated that the spirit of acquisitiveness may be (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ that of cultural creativity.

Blank (i)

(A) questionably

(B) intimately

(C) skeptically

Blank (ii)

(D) threatened by

(E) inseparable from

(F) comparable to

官方解說：

The sentence talks about Jardine’s demonstrating a certain general relation between two social phenomena (“spirit of acquisitiveness” and “cultural creativity”) by showing that this relation was held between two particular historical instances of these phenomena (“commercial vitality” and “artistic efflorescence” of the Renaissance). Therefore, the phrase “(i) \_\_\_\_\_ linked to” and the answer to Blank (ii) must be identical or very similar in meaning. The only answer choices that are related in this way are “intimately” and “inseparable from”: if two things are “intimately linked,” then they are very plausibly “inseparable from” each other. Thus the correct answer is **intimately** (Choice B) and **inseparable from** (Choice E).

答案：(B) (E)

第 178 題 (OV1, Practice Set 2, Medium, #4)

The setting in which the concert took place (i) \_\_\_\_\_: the group's performance was elegant and polished, but the sound, which seeped across the cold, unresonant high school auditorium, was oddly (ii) \_\_\_\_\_, given the energy the players seemed to be putting into it.

Blank (i)

(A) exacted a toll

(B) encouraged nervousness

(C) solved a dilemma

Blank (ii)

(D) clangorous

(E) tepid

(F) inviting

官方解說：

The “but” in the sentence suggests that there is a contrast between the group’s overall performance and the quality of the sound; since the former is given a positive description (“elegant and polished”), the description of the latter in Blank (ii) must be negative. Furthermore, the quality of the sound must be in contrast with the apparent energy of the performers. The only answer choice for Blank (ii) that meets these conditions is “tepid,” so it is correct. The sentence as a whole suggests that the setting of the concert had a negative effect on the performance; the answer choice for Blank (i) that best fits this meaning is “exacted a toll,” so it is correct. Answer Choice B for Blank (i), “encouraged nervousness,” is also negative in meaning, but it is incorrect, because the sentence does not talk about the psychological state of the musicians or the audience. Thus the correct answer is **exacted a toll** (Choice A) and **tepid** (Choice E).

答案：(A) (E)

第 179 題 (OV1, Practice Set 2, Medium, #5)

The governor has long been obsessed with excising the media from the politician-public relationship. That's been the unifying aim of all her seemingly disconnected ventures since entering public life: a determination to (i) \_\_\_\_\_, and eventually (ii) \_\_\_\_\_, the media's hold on political communication.

- |                |                   |                 |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Blank (i)      | eventually 后面的词加强 | Blank (ii)      |
| (A) conceal    |                   | (D) augment     |
| (B) erode      |                   | (E) consolidate |
| (C) rejuvenate |                   | (F) end         |

官方解說：

Blanks (i) and (ii) must describe what the governor wants to do to “the media’s hold on political communication.” From the first sentence, it is clear that the governor’s goal is to “excise” or eliminate the media as an intermediary between politicians and the public; this must be the meaning of the answer to Blank (ii), which describes the governor’s eventual, or long-term, goal. The only answer choice for Blank (ii) that has this meaning is “end,” so it is correct. The answer to Blank (i) must be a word that denotes the initial phase of a gradual process that ends with the complete elimination of the media’s influence; the answer choice that fits this meaning is “erode,” so it is correct. Thus the correct answer is **erode** (Choice B) and **end** (Choice F).

答案：(B) (F)

第 180 題 (OV1, Practice Set 2, Medium, #6)

Female labor was essential to the growth of eighteenth-century European textile industries, yet it remains difficult to (i) \_\_\_\_\_. Despite significant (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ in research about women, the role of female labor remains the single most glaring omission in most economic analyses of the history of European industrialization. Women far outnumbered men as workers in the textile industries, yet wage indices and discussions of growth, cost of living, and the like (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ about the male labor force.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) track

(D) advances

(G) incorporate data only

(B) overestimate

(E) gaps

(H) suppress most information

(C) ignore

(F) disinterest

(I) too rarely talk

官方解說：

The second sentence asserts that the role of women is generally left out from most analyses of industrialization. Given this omission, it follows that data about female labor would be hard to come by, making it difficult to measure its growth; therefore “track” is the correct answer for Blank (i). As for the other choices, since the author asserts that the role of female labor has routinely been overlooked, “ignore” cannot be correct. The conjunction “yet” in the first sentence indicates that the phrase containing Blank (i) contrasts with the importance of female labor; since “overestimate” emphasizes this importance, it also cannot be correct. The second sentence places research about female labor during industrialization into the larger context of research about women; the word “despite” that begins the sentence indicates that the latter runs counter to trends in the larger field. Neither “gaps” nor “disinterest” would provide the necessary contrast between the two, since “gaps” in the larger field of research about women would mirror the omission of the role of female labor and “disinterest” would explain such omissions. “Advances” does provide a contrast, and is thus the correct answer. In the sentence containing Blank (iii), “yet” indicates a contrast between the makeup of the workforce and the availability of data about the workforce. Because the author says that women outnumbered men in the workforce, the contrast would likely require data that mostly concerned men. Of the three choices for Blank (iii), “incorporate data only” conveys this sense. The other two options can be ruled out because of the previous sentence’s assertion that female labor is ignored by economic analyses. With women being excluded from the data, it follows that it is mostly about men; therefore it does not make sense to assert that information about male labor is suppressed or too infrequently discussed. Thus the correct answer is **track** (Choice A), **advances** (Choice D), and **incorporate data only** (Choice G).

答案：(A) (D) (G)

第 181 題 (OV1, Practice Set 2, Medium, #7)

It is a sad but just indictment of some high school history textbooks that they frequently report as (i) \_\_\_\_\_ claims that historians hotly debate or that are even completely (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ by (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ primary sources.

Blank (i)

(A) factual

(B) controversial

(C) sensational

Blank (ii)

(D) resolved

(E) corroborated

(F) contradicted

Blank (iii)

(G) dubious

(H) incomplete

(I) reliable

官方解說：

The use of the word “indictment,” meaning a charge of wrongdoing, indicates that the sentence is sharply criticizing the textbooks in question and that the blanks must be completed with words that support this critique. Blank (i) describes how such textbooks characterize historical claims that are hotly debated. Since such claims are in fact controversial, it would not be surprising or inaccurate for textbooks to report them as such, so “controversial” is not correct. Of the other two responses, “sensational” has some merit, suggesting that the textbooks resort to a melodramatic presentation of historical debate; however, “factual” is the better choice, implying as it does gross inaccuracies. That the critique of the textbooks centers upon accuracy rather than tone is confirmed by the rest of the sentence, which deals with the relationship between the textbooks’ claims and the primary sources upon which historical scholarship is based. The “even” that precedes Blank (ii) calls for a word that is yet further away from factual than “hotly debated.” Of the choices, only “contradicted” fits this criterion; the other two options are the opposite of what is needed. Finally, Blank (iii) calls for a word that describes the primary sources. Since the critique of the textbooks’ accuracy rests upon their divergence from these sources, the sources themselves must be characterized as authoritative. “Reliable” does exactly that, while “dubious” and “incomplete” suggest the opposite. Thus the correct answer is **factual** (Choice A), **contradicted** (Choice F), and **reliable** (Choice I).

答案：(A) (F) (I)



第 182 題 (OV1, Practice Set 2, Medium, #8)

The reason minimum temperatures are going up more rapidly than maximums may involve cloud cover and evaporative cooling. Clouds tend to keep the days cooler by reflecting sunlight, and the nights warmer by (i) \_\_\_\_\_ loss of heat from Earth's surface. Greater amounts of moisture in the soil from additional precipitation and cloudiness (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ the daytime temperature increases because part of the solar energy is (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ the evaporation of that moisture.

Blank (i)

(A) inhibiting

(B) exacerbating

(C) replicating

Blank (ii)

(D) augment

(E) mask

(F) restrain

Blank (iii)

(G) intensified by

(H) unrelated to

(I) used up in

官方解說：

The second sentence asserts that clouds make for warmer nights by doing something to the loss of heat from Earth. Since less heat lost means more warmth, a word that means preventing or slowing heat loss is required for Blank (i). “Inhibiting” is therefore the answer. “Exacerbating” has the opposite meaning, while “replicating” makes no sense in this context. Since the first sentence asserts that daytime highs are increasing less rapidly than nighttime lows, Blank (ii) calls for a verb that indicates a moderation in rises in temperature during the day, and “restrain” has this sense. “Augment,” meaning to increase, has the opposite meaning, while “mask” would indicate that measurements are not reflecting actual increases in temperature, an idea not supported by the rest of the passage. The “because” in the last sentence indicates that the second clause explains how daytime temperature increases are restrained; it does so by making reference to solar energy and the evaporation of moisture. Because solar energy is responsible for increases in daytime temperature, the answer to Blank (iii) requires a word that explains how evaporation can lessen or divert that energy for other purposes. “Used up in” does this because it indicates that less solar energy is available to warm the Earth's surface when a portion of it is instead devoted to evaporation. Neither “intensified by” nor “unrelated to” indicate a connection between solar energy and evaporation that would lessen warming. Thus the correct answer is **inhibiting** (Choice A), **restrain** (Choice F), and **used up in** (Choice I).

答案：(A) (F) (I)

第 183 題 (OV1, Practice Set 3, Hard, #1)

In searching for norms in the sense of authoritative standards of what ought to be, rather than in the sense of what is average and thus can be considered normal, normative ethics aims to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) predict
- (B) mitigate
- (C) question
- (D) dictate
- (E) personalize

官方解說：

The sentence defines normative ethics by specifying the sense of the “norms” for which it searches. Since these are authoritative ethical standards, the word that fills the blank must describe the act of establishing those standards. The choice that does this is “dictate.” Of the other choices, “predict” suggests that normative ethics merely attempts to describe future behavior rather than establish what guidelines should shape it, while “personalize” suggests a concern with individual circumstances that is not otherwise addressed in the sentence. “Mitigate” (to moderate or alleviate) is likewise incongruent with the rest of the sentence, while “question” does not address normative ethics’ concern with establishing rather than questioning norms. Thus the correct answer is **dictate** (Choice D).

答案：(D)

第 184 題 (OV1, Practice Set 3, Hard, #2)

When she first came to France from Bulgaria, she was hardly the \_\_\_\_\_ student she later made herself out to be, since she had access to considerable family wealth.

- (A) naïve
- (B) precocious
- (C) impecunious
- (D) ambitious
- (E) assiduous

官方解說：

The student's considerable family wealth is cited as proof that her later depiction of herself was false; the word that fills the blank describes this later depiction, so it must be an adjective that is incompatible with wealth. "Impecunious," meaning penniless, is therefore the correct choice. None of the other responses is dependent on wealth—her family's finances would have no bearing on whether the student was actually naïve, precocious (advanced for her age), ambitious, or assiduous (diligent)—so they are incorrect. Thus the correct answer is **impecunious** (Choice C).

答案：(C)

第 185 題 (OV1, Practice Set 3, Hard, #3)

Researchers have observed chimpanzees feigning injury in order to influence other members of the group, thus showing that the capacity to \_\_\_\_\_ is not uniquely human.

- (A) cooperate
- (B) instruct
- (C) conspire
- (D) dissemble
- (E) dominate

官方解說：

The words “thus showing” suggest that the capacity that is not unique to humans was demonstrated by the activity the researchers observed. Since that activity—feigning injury to influence others—requires the capacity to transmit false information, “dissemble” is the correct answer. Because there is no indication that the chimpanzees worked together to feign injury, “conspire” is incorrect. None of the other options—“dominate,” “instruct,” or “cooperate”—suggests the pretense involved in feigning an injury, so they are all incorrect. Thus the correct answer is **dissemble** (Choice D).

答案：(D)

第 186 題 (OV1, Practice Set 3, Hard, #4)

Instant celebrity is often (i) \_\_\_\_\_ asset because if there is no (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ to interest the public—no stage or screen triumphs, no interesting books, no heroic exploits—people quickly become bored.

Blank (i)

(A) a fleeting

(B) an incomparable

(C) an untapped

Blank (ii)

(D) competing attraction

(E) continuity of exposure

(F) real achievement

官方解說：

The sentence says that people quickly become bored with those who achieve sudden fame in the absence of the condition named by Blank (ii), implying that instant celebrity often does not last long; among the answer choices for Blank (i) only “a fleeting” matches this meaning, so it is correct. The answer to Blank (ii) must be an umbrella term for things listed in the second part of the sentence as defeaters of boredom: “screen triumphs,” “interesting books,” “heroic exploits.” The answer choice that best matches this meaning is “real achievement,” so it is correct. “Competing attraction” also seems a plausible choice for Blank (ii), but it is incorrect because the sentence does not mention competition between attractions.

Thus the correct answer is **a fleeting** (Choice A) and **real achievement** (Choice F).

答案：(A) (F)

第 187 題 (OV1, Practice Set 3, Hard, #5)

At their best, (i) \_\_\_\_\_ book reviews are written in defense of value and in the tacit hope that the author, having had his or her (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ pointed out, might secretly agree that the book could be improved.

Blank (i)

(A) abstruse

(B) adverse

(C) hortatory

Blank (ii)

(D) strengths

(E) transgressions

(F) assumptions

官方解說：

The second part of the sentence talks about the author agreeing that the book can be improved after the things named by Blank (ii) are pointed out; therefore, the answer to Blank (ii) must denote something negative whose presence calls for improvement. The only answer choice for Blank (ii) that is negative in meaning is “transgressions,” so it is correct. Book reviews that point out the author’s transgressions are negative in nature, so the answer to Blank (i) must be negative in meaning; the only answer choice that meets this condition is “adverse,” so it is correct. Thus the correct answer is **adverse** (Choice B) and **transgressions** (Choice E).

答案：(B) (E)

第 188 題 (OV1, Practice Set 3, Hard, #6)

The gaps in existing accounts of the playwright's life are not (i) \_\_\_\_\_, since much of the documentary evidence on which historians have relied is (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.

Blank (i)

(A) trifling

(B) obvious

(C) implicit

Blank (ii)

(D) credible

(E) extant

(F) incomplete

官方解說：

The sentence focuses on the relationship between the gaps in existing accounts of a life and the evidence used to produce those accounts. Since “gaps” implies a concern with completeness, the characterization of that evidence that makes the most sense for Blank (ii) is “incomplete.” The other choices, “credible” or “extant,” could explain the accuracy or verifiability of the accounts in question but nothing about the gaps themselves. Once it is determined that “incomplete” is the best choice for characterizing the evidence, it follows that the gaps in the accounts based on that evidence would likely be considerable, so the opposite of considerable, “trifling,” is the correct answer for Blank (i). Thus the correct answer is **trifling** (Choice A) and **incomplete** (Choice F).

答案：(A) (F)

第 189 題 (OV1, Practice Set 3, Hard, #7)

That today’s students of American culture tend to (i) \_\_\_\_\_ classical music is understandable. In our own time, America’s musical high culture has degenerated into a formulaic entertainment divorced from the contemporary moment. Thus, to miss out on what our orchestras are up to is not to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ much. In the late Gilded Age, however, music was widely esteemed as the “queen of the arts.” Classical music was in its American heyday, (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ the culture at large.

Blank (i)

(A) promote

(B) reinterpret

(C) ignore

Blank (ii)

(D) sacrifice

(E) appreciate

(F) malign

Blank (iii)

(G) antagonistic toward

(H) generally rejected by

(I) centrally embedded in

官方解說：

The “however” of the next-to-last sentence indicates that the author’s characterization of the relationship between classical music and popular culture during the Gilded Age contrasts with the current state of affairs. Since music was widely esteemed during the Gilded Age, it follows that it is viewed more negatively, or disregarded, during the current era. Of the choices for Blank (i), “ignore” is the only choice that conveys this sentiment; “promote” connotes the opposite, while “reinterpret” suggests a different sort of positive engagement with classical music that is otherwise unmentioned in the passage. The author characterizes the current disconnection between music and culture as understandable, and uses pejorative language (“degenerated,” “formulaic”) to describe current classical music. Of the three choices for Blank (ii), “sacrifice” best conveys this dismissive attitude; “appreciate” would convey that those who forego orchestral concerts are indeed missing something worthwhile, while “malign” overstates the presumed level of feeling and activity of one who simply does not attend concerts. Since the lack of a connection between culture and classical music must contrast with the relationship during the Gilded Age, the answer to Blank (iii) is “centrally embedded in.” Of the other two choices, “generally rejected by” would provide no contrast, while “antagonistic toward” suggests a relationship that would not explain why music was so widely esteemed. Thus the correct answer is **ignore** (Choice C), **sacrifice** (Choice D), and **centrally embedded in** (Choice I).

答案：(C) (D) (I)



第 190 題 (OV1, Practice Set 3, Hard, #8)

The serious study of popular culture by intellectuals is regularly credited with having rendered obsolete a once-dominant view that popular culture is inherently inferior to high art. Yet this alteration of attitudes may be somewhat (i) \_\_\_\_\_. Although it is now academically respectable to analyze popular culture, the fact that many intellectuals feel compelled to rationalize their own (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ action movies or mass-market fiction reveals, perhaps unwittingly, their continued (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ the old hierarchy of high and low culture.

Blank (i)

(A) counterproductive

(B) underappreciated

(C) overstated

Blank (ii)

(D) penchant for

(E) distaste for

(F) indifference to

Blank (iii)

(G) aversion to

(H) investment in

(I) misunderstanding of

官方解說：

The sentence discusses a purported change in how popular culture and high art are relatively valued; the author is scrutinizing the notion that the academic study of the former has significantly raised its once lowly status. In the last sentence, Blank (iii) is preceded by the word “continued” indicating that something about intellectuals’ view of the hierarchy of culture has remained unchanged. Since the author states in the first sentence that this hierarchy was once dominant, “investment in” the hierarchy would indicate that sense of continuity. Neither of the other two options is supported by the passage because there is no indication the author believes that intellectuals have a long-held aversion to or misunderstanding of that hierarchy. The “although” that begins the last sentence indicates that the phrase completed by Blank (ii) will contrast the respectability of analyses of popular culture with something that nonetheless reveals a continued allegiance to the hierarchy. A need to explain away a “distaste for” or an “indifference to” action movies or pulp fiction would not indicate any such allegiance, so those choices must be incorrect. However, a need to justify one’s penchant or liking for popular culture would indicate an adherence to the high-low culture hierarchy. Thus “penchant for” is the correct choice for Blank (ii). Finally, since the author is suggesting that the hierarchy given to high and low culture is not obsolete as some claim, it follows that the shift in attitudes is exaggerated; thus, the correct answer to Blank (i) is “overstated” “Underappreciated” implies the opposite, and “counterproductive” implies a judgment about the value of the hierarchy, whereas the passage is primarily concerned with its existence. Thus the correct answer is **overstated** (Choice C), **penchant for** (Choice D), and **investment in** (Choice H).

答案：(C) (D) (H)

第 191 題 (OV1, Practice Set 1, Easy, #1)

Retrofitted with stabilizing devices, some of which \_\_\_\_\_ its aesthetics, the bridge has been reopened, no longer prone to excessive swaying but not quite the breathtaking structure it originally was.

- (A) impair
- (B) resist
- (C) improve
- (D) enhance
- (E) restore
- (F) compromise

官方解說：

The sentence suggests that the addition of devices to make the bridge more stable has consequently lessened its previous aesthetic impact as a “breathtaking structure.” The words “restore,” “improve,” and “enhance” do not describe the appropriate qualitative direction of the change caused by the retrofitting as “impair” and “compromise” do. Though “resist” makes some sense when inserted into the blank, it does not produce a sentence with the same meaning as either of these. Thus the correct answer is **impair** (Choice A) and **compromise** (Choice F).

答案：(A) (F)

第 192 題 (OV1, Practice Set 1, Easy, #2)

Although cosmic objects have struck Earth since the planet's very formation, humanity has only recently become aware of these events: two centuries ago the idea that objects orbiting the Sun could collide with Earth was widely \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) ridiculed
- (B) doubted
- (C) disseminated
- (D) promulgated
- (E) marginalized
- (F) disbelieved

官方解說：

The colon introduces an example that explains or demonstrates the former lack of awareness about cosmic collisions with Earth. Because people were not aware of the existence of events of this type, the idea of their possibility would not have been “disseminated” or “promulgated.” Although “ridiculed” and “marginalized” make sense when inserted into the blank, they do not produce sentences with the same meaning, which “doubted” and “disbelieved” do. Thus the correct answer is **doubted** (Choice B) and **disbelieved** (Choice F).

答案：(B) (F)

第 193 題 (OV1, Practice Set 1, Easy, #3)

That people \_\_\_\_\_ the musical features of birdsongs suggests that despite the vast evolutionary gulf between birds and mammals, songbirds and humans share some common auditory perceptual abilities.

- (A) mimic
- (B) recognize
- (C) relish
- (D) are confounded by
- (E) can make out
- (F) are puzzled by

官方解說：

According to the sentence, some human ability or other suggests that humans share a perceptual ability with songbirds. The words that fill the blank must allow for the existence of this ability in humans, which “are confounded by” and “are puzzled by” do not. Although both “mimic” and “relish” make sense when inserted into the blank, they each designate more than just perception, and they both lack another word that would create a sentence similar in meaning. Thus the correct answer is **recognize** (Choice B) and **can make out** (Choice E).

答案：(B) (E)

第 194 題 (OV1, Practice Set 1, Easy, #4)

Torpey's study has turned a seemingly \_\_\_\_\_ topic, the passport, into a fascinating one by making an original contribution to the sociology of the state.

- (A) ironic
- (B) banal
- (C) provocative
- (D) witty
- (E) insipid
- (F) stimulating

官方解說：

The adjective “seemingly” indicates that the words that fill the blank will contrast with “fascinating.” Of the responses, “banal” and “insipid” are both opposites of “fascinating,” and they yield sentences alike in meaning, so they are the correct response. While “provocative” and “stimulating” are near in meaning, they do not provide any contrast to “fascinating,” so they are incorrect. Neither of the other responses has a near synonym among the choices, nor do they provide any opposition to the characterization of the passport as a fascinating topic. Thus the correct answer is **banal** (Choice B) and **insipid** (Choice E).

答案：(B) (E)

第 195 題 (OV1, Practice Set 1, Easy, #5)

Britain is attractive to worldwide advertisers because it is \_\_\_\_\_ market, so there is no need to tailor advertisements for different parts of the country.

- (A) a global
- (B) an uncomplicated
- (C) a vast
- (D) a homogeneous
- (E) a uniform
- (F) an immense

官方解說：

The sentence describes a country whose different parts share a similarity that does not require differential action (tailoring for different parts) by advertisers. The blank must designate this sameness. While the words “vast” and “immense” produce sentences with the same meaning—and “global” less so—they all describe size, not similarity. Being “uncomplicated” might also attract advertisers, but it suggests a different virtue than similarity, and there is no other word that produces a sentence with the same meaning. Thus the correct answer is a **homogenous** (Choice D) and a **uniform** (Choice E).

答案：(D) (E)

第 196 題 (OV1, Practice Set 2, Medium, #1)

The band's long-standing strategy of laying leisurely explorations atop a steady funk beat has proven to be surprisingly \_\_\_\_\_: a concert in Cologne from 1972 sounds as if it could have taken place today.

- (A) fortuitous
- (B) foresighted
- (C) prescient
- (D) popular
- (E) serendipitous
- (F) lucrative

官方解說：

The colon indicates that the second part of the sentence supports the assertion made in the first part. Since this second part emphasizes the modern sound of the 1972 concert, the blank calls for choices that refer to the similarities between the band's 1972 sound and music characteristic of more recent times. Both "foresighted" and "prescient" suggest that the band's musical strategy anticipated the trends of the coming decades, so they are the correct choice. Of the other responses, "fortuitous" and "serendipitous" are similar in meaning, but they do not fit well with the word "surprisingly," nor with the emphasis on the band's having a long-term strategy. Neither "popular" nor "lucrative" have a synonym among the other choices; moreover, they too go beyond the sentence's emphasis on the band's seemingly timeless style. Thus the correct answer is **foresighted** (Choice B) and **prescient** (Choice C).

答案：(B) (C)

第 197 題 (OV1, Practice Set 2, Medium, #2)

Factory production made an absence of imperfections so blandly commonplace that the \_\_\_\_\_ of hand-produced goods were now cherished where they once might have been shunned.

- (A) advantages
- (B) revivals
- (C) benefits
- (D) pretensions
- (E) blemishes
- (F) defects

官方解說：

The sentence suggests a contrast between the quality of factory-produced goods, marked by an absence of imperfections, with that of hand-produced goods, which must possess such imperfections. The words “blemishes” and “defects” are the only ones that connote imperfection. While “advantages” and “benefits” produce sentences with the same meaning, they neither connote imperfection nor make sense as one would not necessarily shun a product with such positive attributes. The word “revivals” also does not connote imperfection, and there is no other word that would produce a sentence with the same meaning. Thus the correct answer is **blemishes** (Choice E) and **defects** (Choice F).

答案：(E) (F)



第 198 題 (OV1, Practice Set 2, Medium, #3)

Through its state associations, the American Medical Association controlled who could become a physician and dominated \_\_\_\_\_ professions like nursing and occupational therapy.

- (A) commensurate
- (B) proportionate
- (C) kindred
- (D) affiliated
- (E) imperative
- (F) voluntary

官方解說：

The blank calls for words that will describe professions such as nursing and occupational therapy as they relate to physicians. These professions are also in the health-care field; the answer choices “kindred” and “affiliated” both suggest this close relationship and produce completed sentences that are similar in meaning. Of the other choices, both “commensurate” and “proportionate” suggest some sort of comparative measurement between the professions mentioned, something unsupported by the rest of the sentence. Neither “imperative” nor “voluntary” would typically be used to describe “profession” nor does either have a word close in meaning among the other choices with which it could be paired. Thus the correct answer is **kindred** (Choice C) and **affiliated** (Choice D).

答案：(C) (D)

第 199 題 (OV1, Practice Set 2, Medium, #4)

In a strong indication of the way the entire party is \_\_\_\_\_ the candidate with moderate credentials, the outspokenly conservative former mayor of a major city has promised to raise a substantial amount of money for the candidate's campaign.

- (A) rallying behind
- (B) incensed over
- (C) undecided about
- (D) mortified over
- (E) embarrassed about
- (F) coalescing around

官方解說：

The former mayor's promise to raise funds is used as an example of the party's attitude or actions toward the candidate. Since raising funds is a way of supporting a candidate, the words filling the blank must be positive rather than negative. Only two of the choices given, "rallying behind" and "coalescing around," indicate a positive attitude toward the candidate; moreover, they also produce similar meanings, so they are the correct answer. The other four choices indicate negative or indifferent attitudes toward the candidate that would not be exemplified by promises of fund-raising. Thus the correct answer is **rallying behind** (Choice A) and **coalescing around** (Choice F).

答案：(A) (F)

第 200 題 (OV1, Practice Set 2, Medium, #5)

Mr. Hirsch says he will aim to preserve the foundation's support of \_\_\_\_\_ thinkers, individuals who are going against the trends in a field or an acknowledged set of opinions.

- (A) iconoclastic
- (B) integrative
- (C) doctrinaire
- (D) heterodox
- (E) dogmatic
- (F) synthesizing

官方解說：

The portion of the sentence following the comma defines the type of thinkers characterized by the words that will fill the blank. The challenge posed by this item, then, is mainly one of vocabulary: the answers must be words that describe individuals who go against the trends in a field or against a set of opinions. “Iconoclastic” and “heterodox” mean exactly that, with both words describing people whose opinions run counter to established norms. Of the other choices, “doctrinaire” and “dogmatic” both mean the opposite—adhering to established principles—while “integrative” and “synthesizing” both refer to a willingness to bring together disparate points of view. Thus the correct answer is **iconoclastic** (Choice A) and **heterodox** (Choice D).

答案：(A) (D)

第 201 題 (OV1, Practice Set 2, Medium, #6)

In France cultural subsidies are \_\_\_\_\_: producers of just about any film can get an advance from the government against box-office receipts, even though most such loans are never fully repaid.

- (A) ubiquitous
- (B) invaluable
- (C) sporadic
- (D) scanty
- (E) questionable
- (F) omnipresent

官方解說：

The colon signals that the second part of the sentence provides an example of the first part, so the blank must characterize the idea that just about any film (as an instance of subsidized culture) gets an advance. This rules out “sporadic” and “scanty” neither of which suggest the pervasiveness of the subsidies. While “invaluable” and “questionable” may make some sense, they do not produce sentences with the same meaning. Thus the correct answer is **ubiquitous** (Choice A) and **omnipresent** (Choice F).

答案：(A) (F)

第 202 題 (OV1, Practice Set 2, Medium, #7)

The problem of avoiding duplicate names—such as for Internet domain names or for e-mail accounts—is particularly \_\_\_\_\_ when the name has to fit into a format that allows only a finite number of possibilities.

- (A) meager
- (B) acute
- (C) agreeable
- (D) severe
- (E) beneficial
- (F) productive

官方解說：

The blank must be filled with a word that describes the challenge of ensuring unique names under certain limitations. Since these limitations add to the difficulty of avoiding duplication, the blank must be filled with choices that reflect the arduousness of this task. To characterize the problem as particularly “acute” or “severe” would do this nicely; both adjectives indicate the added difficulty of the problem under the circumstances described, and the pairing renders sentences with similar meanings. None of the other responses describe the difficulty of the problem that the rest of the sentence emphasizes. Thus the correct answer is **acute** (Choice B) and **severe** (Choice D).

答案：(B) (D)

第 203 題 (OV1, Practice Set 2, Medium, #8)

At nearly 450 pages, the novel is \_\_\_\_\_: the author does not often resist the temptation to finish off a chapter, section, or even paragraph with some unnecessary flourish.

- (A) instructive
- (B) complex
- (C) prolix
- (D) educational
- (E) long-winded
- (F) explicit

官方解說：

The words that fill the blank in must convey that the novel is not merely long but also contains numerous portions deemed unnecessary. While it may be “instructive” and “educational” these do not properly describe the novel’s length. While “complex” and “explicit” may correlate with (though not characterize) length, they do not produce sentences with the same meaning. Thus the correct answer is **prolix** (Choice C) and **long-winded** (Choice E).

答案：(C) (E)

第 204 題 (OV1, Practice Set 3, Hard, #1)

If researchers can determine exactly what is wrong with people who suffer from this condition, they may be able to suggest drug therapies or other treatments that could \_\_\_\_\_ the effects of the damage.

- (A) mitigate
- (B) exacerbate
- (C) specify
- (D) identify
- (E) ameliorate
- (F) stabilize

官方解說：

The sentence suggests that more information about a damaging condition will allow researchers to lessen future negative effects. While “specify” and “identify” create sentences with approximately the same meaning, the sentence also suggests that the researchers are seeking to control effects that are already known rather than needing further specificity or identification. Even in this limited context, it is unreasonable that researchers would wish to “exacerbate” or increase the negative effects of damage, and there is no other word that creates a sentence with the same meaning. “Stabilize” implies that the negative effects would simply be controlled, rather than lessened, and likewise there is no other word that produces a sentence with the same meaning. Thus the correct answer is **mitigate** (Choice A) and **ameliorate** (Choice E).

答案：(A) (E)

第 205 題 (OV1, Practice Set 3, Hard, #2)

Some analysts worry about consumers' perception that the electronics industry is always on the verge of major breakthroughs; that perception could hurt the industry by making consumers reluctant to buy products they believe will soon be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) incompatible
- (B) devalued
- (C) obsolete
- (D) ubiquitous
- (E) everywhere
- (F) outmoded

官方解說：

The blank characterizes products that consumers fear will be superseded in quality as a result of industry breakthroughs. While “ubiquitous” and “everywhere” produce sentences with the same meaning, they assume an increase in volume or sales that is not necessarily implied by innovatory breakthroughs. And while “devalued” makes for a coherent sentence, there is no other word that would produce a sentence with the same meaning. Thus the correct answer is **obsolete** (Choice C) and **outmoded** (Choice F).

答案：(C) (F)



第 206 題 (OV1, Practice Set 3, Hard, #3)

After people began to make the transition from gathering food to producing food, human societies followed markedly \_\_\_\_\_ courses; some adopted herding, others took to tillage, and still others stuck to foraging.

- (A) divergent
- (B) rural
- (C) novel
- (D) unfamiliar
- (E) disparate
- (F) quotidian

官方解說：

The sentence describes the variable courses of three different societies after the beginning of a transition, and the blank characterizes the differences among these courses. While “rural” and “quotidian” may describe a common quality of each course, they do not emphasize their variability. And while the words “novel” and “unfamiliar” are alike in meaning, they do not fit the context, since one of the paths taken (sticking to foraging) is precisely neither novel nor unfamiliar. Thus the correct answer is **divergent** (Choice A) and **disparate** (Choice E).

答案：(A) (E)

第 207 題 (OV1, Practice Set 3, Hard, #4)

In *The Simple Soybean*, the author is much less restrained in his enthusiasm for the bean's medical efficacy than he is in his technical writings, but he still cautions against treating soy as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) staple
- (B) supplement
- (C) herald
- (D) panacea
- (E) cure-all
- (F) harbinger

官方解說：

The blank characterizes the medical efficacy or effectiveness of soy. While the words “herald” and “harbinger” are similar in meaning, they do not characterize medical effectiveness as “panacea” and “cure-all” do. Nor do “staple” and “supplement,” each of which may refer to a medical regime or a dosage but not to efficacy. Thus the correct answer is **panacea** (Choice D) and **cure-all** (Choice E).

答案：(D) (E)

第 208 題 (OV1, Practice Set 3, Hard, #5)

Parkin's characterization of the movement as neoscholastic is too \_\_\_\_\_ to be accepted without further investigation.

- (A) cursory
- (B) detailed
- (C) perfunctory
- (D) biased
- (E) self-evident
- (F) complete

官方解說：

The blank describes Parkin's characterization as demanding further investigation. If the characterization is too "complete" or too "self-evident," there is nothing further to investigate; if it is too "detailed" but not flawed, there is no reason to investigate further. The word "biased" does suggest that further investigation is necessary, but there is no other word that produces a sentence alike in meaning. Thus the correct answer is **cursory** (Choice A) and **perfunctory** (Choice C).

答案：(A) (C)

第 209 題 (OV1, Practice Set 3, Hard, #6)

A recent study suggests that vitamin E supplements, despite widespread belief in their \_\_\_\_\_, are no better than sugar pills for delaying the onset of the degenerative disease.

- (A) potential
- (B) misuse
- (C) popularity
- (D) efficacy
- (E) prevalence
- (F) usefulness

官方解說：

The sentence suggests that vitamin E supplements are ineffective in deterring the disease, and the use of the word “despite” indicates that this ineffectiveness contrasts with how they are widely viewed. The words that fill the blank, then, must mean the opposite of “ineffectiveness.” Among the answer choices, the words that do so are “efficacy” and “usefulness.” Of the other choices, “potential” is tempting, but it does not contrast as directly with “ineffectiveness,” nor does it have a near synonym among the other answers with which it could be paired. “Prevalence” and “popularity” might be initially attractive because the passage suggests that these words might describe the use of vitamin E supplements, but the blank calls for a word that characterizes how they are viewed rather than how they are used. Thus the correct answer is **efficacy** (Choice D) and **usefulness** (Choice F).

答案：(D) (F)

第 210 題 (OV1, Practice Set 3, Hard, #7)

**Despite** her relaxed and flexible style, Ms. de la Fressange is \_\_\_\_\_ businesswoman who knows how to market her brand: herself.

- (A) a ruthless
- (B) a creative
- (C) a canny
- (D) an industrious
- (E) a shrewd
- (F) an effective

題幹單字：

- **market** ['mɑ:kɪt] (v) 推銷  
(MW1) to do things that cause people to know about and want to buy (something)  
(MW2) to expose for sale in a market  
[例] These products are being aggressively **marketed** to teenagers through television ads.

選項單字：

- **ruthless** ['ruθlɪs] (a) 殘酷無情的  
(MW) having no pity: MERCILESS, CRUEL <a **ruthless** tyrant>  
[例] The journalist was **ruthless** in his criticism.  
[解] 注意：此字不要和 relentless “不停的” 搞混。
- **canny** ['kæni] (a) 精明的  
(MW1) very clever and able to make intelligent decisions  
(MW2) CLEVER, SHREWD <a **canny** lawyer>; also: PRUDENT <**canny** investments>  
[例] a **canny** card player, good at psyching out (使精神崩潰) his opponents
- **industrious** [ɪn'dʌstriəs] (a) 勤勞的  
(MW1) working very hard: not lazy  
(MW2) constantly, regularly, or habitually active or occupied: DILIGENT <an **industrious** worker>  
[例] an **industrious** worker who never seems to sleep
- **shrewd** [ʃru:d] (a) 精明的  
(MW1) having or showing an ability to understand things and to make good judgments: mentally sharp or clever  
(MW2) marked by clever discerning awareness and hardheaded (冷靜、理性的) acumen  
<**shrewd** common sense>  
[例] a **shrewd** used car dealer who knew how to make the best possible deal

官方解說：

The sentence describes Ms. de la Fressange as a businesswoman but none of the words besides “canny” and “shrewd” provide sentences that are alike in meaning. Thus the correct answer is **a canny** (Choice C) and **a shrewd** (Choice E).

答案：(C) (E)

第 211 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 1, #1)

The name of the Sloane Matthew Library has long been \_\_\_\_\_; **even** longtime city residents assume it is a run-of-the-mill library, never suspecting what art treasures it contains.

- (A) revered
- (B) proposed
- (C) misleading
- (D) elevated
- (E) intriguing

題幹單字：

- **run-of-the-mill** (a) 平凡的、普通的 (帶有貶義)  
 (MW1) average or ordinary  
 (MW2) not outstanding in quality or rarity: AVERAGE, ORDINARY  
 [例] a **run-of-the-mill** performance  
 [解] mill 原意是“磨坊”，後引申為“工廠”、“製造廠”的意思，run-of-the-mill 指的是從工廠機器“同一個模子刻出來”的產品，大家長的都一樣，所以品質也就“平凡的”、“普通的”。
- **suspect** [sə'spekt] (v) 想像、認為 (= think)  
 (MW) to imagine to exist or be true, likely, or probable <I **suspect** he's right>  
 [例] The latest research confirms what scientists have long **suspected**.  
 [解] 一般用法 suspect 為負面用法，翻“懷疑...為假”，但在本題中為中性，意思是“認為” (= think)，用法視上下文而定。

選項單字：

- **revere** [rɪ'veɪr] (v) 尊崇 (用於長者、傳統) → 選項 **revered** 為“被尊崇”。  
 (MW1) to have great respect for (someone or something): to show devotion and honor to (someone or something)  
 (MW2) to show devoted deferential (尊敬的) honor to: regard as worthy of great honor  
 <**revere** the aged> <**revere** tradition>  
 [例] In some cultures people **revere** their ancestors, even leaving food offerings for them.
- **elevated** ['elə'veɪtɪd] (a) 高尚的、崇高的  
 (MW1) having an intelligent and usually formal tone or quality  
 (MW2) being morally or intellectually on a high plane: REFINED <**elevated** conversation>  
 [源] e- (= ex-, up) + lev- (light)，變輕以“舉起”。從“舉高”引申為“高尚、崇高的”。  
 [例] Her poetry is known for its **elevated** style.

- **intriguing** [ɪnˈtrɪɡɪŋ] (a) 非常有趣的 (引人入勝的)

(MW1) extremely interesting

(MW2) engaging the interest to a marked degree: FASCINATING <an *intriguing* story>

[例] an *intriguing* concept that should engender (產生) much debate among climatologists (氣候學家)

關鍵字句：even、run-of-the-mill、treasure。

麟渡兮解說：

題目說 SML (Sloane Matthew Library) 的名字長期以來如何如何，甚至連長住於此的居民都認為它只是個“普通、不怎麼樣”(帶有貶義)的圖書館，從未想過裏頭有多少藝術“寶藏”。run-of-the-mill (負面) 和 treasure (正面) 造成的對比，必須由空格解釋。

只有負面選項 (C) “令人誤解的”能夠呼應 run-of-the-mill 和 treasure 之間產生的對比，意思是居民受到 SML 名字的影響，以為它只是不怎麼樣的圖書館，而不是美術館。其他正面選項 (A) (D) (E) 無法呼應對比，也和 run-of-the-mill (負面) 違背，久住的居民應該更瞭解 SML，“甚至連”(帶有轉折之意) 他們都認為 SML 不怎麼樣，更別說一般居民了，可知 SML 在居民心中都是負面的。選項 (B) 為中性字，意思是說 SML 的名字長期以來被提出，這同樣無法呼應其後 run-of-the-mill 和 treasure 的對比。故答案選 (C)。

官方解說：

The second half of the sentence contrasts the art treasures actually housed in the Sloane Matthew Library with city residents' perceptions of the institution. The semicolon that separates the first half of the sentence from the second half suggests that this contrast explains the assertion made in the first half. The blank, then, calls for a word that indicates the disparity between the public's image of the library and its actual contents. "Misleading" does this, suggesting that it is the name of the institution that leads residents to view it as a run-of-the-mill library rather than an art museum. "Revered," "elevated," and even "intriguing" would all suggest that the public sees the library as an extraordinary institution. "Proposed" suggests that the institution is still in the process of being named, an idea not supported by anything else in the sentence. Thus the correct answer is **misleading** (Choice C).

參考翻譯：

Sloane Matthew 圖書館的名字長期以來是 \_\_\_\_\_；甚至連久住在城市的居民都以為它是不怎麼樣的圖書館，從未想過它所擁有的藝術寶藏。

- (A) 受人尊崇的
- (B) 被提出的
- (C) 令人誤解的
- (D) 高尚的
- (E) 令人感興趣的

答案：(C)



第 212 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 1, #2)

**Although** economic growth has conventionally been viewed as the \_\_\_\_\_ for poverty in underdeveloped regions, this prescription's negative environmental side effects are becoming a concern.

- (A) culprit
- (B) recipe
- (C) panacea
- (D) explanation
- (E) refuge

官方解說：

The use of the word “prescription” suggests that the word that fills the blank will imply that economic growth is a cure for poverty. “Panacea,” meaning a universal remedy, fits this sense exactly. Of the other choices, “culprit” and “recipe” would provide the opposite sense by implying that economic growth causes poverty in underdeveloped regions. Neither “refuge” nor “explanation” conveys the sense of remediation implied by the word “prescription,” so they are both incorrect. Thus the correct answer is **panacea** (Choice C).

答案：(C)

第 213 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 1, #3)

Even as the economy struggled, the secretary stood by his \_\_\_\_\_ long-term outlook, saying that technology was allowing businesses to make deep-rooted improvements in their productivity, the best indicator of an economy's ability to grow.

- (A) arcane
- (B) sanguine
- (C) equivocal
- (D) ambivalent
- (E) irresolute

官方解說：

The sentence contrasts the economy's current struggles with the secretary's predictions for its long-term prospects. Since the secretary believes that technology will lead to economic growth, the secretary's outlook is an optimistic one. Thus the correct answer is "sanguine," which can mean optimistic. Since there is no indication that the secretary's view has wavered or is open to alternate interpretations, "irresolute," "ambivalent," and "equivocal" are all incorrect. The straightforward explanation of the rationale for the secretary's outlook suggests that it is not an "arcane" one, making that choice incorrect as well. Thus the correct answer is **sanguine** (Choice B).

答案：(B)

第 214 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 1, #4)

The villas and compounds that proliferated during the building boom of the 1990s were (i) \_\_\_\_\_, far too (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ for people of average means.

Blank (i)

(A) opulent

(B) eclectic

(C) enigmatic

Blank (ii)

(D) bucolic

(E) expensive

(F) mundane

題幹單字：

- **means** [minz] (n) 財富  
(AL) the money that someone has: WEALTH  
[例] He has the **means** to give you everything you want.

第一空格選項：

- **opulent** ['apjələnt] (a) 豪華的、昂貴的 (形容物)  
(MW1) very comfortable and expensive  
(MW2) exhibiting or characterized by opulence: amply or plentifully provided or fashioned often to the point of ostentation (炫耀) <living in **opulent** comfort>  
[例] an **opulent** mansion filled with priceless art and antiques
- **opulent** ['apjələnt] (a) 富裕的 (形容人)  
(MW1) very wealthy  
(MW2) exhibiting or characterized by opulence: having a large estate or property: WEALTHY  
<hoping to marry an **opulent** widow>  
[例] an **opulent** upper crust that liked to show off its possessions  
[解] 此字的概念是“有錢”，形容人是“富有的”，形容物是“昂貴的”、“豪華的”。第一空格修飾的對象是 villas and compounds (物)，故作“豪華的”解。
- **eclectic** [ɪ'klektɪk] (a) 來源多樣的  
(MW1) including things taken from many different sources  
(MW2) composed of elements drawn from various sources; also: HETEROGENEOUS  
[例] The museum's **eclectic** collection has everything from a giraffe skeleton to medieval musical instruments.

第二空格選項：

- **bucolic** [bju'kɒlɪk] (a) 鄉村的  
(MW1) of or relating to the country or country life  
(MW2) relating to or typical of rural life  
[例] a **bucolic** region where farms are still common

- **mundane** ['mʌndən] (a) 平凡的、普通的  
(MW1) dull and ordinary  
(MW2) characterized by the practical, transitory, and ordinary: COMMONPLACE  
<the **mundane** concerns of day-to-day life>  
[例] **mundane** chores, like washing dishes

官方解說：

The sentence talks about “villas and compounds,” which are high-end properties, so the intuitive answer to Blank (ii) must be a word denoting a quality that makes these properties unsuitable or out of reach for people of average means. The answer choice that best matches this meaning is “expensive,” so it is correct. The answer to Blank (i) must name the quality of the properties that makes them too expensive for people of average means; the answer choice that best meets this requirement is “opulent. “Bucolic” may also seem a plausible choice for Blank (ii), as it denotes a quality that may not normally be associated with “people of average means.” However, it is incorrect, as none of the qualities named in Blank (i) would make a property bucolic. Thus the correct answer is **opulent** (Choice A) and **expensive** (Choice E).

答案：(A) (E)

第 215 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 1, #5)

The governor has considerable political talents, but as a speaker he is far less (i) \_\_\_\_\_ than his opponent, whose oratorical skills are (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

(A) adroit

(D) unpretentious

(B) unconvincing

(E) spurious

(C) prolix

(F) breathtaking

官方解說：

The “but” in the sentence suggests that there is a contrast between the governor’s political talents and his speaking ability. Since the former is described in positive terms (“considerable”), the description of the latter must be negative. The governor is described as “far less (i) \_\_\_\_\_ than his opponent” as a speaker; since this whole phrase must have a negative meaning, the answer to Blank (i) must be positive. The only answer choice for Blank (i) that is positive is “adroit,” so it is correct. Given this, the opponent’s speaking ability must be much better than the governor’s, so the answer to Blank (ii) has to be positive. The only positive choice for Blank (ii) is “breathtaking,” so it is correct. Thus the correct answer is **adroit** (Choice A) and **breathtaking** (Choice F).

答案：(A) (F)

第 216 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 1, #6)

There is no point in combing through the director's work for hints of ideological significance. It is unnecessary: his ideology—Marxist, anti-imperialist, aligned with the perceived interests of the powerless and the marginal—is the (i) \_\_\_\_\_ of his films. The clarity and force of that ideology are considerable, but its (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes bothers critics, who often scold the director for lacking (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.

Blank (i)

(A) hidden focus

(B) chief impetus

(C) murky lesson

Blank (ii)

(D) bluntness

(E) obscurity

(F) feebleness

Blank (iii)

(G) lucidity

(H) subtlety

(I) courage

官方解說：

The colon in the second sentence indicates that the second half of the sentence will explain the first, so Blank (i) must contain a phrase that explains why it is needless to search the director's work for hints of ideology. "Chief impetus" does so, since it implies that the director's ideology is so obvious that "combing through" it for hints is not needed. The other two choices are incorrect because they suggest on the contrary a need for deeper analysis to detect what is "hidden" or "murky" in the films. Blank (ii) calls for an aspect of the director's ideology that bothers critics. The first part of the sentence mentions the considerable force and clarity of that ideology, so neither "feebleness" nor "obscurity" makes sense. "Bluntness" is therefore correct. Blank (iii) must then be a word whose lack characterizes bluntness. Since "subtlety" is the opposite of "bluntness," it is the correct answer. Thus the correct answer is **chief impetus** (Choice B), **bluntness** (Choice D), and **subtlety** (Choice H).

答案：(B) (D) (H)

第 217 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 1, #7)

As the finances of the energy-trading firm began unraveling, what eventually became (i) \_\_\_\_\_ was that the company had been concocting “value” out of thin air, thanks not to the trading strategies it promoted as visionary but to financial (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ that turned a once-solid entity into the most notorious (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ in an era of corporate scandals.

Blank (i)

(A) vindicated

(B) unmistakable

(C) unverifiable

Blank (ii)

(D) redemption

(E) responsibilities

(F) games

Blank (iii)

(G) omission

(H) boon

(I) debacle

第一空格選項：

- **vindicate** ['vɪndəˌket] (v) 證明為真 (= verify)  
(MW1) to show that (someone or something that has been criticized or doubted) is correct, true, or reasonable  
(MW2) CONFIRM, SUBSTANTIATE  
[例] These discoveries **vindicate** their theory.
- **unmistakable** [ˌʌnməˈstekəbəl] (a) 清楚的 (不會錯的)  
(MW1) not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood  
(MW2) not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood: CLEAR  
[例] a glint (閃爍) in his eye that was an **unmistakable** expression of greed
- **verifiable** [ˌvɛrəˈfaɪəbəl] (a) 可證實的 → 選項出現 **unverifiable**  
(MW) capable of being verified  
[反] **unverifiable** [ˌʌnvɛrəˈfaɪəbəl] (a) “無法證實的”。  
[例] We're not sure whether that's a **verifiable** hypothesis.

第三空格選項：

- **boon** [bun] (n) 恩惠  
(MW1) something pleasant or helpful: a benefit or advantage  
(MW2) BENEFIT, FAVOR; especially: one that is given in answer to a request  
[例] The couple's generous donation was a great **boon** to the charity's fund-raising campaign.
- **debacle** [dɪˈbækəl] (n) 徹底失敗  
(MW1) a great disaster or complete failure  
(MW2) a complete failure: FIASCO  
[例] After the **debacle** of his first novel, he had trouble getting a publisher for his next book.

官方解說：

The characterization of the company's activities as "concocting 'value' out of thin air" strongly suggests that its transactions have been fraudulent. The word that completes Blank (ii) must reflect this financial trickery; "games" does so, whereas both "redemption" and "responsibilities" both reflect more upstanding behavior than the sentence ascribes to the firm. The word that completes Blank (iii) should reflect the company's fall from respectability and have a sense opposite to the "once-solid entity" with which it is contrasted. "Debacle" does this nicely, while the other two choices lack the necessary pejorative meaning. For Blank (i), "vindicated" suggests that there had been previous warnings about the firm's practices that were eventually borne out, something indicated nowhere else in the passage. "Unverifiable" is at odds with the sentence's surety about the firm's wrongdoing; that assurance is best conveyed by "unmistakable." Thus the correct answer is **unmistakable** (Choice B), **games** (Choice F), and **debacle** (Choice I).

答案：(B) (F) (I)



第 218 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 1, #8)

Kept (i) \_\_\_\_\_ by cloying commercial radio and clueless record executives, the American popular music scene has frequently depended on cities at the edges of the cultural map to provide a much-needed shot of (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. The momentary (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ what the next big thing is seems to come out of nowhere—as if someone blows a whistle only those in the know can hear, and suddenly record executives and journalists are crawling all over what had previously been an obscure locale.

Blank (i)

(A) hidebound

(B) liberated

(C) obligated

Blank (ii)

(D) originality

(E) truth

(F) orthodoxy

Blank (iii)

(G) consensus about

(H) indifference to

(I) guarantee of

官方解說：

The second sentence provides a clue for Blank (iii): the whistle metaphor and the talk about record executives and journalists “crawling all over” a location bring up the image of a race that involves a large number of people; this, and the fact that all these people congregate in one place, point to “consensus about” as the right answer choice for Blank (iii). The search for “the next big thing” suggests that the American popular music scene is looking for something new; this points to “originality” as the correct answer for Blank (ii). Finally, someone who needs a “shot of originality” is unwilling or unable to let go of the past; therefore, “hidebound” is the correct answer choice for Blank (i). Thus, the correct answer choices are **hidebound** (Choice A), **originality** (Choice D) and **consensus about** (Choice G).

答案：(A) (D) (G)

第 219 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 1, #15)

Family photos of the author suggest that she was \_\_\_\_\_ child: she seemed to wear a permanent frown.

- (A) a sullen
- (B) an amiable
- (C) a surly
- (D) a beautiful
- (E) a prudent
- (F) a stunning

官方解說：

The second part of the sentence explains the first, so the blank describes someone who is best characterized by wearing a permanent frown. This disallows “an amiable,” “a beautiful,” “a prudent,” and “a stunning,” none of which demand or allow for such a characterization. While “a sullen” and “a surly” do not mean exactly the same thing, they create sentences with the same meaning. Thus the correct answer is **a sullen** (Choice A) and **a surly** (Choice C).

答案：(A) (C)

第 220 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 1, #16)

Biologists agree that snakes descended from lizards, but exactly where this first happened has been a matter of debate since the 1800s, when two \_\_\_\_\_ theories emerged.

- (A) complex
- (B) competing
- (C) dubious
- (D) conclusive
- (E) contending
- (F) irrefutable

官方解說：

The “but” that connects the two parts of the sentence indicates that the second part contrasts in some way with the first part. In this case, the contrast is between the biologists’ agreement on a central fact (snakes’ descent from lizards) and a disagreement over the details (which have long been a matter of debate). The words that best complete the blank, then, must somehow emphasize this disagreement. Of the choices, “competing” and “contending” best do so because they imply that the two theories are what the long-running debate has centered upon. Of the other choices, “conclusive” and “irrefutable” are roughly synonymous, but neither suggests a matter worthy of a long-running debate. “Dubious,” in addition to having no near-synonym among the choices, would also not explain why the emergence of the two theories triggered the debate. While “complex” might well describe a theory, it too has no obvious pair among the choices, and it also does not foreground biologists’ disagreement regarding the two theories. Thus the correct answer is **competing** (Choice B) and **contending** (Choice E).

答案：(B) (E)

第 221 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 1, #17)

A particular bacterium that has never encountered a particular virus will usually succumb to it, a \_\_\_\_\_ that may, surprisingly, be beneficial to the colony in which the bacterium lives.

- (A) susceptibility
- (B) theory
- (C) characteristic
- (D) juxtaposition
- (E) collision
- (F) hypothesis

官方解說：

The blank calls for words that can refer to the tendency of a bacterium to be killed by an unfamiliar virus. “Susceptibility” and “characteristic,” although not synonyms, can both be used to indicate this trait, and because it is clear that they are both referring to the same behavior, they produce sentences alike in meaning. The other choices contain a pair of synonyms—“theory” and “hypothesis”—that might at first seem tempting. But these, along with the other two choices, cannot aptly be used to characterize the typical behavior of bacteria, so they are all incorrect. Thus the correct answer is **susceptibility** (Choice A) and **characteristic** (Choice C).

答案：(A) (C)

第 222 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 1, #18)

The remarkable thing about the mayoral race, in retrospect, is that so many people wanted the job of managing a municipality so obviously about to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) materialize
- (B) disintegrate
- (C) crumble
- (D) prosper
- (E) flourish
- (F) scuffle

官方解說：

The sentence expresses surprise that the job of mayor was seen as desirable, given the state of the municipality. Thus the phrase containing the blank likely expresses something negative about the municipality. Of the choices, three—“disintegrate,” “crumble,” and “scuffle”—are negative. Of these, two—“disintegrate” and “crumble”—are synonyms that would yield sentences alike in meaning, so they are the correct choices. Of the other three possibilities, one pairing, “prosper” and “flourish,” are synonyms, but the mayorship of a municipality on the verge of prosperity would be a desirable job, so that pairing does not fit the meaning of the sentence. Thus the correct answer is **disintegrate** (Choice B) and **crumble** (Choice C).

答案：(B) (C)

第 223 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 1, #19)

It is a testimony to Roth's \_\_\_\_\_ that he could not quite bring himself to write a book as dull and flat as his original conception for his novel *Everyman* seemed to demand.

- (A) persistence
- (B) deterioration
- (C) talent
- (D) ambition
- (E) decline
- (F) genius

官方解說：

The sentence suggests that both Roth's original conception and his execution were negative, but it relies on the contrast between these to create irony. While the "deterioration" and "decline" produce sentences alike in meaning, they do not capture the irony demanded by the use of the word "quite." While "ambition" and "persistence" may each capture that irony, there are no other words that when paired with them would produce sentences alike in meaning. Thus the correct answer is **talent** (Choice C) and **genius** (Choice F).

答案：(C) (F)

第 224 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 2, #1)

By recognizing commonalities among all the major political parties and by promoting a collaborative decision-making process, the prime minister has made good on his promise to cultivate a leadership style that emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) growth
- (B) politics
- (C) ideology
- (D) cooperation
- (E) differentiation

官方解說：

The second half of the sentence states that the prime minister has kept his promise to cultivate a certain leadership style; the “by” that begins the first part of the sentence indicates that the actions it describes are cited as examples of this style of leadership. The blank, then, must be filled with a word that describes the prime minister’s focus on recognizing commonalities and promoting collaboration. “Cooperation” does this. None of the other choices touches upon the prime minister’s efforts to work with others in the political process; indeed, “ideology” and “differentiation” might well imply the opposite. Thus the correct answer is **cooperation** (Choice D).

答案：(D)

第 225 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 2, #2)

In his unexpurgated autobiography, Mark Twain commented freely on the flaws and foibles of his country, making some observations so \_\_\_\_\_ that his heirs and editors feared they would damage Twain's reputation if not withheld.

- (A) buoyant
- (B) acerbic
- (C) premonitory
- (D) laudatory
- (E) temperate

官方解說：

The blank must be filled with a word that characterizes Mark Twain's comments on the "flaws and foibles" of his country; since pointing out flaws implies that the comments are critical, "laudatory," meaning flattering, is not the correct choice. "Buoyant," meaning lighthearted, would also be an unlikely adjective to apply to criticism, and both it and "temperate" suggest an inoffensiveness that would not explain the heirs' and editors' fears that publishing the comments would damage Twain's reputation. "Premonitory" suggests that Twain's observations were predictive or that their purpose was to warn, something not supported by any other information in the sentence. "Acerbic," however, implies a bitterness of tone that could very plausibly accompany criticism, and it also suggests why Twain's heirs and editors were worried about the remarks' effect on the writer's reputation. Thus the correct answer is **acerbic** (Choice B).

答案：(B)



第 226 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 2, #3)

That the artist chose to remain in his hometown does not mean that he remained (i) \_\_\_\_\_; on the contrary, he (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ the international artistic movements of his day.

Blank (i)

(A) provincial

(B) capricious

(C) obstinate

Blank (ii)

(D) knew nothing about

(E) made light of

(F) kept abreast of

官方解說：

The first part of the sentence suggests that the answer to Blank (i) names a quality that someone who chose to remain in his hometown might tend to have; in addition, the second part of the sentence suggests that this quality has to do with that person's attitude toward the wider world. The answer choice for Blank (i) that best fits these conditions is "provincial," so it is correct. Someone who is the opposite of provincial is interested in what is happening outside of his or her narrow domain, so the correct answer choice for Blank (ii) is "kept abreast of." "Obstinate" may seem a plausible choice for Blank (i), as those who fit the "provincial" stereotype often not only are uninterested in other people's opinions but also actively resist any pressure to change. However, "obstinate" by itself does not imply any particular attitude toward the world beyond one's immediate environment, as one can be interested in other people's opinions while at the same time clinging firmly to one's own. Thus the correct answer is **provincial** (Choice A) and **kept abreast of** (Choice F).

答案：(A) (F)

第 227 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 2, #4)

An innovation of the eighteenth-century cookbook writer Mary Cole was that in her work she (i) \_\_\_\_\_ the earlier books from which her recipes were drawn. Even in those numerous instances in which she had collated into a single version, which she could have called her own, the recipes of several earlier writers, she (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ them.

Blank (i)

(A) preserved

(B) enhanced

(C) acknowledged

Blank (ii)

(D) took pains to cite

(E) sought to imitate

(F) could not surpass

官方解說：

The second sentence suggests that Cole did not call certain recipes her own even though doing so would have been justified. Blank (ii) must describe Cole's actual practice, which contrasts with calling the recipes her own. Among the answer choices only "took pains to cite" provides a direct contrast, so it is correct. Because the second sentence is presented as a special or extreme case of the first, the answer to Blank (i) must be similar in meaning to Blank (ii). "Acknowledged" is the only choice that fits this criterion, so it is the correct answer to Blank (i). Thus the correct answer is **acknowledged** (Choice C) and **took pains to cite** (Choice D).

答案：(C) (D)

第 228 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 2, #5)

The lizards snapped up insects that are so (i) \_\_\_\_\_ that other potential predators avoid them. Among the lizards' prey were some beetles that they initially (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ because the insects were spraying their hot, irritant defense chemical at the time. Yet even these produced no apparent ill effects, since the lizards, having eaten, proceeded on their way (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ enough.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) rare

(D) sought

(G) erratically

(B) nutritious

(E) rejected

(H) laboriously

(C) noxious

(F) resembled

(I) nonchalantly

官方解說：

Blank (i) calls for a description of insects that predators would generally avoid. “Noxious, meaning harmful, is the correct answer; there is no reason to suspect that predators would avoid nutritious or rare prey. Blank (ii) characterizes the lizards’ initial response to beetles they eventually ate, and since it is followed by a clause beginning with “because,” the lizards’ response must be explained by the beetles’ irritant-spraying behavior. “Rejected” fits these criteria; animals routinely avoid unpleasant stimuli. “Sought” is incorrect because it is unlikely that lizards would seek out prey with such defensive behavior, and “resembled” is incorrect because nothing else in the passage suggests that the described behavior is shared by the lizards. Finally, the author states that eating the beetles apparently did not harm the lizards; the “since” of the last sentence introduces the evidence on which this observation is based. Thus Blank (iii) must be filled by a word that suggests the lizards were unharmed. “Erratic” or “laborious” postmeal locomotion might indicate otherwise; therefore the correct answer for Blank (iii) is “nonchalantly.” Thus the correct answer is **noxious** (Choice C), **rejected** (Choice E), and **nonchalantly** (Choice I).

答案：(C) (E) (I)

第 229 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 2, #6)

When the normally (i) \_\_\_\_\_ film director was interviewed, it was only the topic of her next movie that (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ her flow of words. Her (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ on that subject suggested that it was an unwelcome one.

Blank (i)

(A) assiduous

(B) loquacious

(C) diffident

Blank (ii)

(D) diverted

(E) stanchd

(F) accentuated

Blank (iii)

(G) taciturnity

(H) alacrity

(I) rhapsody

官方解說：

The reader is told that the director's reaction to being asked about her next movie indicates that it is an unwelcome subject. Of the choices for Blank (iii), both "alacrity" and "rhapsody" would indicate excitement or eagerness to talk about this topic, making them implausible choices. "Taciturnity," on the other hand, indicates an unwillingness or reserve about speaking; it is therefore the correct choice. This particular reaction is contrasted to the director's normal conversational style, so the answer to Blank (i) must indicate a ready willingness to converse. "Loquacious," meaning talkative, is the choice that fits; neither "diffident," which means reserved, nor "assiduous," which means diligent, conveys the necessary contrast to taciturnity. Finally, Blank (ii) suggests that the topic of the director's next movie provoked a verbal reaction different from her usual one. Since the director is normally a talkative person, the unwelcome topic likely checked her conversation; therefore, "stanchd" is the correct answer. "Accentuated" indicates the opposite, and while "diverted" might seem plausible, it suggests a potential change of topic unsupported by the rest of the passage. Thus the correct answer is **loquacious** (Choice B), **stanchd** (Choice E), and **taciturnity** (Choice G).

答案：(B) (E) (G)

第 230 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 2, #7)

Bureaucrats tend to (i) \_\_\_\_\_. So it is surprising that the European Commission is proposing to hand back some of its antitrust powers to national governments. Such a willingness to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ power is quite (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. Perhaps the commission, so often a byword for meddling, bungling, and even corruption, is starting to put its house in order following the forced resignation of the previous lot of commissioners last year.

Blank (i)

(A) value complex procedures

(B) guard their authority jealously

(C) shirk many of their responsibilities

Blank (ii)

(D) devolve

(E) misuse

(F) appropriate

Blank (iii)

(G) troubling

(H) encouraging

(I) predictable

官方解說：

The second sentence states that the European Commission's current actions are surprising, so they must run counter to the general tendency of bureaucrats described in Blank (i). Since the commission is considering giving up powers it currently possesses, "guard their authority jealously" expresses the opposite of this action, so it is the correct choice. The other two options could potentially describe the process of delegating powers back to national governments; therefore the commission's actions would not be described as surprising in the context of either of those bureaucratic tendencies. Blank (ii) calls for a word that paraphrases the commission's proposal; since "devolve" is a synonym for delegate, it is the correct choice. "Appropriate" expresses the opposite, while "misuse" suggests a negative judgment about the commission's actions belied by the author's hope that they mark a positive turn. Blank (iii) calls for an adjective describing the commission's actions. Since the author is hopeful that this latest proposal marks a new direction for a commission whose history is described in negative terms, the correct choice for Blank (iii) is "encouraging." "Predictable" does not fit because the proposal is described as potentially marking a break in the commission's former bad practices, and "troubling" does not work because that change is described as a positive rather than a negative one. Thus the correct answer is **guard their authority jealously** (Choice B), **devolve** (Choice D), and **encouraging** (Choice H).

答案：(B) (D) (H)

第 231 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 2, #14)

In film studies—a visually oriented discipline that is \_\_\_\_\_ backlit close-ups, eyeline matches, and voyeuristic gazes—scholars have often been tone-deaf to the sounds of music.

- (A) fixated on
- (B) obsessed with
- (C) unconcerned with
- (D) amused by
- (E) bothered by
- (F) indifferent to

官方解說：

The sentence suggests a difference between a scholarly discipline’s attentions to the visual versus the aural, with the latter being relatively ignored in favor of the former. The blank must therefore designate this attention, which “unconcerned with” and “indifferent to” do not. “Amused by” conveys a lesser degree of attention and a more positive affect than both “fixated on” and “obsessed with” and lacks another word that would produce a sentence with the same meaning. Thus the correct answer is **fixated on** (Choice A) and **obsessed with** (Choice B).

答案：(A) (B)

第 232 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 2, #15)

Consumers may think that genetic engineering of foods is something new, but humans have been modifying plants for ages; the \_\_\_\_\_ is not that new genes are introduced but that genes can now be moved from one species to another.

- (A) novelty
- (B) quandary
- (C) advantage
- (D) innovation
- (E) discrepancy
- (F) predicament

官方解說：

The last part of the sentence makes a distinction between the fact of genetic modification and the particulars of how this modification is done. This distinction is made in order to support the sentence's implication that consumers who believe that genetic engineering itself is new are mistaken. Therefore, the distinction must relate to what about genetic engineering is in fact new, so the blank must be completed with words that are synonymous with "newness." Both "novelty" and "innovation" fit this description, and the pairing produces sentences alike in meaning, so it is the correct answer. Of the other responses, while "quandary" and "predicament" are synonymous, nothing in the rest of the sentence mentions the problematic aspects of genetic engineering; therefore they do not fit the meaning of the sentence as well as the correct pairing. "Advantage" has no synonym among the choices, nor does the passage otherwise mention genetic engineering's benefits. "Discrepancy" likewise has no synonyms among the choices; it also does not describe the subject of the distinction made in the latter half of the sentence. Thus the correct answer is **novelty** (Choice A) and **innovation** (Choice D).

答案：(A) (D)

第 233 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 2, #16)

Although the compound is abundant in the environment at large, its presence in the air is not \_\_\_\_\_; only in the form of underwater sediment does it cause damage.

- (A) trivial
- (B) detectable
- (C) deleterious
- (D) substantive
- (E) detrimental
- (F) inconsequential

官方解說：

The “only” that follows the blank indicates that the effect of the compound in water is an exception to its general state in the air. Since the compound is dangerous underwater, it follows that it is generally harmless in the air. The blank is preceded by “not,” so in order for the phrase to mean “harmless,” it must be filled by words that are synonymous with “harmful.” “Deleterious” and “detrimental” mean just that, and as synonyms they produce sentences alike in meaning, so they are the correct response. Of the other choices, “trivial” and “inconsequential” are synonyms, but they, like the other two choices, do not produce the necessary contrast with the last part of the sentence. Thus the correct answer is **deleterious** (Choice C) and **detrimental** (Choice E).

答案：(C) (E)



第 234 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 2, #17)

Deacon attempts what seems impossible: a book rich in scientific insights, in a demanding discipline, that nevertheless is accessible to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) skeptics
- (B) experts
- (C) nonspecialists
- (D) zealots
- (E) authorities
- (F) laypersons

官方解說：

The “nevertheless” that precedes the blank indicates that the book’s accessibility contrasts in some way to its scientific insights and demanding subject matter. Among the choices for the blanks, there are two pairings that would yield similar meanings: “experts/authorities” and “nonspecialists/laypersons.” Considering these two pairings, it would not be surprising if a book rich in scientific insights were accessible to experts, whereas writing such a book accessible to those not in the field would be a feat. “Nonspecialists/laypersons;” then, provides the necessary contrast to the book’s other qualities, so it is the correct response. The other two choices, “skeptics” and “zealots,” can be eliminated straightaway because neither has a synonym among the other responses; in addition, neither helps form the contrast that the use of “nevertheless” requires. Thus the correct answer is **nonspecialists** (Choice C) and **laypersons** (Choice F).

答案：(C) (F)

第 235 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 2, #18)

Despite relying on the well-to-do for commissions, the portrait painter was no \_\_\_\_\_: he depicted the character of those he painted as he perceived it.

- (A) hypocrite
- (B) egotist
- (C) sycophant
- (D) adulator
- (E) braggart
- (F) coward

官方解說：

The sentence indicates that despite being paid by wealthy patrons to paint their portraits, the painter depicted his subjects as he saw them. This fact indicates that the painter was not a “sycophant” or “adulator” in that he did not seek to flatter his patrons. Although both “hypocrite” and “coward” make some sense when inserted in the blank, neither produces a sentence similar in meaning to that produced by any other option. “Braggart” and “egotist” are similar in meaning, but neither fits the sentence’s focus on the painter’s honest depiction of his subjects. Thus the correct answer is **sycophant** (Choice C) and **adulator** (Choice D).

答案：(C) (D)

第 236 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 3, #1)

While not \_\_\_\_\_ the arguments in favor of the proposal for new highway construction, the governor nevertheless decided to veto the proposal.

- (A) optimistic about
- (B) convinced by
- (C) happy with
- (D) sanguine about
- (E) unsympathetic to

官方解說：

“Nevertheless” indicates that the governor’s action—vetoing the proposal—was done despite some inclination to act otherwise. The first part of the sentence, then, must show that the governor had some reason to support the proposal. Thus the correct response, when preceded by “not,” should describe an attitude toward the arguments in favor of the proposal that would lead the governor to support it. Four of the choices, “optimistic about,” “convinced by,” “happy with,” and “sanguine about,” indicate positive attitudes. When they are negated by the “not” that precedes the blank, then, they all indicate reasons that the governor would not support the proposal, so they are the opposite of what is called for. However, if the governor was not “unsympathetic to” the arguments for the proposal, he would have had a reason to support the measure he ultimately vetoed. Thus the correct answer is **unsympathetic to** (Choice E).

答案：(E)

第 237 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 3, #2)

The children's \_\_\_\_\_ natures were **in sharp contrast to** the even-tempered dispositions of their parents.

- (A) mercurial
- (B) blithe
- (C) phlegmatic
- (D) apathetic
- (E) cunning

題幹單字：

- **nature** ['netʃə] (n) 性格、特質  
(MW1) the way that a person or animal behaves: the character or personality of a person or animal  
(MW2) DISPOSITION, TEMPERAMENT  
[例] She's very competitive by nature.  
[解] 形容人的性格常用片語 by nature。
- **even-tempered** ['ivən'tempəd] (a) 不易生氣的 (沉著穩重的)  
(AL) not easily upset or made angry  
[例] a very *even-tempered* girl  
[解] 形容人的脾氣可用複合字 xxx-tempered，如 ill-tempered、quick-tempered、hot-tempered 等 (意思皆是“壞脾氣的”、“易怒的”)。  
even-tempered 表示人的脾氣是 even 的：**even** (a) free from (不...) variation: UNIFORM  
<his disposition was *even*>，反義字是 variation，概念是“變”。一個 even-tempered 的人情緒是連續的、可預測的、不太變化的。
- **disposition** [ˌdɪspə'zɪʃən] (n) 性格 (= temperament)  
(MW1) the usual attitude or mood of a person or animal  
(MW2) temperamental makeup  
[例] Her easy (隨和的) *disposition* and sociability masked the intensity of her feelings.

選項單字：

- **mercurial** [mɜː'kjʊriəl] (a) 情緒善變的  
(MW1) changing moods quickly and often  
(MW2) characterized by rapid and unpredictable changeableness of mood <a *mercurial* temper>  
[例] The boss's mood is so *mercurial* that we never know how he's going to react to anything.
- **blithe** [blaɪð] (a) 心情愉快的 (正面)  
(MW1) happy and without worry  
(MW2) of a happy lighthearted (輕鬆愉快的) character or disposition  
[例] a *blithe* spirit

**blithe** [blarð] (a) 漫不經心的 (負面)

(MW1) showing a lack of proper thought or care: not caring or worrying

(MW2) lacking due (應有的) thought or consideration: CASUAL, HEEDLESS <**blithe** unconcern>

[例] He showed **blithe** disregard for the rights of others.

[解] 此字從“無憂無慮”概念引申出正反兩種意思，正面用法修飾人的“情緒”，意思是“快樂的”(因為不需要擔心)，負面用法常與 disregard, indifference, unconcern 並用，意思是“漫不經心的”(對應注意的事不在乎)。本題空格修飾 nature (性格)，做“快樂的”解。

- **phlegmatic** [flæg'mætɪk] (a) 冷靜的 (不受情緒影響的)

(MW1) not easily upset, excited, or angered

(MW2) having or showing a slow and stolid (不受情緒影響的) temperament

[例] But Einstein was **phlegmatic**: when a book was published entitled *100 Authors Against Einstein*, he retorted (反駁), “If I were wrong, then one would have been enough!”

- **apathetic** [æpə'θetɪk] (a) 漠不關心的

(MW1) not having or showing much emotion or interest

(MW2) having little or no interest or concern: INDIFFERENT

[例] Young people are becoming increasingly **apathetic**.

- **cunning** ['kʌnɪŋ] (a) 聰明、狡猾的

(MW1) getting what is wanted in a clever and often deceptive way

(MW2) characterized by wiliness (聰明) and trickery (欺騙) <**cunning** schemes (詭計)>

[例] a **cunning**, underhanded (秘密欺騙的) plan to win the election by preying on (使持續不斷) people's fears and prejudices

關鍵字句：in sharp contrast to、even-tempered。

麟渡兮解說：

由 in contrast to 轉折訊號字可知，小孩的性格 (nature) 必須是父母性格 (disposition) 的反義字。even-tempered 的核心概念是“不變”(free from variation)，所以反義是“變”，選項中只有 (A) “情緒善變的”符合“變”的概念，故為正確答案。選項 (C) “不受情緒影響的”(概念上也是“不變”為 even-tempered 的同義字，題目若將 in contrast to 改為 in agreement with，答案則選 (C)。選項 (B) blithe 修飾“性格、情緒”，意思是“快樂的”，和選項 (D) “漠不關心的”都沒有“變”的意思，不能選。選項 (E) “聰明、狡猾的”通常不修飾人的“性格”而是修飾 plan, scheme 等，同樣不能選。

官方解說：

The children's natures are the opposite to those of their parents; since the parents are even tempered, the word that fills the blank must mean the opposite of even tempered. "Mercurial," meaning quickly changing, exactly fits, so it is the correct choice. Although the other answer choices encompass a range of temperaments ("blithe" means happy, "phlegmatic" means unemotional, "apathetic" means uncaring), none suggest a tendency to change from one state to another, so none of them contrast as well with "even-tempered." Thus the correct answer is **mercurial** (Choice A).

參考翻譯：

孩子的 \_\_\_\_\_ 性格和其父母沉著穩重的個性形成強烈對比。

- (A) 情緒善變的
- (B) 快樂的
- (C) 不受情緒影響的
- (D) 漠不關心的
- (E) 聰明狡猾的

答案：(A)

第 238 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 3, #3)

The first major exhibits of modern art left the public (i) \_\_\_\_\_, its (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ intensified by the response of art critics, who stooped to vituperation to express their disgust with the new art.

Blank (i)

(A) aghast

(B) bemused

(C) unsurprised

Blank (ii)

(D) shock

(E) apathy

(F) empathy

官方解說：

The sentence implies that the public and the art critics had similar negative reactions to the modern art exhibits; the words “vituperation” and “disgust” further suggest that this reaction was very intense. Thus answers to both Blank (i) and Blank (ii) must be synonymous with “strong negative reaction.” The only combination of the answer choices that matches this meaning is “aghast” and “shock;” so this answer is correct. Thus the correct answer is **aghast** (Choice A) and **shock** (Choice D).

答案：(A) (D)

第 239 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 3, #4)

While many outside the company attributed the company's success to its president's (i) \_\_\_\_\_, insiders realized that this success owed more to the president's inflexibility than to any (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ that the president might be supposed to have displayed.

Blank (i)

(A) perseverance

(B) popularity

(C) prescience

Blank (ii)

(D) obduracy

(E) caprice

(F) foresight

官方解說：

The second part of the sentence suggests that there is a contrast between a negative quality of the president (“inflexibility”) that was the actual primary cause of the company's success and a positive quality named by Blank (ii) that the outsiders took to be the cause. Among the answer choices for Blank (ii), only “foresight” denotes a positive quality, so it is the correct answer. The sentence as a whole implies that the answer to Blank (i) must be similar in meaning to the answer for Blank (ii); the only answer choice that is synonymous with “foresight” is “prescience,” so it is the correct answer for Blank (i). Thus the correct answer is **prescience** (Choice C) and **foresight** (Choice F).

答案：(C) (F)



第 240 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 3, #5)

With the rate of technological (i) \_\_\_\_\_ accelerating—many people now consider a personal computer (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ after three years—the question of how to properly dispose of old equipment is no small matter.

Blank (i)

(A) affordability

(B) complexity

(C) obsolescence

Blank (ii)

(D) outdated

(E) familiar

(F) inestimable

官方解說：

Since the last part of the sentence mentions the problem of disposing of old equipment, it is likely that the three-year-old personal computer described by Blank (ii) will be characterized by a word that suggests why it is being disposed of. Neither “familiar” nor “inestimable” suggests something that needs to be cast off, while “outdated” does; therefore, it is the correct response. Since the outdated three-year-old computer is presented as an example of the trend in technology mentioned in the first part of the sentence, Blank (i) must be completed with a word that characterizes this outdatedness. “Obsolescence” does exactly that, so it is the correct response. Neither “affordability” nor “complexity” is exemplified by computers that become quickly outdated, so they are incorrect. Thus the correct answer is **obsolescence** (Choice C) and **outdated** (Choice D).

答案：(C) (D)

第 241 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 3, #6)

In the nineteenth century the (i) \_\_\_\_\_ advanced mechanical printing techniques made it possible for newspaper owners to print newspapers cheaply and in mass quantities, but unlike many other mechanized industries, where machines (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ workers, the new printing machines required trained compositors to run them, thereby (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ the demand for skilled printing labor.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) wide application of

(D) marginalized

(G) ignoring

(B) extensive resistance to

(E) intrigued

(H) anticipating

(C) great expense of

(F) isolated

(I) increasing

官方解說：

The author states that in the nineteenth century great quantities of newspapers could be printed cheaply, and Blank (i) calls for something related to advanced mechanical printing techniques that allowed this to happen. Of the choices, “great expense of” contradicts the assertion that newspaper printing became cheap, while “extensive resistance to” advanced technology would likely result in no notable changes in the industry. Thus “wide application of” is the correct answer. Blank (iii) must describe the effect of new printing machines on the skilled labor market. Since the author states that these machines required trained workers, jobs would have been created that did not previously exist. Thus the correct answer is “increasing.” As for the other choices, there is no evidence that the demand for skilled printing labor was ignored and no mention of future demand for skilled labor that might have been anticipated. Blank (ii) requires a word that characterizes the effect of machines on workers in other mechanized industries, which the author contrasts to the newspaper industry’s need for trained operators. The implication is that the mechanization of other industries did not require trained workers but rather that machines simply replaced human labor. This suggests that the answer to Blank (ii) is “marginalized” Since the passage contains no references to workers’ interest in the machines or to their working conditions, neither “intrigued” nor “isolated” makes sense. Thus the correct answer is **wide application of** (Choice A), **marginalized** (Choice D), and **increasing** (Choice I).

答案：(A) (D) (I)

第 242 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 3, #7)

It may be that a kind of pendulum is built into United States politics: if a particular interest group scores a major victory, its supporters (i) \_\_\_\_\_ and its adversaries (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ their efforts, so that the victory is soon (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.

Blank (i)

(A) consider new possibilities

(B) grow complacent

(C) become even more focused

Blank (ii)

(D) abandon

(E) redouble

(F) defend

Blank (iii)

(G) reversed

(H) augmented

(I) institutionalized

官方解說：

The colon indicates that the second half of the sentence will explain the first. What is being explained is an analogy between United States politics and a pendulum, so it follows that the second half of the sentence shows how momentum in politics swings back and forth. Blank (iii) must be filled with a word that describes this seesawing effect; “reversed” does so. “Augmented” instead suggests momentum that builds upon itself, while “institutionalized” would characterize change that once made is difficult to undo, so neither of those choices fit. Blanks (i) and (ii) then must be filled with a pair of choices whose contrast explains why reversals in political momentum happen. “Grow complacent” and “redouble” do this, suggesting that the motivation of partisans on both sides of an issue is affected in opposite ways by a victory for either side. For Blank (i), “become even more focused” suggests that other victories for the winning side would follow the initial one, while “consider new possibilities” implies an expansion rather than a reversal of a political agenda. For Blank (ii), neither “abandon” nor “defend” suggests the political will that could lead to the reversal of a defeat. Thus the correct answer is **grow complacent** (Choice B), **redouble** (Choice E), and **reversed** (Choice G).

答案：(B) (E) (G)

第 243 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 3, #15)

If big sums are to be spent on cleaning up environmental disasters, it is better to spend them on unglamorous but \_\_\_\_\_ problems such as unsanitary water in Third World countries.

- (A) futile
- (B) ephemeral
- (C) pressing
- (D) controversial
- (E) transitory
- (F) critical

官方解說：

The blank calls for words that characterize the types of environmental problems worth spending large sums on. Among the choices are two sets of near synonyms: “ephemeral/transitory” and “pressing/critical.” Of these two pairings, only the latter makes sense in the context of the rest of the sentence—it would be unlikely for anyone to advocate spending large sums on problems that will be quickly gone without any intervention, as “ephemeral” and “transitory” imply, nor would unsanitary water likely be characterized as a merely temporary dilemma. Of the other two options, neither “futile” nor “controversial” has a synonym among the answer choices, so they can be ruled out on that account; in addition, neither would be used to justify the expenditure of large sums of money. Thus the correct answer is **pressing** (Choice C) and **critical** (Choice F).

答案：(C) (F)

第 244 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 3, #16)

The process of establishing a literary canon is seen by some as, in part, an attempt by certain scholars to make their own labors central and to relegate the work of others to \_\_\_\_\_ status.

- (A) orthodox
- (B) marginal
- (C) mainstream
- (D) definitive
- (E) conditional
- (F) peripheral

官方解說：

The attempt by certain scholars to make their own work central is contrasted to the way they treat the work of others. The blank, then, must be completed with a pairing whose meaning is the opposite of central. Of the choices, “orthodox,” “mainstream,” and “definitive” are all too close in meaning to “central” to provide the necessary contrast; therefore they are incorrect. “Conditional” suggests a status that is yet to be determined, a nuance unsupported by anything else in the sentence; therefore it is also incorrect. The two remaining answers, “marginal” and “peripheral,” are synonyms with meanings that contrast nicely with “central.” Thus the correct answer is **marginal** (Choice B) and **peripheral** (Choice F).

答案：(B) (F)

第 245 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 3, #17)

The mayor is more ideologically consistent than is widely believed: her long-term commitment to tax reform, for example, is not indicative of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) perspicacity
- (B) capriciousness
- (C) callousness
- (D) fickleness
- (E) clearheadedness
- (F) insensitivity

官方解說：

The first part of the sentence suggests that the mayor is widely believed to be the opposite of ideologically consistent, while the portion of the sentence following the colon provides support for the assertion that her reputation for wavering is undeserved. The blank, then, must be completed with words that mean the opposite of ideological consistency. “Capriciousness” and “fickleness” are both opposites of consistency, so they are the correct answers. Of the other possible responses, one other pairing—“insensitivity” and “callousness”—are synonyms that would yield sentences alike in meaning, while the other two choices are also close in meaning. But neither of these pairs provides the necessary contrast to consistency that the sentence’s structure calls for. Thus the correct answer is **capriciousness** (Choice B) and **fickleness** (Choice D).

答案：(B) (D)

第 246 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 3, #18)

At first glance Watkins Park, with its meandering stream and its thicket of greenery, seems \_\_\_\_\_; **however**, upon closer inspection one is quickly reminded that the park is in the middle of a major city.

- (A) bucolic
- (B) remarkable
- (C) urban
- (D) noteworthy
- (E) pastoral
- (F) spurious

選項單字：

- **bucolic** [bju'kɒlɪk] (a) 鄉村的  
(MW1) of or relating to the country or country life  
(MW2) relating to or typical of rural life  
[例] a **bucolic** region where farms are still common
- **pastoral** ['pæstərəl] (a) 鄉村的  
(MW1) of or relating to the countryside or to the lives of people who live in the country  
(MW2) of or relating to the countryside: not urban <a **pastoral** setting>  
[例] Her favorite painting in the collection is a **pastoral** landscape.

官方解說：

The sentence characterizes certain physical features of the park and contrasts them with the park's location within a major city. The blank must describe those features so as to provide that contrast, which “urban” and “spurious” do not. While “remarkable” and “noteworthy” produce sentences with the same meaning, they also do not provide the required contrast between the park's features and its location. Thus the correct answer is **bucolic** (Choice A) and **pastoral** (Choice E).

答案：(A) (E)

第 247 題 (OV1, Mixed Practice Set 3, #19)

**Although** relying on much of the recent scholarship on the bison, Lott's book is a distinctly \_\_\_\_\_ and even idiosyncratic contribution to the field.

- (A) derivative
- (B) original
- (C) innovative
- (D) imitative
- (E) insightful
- (F) surprising

題幹單字：

- **bison** ['baɪsən] (n) “北美野牛”。
- **idiosyncrasy** [ˌɪdɪəˈsɪŋkrəsi] (n) 獨特之處 (來自 “個人癖好”) → 題幹出現 **idiosyncratic** (a)  
(MW1) an unusual part or feature of something  
(MW2) characteristic peculiarity (as of temperament); broadly: ECCENTRICITY  
[衍] **idiosyncratic** [ˌɪdɪəˈsɪŋkrætɪk] (a) “獨特的”。  
[例] The current system has a few **idiosyncracies**.  
[解] 此字原指 “個人癖好” (個人獨特的行為或喜好)，也可以形容一般事物的獨特之處。

選項單字：

- **derivative** [dəˈrɪvətɪv] (a) 舊的 (來自 “衍生的”)  
(MW1) made up of parts from something else: not new or original  
(MW2) lacking originality: BANAL  
[例] A number of critics found the film **derivative** and predictable.  
[解] 衍生的東西 “和別人一樣”，所以是 “舊的”。
- **original** [əˈrɪdʒənəl] (a) 創新的 (來自 “原始的”)  
(MW1) not like others: new, different, and appealing  
(MW2) independent and creative in thought or action: INVENTIVE <an **original** artist>  
[例] The concept is very **original**.  
[解] 原始的東西 “獨一無二” (和別人不一樣)，所以是 “新的”。

官方解說：

The “although” that begins the sentence indicates that the words that fill the blank will contrast with the author’s reliance on recent scholarship. Of the choices, “derivative” and “imitative” both describe works that lean too heavily on the work of others; since these would not form a contrast with the first part of the sentence, they do not fit the blank. “Original” and “innovative” do describe qualities that are the opposite of reliant on the work of others, and they also yield sentences that are alike in meaning, so they



are the correct answers. Of the other two responses, while both “insightful” and “surprising” contrast in some ways with the first part of the sentence, neither has a synonym among the other choices. Thus the correct answer is **original** (Choice B) and **innovative** (Choice C).

答案：(B) (C)

## 附錄一：句子等價字組整理

### 一、同義字組：

- **resurgent, recrudescence** (a) “再次發生的”。
- **match, parallel** (v) “與...相匹配”。
- **check, brake** (n) “使停止之物”。
- **astounding, stunning** (a) “令人驚訝的”。
- **complicated, involved** (a) “複雜的”。
- **supplication, entreaty** (n) “懇求”。
- **humdrum, dull** (a) “無聊的”。
- **innocuous, benign** (a) “無害的”。
- **limited, circumscribed** (a) “受限制的”。
- **plastic, malleable** (a) “可塑的”。
- **original, innovative** (a) “創新的”。(x 2)
- **beholden to, indebted to** (a) “感謝...”。
- **self-flattery, narcissism** (n) “自戀”。
- **modest, slight** (a) “些許的”。
- **mendacity, prevarication** (n) “欺騙”。

### 二、非同義字組 (帶入空格後，使句意完整且句意相近)：

- **intransigent, resolute** (a) “不妥協的”、“堅決的”。
- **tactless, impolitic** (a) “不圓融的”、“不明智的”。
- **keen on, inclined to** (a) “對...熱衷”、“傾向於...”。
- **cooperative, harmonious** (a) “合作的”、“和諧的”。
- **undiminished, undamaged** (a) “不減低的”、“不受損的”。
- **significant, considerable** (a) “重大的”、“大量的”。

附錄二：題目原始出處

第 142 題 (PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #6)

An esteemed literary critic, Mr. Wood has put together a (i) \_\_\_\_\_ volume about literary technique, his playful exuberance (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ the dry, jargon-strewn tradition of academic criticism. Mr. Wood can't claim to be (iii) \_\_\_\_\_; he has restricted himself to citations available in his personal library. Nor does he attempt to be methodical, as chapters proceed in higgledy-piggledy fashion. But few books about novel writing provide such insights into the craft.

Blank (i)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) deft

(D) wonderfully at odds with

(G) entertaining

(B) pretentious

(E) heavily influenced by

(H) accessible

(C) comprehensive

(F) largely superseded by

(I) thorough

原始出處：

Fiction

Self-knowledge and self-help

Feb 7th 2008 | from the print edition

<http://www.economist.com/node/10640586>

REALISTIC fiction is really a sleight-of-hand. Too often, discovering the prosaic artifice behind a magic trick ruins one's pleasure in the show. Yet James Wood's enchanting new book, "How Fiction Works", analyses how novelists pull rabbits from hats—and he still makes the feat seem like magic.

**An esteemed British critic who now teaches at Harvard University and writes for the New Yorker, Mr Wood has put together a deft, slender volume about literary technique, his playful exuberance wonderfully at odds with the dry, jargon-strewn tradition of academic criticism. Mr Wood makes no claim to be thorough; he has restricted himself to citations available in his personal library. Nor does he attempt to be methodical; chapters proceed higgledy-piggledy in tiny numbered sections. But few books about novel-writing provide such insights into the craft, or revel so joyfully in well-rendered fiction.**

Mr Wood identifies as "free indirect style" (also known as third person limited) the means by which an author both inhabits the minds of characters and supplies their perceptions with an eloquence beyond their ken. Thus we can "see through a character's eyes while being encouraged to see more than the character can see". The critic calls attention to the way novelists slip sneakily in and out of their own prose, here speaking as a character, there pulling back the veil and revealing the voice of the author. The distinction can be exquisitely subtle, the writer showing his hand in just a single word.

“How Fiction Works” takes on the creative-writing holy grail of the telling detail, or worse, the not-especially-telling detail included for form’s sake; “4 Willow Road” seems more “real” with the number included, although the “4” tells us nothing about the house. “I choke on too much detail,” Mr Wood despairs, “and find that a distinctly post-Flaubertian tradition fetishises it.” Yet he concedes, “Is specificity in itself satisfying? I think it is.” He relishes the “thisness” of any detail that “centres our attention with its concretion”, like the yellow wax from the dance floor left on Emma Bovary’s satin slippers.

Mr Wood challenges a host of conventions. He mocks the expectation that characters should “grow” and “develop”, and should be “nice”. “A glance at the thousands of foolish ‘reader reviews’ on Amazon, with their complaints about ‘dislikeable characters’, confirms a contagion of moralising niceness.” He questions the whole construct of character both in books and outside them, and—the horror—defends the mixed metaphor. He examines the very convention of conventions, predicting ultimate defeat for any iconoclast who would defy them. For the instant you violate one convention, you create another begging to be broken: “Convention is everywhere, and triumphs like old age: you either die of it, or with it.”

His text is rich with examples, snatched from both classic writers (Charles Dickens and Fyodor Dostoyevsky) and contemporary ones (John Updike, David Foster Wallace and Philip Roth). The book abounds in footnoted anecdotes, some included just for fun—like the literary routine ascribed to A.C. Benson, a minor English writer: “That he did nothing all morning and then spent the afternoon writing up what he’d done in the morning.”

Despite Mr Wood’s slash-and-burn reputation, his examples are largely admiring. With only a handful of exceptions, he chooses to lead by being positive, rather than holding poor passages up to ridicule. The result is deliciously celebratory.

This is not a crude commercial how-to, such as Oakley Hall’s 2001 book with the same title, “How Fiction Works: Proven Secrets to Writing Successful Stories that Hook Readers and Sell”. Witty, concise, and composed with a lovely lightness of touch, Mr Wood’s “How Fiction Works” should delight and enlighten practising novelists, would-be novelists and all passionate readers of fiction.

第 150 題 (PII, Practice Test 1, V2, Medium, #14)

Since becoming commissioner, Mr. Vincente has challenged the dominant firms in European industry more \_\_\_\_\_ than his smoother predecessors and has consequently acquired many more enemies.

- (A) sporadically
- (B) irascibly
- (C) persistently
- (D) pugnaciously
- (E) fitfully
- (F) judiciously

原始出處：

The irritating commissioner

The European Union's competition commissioner, Karel Van Miert, is testing the limits of his political powers

Jan 29th 1998 | From the print edition

<http://www.economist.com/node/111935>

BRUSSELS is a city where most people fight their battles quietly, behind closed doors. Not Karel Van Miert. In the past two weeks he has given no fewer than four press conferences. He has roundly attacked the European airlines that accused him of obstructing their planned alliances and not doing enough to deregulate the industry, and has picked no fewer than three fights with Germany.

The most recent provocation took place on January 28th, when Mr Van Miert fined Volkswagen 102m ecus (\$111m) for making it impossible for Germans and Austrians to hop over the border to Italy and buy cars more cheaply than they can at home. Meanwhile, he continues to wrestle with the French government over subsidies to its state-owned bank, Crédit Lyonnais. This comes on top of last year's battle of nerves, when he went to the brink of a trade war with the United States and forced Boeing to abandon its long-term exclusive contracts with three large American airlines in order to win the EU's approval for its merger with McDonnell Douglas.

A short, stocky Flemish socialist fighting a losing battle against baldness, Mr Van Miert can see off aggressive interviewers in four languages. In 1988 he left Belgian politics just in time to avoid a bribery scandal that later ended the careers of several of his contemporaries—and at one time threatened his own. At the commission he was greeted as an interventionist, and spent his first period in office as transport commissioner waving through state aids to airlines that all but sank the deregulation of European aviation and infuriated the previous competition commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan. His star rose under Jacques Delors, a fellow socialist, who persuaded him to draft ambitious plans for European transport networks. The maps were lovely, but the networks never materialised.

**Since becoming competition commissioner, however, Mr Van Miert seems to have become a free-market zealot; or perhaps he just hates big companies. Either way, he has snapped at the heels of the dominant firms in European industry more pugnaciously than his smoother predecessors, Peter Sutherland and Sir Leon, and has consequently acquired many more enemies. After blocking subsidies to a Belgian steelmaker last year, he needed police protection. Yet hubris comes before nemesis: could the Belgian commissioner be heading for a fall?**

His biggest arguments have been with the Germans. Last week the German government said it wanted to exclude sport, especially professional football, from its antitrust laws. Mr Van Miert promptly made clear that sport would not be exempt from European law; indeed, he is already probing the practices of both FIFA and the FIA, the bodies responsible for international football and motor racing respectively. A day later he called in for detailed antitrust scrutiny a plan by Kirch and Bertelsmann, two big German media firms, to set up a digital pay-TV venture with Deutsche Telekom. And this week's punishment of VW is the biggest fine that the commission has ever imposed on a single company.

The car company furiously accused Mr Van Miert of waging a political campaign against it. It is upset because the commission recently forced it to repay an illegal subsidy granted by the German state of Lower Saxony, a big shareholder in the company. A few years earlier VW also had to repay another illegal subsidy that the Spanish government gave to VW's SEAT subsidiary. The firm, which is appealing against the latest fine, will summon the might of German politicians. Chancellor Helmut Kohl has already warned the commission of serious consequences if it blocks the Kirch/Bertelsmann venture.

Yet VW has clearly behaved badly. The commission found evidence going back over ten years that it had intimidated as many as 50 of its Italian distributors, cancelling the contracts of 12 because they had sold cheaper cars. VW admitted in correspondence with dealers that it ran the risk of being fined for blocking cross-border sales.

The commissioner may shortly go further: he is also investigating Mercedes and GM-Opel for similar behaviour. And he may scrap the whole system of exclusive car dealerships that is the main cause of the wide discrepancy in prices across Europe, which vary by up to 25%. The car companies had been allowed to maintain this system only on condition that they allow customers to shop across borders.

But there are other enemies too. Mr Van Miert is insisting that British Airways and American Airlines yield landing slots at London's crowded Heathrow airport before he will allow them to merge their operations. In a demonstration of his power in Brussels, Mr Van Miert is also obstructing the commissioner for transport, Neil Kinnock, a former leader of Britain's Labour Party, who is charged with opening Europe's skies and wants to allow airlines to be able to sell slots rather than having simply to give them up.

Mr Van Miert's confrontational style irritates the EU's governments, particularly the ones with inefficient industries that depend upon the state's largesse. Last year, he began a crusade against state aid that governments—particularly those of France and Germany—are still in the habit of distributing. He also fended off German attempts to take competition policy away from the commission in Brussels and give it to an independent European cartel office. Such bloody-mindedness is not always borne easily, but it is an important qualification for Mr Van Miert's job.