

# 麟渡兮填空

字神帝國麟渡兮老師編著

中華民國一〇一年十一月版

## 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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# 1 課程內容

## 1-1 課表

GRE 填空		
星期	六	日
上課時間	14:00 ~ 17:00	
日期	12/1 填空一	12/2 填空二
	12/8 填空三	12/9 填空四
	12/15 填空五	12/16 填空六
	12/22 (補上班上課)	12/23 填空七

## 1-2 考試日期

2012 年 11 月							
一	二	三	四	五	六	日	
			1	2	3	4	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
26	27	28	29	30			

2012 年 12 月							
一	二	三	四	五	六	日	
					1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
31							

2013 年 1 月							
一	二	三	四	五	六	日	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
28	29	30	31				

2013 年 2 月							
一	二	三	四	五	六	日	
				1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28				

- 兩次考試“至少”要間隔 30 天（不含考試日），一年最多不可超過 5 次。
- 以上為近四個月考試日期，完整日期請見 ETS 官方網站公告：

[http://www.ets.org/gre/revised\\_general/register/centers\\_dates/](http://www.ets.org/gre/revised_general/register/centers_dates/)

或 MyGRE 報名網站：

<http://mygre.ets.org/>

### 1-3 聯絡方式

E-mail : [zdcgre@gmail.com](mailto:zdcgre@gmail.com)

Blog :

- 新站 : <http://zdcgre.blogspot.tw/>
- 舊站 : <http://sovereignty.idv.tw/> (舊站不再更新)

Facebook :

- 麟渡兮老師粉絲團 : <https://facebook.com/wgzdcgre>
- 字神 GRE 學習團 : <https://facebook.com/groups/287438101352536/> (含最新機經整理)

### 1-4 注意事項

- 課後請自行於 blog 下載電子白板筆記 pdf 檔，位置：新站 → 課堂筆記。
- 中堂休息或課後發問，請備妥考題正確答案與你選的答案。
- E-mail 發問一次請勿超過 3 題。
- 首次來信，請註明 (1) 姓名 (2) 字神學號 (3) 預計考 GRE 的時間。



## 2 填空考法

### 2-1 比重與配分

填空（包含句子等價）和閱讀在一回 20 題中各占 10 題，想拿高分的同學不能偏廢。每次 GRE 考試含兩回計分的 Verbal，一共考 20 題填空，20 題閱讀。分數區間 130 ~ 170 恰好差 40 分，假使不考慮試題難易對配分的影響，平均而言可視為 1 題 1 分。

### 2-2 題型介紹

題型分為單格填空、雙格填空、三格填空、句子等價四種。以下以 PPII 考試介面截圖說明，考試當天的電腦介面與 PPII 完全相同，選項並無 (A) (B) (C) 等標號（講義加上標號以方便對答和溝通），直接以滑鼠點擊，顏色反黑作答。

單格填空是五選一的單選題：

Select one entry for the blank. Fill the blank in the way that best completes the text.					
<p>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.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>permanently</td></tr><tr><td>imperceptibly</td></tr><tr><td>irregularly</td></tr><tr><td>precariously</td></tr><tr><td>relentlessly</td></tr></table>	permanently	imperceptibly	irregularly	precariously	relentlessly
permanently					
imperceptibly					
irregularly					
precariously					
relentlessly					
Click on your choice.					

雙格填空是各三選一的複選題，全對才給分。

<p>For each blank select one entry from the corresponding column of choices. Fill all blanks in the way that best completes the text.</p>							
<p>Vain and prone to violence, Caravaggio could not handle success: the more his (i) _____ as an artist increased, the more (ii) _____ his life became.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"><div style="text-align: center;"><p>Blank (i)</p><table border="1" style="margin: auto;"><tr><td>temperance</td></tr><tr><td>notoriety</td></tr><tr><td>eminence</td></tr></table></div><div style="text-align: center;"><p>Blank (ii)</p><table border="1" style="margin: auto;"><tr><td>tumultuous</td></tr><tr><td>providential</td></tr><tr><td>dispassionate</td></tr></table></div></div> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 40px;">Click on your choices.</p>		temperance	notoriety	eminence	tumultuous	providential	dispassionate
temperance							
notoriety							
eminence							
tumultuous							
providential							
dispassionate							

三格填空是各三選一的複選題，全對才給分。

<p>For each blank select one entry from the corresponding column of choices. Fill all blanks in the way that best completes the text.</p>											
<p>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.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"><div style="text-align: center;"><p>Blank (i)</p><table border="1" style="margin: auto;"><tr><td>overshadowed</td></tr><tr><td>invalidated</td></tr><tr><td>illuminated</td></tr></table></div><div style="text-align: center;"><p>Blank (ii)</p><table border="1" style="margin: auto;"><tr><td>enhance</td></tr><tr><td>obscure</td></tr><tr><td>underscore</td></tr></table></div><div style="text-align: center;"><p>Blank (iii)</p><table border="1" style="margin: auto;"><tr><td>plausibility of our hypotheses</td></tr><tr><td>certainty of our entitlement</td></tr><tr><td>superficiality of our theories</td></tr></table></div></div> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 40px;">Click on your choices.</p>			overshadowed	invalidated	illuminated	enhance	obscure	underscore	plausibility of our hypotheses	certainty of our entitlement	superficiality of our theories
overshadowed											
invalidated											
illuminated											
enhance											
obscure											
underscore											
plausibility of our hypotheses											
certainty of our entitlement											
superficiality of our theories											

句子等價是單格填空的一種變形，六選二的複選題，要選使句子通順且句意接近的兩個選項，同樣是全對才給分。

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.

### 2-3 考題順序

每回 Verbal 固定先考單格題、雙格題、三格題（依順序）共 6 題，比例分配不一定，有 2-3-1 的也有 2-2-2 的，之後考 5 題或 6 題閱讀，然後固定是句子等價 4 題，最後再完成剩下 4 題或 5 題閱讀。機考介面在同一回 30 分鐘內可選擇暫時跳過不做，或做標記，或返回修改答案，同學們可選擇先把填空題全部完成後再做閱讀，也就是做完前 6 題後先跳過第一部份的閱讀，做完句子等價後，接著做第二部分閱讀（可省去跳回去的時間），最後再返回作第一部分閱讀。GRE 答錯不倒扣，全對才給分，最後 1 分鐘內務必檢查是否每題皆作答，沒有作答的一定猜完。

### 3 本書編排結構

本書蒐集 165 道 ETS 出版之 GRE 考題，每題皆附上出處：

- Official Guide (OG)：

收錄 ETS 官方指南第二版 80 道題，內含例題 5 題、練習題 Easy、Medium、Hard 等級共 25 題、模擬試題 Test 1、Test 2 各 25 題。OG 官方解說附於題目下方。

pdf 檔下載：<http://ppt.cc/6Kcc>。

- PowerPrep II (PPII)：

收錄 ETS 模考軟體 2.0 版 77 道題，內含兩篇適性測驗之模擬試題：Test 1 共 36 題、Test 2 共 40 題，另有預覽題 1 題。適性測驗的第一回是 Medium 等級，第二回依前回的答題表現分 Easy、Medium、Hard 三等級。

軟體下載：<http://ppt.cc/sfrC>。注意 2.0 版無法與 1.0 版同時安裝，且不支援 Mac 作業系統。

- Paper-based Test (PBT)：

收錄第二版 PBT 不和 PPII 重複的 5 題，pdf 檔下載：<http://ppt.cc/OV24>。

- ETS website (ETS)：

收錄過去官方網站（現已撤除）的練習題 3 題。

第四章從 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”。

第五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。

第六章至第十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，置於第十一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 165 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過三遍，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，最後一遍則是考前重點複習，摘要式地加強自己的盲點。

## 4 語文邏輯與應備觀念

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，故我們可以理解為何美國大學畢業生念研究所也要考 GRE。正因為邏輯是人文、科學研究不可或缺的核心能力，所以美國研究所要以 GRE 作為篩選學生的門檻之一。

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，希望讓各位的填空成績能在短時間內大幅提升。

### 4-1 填空解題邏輯

填空 (text completion) 解題基本流程可分為以下三步驟，無特殊先後順序，需靈活運用：

- (1) 句型結構
- (2) 正反意涵
- (3) 關鍵字句

讀題時首先要抓出句中（特別是空格附近）的轉折訊號字，它們和關鍵字的正反意涵搭配形成解題關鍵，除了題幹的關鍵字以外，選項單字也有正反意涵，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。請注意，標點符號也是句構的一部分，它們在句中的作用必須熟悉，例如 GRE 特別喜歡考冒號表“解釋”的考題。

常見轉折訊號字（題目請見第七章）有：

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

容易忽略的轉折訊號字（題目請見第八章）有：

- even
- nevertheless/nonetheless/notwithstanding (= however)
- hardly/rarely/barely, seldom, few, little (= almost not)
- far from
- surprising/amazing/astonishing/astounding
- anything other than (= anything but)
- belie, antithesis, anomaly

不論句型結構或正反意涵為何，解題的最終步驟都要回歸到關鍵字句。必定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。

上述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。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。總之，POE 是簡化問題的好工具，應善加利用，增進答對機率。

句子等價（sentence equivalence）的解題技巧和填空題相同，重點在考同義字。句子等價的題目指示如下：

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.

儘管同義字（synonyms）一定能滿足“使句意完整”和“兩句意思相近”這兩個條件，但請注意題目指示特意強調了三次 sentence，可知 GRE 考的是高一層次“句子”等價而不是單純的“單字”等價。因此，只要單字能使句意完整合乎邏輯，且兩句意思相近，即使兩個單字（或片語）不是嚴格意義上的同義字，也是正確答案，此類題目請見之後解析。

句子等價的標準考法是：六選項形成兩組同義字（少數題目有三組同義字），其中一組是陷阱選項，POE 刪去一組後得正解。單格填空和句子等價由於題目較短，通常是填空拿分的營養補給，同學們務必要優先把握。

在埋頭猛做考題之前，對 GRE 填空抱持著正確的觀念有助於釐清備考的大方向，觀念乍看之下不那麼重要，但方向偏差了，長期下來往往是能否突破 GRE 填空瓶頸的關鍵因素。

#### 4-2 GRE 不考專有名詞

GRE 是 general test，考生背景來自四面八方，有文組也有理組，為了避免爭議或造成不公平，填空題的解題關鍵絕不仰賴考生對特定背景知識的理解。是故，專有名詞的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。舉一例來看：

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：

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。

#### 4-3 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，反而可以利用此一原則，利用已知單字去判斷未知單字的詞性，請見：

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)

(A) stigmatization

(B) lionization

(C) marginalization

Blank (ii)

(D) foreground

(E) transcend

(F) obscure

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。



#### 4-4 不糾結英翻中是否通順

因為 GRE 填空題是特意設計過的，大部分題材又出自於學術類文章，對台灣學生而言，要將題目翻譯成“通順流暢的中文”是很困難的。這牽涉到解題的流程問題，對絕大多數的學生而言，要求大家解題完全不翻譯，直接用英文思考（學習英文的終極目標）是不切實際的。英翻中是允許的，但不要在此過程中停留太久，捉摸某些字詞的用意，導致思維發散，浪費了寶貴的考試時間。正確的做法是快速地掃描題目，儘量用字面的意思去翻譯，不通順也沒關係，只要抓住題幹的輪廓即可，應該把時間花在抓關鍵字、轉折訊號字、正反意涵的判斷上。舉例來看：

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。

少數填空題需要在考場發的計算紙上做簡單筆記，為了節省時間，人名一律用縮寫（用 C. 代替 Caravaggio），不要浪費時間去想“無法處理成功”是什麼意思，為什麼“越有名，人生越混亂”，這些發散的思想在考場上無異浪費時間。考試時，只有一個目標就是“解題得分”，其他什麼都不重要，抓出關鍵字 success 可以得第一空格填 eminence，因為 vain and violence 所以得第二空格填 tumultuous，詳細解題流程請見之後解析。

GRE 解題可分三個層次，最粗淺的層次是“不求甚解”，不需完全理解題目真正含意，只憑關鍵字句、正反意涵、刪去法即可作答，同學們要以“快狠準”拿分為目標去練習，這是考場上與 ETS 廝殺的武器。程度較好或準備時間較充裕的同學，不妨把填空題當作短篇閱讀、邏輯題來看，真正讀懂上下文的表達，思考“此段落”的原文可能探討的主題欣賞 ETS 設計的句型結構作者的語氣是什麼，文章的弦外之音是什麼？

#### 4-5 不先背字彙再做題

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，答對填空題絕對需要看懂單字（至少是大部分單字），但背了大量單字絕對不是拿分的保證。許多同學以為要先背很多單字後才能開始做題，所以花了太多時間背單字書，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，這是絕對錯誤的。因為一來你背的單字可能是偏僻單字（只是自己不知道），這些字在新 GRE 根本不考，二來就算背了單字，不懂填空解題技巧，抓不到關鍵字，不會透過正反意涵使用刪去法，一樣無法答對題目，得不到分數。

正確的做法應該是提早做題，熟練解題技巧，同時努力背單字，特別是在查字典 (M-W) 方面要下苦工，把題目（特別是 ETS 出的指標性題目）中不會的單字都查過並仔細弄懂（包含英文解釋、例句），通常反覆練習幾周後就會感受到效果，看題目的感覺與最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，解題並訂正應該是備戰填空的核心，特別是訂正，答錯不要緊，因為還不是考試當天，而弄懂題目在講什麼、關鍵字在哪裡、如何做邏輯判斷、題目給的重要 GRE 單字好好背下來，這些才是重要的事。努力下工夫在訂正上的同學比起亂猜猜對而不訂正的同學，長期下來實力高下立判。

ETS 出版的填空題句型都是經過精心設計的，選用的單字即為 GRE 核心字彙，反覆演練這些題目除能增進考試臨場感，也對背 GRE 單字有強化效果。記住，最終得分的鎖鑰是解題，而不只是背單字！

## 5 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，使用上仍須看上下文 (context) 而定。

### 5-1 還原選項中的名詞形式

GRE 的選項喜歡考名詞，這類名詞形式平常不見得常用，是特別為考試設計的。作答時請將這類名詞還原成熟悉的形容詞或動詞形式，不要受其干擾。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)，但也有少數變化較不規則，要特別注意。舉一例說明：

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

我們應先把選項還原為熟悉的形容詞形式：

- (A) rational 理性的
- (B) flexible 彈性的
- (C) diffident 膽小的
- (D) disinterested 公正的
- (E) insincere 不誠懇的

## 5-2 二三格選項刪去法

由於選項的“正反意涵”是填空重要考點，在二三格填充題中每一空格的三選項，通常會以下列兩種形式出現：

### (1) 正面字、反面字、中性字

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，看到中性字可先 POE 刪除，至於正反面單字再由題幹關鍵字與轉折訊號字判斷。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。

### (2) 單字、反義字、第三選項

此類選項比 (1) 更為強烈，第三選項為陷阱，可直接刪去，正確答案依題幹正反意涵與是否轉折作判斷。注意這裡的反義是“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：

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

此題看似嚇人，但第二、第三空格可應用此法則。第二空格還原後 (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) prodigal “浪費的”。第三空格還原後 (G) taciturn “沉默寡言的” 和 (H) voluble “多話的” 也是反義字，可刪去 (I) pellucid “清楚明白的”。

### 5-3 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”，因為這樣語氣較強，較有說服力。試比較下列兩個句子：

Everything is possible. (正正得正)

Nothing is impossible. (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：

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.

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。

## 6 標點符號

標點符號 (punctuation) 是句型結構的一部分，我們忽略往往這點。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”是大家已熟悉的，GRE 最常考的標點符號及其功能介紹如下：

- 冒號：表示“解釋”，通常是前後子句相互解釋。當作者未能完整表達一個觀點，使用冒號繼續補充說明，就解題而言，冒號前後是一種“重複”(無轉折)，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。這是 GRE 填空非常愛考的一種句型，165 題中出現了 31 題之多，必須先練習。
- 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。

在填空中遇到同位語時，不論是雙破折號或雙逗號，請注意：

因為是“補充說明”，將同位語整句刪掉，句子會簡化且語意不受影響。然而，下列兩種情況下同位語不能刪。第一，空格出現在同位語時，不能刪。第二，同位語中有關鍵語句時也不能刪。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”關係的分號結構基本上是冒號的變型，本質上是一樣的。

### 6-1 冒號題

最簡單的形式是單格填空或句子等價：

1. 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

出處：OG, p. 96, #1, Hard.

翻譯：

一段時間以來，\_\_\_\_\_ 被認為並不存在：認為人各有觀點的憤世嫉俗想法受到普遍認同。

- (A) 理性
- (B) 彈性
- (C) 缺乏自信
- (D) 公正
- (E) 不誠懇

答案：(D)

選項單字：

先還原成熟悉的形容詞形式：

- (A) rational
- (B) flexible
- (C) diffident (confident 的反義字，注意字形上不是 different)
- (D) disinterested
- (E) insincere

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).

2. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #1

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) 見識狹隘的
- (D) 全球性的
- (E) 不受干擾的

答案：(C)

3. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #2

翻譯：

這位作家以在傳記作家中不常見的 \_\_\_\_\_ 呈現 Zane Grey 的一生：他甚至不相信 Grey 是個好作家。

- (A) 熱情
- (B) 靈巧
- (C) 客觀公正
- (D) 善於說話
- (E) 想像

答案：(C)



4. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Hard, #15

翻譯：

國家間的經濟競爭可能導致新的保護主義經濟型態回歸到早期的商業本位主義：現今有許多的徵兆像是保護主義確實是 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 逐漸消失的
- (B) 復甦的
- (C) 再次發生的
- (D) 短暫的
- (E) 具爭議性的
- (F) 不友善的

答案：(B) (C)

5. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #14

翻譯：

視頻女藝術家在過去三十年嶄露頭角已經 \_\_\_\_\_ 一種藝術形式的視頻提升：它表示是僅在過去的三十年內，視頻藝術已經達到了目前受人尊敬的地位。

- (A) 相稱
- (B) 政治化
- (C) 相當
- (D) 排除
- (E) 加速
- (F) 阻礙

答案：(A) (C)

6. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #15

翻譯：

新聞搭檔裡每人都能 \_\_\_\_\_ 另一半：若是懷疑某篇文章的水平就限制對方出版。

- (A) 停止
- (B) 呼籲
- (C) 阻礙
- (D) 停止
- (E) 辯解
- (F) 調解

請注意選項雖為名詞，但中文卻是動詞概念。

答案：(A) (D)

題幹單字：

- **refrain** (v) 限制作某事 (概念是 “停止”)

(AL) to stop yourself from doing something that you want to do

[例] I was going to make a joke but I refrained. 我本想開玩笑的，但沒有。

[例] Please refrain from smoking. 請不要抽菸。

選項單字：

- **check** (n) 停止

(AL) something that stops or limits another thing

[例] a system that acts/serves as a check on the governor's power (= a system that limits the governor's power)

[例] The store hired a guard to put a check on shoplifting (= to reduce or stop shoplifting).

[例] The government has lowered interest rates in an attempt to put a check on inflation.

政治學上 checks and balances 翻作 “制衡”，立法、行政、司法三權制衡。這個字有很多意思，這裡不是 “支票、檢查” 的常用意思，GRE 特別喜歡考這種熟詞偏義，請小心。

7. 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

出處：OG, p. 521, #17

翻譯：

我們從第一次世界大戰仍能得到的看法，如同其他戰爭所帶來的舊觀點，正如一位歷史學家所言，\_\_\_\_\_：它們帶來了不可預期的後果。

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

答案：(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).

8. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #3

翻譯：

對日用品的非諷刺呈現在二十世紀嚴肅的美國藝術界是 (i) \_\_\_\_\_：“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

第二空格

(A) 消失的

(D) 美麗的

(B) 有價值的

(E) 平凡的

(C) 重要的

(F) 複雜的

答案：(A) (E)

9. 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)

Blank (ii)

(A) diversity

(D) homogeneity

(B) monotony

(E) sophistication

(C) refinement

(F) extremes

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #3

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，他們會被傳統出版社給取代：為了以經濟規模降低成本，出版公司傾向在數位出版計畫中採取 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的形式。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 多樣性

(D) 相同

(B) 單調

(E) 複雜

(C) 精緻

(F) 極端

答案：(A) (D)

10. 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)

(A) overshadowed

(B) invalidated

(C) illuminated

Blank (ii)

(D) enhance

(E) obscure

(F) underscore

Blank (iii)

(G) plausibility of our hypotheses

(H) certainty of our entitlement

(I) superficiality of our theories

出處：OG, p. 49, #1 (PPII, Test Preview, #4)

翻譯：

閱讀一本作者是不允許事實被政治 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 關於我們星球的書是令人耳目一新的：相當明白關於人類在氣候和生物多樣性的活動中影響的政治爭論，這個作者並不允許他們去 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 他全面描述我們所知道的生物圈。他強調我們知識裡這些眾多的隔閡，我們的少量觀察，和 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_，喚起很多關於行星發展面的注意，在我們能正確地剖析我們的星球狀況前必需要有更進一步的了解。

第一空格

(A) 遮蔽的

(B) 無效的

(C) 照亮的

第二空格

(D) 促進

(E) 混淆

(F) 加強

第三空格

(G) 我們貌似真實的假設

(H) 我們確立該有的權利

(I) 我們淺薄的理論

答案：(A) (E) (I)

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).

## 6-2 冒號搭配 the more, the more 題

冒號表解釋，搭配 the more \_\_\_\_\_, the more \_\_\_\_\_ (越...越...) 句構有兩種考法。第一種兩個 the more 後皆有空格，分別對應到不同的關鍵字，如下面兩題：

11. 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)

Blank (ii)

(A) temperance

(D) tumultuous

(B) notoriety

(E) providential

(C) eminence

(F) dispassionate

出處：OG, p. 50, #2 (PII, Test Preview, #5)

翻譯：

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

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 節制

(D) 混亂的

(B) 壞名聲

(E) 幸運的

(C) 好名聲

(F) 不感情用事的

答案：(C) (D)

解法：

中文翻譯：C. (填空題遇到專有名詞我們皆用縮寫來簡化，此處 C. = Caravaggio) 是虛榮和有暴力傾向的，他無法處理自己的成功：他作為藝術家的名聲越增加，他的人生越混亂。此句中文很明顯是不通順的，什麼叫無法「處理」成功，為什麼藝術家「越有名會越暴力」(邏輯關聯何在?)，這都不是考試重點，花時間在想通順的中文和題幹內部的邏輯關聯無異於浪費時間徒增煩惱，我們在有限的時間內解題要做的事不外乎抓到關鍵字，然後做邏輯判斷而已，沒做到這點，什麼通順的中文和深刻的思考都是浮雲。以此題為例，第一格答案選 eminence 是和前面的 success 相呼應，而第二格答案選 tumultuous 則是和前面的 prone to violence 相呼應。

填空解題要能做到「攻其一點，不及其餘」，那一點就是「關鍵字和邏輯判斷」，其餘是通順的翻譯和題幹的內部邏輯結構。

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).

12. 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)

(A) discussed

(B) disparaged

(C) disregarded

Blank (ii)

(D) disappear

(E) emerge

(F) coalesce

出處：PBT, p. 52, #5

翻譯：

這本新出版的、頌揚的 George Bernard Shaw 傳記，就如其他之前的作品，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

(A) 討論

(B) 貶低

(C) 忽視

第二空格

(D) 消失

(E) 浮現

(F) 聯合

答案：(A) (D)



第二種形式是僅一 the more 後有空格，空格通常在第二個 more 之後，這種形式較簡單，如下面兩題：

13. 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

出處：OG, p. 89, #8, Medium.

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)

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).

14. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #6

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) \_\_\_\_\_，挖掘出越多資料，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

(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)

6-3 分號題

15. 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

出處：OG, p. 375, #16

翻譯：

Belanger (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 地跳舞，引起大家的注意就像是在尋找去 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 它；藉由精湛的技巧和內斂的風格，他試圖在乍看之下顯得很有強烈的臨場感卻似乎又很疏離。

第一空格

(A) 抑制的誇飾

(B) 不克制的熱情

(C) 不吸引人的笨拙

第二空格

(D) 注意

(E) 覆蓋

(F) 偏離

答案：(A) (F)

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).

16. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #14

翻譯：

這位壞蛋 \_\_\_\_\_ 的外觀變得越來越令人惱怒，他的牢騷變得更加甜言蜜語的，他的態度顯得更加懇求的。

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

答案：(A) (D)

6-4 (雙) 破折號題

17. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #5

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 和地球科學家 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) 使高興

(C) 惹惱

第二空格

(D) 闡述

(E) 斥責

(F) 觀察

第三空格

(G) 瞧不起的

(H) 漠不關心的

(I) 無誠意的

答案：(C) (F) (G)

18. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #2

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：

19. 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)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) imminent

(D) corroborated

(G) encouraging

(B) imprudent

(E) publicized

(H) inconclusive

(C) premature

(F) curtailed

(I) unsurprising

出處：OG, p. 499, #7

翻譯：

唯有於 1985 年在南極上空發現臭氧破洞，這些化學公司們最終才放棄對使用破壞臭氧的氟氯碳化物 (CFCs) 的禁令之反對。這一發現表明，強力停止生產氟氯碳化物的政治行動可能是(i) \_\_\_\_\_，幸運的是，化工業不再感到有必要反對這種行動，雖然公司最近 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ CFC 替代品的研究，然而他們幾年前發起的研究已經產生 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 結果。

第一空格

第二空格

第三空格

(A) 即將發生的

(D) 證實

(G) 令人鼓舞的

(B) 輕率的

(E) 宣傳

(H) 非決定性的

(C) 倉促的

(F) 減縮

(I) 令人不驚訝的

答案：(A) (F) (G)

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).

20. 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

出處：OG, p. 521, #18

翻譯：

這部電影充斥著遠距離的衝突和人們穿著西裝卻瘋狂地用手機、對講機交談，就是那種慣稱為政治驚悚片，但這部片是如此不精明的處理以致於 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 緊張的
- (B) 空前的
- (C) 精巧的
- (D) 單調乏味的
- (E) 精緻的
- (F) 乏味的

答案：(D) (F)

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).

21. 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

出處：OG, p. 79, #6, Easy



翻譯：

當我的視力開始 \_\_\_\_\_，我花了許多時間寫詩和「眼睛日誌」—描述我所見的，透過我那已受傷的雙眼。

- (A) 惡化
- (B) 加劇
- (C) 進步
- (D) 衰退
- (E) 復原
- (F) 適應

答案：(A) (D)

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).

22. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #5

翻譯：

如果有人可以做出神奇眼鏡，有著能把海洋如此深的黑暗變得清澈的鏡片，並且能回過頭去看看過去這幾世紀在海洋尚未被大肆濫用前，甚至是最 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 觀察者都能很快地發現以前的魚是相當的豐富的。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) 一般的

(B) 有先見的

(C) 思緒清楚的

第二空格

(D) 被威脅

(E) 很多

(F) 不熟悉

第三空格

(G) 忽略

(H) 分辯

(I) 使離開

答案：(A) (E) (H)

23. 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)

(A) marketability

(B) objectivity

(C) partisanship

Blank (ii)

(D) approve

(E) present

(F) denigrate

Blank (iii)

(G) controversial

(H) fringe

(I) straightforward

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #5

翻譯：

新聞學教授的第一堂課就和 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 自身角力，挑戰了新聞從業的主旨就是一篇報導必須平衡的從各種方向來書寫—無論有多邊緣化的（角度）。反而，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

(A) 銷售

(B) 客觀

(C) 黨派偏見

第二空格

(D) 批准

(E) 提出

(F) 抹黑

第三空格

(G) 爭議的

(H) 偏激的

(I) 坦率的

答案：(B) (E) (H)

## 6-5 引號題

24. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V1, Medium, #6

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	第二空格	第三空格
(A) 仿冒品	(D) 激增	(G) 兩者的差異
(B) 影響	(E) 消弱	(H) 模糊
(C) 風格	(F) 變化	(I) 表裡不一

答案：(A) (D) (G)

25. 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

出處：OG, p. 498, #6

翻譯：

投入資金於由大自然提供的生態服務——例如森林流域提供的水過濾“服務”，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)

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).

## 7 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

它們出現在句首或句中時，請同學們特別注意。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。以下分別討論：

### 7-1 but (yet)

26. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #6

翻譯：

這本書的優點是作者廣泛的知識和融合包括歷史、藝術和科學學科中的發現和構想。從很多不同的層面中的構想是 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 能提供歷史和跨文化的理解。但是這本書的弱點是它的 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_：有時候會從主要的部分跳到另一個部分，這是 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 讀者去整理解目前主題的連貫性觀點的能力。

第一空格

(A) 誇大的

(B) 介入的

(C) 相反的

第二空格

(D) 組織

(E) 強度

(F) 一致

第三空格

(G) 誇大

(H) 過度簡單化

(I) 削弱

答案：(B) (D) (I)

27. 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

出處：OG, p. 382, #4

翻譯：

她總是小心謹慎，不願意下評論，一旦下定決心，她 \_\_\_\_\_ 捍衛。

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

答案：(B) (F)

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).

28. 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

出處：OG, p. 78, #3, Easy.

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) 適時的
- (B) 沒有方向的
- (C) 堅持不二的
- (D) 不複雜的
- (E) 主觀的

答案：(B)

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).

29. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #12

翻譯：

學習較慢的猴子 \_\_\_\_\_ 卻不聰明地搜索：雖然他們密切合作，但它們只檢查最明顯的藏身之處。

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

答案：(C) (F)

30. 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

出處：OG, p. 378, #21

翻譯：

工程師認為此計畫會減少抽水到 \_\_\_\_\_ 的程度的方式挽救地下蓄水池，已經通過政府環境評估，但面臨院外及環保人士的反對。

- (A) 無害的
- (B) 可行的
- (C) 可行的
- (D) 最小的
- (E) 補救的
- (F) 良性的

答案：(A) (F)



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).

31. 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

出處：OG, p. 100, #8, Hard

翻譯：

此回顧展是過大、不均勻且令人失望的，展覽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)

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).

32. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #14

翻譯：

約在八歲之前，兒童的語音能力已完全成熟卻仍 \_\_\_\_。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)

題幹單字：

- **phonetic** (a) 語音的  
(AL) of or relating to spoken language, speech sounds, or the science of phonetics

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>  
[解] 用塑膠來記。塑膠的“塑”是“塑造”的意思。plastic surgery (整形手術) 就是重新“塑造”的意思。
- **vestige** (n) 殘餘 (指古文明、古都的遺跡或生物演化的殘留痕跡)  
[衍] **vestigial** (a)  
(AL) the last small part that remains of something that existed before: TRACE  
[例] a vestige of an ancient tradition (古傳統的遺留)  
[例] He is still clinging to the last vestiges of his power. (注意抽象的用法)
- **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 ,  
此為字源的意思，指“發音不清”(發音清晰是 articulate)，極端一點是“無法言語”。  
(AL) not able to speak  
[例] I was almost inarticulate with rage. 我氣到幾乎說不出話來。  
因為人類用語言傳達思想，所以再從“發音”引申為“表達”。  
(AL) not able to express ideas clearly and effectively in speech or writing  
[例] He's smart, but somewhat inarticulate. (指人的表達能力差)  
[例] an inarticulate drunk (話都講不清楚的醉漢)  
“無法表達”另外可以指“極度的”(難以言喻的 = beyond description) ,  
(AL) not able to be expressed  
[例] inarticulate longings 難以言喻的 (指極度的) 渴望
- **nascent** (a) 初生的、剛開始的  
[源] nas- (= nat- 生)  
(MW) coming or having recently come into existence  
[例] The actress is now focusing on her nascent singing career.  
[解] 同義字 incipient, inchoate (帶有發展不全的負面概念)。新生兒一周內叫 newborn ,  
一個月內叫 neonate , 一歲內叫 infant 。

- **malleable** (a) 可塑的 (可被敲打改變形狀)

[源] 來自 mallet (n) 小木槌 (法官、拍賣官用的) 小木槌

(AL) capable of being stretched or bent into different shapes <a malleable metal> 常和金屬並用，取“用槌子 (mallet) 敲打”使形狀改變的意思。如金的延展性很好，可以打得很薄，就是 malleable。

解法：

(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。

33. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #15

翻譯：

Philby 私底下不喜歡宴會的主持人，但在大庭廣眾下這麼說似乎是 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 秘密的
- (B) 笨拙的
- (C) 聰明的
- (D) 惡意的
- (E) 機靈的
- (F) 不禮貌的

答案：(B) (F)

34. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Hard, #13

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，尤其是在缺乏無法否認的證據之下，但若不打官司的話，它不會允許在戰爭當中發生這樣的醜聞。

- (A) 準確的
- (B) 傾向...
- (C) 安排
- (D) 免除
- (E) 背對
- (F) 信用

答案：(A) (B)

35. 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

出處：OG, p. 498, #5

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) 無錯誤

(F) 改變的

答案：(C) (D)

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).

36. 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)

Blank (ii)

(A) quirkiness

(D) galvanize

(B) preeminence

(E) befriend

(C) maladroitness

(F) beguile

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #4

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

第二空格

(A) 古怪

(D) 刺激

(B) 優秀

(E) 做朋友

(C) 笨拙

(F) 欺騙

答案：(B) (F)

37. 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)

Blank (ii)

(A) latitude

(D) impetuously

(B) habit

(E) ploddingly

(C) materialism

(F) sporadically

出處：OG, p. 514, #6

翻譯：

每個人都有管理自己工作的慣例。有個迷思認為藝術家有不同，認為他們拒絕 (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)

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).

38. 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

出處：OG, p. 370, #5

翻譯：

在她的晚年，Bertha Pappenheim 是崇高的倡導者，但是已經是 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 想法，仍然尊重她的正直、活力和她的決心，但是漸漸地開始偏離並且最終甚至被她自己的組織 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_。

第一空格

(A) 過時的

(B) 公認的

(C) 外來的

第二空格

(D) 模仿

(E) 欣賞

(F) 疏遠

答案：(A) (F)



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).

39. 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)

(A) peripheral to

(B) central to

(C) at odds with

Blank (ii)

(D) justifiably personified in

(E) erroneously attributed to

(F) occasionally associated with

Blank (iii)

(G) usually long-lasting

(H) regrettably unnoticeable

(I) largely unpredictable

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #4

翻譯：

由總統管理經濟是一個假設，以一般大眾的認知為 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，主導著美國的選舉政治。因此，總統選舉變成了商業圈的公民投票，而它們偶然的轉向也 (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) \_\_\_\_\_。可惜的是，當今的政治選舉都爭執一個站不住腳的前提，認為總統可以刻意得製造特定的經濟效益。

第一空格

(A) 次要的

(B) 以...為核心

(C) 與...意見不合

第二空格

(D) 正當地個人化

(E) 錯誤地歸因於

(F) 偶爾地與...有關

第三空格

(G) 通常持久的

(H) 遺憾地不明顯的

(I) 大致上無法預測

答案：(B) (E) (I)

題幹單字：

- **referendum** (n) 公民投票 (公投) (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>  
[例] They are having/holding a referendum to decide the issue. (= They are having/holding a referendum on the issue.) 對...舉行公投介系詞用 on。
- **business cycle** (n) 景氣循環 (這裡的 business = economy)  
(MW) a cycle of economic activity usually consisting of recession, recovery, growth, and decline

40. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Medium, #5

翻譯：

理論派和實驗派之間一直以來的隔閡是 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 如同為清高的神職人員和好鬥實驗主義者。但是事實更常是一邊的研究者不願理解另一邊的術語、害怕問了愚蠢的問題，或是因為遲疑，對於不熟悉的同事而放棄很重要且得來不易的資料。這些都是 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_，但 Dr. Sonnenwald 是能夠 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 這些的並且帶領理論派和實驗派達到更好的合作。

第一空格

(A) 時常被諷刺

(B) 被最精確的描述

(C) 不必要的悲痛

第二空格

(D) 欺騙

(E) 共謀

(F) 障礙

第三空格

(G) 延續

(H) 卸除

(I) 特性

答案：(A) (F) (H)

41. Political advertising may well be the most (i) \_\_\_\_\_ kind of advertising: political candidates are actually quite (ii) \_\_\_\_\_, **yet** their campaign advertisement often hide important differences behind smoke screens of smiles and empty slogans.

Blank (i)

(A) polemical

(B) effective

(C) deceptive

Blank (ii)

(D) interchangeable

(E) dissimilar

(F) vocal

出處：OG, p. 87, #3, Medium

翻譯：

政治廣告也許是最 (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

(A) 爭論的

(B) 有效的

(C) 欺騙的

第二空格

(D) 可互換的

(E) 不同的

(F) 直言不諱的

答案：(C) (E)

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).

7-2 although (though)

42. **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

出處：OG, p. 52, #1

翻譯：

雖然確實有些開創性的點子，還是無法把這個工作定位為 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 正統的
- (B) 怪異的
- (C) 原創的
- (D) 不重要的
- (E) 傳統的
- (F) 創新的

答案：(C) (F)

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).

43. **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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #2

翻譯：

即使宏偉的都市火車站常常被看作是這城市的輝煌紀念碑，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)

選項單字：

- **enfeeble** (v) 使虛弱  
(MW) to make feeble: deprive of strength: WEAKEN (= enervate, unnerve)
- **delineate** (v) 描繪  
(MW) to describe, portray, or set forth with accuracy or in detail  
[例] delineate a character in the story  
[例] delineate the steps to be taken by the government

44. **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

出處：OG, p. 496, #1

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) 無毒的
- (B) 顯著的
- (C) 強健的
- (D) 威脅的
- (E) 獨特的

答案：(A)

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).

45. **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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #15

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，因為在 1940 年的時候就引起了相當多要促進電影知識評論性的討論。

- (A) 感謝
- (B) 感激
- (C) 衍生
- (D) 依據
- (E) 可分辨
- (F) 對...有偏見

答案：(A) (B)

46. 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

出處：PBT, p. 51, #1

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) 精心的
- (B) 枯燥乏味的
- (C) 領悟力強的
- (D) 複雜的
- (E) 清晰的

答案：(E)

47. 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

出處：OG, p. 79, #7, Easy

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) 未衰弱的
- (C) 未決定的
- (D) 為損傷的
- (E) 不果斷的
- (F) 無原則的

答案：(B) (D)

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).



7-3 unlike

48. **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

出處：OG, p. 514, #5

翻譯：

有別於近期的財務醜聞，造成這些問題的監管者顯然與被多重解釋的、龐大的會計法則非常有關——不是去 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 被設計來 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 集團的不正當行為的交易。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 掩飾

(D) 遮掩

(A) 非預謀的

(E) 改善

(C) 正當的

(F) 說明

答案：(A) (D)

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).

7-4 rather than

49. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #2

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) 敘述的  
(D) 商業的  
(E) 戲劇的

答案：(A)

50. 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)

(A) eclipse  
(B) bolster  
(C) degrade

Blank (ii)

(D) uncritically accept  
(E) appropriately acknowledge  
(F) hotly dispute

Blank (iii)

(G) complementary  
(H) intrinsic  
(I) peripheral

出處：OG, p. 98, #5, Hard

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

第二空格

第三空格

(A) 黯然失色

(D) 不加評斷的接受

(G) 互補的

(B) 支持鼓勵

(E) 適當的同意

(H) 本質的

(C) 降級

(F) 激烈的爭論

(I) 不重要的

答案：(B) (D) (I)

解法：

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).

51. 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)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) quixotic

(D) brandish

(G) profound cynicism

(B) self-righteous

(E) flout

(H) deeply felt moral code

(C) strategic

(F) follow

(I) thoroughgoing pragmatism

出處：OG, p. 376, #17

翻譯：

關於政客最顯著的事情就是通常他的政見是 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 而不是思想上的，如同他依照特定時機的政治現狀對他的限制調整他的政治立場。不過他並非裝模作樣地 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 政治原則結果卻違背它們。相反地，他試著巧妙得平衡他的自我政治利益及 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_，把自己視為某些恆定的更高目的工具。

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
- (E) 藐視
- (F) 跟隨

第三空格

- (G) 強烈的自私
- (H) 強烈感受的道德規範
- (I) 徹底的務實主義

答案：(C) (D) (H)

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).

7-5 despite (in spite of)

52. **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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #16

翻譯：

雖然說（他們）驕傲，這些演員在他們的真實世界裡是沒有幻想的，但他們在某種程度上無法言喻的 \_\_\_\_\_。

(A) 欺騙  
(B) 滿足  
(C) 自戀  
(D) 裝模作樣  
(E) 自戀  
(F) 懶惰

答案：(C) (E)

53. 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

出處：PBT, p. 64, #3

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)

54. 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

出處：ETS, now defunct, #3

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) 精力充沛的

(B) 可預料的

(C) 擴大的

(D) 適度的

(E) 稍微的

(F) 不穩定的

答案：(D) (E)

55. 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

出處：OG, p. 80, #8, Easy

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) 不一致的
- (B) 合理的
- (C) 大量的
- (D) 大量的
- (E) 公平的
- (F) 幸運的

答案：(C) (D)

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).



56. 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)

Blank (ii)

(A) indefatigable

(D) disregard for

(B) fastidious

(E) partiality toward

(C) defiant

(F) unpretentiousness about

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #5 (Medium, #3)

翻譯：

當然，任何人誰曾經細讀非現代化的克拉克上尉日記都知道，船長一個最 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 使用英語書寫的拼字者，但儘管 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 拼寫規則，克拉克表達從來都不是不清楚。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 不屈不撓的

(D) 忽視

(B) 愛挑剔的

(E) 對...偏袒

(C) 反抗的

(F) 對...不假裝

答案：(C) (D)

7-6 on the other hand

57. 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

出處：OG, p. 86, #1, Medium

翻譯：

並不令人意外的，社會有其行為的規範；另一方面，這些規範的特徵通常 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 可預期的
- (B) 令人意外的
- (C) 令人欽佩的
- (D) 詳盡的
- (E) 令人困惑的

答案：(B)

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).

## 8 容易忽略的轉折訊號字

### 8-1 even

58. **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

出處：OG, p. 513, #3

翻譯：

即使兩個優秀演員的個人魅力與高超技術也不 \_\_\_\_\_ 這任務去活化有著陳舊故事內容的灰色國內連續劇。

- (A) 必須的
- (B) 有趣的
- (C) 偏好的
- (D) 足夠的
- (E) 低劣的

答案：(D)

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).

59. **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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V1, Medium, #15

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) 不敏感
- (E) 卑賤
- (F) 貪婪

答案：(B) (C)

60. 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)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) infallibility

(D) discomfiting

(G) an adaptable

(B) immunity

(E) expedient

(H) a remedial

(C) impartiality

(F) imminent

(I) an injudicious

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Hard, #6

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

第二空格

第三空格

(A) 無錯誤

(D) 為難的

(G) 適合的

(B) 免除

(E) 權宜的

(H) 有療效的

(C) 公平

(F) 即將發生的

(I) 不明智的

答案：(A) (D) (H)

61. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Hard, #12

翻譯：

當 White 步下政治講台，在那他大膽且 \_\_\_\_\_ 的演講激起了聽眾不間斷的掌聲，他是謙恭且謹慎的，即便是對於他在演講中猛烈抨擊的政客。

(A) 華麗的

(B) 毀謗的

(C) 中傷的

(D) 猛烈抨擊的

(E) 提心吊膽的

(F) 懦怯的

答案：(B) (C)

## 8-2 nevertheless, nonetheless, notwithstanding

nevertheless = nonetheless = notwithstanding 其實就是我們熟悉的 however，表轉折，請注意這些字在句中的出現位置非常自由，可以是句首、句中或句尾。

62. **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

出處：OG, p. 505, #16

翻譯：

儘管對其他議題的意見 \_\_\_\_\_，小鎮居民仍一致通過了教育委員會的年度預算。

- (A) 一致
- (B) 無法決定
- (C) 共識
- (D) 不同意
- (E) 分歧
- (F) 熱情

答案：(D) (E)

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).

63. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #3

翻譯：

經過前段文章的一些較不 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 和 (前段文章) 由於學術專有名詞而令人不悅的折磨，這本書的最後一章反而 (對於) 門外漢 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 深奧的

(D) 大致上被忽視

(B) 連貫有條理的

(E) 能理解

(C) 主觀的

(F) 無法理解

答案：(B) (E)

64. 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

出處：OG, p. 520, #15

翻譯：

當對手贏得選舉時，候選人表現 \_\_\_\_\_ 是不真誠的，但她終究還是向勝者道賀。

- (A) 親切和藹的
- (B) 狂喜的
- (C) 氣餒的
- (D) 漠然的
- (E) 心滿意足的
- (F) 不高興的

答案：(B) (E)

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).



8-3 hardly/rarely/barely, seldom, few, little

hardly/rarely/barely 為“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。

65. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Hard, #2

翻譯：

故事是鬧鬼的文體；幾乎不 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，鬼故事幾乎是這類型的典型，且 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 是當 Poe 在描述這故事如何演繹時，直接映入腦海中無庸置疑的一種反應。

第一空格

(A) 不純粹的

(B) 標準的

(C) 一絲不苟的

第二空格

(D) 悲觀

(E) 雞皮疙瘩

(F) 好奇

答案：(A) (E)

標記：鬼故事題。

66. 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

出處：OG, p. 387, #11

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) 傾向

(D) 只包含一部分的事實

(G) 錯誤的

(B) 滿足

(E) 隨著時間改變

(H) 對立的

(C) 易怒

(F) 只專注於手邊的事情

(I) 不變的

答案：(B) (D) (G)

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).

67. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #1

翻譯：

流行病學家非常憂心：儘管危險跡象是 \_\_\_\_\_ 的，卻沒有國家或公司認真看待跨國流行病爆發的可能性，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) 非決定性的
- (E) 殘餘的

答案：(B)

8-4 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外，也有出現在選項裡。

68. **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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Medium, #2 (Hard, #1)

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) 好冒險的
- (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)

69. **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

出處：OG, p. 496, #2

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)

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).

70. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Medium, #12

翻譯：

在石山的植被，（石山）最著名的就是有巨石堆疊而成的山丘，絕非 \_\_\_\_\_，已然被踏青的人潮所毀壞。

- (A) 枯萎的
- (B) 快絕種的
- (C) 美麗如畫的
- (D) 原始的
- (E) 未受干擾的
- (F) 脆弱的

答案：(D) (E)

71. 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)

Blank (ii)

Blank (iii)

(A) been at the expense of

(D) in addition to restricting

(G) evaluate

(B) no bearing on

(E) aside from supporting

(H) protect

(C) come through

(F) far from exaggerating

(I) disseminate

出處：OG, p. 87, #4, Medium.

翻譯：

Richard M. Russell 說從二戰後各國的發展有 52% 是 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 創造力。他說，(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 研究，政府在確認持續的創造最重要的任務就是推動一個強健且現代化的專利局。Russell 先生還說：「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

第二空格

第三空格

(A) 以...為代價

(D) 除了限制...以外

(G) 評估

(B) 對...沒影響

(E) 除了支持...以外

(H) 保護

(C) 來自於

(F) 除了誇大...以外

(I) 傳播

答案：(C) (E) (H)

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).

8-5 surprising, amazing, astonishing, astounding

72. 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

出處：OG, p. 78, #4, Easy

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) 證明

(C) 無關的

(F) 改變

答案：(A) (E)

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).



73. 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

出處：OG, p. 497, #3

翻譯：

名為“大自然的運作：生命的多樣性是如何供養我們”的簡短調查令人驚訝地 (i) \_\_\_\_\_。事實上，這使得失去生物多樣性影響的許多長期治療方法似乎是 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_。

第一空格

(A) 曲解

(B) 客觀的

(C) 全面性的

第二空格

(D) 多餘的

(E) 簡鍊的

(F) 倉促的

答案：(C) (D)

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).

8-6 anything but (anything other than)

74. 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

出處：OG, p. 381, #1

翻譯：

只有忽略幾十年來的不當管理和無效率行事才能讓投資者斷定說，重新注入現金能夠提供除了對公司財物危機的 \_\_\_\_\_ 解決方案以外的任何東西。

- (A) 完整的
- (B) 短暫的
- (C) 暫時的
- (D) 倉促的
- (E) 不重要的
- (F) 全面的

答案：(B) (C)

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).

8-7 belie, antithesis, anomaly

75. The (i) \_\_\_\_\_ nature of classical tragedy in Athens **belies** 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #3

翻譯：

在雅典的古典悲劇其 (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) 額外的

答案：(C) (F)

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

Blank (i)

(A) **belies**

(B) exposes

(C) overshadows

Blank (ii)

(D) an injudicious

(E) a disorganized

(F) a cautious

出處：OG, p. 97, #3, Hard

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

第二空格

(A) 掩飾

(D) 不明智的

(B) 顯現

(E) 零亂的

(C) 遮蓋

(F) 謹慎的

答案：(A) (F)

解法：

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).

77. 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**

出處：OG, p. 390, #17

翻譯：

在如此多模稜兩可的評論之中，這個直接了當的陳述，不論其本質為何，明顯的是 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 範例
- (B) 名稱錯誤
- (C) 深奧難懂
- (D) 不精確
- (E) 不一樣的事物

答案：(E)

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).

## 9 句型結構

### 9-1 given (that)

Given (that) ... 句型 = Considering (that) = In view of (that) 通常置於句首，翻作“有鑑於...”，這種用法不要和單純的“give 過去分詞”搞混。在數學考題裡 Given (that)... 是“給定（下列某一條件）”的意思。

78. **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

出處：OG, p. 382, #3

翻譯：

有鑑於媒體提供的大量資訊，要能跟上新聞只有依賴 \_\_\_\_\_ 報導。

- (A) 概要的
- (B) 刪節過的
- (C) 轟動的
- (D) 大量冗長的
- (E) 駭人的
- (F) 輕描淡寫的

答案：(A) (B)

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).

79. **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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V1, Medium, #3

翻譯：

有鑑於標準的經濟模型的缺點在它的人類行為寫照方面多麼 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，而許多經濟學家回應此缺點上的失敗是令人驚訝的。他們繼續以更多 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 理論的許多證明在期刊發表。相較之下，其他人接受批評為一種挑戰，並尋求發展的基本模式，以接受更廣泛的人們所做的事情。

第一空格

(A) 被忽略的

(B) 偶爾的

(C) 明顯的

第二空格

(D) 全面的

(E) 不可能的

(F) 普遍存在的

答案：(C) (E)

80. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #2

翻譯：

在他們的運轉時期，多數太空船幾乎沒有撞上太空殘骸的風險，但考慮到每年新發射的衛星數量，未來軌道的環境很可能比較不 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 擁擠的
- (B) 不會受傷害的
- (C) 被保護的
- (D) 被污染的
- (E) 有利的

答案：(E)

81. 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

出處：OG, p. 513, #4

翻譯：

或許有個門檻讓降低血壓變得 \_\_\_\_\_，已知一個長久的研究指出降低血壓並沒有降低得到心臟疾病的風險到一個特定的點。

- (A) 有價值的
- (B) 難以察覺的
- (C) 困難的
- (D) 重要的
- (E) 多餘的

答案：(E)



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).

## 9-2 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。

82. **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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Medium, #13

翻譯：

在她的調查中，Tate 不允許現今黨派人士在任何時刻 \_\_\_\_\_ 評論扭曲她對過去事實的理解。

- (A) 適當的  
(B) 時間錯置的  
(C) 時間錯置的  
(D) 公正的  
(E) 客觀的  
(F) 適當的

答案：(B) (C)

解法：

原句

**At no point** in her investigation **does Tate allow** \_\_\_\_\_ commentary from present-day partisans to skew her reckoning with past realities.

應還原為

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。

83. Early critics of Emily Dickson'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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V1, Medium, #12

翻譯：

早期評論家誤把 Emily Dickson 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) 生氣

答案：(B) (C)

解法：

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。

原句簡化為

Early critics of Emily Dickson's poetry <b>mistook for</b> (simplemindedness) (the surface of artlessness).
---

應還原為

Early critics of Emily Dickson's poetry <b>mistook</b> (the surface of artlessness) <b>for</b> (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。

84. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V1, Medium, #1

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)

解法：

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。

原句簡化為

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

使得原始結構“頭重腳輕”，故把“take A as B”倒裝為“take as B A”。

85. 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)

(A) attainment of

(B) rumination on

(C) detachment from

Blank (ii)

(D) essentially irrelevant

(E) utterly mysterious

(F) thoroughly commonplace

Blank (iii)

(G) most prosaic

(H) somewhat hackneyed

(I) refreshingly novel

出處：OG, p. 99, #6, Hard.

翻譯：

有別於其他領域，哲學並不著重於發現這世界的新資訊以增加我們的知識。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

(A) 獲得

(B) 沈思

(C) 分離

第二空格

(D) 本質上無關

(E) 非常神祕的

(F) 完全普通的

第三空格

(G) 最枯燥乏味的

(H) 有些陳腔濫調

(I) 耳目一新的創新

答案：(B) (E) (G)

解法：

倒裝結構出現在最後一句，其中包含 (ii) (iii) 空格，原句為

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).

### 9-3 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。

86. 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

出處：ETS, now defunct, #2

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

第二空格

(A) 令人想睡的

(D) 學術的

(B) 清晰的

(E) 無聊的

(C) 口語的

(F) 模糊的

答案：(A) (E)

87. 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

出處：OG, p. 391, #18



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

第二空格

(A) 削弱

(D) 散佈

(B) 支持

(E) 有害的

(C) 加強

(F) 主要的

答案：(A) (E)

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).

88. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Hard, #4

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

第二空格

第三空格

(A) 流行

(D) 陰沉

(G) 同樣地模稜兩可

(B) 確定

(E) 模糊

(H) 較不樂觀的

(C) 分離

(F) 精巧

(I) 較憤世嫉俗的

答案：(B) (E) (G)

#### 9-4 題幹、選項的反義字結構

反義字結構可能出現在題幹中，如以下幾題：

89. 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

出處：OG, p. 370, #6

翻譯：

這場為 Kimura 的前衛理論-分子演化論而辦的宴會顯示出當 \_\_\_\_\_ 與正統觀點相爭至平手時，新奇的事物能夠從傳統觀念中獲得很大的發揮空間及機會。

- (A) 模仿  
(B) 反應  
(C) 教條主義  
(D) 創新  
(E) 謹慎

答案：(D)

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).

90. 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

出處：PBT, p. 65, #6

翻譯：

同事們形容 Padgett 是直率又沈默寡言的，謙虛又 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，好心腸又 (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

第二空格

(D) 易怒的

(E) 關切的

(F) 臨危不懼的

第三空格

(G) 消除（疑慮）

(H) 實現

(I) 強調

答案：(C) (D) (G)

91. 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

出處：OG, p. 515, #8

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

第二空格

第三空格

(A) 解散

(D) 創新的

(G) 神職人員

(B) 融合

(E) 正統

(H) 民間的

(C) 碰撞

(F) 可疑的

(I) 理智的

答案：(C) (E) (G)

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).

92. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V1, Medium, #14

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) 言簡意賅的
- (E) 愛挑剔的
- (F) 不愛說話的

答案：(D) (F)

反義字結構也可能出現在選項中，如以下幾題：

93. **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)

Blank (ii)

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (A) inscrutability | (D) brazen      |
| (B) venality       | (E) courteous   |
| (C) impudence      | (F) predictable |

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #4

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

第二空格

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| (A) 難以理解 | (D) 厚顏無恥的 |
| (B) 貪贓枉法 | (E) 有禮的   |
| (C) 無禮放肆 | (F) 可預見的  |

答案：(C) (E)

94. 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

出處：OG, p. 78, #5, Easy

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) 冷漠

(F) 受影響

答案：(A) (E)

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).

## 10 其他技巧

### 10-1 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：

95. 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

出處：OG, p. 371, #8

翻譯：

數學家有獨特的美感：他們表達思想的方式清晰且吸引人，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)

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).



96. 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

出處：OG, p. 375, #14

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)

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).

97. 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

出處：OG, p. 50, #3 (PPII, Test Preview, #6)

翻譯：

北極的部份區域，陸地是如此的 \_\_\_\_\_ 轉化為定著於沿岸的冰面以致於你走超過海岸而不知道你已經行走在隱藏於冰下的海面上。

- (A) 長期地
- (B) 無法察覺地
- (C) 不尋常地
- (D) 危險地
- (E) 殘酷地

答案：(B)

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).

98. The novelist devotes so much time to vivid 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

出處：OG, p. 375, #15

翻譯：

這位小說家花如此多的時間於努力描述他的角色衣著以致於讓讀者很快就覺得雖然這種 \_\_\_\_\_ 關切值得注意，但卻取代了其他更直接的文學作品上的目標。

- (A) 教學的
- (B) 句法的
- (C) 不相關的
- (D) 衣服的
- (E) 輕浮的

答案：(D)

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).

99. 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

出處：OG, p. 387, #12

翻譯：

如同這位作者書上對鰻魚的描述通常對於脊椎海洋生物學這門課程是篇很重要的文章，他們的觀點在動物發展學以及種系發展史的部份 \_\_\_\_\_ 了這個領域的教學。

- (A) 避免
- (B) 抗拒
- (C) 複製
- (D) 形塑
- (E) 使用

答案：(D)

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).

100. 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

出處：OG, p. 388, #13

翻譯：

根據每一個成功的片段經驗發展出的機制能夠 \_\_\_\_\_ 此機制天生帶給人口成長的能力及此機構與大自然環境相互影響所增加的限制。

- (A) 加強
- (B) 取代
- (C) 製造
- (D) 超越
- (E) 協調

答案：(E)

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).

101. 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

出處：OG, p. 77, #1, Easy

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) 集中
- (D) 未準備
- (E) 消除

答案：(E)

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).

102. 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

出處：OG, p. 77, #2, Easy

翻譯：

Kagan 宣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) 前兆的
- (B) 正常的
- (C) 單調的
- (D) 實質的
- (E) 典型的

答案：(A)

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).

103. 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

出處：OG, p. 512, #2

翻譯：

對於候選人競選公職之後可能會變 \_\_\_\_\_ 的信念造就了指派有道德原則的官員到各階級政府機關。

- (A) 遵守道德原則的
- (B) 根深蒂固的
- (C) 貪污的
- (D) 困惑的
- (E) 人工的

答案：(C)

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).

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。

104. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V1, Medium, #13

翻譯：

高分子 RNA 是普遍存在於所有生物體中，以及除了被發現於一些細菌之外的有機體的 DNA，幾乎是同樣地 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 廣泛的
- (B) 基礎的
- (C) 包含的
- (D) 普遍的
- (E) 重要的
- (F) 無所不在的

答案：(D) (F)

105. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #13



翻譯：

該報告最大的弱點在其假設，該假設指出所研究的現象是 \_\_\_\_\_，而在現實中它被限制在一個特定的地理區域。

- (A) 不平常的
- (B) 例外的
- (C) 無所不在的
- (D) 絕對的
- (E) 普遍的
- (F) 被限制的

答案：(C) (E)

## 10-2 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：

106. 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

出處：ETS, now defunct, #1

翻譯：

最初，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) 提倡
- (B) 探索
- (C) 調查
- (D) 保護
- (E) 支配

答案：(E)

選項單字：

先還原成熟悉的動詞形式：

- (A) promote
- (B) explore
- (C) survey
- (D) conserve
- (E) appropriate

10-3 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：

107. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Hard, #5

翻譯：

對整個社會來說較高價的能源價位會有很多 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 的影響。除了鼓勵消費者在使用汽油時能更 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 外，同時還可以鼓勵發展可再利用的替代能源資源，這些資源現在的價位是無法 (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的。

第一空格

第二空格

第三空格

(A) 有害的

(D) 激進的

(G) 不穩定

(B) 非直覺的

(E) 可預測的

(H) 可接受

(C) 有益健康的

(F) 節約的

(I) 可執行

答案：(C) (F) (I)

標記：高油價題。

108. 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)

Blank (ii)

(A) controversial habit

(D) endorsed

(B) cherished tradition

(E) considered

(C) disquieting ritual

(F) rejected

出處：OG, p. 96, #2, Hard

翻譯：

遠距離駕駛和人性已經造成超速是一種 (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) \_\_\_\_\_ 增加了超速的刑罰。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 具有爭議性的習慣

(D) 支持

(B) 被接受的傳統

(E) 考慮

(C) 擾人的習慣

(F) 拒絕

答案：(B) (F)

解法：

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).

10-4 時間脈絡

109. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #13

翻譯：

在他 \_\_\_\_\_ 與隨後拋棄了他的政治上朋友們的眼中，前部長真正犯的錯並不是他錯了，而是因為他提出了不能提出的問題。

(A) 從前的  
(B) 代理人  
(C) 錯誤的  
(D) 自稱的  
(E) 從前的  
(F) 代理人

答案：(A) (E)

110. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #1

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
- (B) 全知
- (C) 重要性
- (D) 投機主義
- (E) 毅力

答案：(C)

選項單字：

- **partisanship** (n) 黨派、黨派色彩  
(AL) Partisanship is support for a person or group without fair consideration of the facts and circumstances.  
[源] **partisan** (a)、**party** (n)  
[例] His politics were based on loyal partisanship (= prejudice).
- **omniscient** (a) 全知的  
(MW) (formal) knowing everything: having unlimited understanding or knowledge <an omniscient deity>  
[衍] **omniscience** (n)  
[例] The novel has an omniscient narrator. (= a narrator who knows what all the characters are doing and thinking)
- **precedence** (n) 優先重要性  
(MW) priority of importance  
[源] pre- (before) + ced- (go)  
[衍] **precedent** (n) 先例 (= previous decisions)  
[例] your safety takes precedence  
[例] The guests were introduced in order of precedence. (= the most important guests were introduced first.)  
[例] In failing to see that the justice's pronouncement merely qualified previous decisions rather than actually establishing a precedent, the novice law clerk overemphasized the scope of the justice's judgment. [陳聖元填空]

- **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

[源] **opportunist** (n)、**opportunistic** (a)

[例] Most burglars (竊賊) are opportunists.

[例] a political opportunist who changed his health-care plan to win the election

111. **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

出處：OG, p. 379, #22

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)



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).

112. 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

出處：OG, p. 392, #20

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，因此還有 (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

第二空格

第三空格

(A) 人口稠密的

(D) 充裕的

(G) 劇毒

(B) 致命的

(E) 不足的

(H) 溫和性

(C) 受威脅的

(F) 足夠的

(I) 多樣的

答案：(B) (E) (H)

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).

10-5 弦外之音的理解

113. 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

出處：OG, p. 386, #10

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—在當時文具方面好比是一大量財富。

第一空格

第二空格

(A) 正直

(D) 貪心的

(B) 鋪張浪費

(E) 心胸狹隘的

(C) 責備

(F) 浪費的

答案：(B) (F)

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).

114. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #15

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) 全面
- (D) 節省
- (E) 說服力
- (F) 徹底

答案：(B) (D)

#### 10-6 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：

- (1) 帶入空格使句意完整 (complete the sentences)
- (2) 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：

115. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #14 (Medium, #15)

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)

116. 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

出處：PPII, Test Preview, #7

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) 轉移（批評）
- (D) 抓住
- (E) 對...不以為意
- (F) 瞭解

答案：(C) (E)

題幹單字：

- **cynical** (a) 憤世嫉俗的  
(MW) having or showing the attitude or temper of a cynic: as  
1: contemptuously distrustful of human nature and motives  
    <those cynical men who say that democracy cannot be honest and efficient>  
2: 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：

- **shrug off** (phr) 看輕、視為不重要  
(MW) to brush aside: MINIMIZE <shrugs off the problem>

shrug off 字面上是「聳肩」，這個動作可表示 (1) 不知道 (2) 不在乎，此處為第二義的引申，意指“看輕”、“視為不重要”。

解法：

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。

117. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #12

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) 短缺的
- (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)

118. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #12

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) 忽略

答案：(B) (F)



## 11 綜合演練

### 11-1 單格填空

119. 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

出處：OG, p. 512, #1

翻譯：

量子電動力學中無法解釋的離散成更小的分子很 \_\_\_\_\_，連有物理學位的讀者都最好有一本教科書在旁邊輔助瞭解。

- (A) 無趣的  
(B) 爭議的  
(C) 簡單的  
(D) 令人挫折的  
(E) 不幽默的

答案：(D)

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).

120. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V1, Medium, #2

翻譯：

因為相信他是坦白和值得信任的，她認為他的聲明不可能是 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(A) 無關的  
(B) 輕率的  
(C) 錯誤的  
(D) 關鍵的  
(E) 不誠懇的

答案：(E)

121. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Medium, #1

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)

122. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #1

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) 稍微雜亂無章的
- (C) 過度冗長的
- (D) 精確得雕琢的
- (E) 標新立異非正式的

答案：(D)

123. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #1

翻譯：

Burke 主要的資料來源往往是不可靠的；尤其是她取得口頭證據的方法特別 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 關鍵性的
- (B) 尚可的
- (C) 含糊的
- (D) 值得讚美的
- (E) 聰明的

答案：(C)

11-2 雙格填空

124. 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

出處：OG, p. 499, #8

翻譯：

有關稅金的最初 (i) \_\_\_\_\_ 對於兩國貿易的影響可能會超過香蕉進口的 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_，這些爭論已經持續了多年。不幸的是，貿易管理者似乎總是忽略這兩個爭論。

第一空格

(A) 爭論

(B) 與...一致

(C) 調查

第二空格

(D) 有利潤的處置

(E) 有關...的困境

(F) 有關...的激烈爭辯

答案：(A) (F)

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).

125. 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

出處：OG, p. 497, #4

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

第二空格

(A) 預期

(D) 描繪

(B) 留心

(E) 寬恕

(C) 使安靜

(F) 妥協

答案：(B) (F)

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).

126. 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)

Blank (ii)

(A) reverence for

(D) fastidiousness

(B) detachment from

(E) didacticism

(C) curiosity about

(F) iconoclasm

出處：OG, p. 86, #2, Medium

翻譯：

像 Bela Bartok, 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

第二空格

(A) 尊敬

(D) 挑剔

(B) 分離

(E) 教育

(C) 好奇

(F) 破除偶像

答案：(A) (D)

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).

127. 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

出處：OG, p. 370, #7

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) 使蒙上污名

(D) 突現

(B) 視為偶像

(E) 超越

(C) 邊緣化

(F) 混淆

答案：(B) (D)

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).

128. 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

出處：OG, p. 391, #19

翻譯：

沒有其它事物像這部電影一樣，事實上我並不完全肯定還有更多比它可愛的 (i) \_\_\_\_\_。此時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微妙和令人費解的。

第一空格

(A) 特殊

(B) 易懂

(C) 傳統

第二空格

(D) 不直接的

(E) 斷定的

(F) 謎樣的

答案：(A) (E)



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).

129. 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)

Blank (ii)

(A) primed for

(D) an arcane

(B) opaque to

(E) a laudable

(C) essential for

(F) a painstaking

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V1, Medium, #4

翻譯：

已經有很多絕望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

第二空格

(A) 準備好的

(D) 神秘的

(B) 難理解的

(E) 值得稱讚的

(C) 必要的

(F) 辛苦的

答案：(B) (D)

130. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V1, Medium, #5

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...視為

(B) 拔擢

(C) 承認

第二空格

(D) 與...爭論

(E) 忽視

(F) 共謀

答案：(A) (F)

131. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Medium, #4 (Hard, #3)

翻譯：

劇作家的做法是 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，因為在她的作品 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 通常用來創建戲劇舞台上的戲劇的設備。

第一空格

- (A) 平淡的
- (B) 驚人的
- (C) 知名的

第二空格

- (D) 拋棄
- (E) 對...實驗
- (F) 提煉

答案：(B) (D)

132. Television promotes (i) \_\_\_\_\_ of emotion in viewers through an unnatural evocation, every five minutes, of different and (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ feelings.

Blank (i)

- (A) a withdrawal
- (B) an obscuring
- (C) a discontinuity

Blank (ii)

- (D) incompatible
- (E) sympathetic
- (F) interminable

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #4

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

- (A) 退縮
- (B) 模糊
- (C) 不連續

第二空格

- (D) 不和諧的
- (E) 和諧的
- (F) 無止盡的

答案：(C) (D)

133. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #3

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

(B) 被嘲笑

(E) 謎題

(C) 就讀

(F) 名稱錯誤

答案：(B) (D)

11-3 三格填空

134. 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

出處：OG, p. 515, #7

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覆。

第一空格

(A) 較不受控制的

(B) 有不同效果的

(C) 更加常見

第二空格

(D) 舒緩

(E) 傳達

(F) 承擔

第三空格

(G) 永久的

(H) 困難的

(I) 立即的

答案：(B) (F) (G)

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).

135. 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)

(A) presumed verifiable

(B) carefully scrutinized

(C) considered capricious

Blank (ii)

(D) corroborating

(E) advancing

(F) debunking

Blank (iii)

(G) novel

(H) bogus

(I) obsolete

出處：OG, p. 88, #5, Medium

翻譯：

在專利申請時，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) 仔細調查的

(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) 嶄新的

(H) 假的

(I) 過時的

答案：(A) (F) (H)

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).

136. 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

出處：OG, p. 97, #4, Hard

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)

解法：

這題超級難。用字深 (第二空格六個字都是 GRE 單字) 且題幹是文學背景，這題能做對，Verbal 應該能考高分，儘管這題難還是有技巧可循。

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).

137. 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)

- (A) impenetrable
- (B) inconsiderable
- (C) uncultivated

Blank (ii)

- (D) a makeshift
- (E) an unpropitious
- (F) an unremarkable

Blank (iii)

- (G) resource
- (H) impediment
- (I) passage

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #6

翻譯：

普通人都看的出來 Sedan 周遭 Ardennes 山區的濃密森林是 (i) \_\_\_\_\_，增加了現代軍隊的困難要通過這 (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ 的地方；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) 無法穿透的

(B) 不值得考慮的

(C) 未開發的

第二空格

(D) 暫時代替

(E) 不宜的

(F) 不值得注意的

第三空格

(G) 資源

(H) 障礙

(I) 通行

答案：(A) (E) (H)

138. 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)

(A) controlled

(B) appreciated

(C) employed

Blank (ii)

(D) abrasive

(E) intelligible

(F) ubiquitous

Blank (iii)

(G) compromised

(H) eliminated

(I) considered

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Medium, #6

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。音樂，比如說，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) 清楚的

(F) 到處都有的

第三空格

(G) 讓步

(H) 排除

(I) 考慮

答案：(B) (E) (G)

139. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #5

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

(A) 危險的

(B) 安全的

(C) 代表性的

第二空格

(D) 低報的

(E) 降低的

(F) 大量的

第三空格

(G) 配對

(H) 遷徙

(I) 下降

答案：(A) (E) (I)

題幹單字：

- **cerulean** (a) 天藍色的  
(MW) resembling the blue of the sky
- **warble** (v) 鳥鳴  
(AL) of a bird: to sing a song that has many different notes  
[例] Birds were warbling in the trees.

**cerulean warbler** 是一種藍色的鳥，如下圖。複習：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>，注意 spend 後面加“時間”的用法。

第一空格單字：

- **precarious** (a) 危險的、不確定的  
(MW) 1: depending on the will or pleasure of another (字源) 2: dependent on uncertain  
premises: DUBIOUS <precarious generalizations>: DANGEROUS  
(AL) not safe, strong, or steady  
[例] He earned a precarious livelihood/living by gambling.  
[例] She was in a state of precarious (= delicate) health. (注意 delicate 的負面用法)  
[源] prec- (pray)，向上帝祈求，不能操之在己。  
[解] 此字的同義字是“危險的”(dangerous)，其“危險”的概念是“不確定”(uncertain)。因為前途未知，所以危險。如唐三藏師徒往西方取經 (pray for 佛經)，一路險阻重重，生死未卜 (uncertain)，就可以用 precarious 來形容。

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。

第二空格單字：

- **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>  
[例] the number of cases has been underreported  
[解] 此字常與所得稅等的數字並用，ETS 另外考過 understated/understatement，但考的是“不加修飾的”概念。

- **understated** (a) 不加修飾的 (有簡化、抑制的概念)  
(MW) *avoiding obvious emphasis or embellishment* <a powerful understated performance>  
(embellish (v) 美化 = beautify)

- **copious** (a) 大量的  
(AL) *very large in amount or number*

[例] The storm produced a copious amount of rain.

[例] She sat in the front row and took copious notes during the lecture.

[解] 用 copy 來記，影印要大量的印才會便宜。

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。

第三空格單字：

- **pairing** (n) 配對

解法：

第三空格 → (第一二空格組合)
------------------

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。

140. 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)

(A) substantiates

(B) undermines

(C) overlooks

Blank (ii)

(D) forgo

(E) articulate

(F) conceal

Blank (iii)

(G) conscience

(H) focus

(I) posturing

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #6

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

(A) 確立

(B) 削弱

(C) 忽略

第二空格

(D) 放棄

(E) 清楚表達

(F) 隱藏

第三空格

(G) 道德

(H) 專注

(I) 擺出姿態

答案：(B) (E) (I)

141. 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)

(A) uncharacteristically

(B) predictably

(C) naturally

Blank (ii)

(D) disquietude

(E) magnanimity

(F) aplomb

Blank (iii)

(G) an obvious clumsiness

(H) a sophisticated fearlessness

(I) a wary vigilance

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #4

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

- (A) 非同尋常地
- (B) 可預期地
- (C) 自然地

第二空格

- (D) 不安
- (E) 心胸寬大
- (F) 沉著

第三空格

- (G) 顯著的笨拙
- (H) 老練的無畏
- (I) 小心翼翼的警戒

答案：(A) (F) (H)

142. 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)

- (A) deft
- (B) pretentious
- (C) comprehensive

Blank (ii)

- (D) wonderfully at odds with
- (E) heavily influenced by
- (F) largely superseded by

Blank (iii)

- (G) entertaining
- (H) accessible
- (I) thorough

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #6

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) \_\_\_\_\_；因他的引用都出於他自己的圖書館中，所以他將自己限制住了。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) 全面的

第二空格

- (D) 巧妙的與…不一致
- (E) 深重的受到…影響
- (F) 大受…驚訝

第三空格

- (G) 有趣的
- (H) 易親近的
- (I) 周密的

答案：(A) (D) (I)

選項單字：

- **at odds with** (phr) 與...意見不和 (= disagree with, 主詞是人)、與...不合 (主詞是物)  
(AL) [not agreeing with each other: in a state of disagreement](#)

[例] He was completely at odds (= he completely disagreed) with the way the problem was being handled.

[例] The results of the study are at odds with our previous findings.

題目來源：

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.



11-4 句子等價

143. 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 experimental knowledge.

- (A) favor
- (B) aid
- (C) affect
- (D) forsake
- (E) betray
- (F) differentiate

出處：OG, p. 520, #16

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)

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)

144. 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

出處：OG, p. 52, #2

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)

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).

145. 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

出處：OG, p. 504, #15

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) 辨認  
(F) 建立

答案：(A) (C)

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).

146. 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

出處：OG, p. 505, #17

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) 保障
- (D) 支持
- (E) 妨礙
- (F) 使重要

答案：(A) (E)

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).

147. 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

出處：OG, p. 506, #18

翻譯：

懷疑者主張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) 控制
- (B) 興奮
- (C) 禁止
- (D) 約束
- (E) 挑起
- (F) 反轉

答案：(A) (D)

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).

148. 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

出處：OG, p. 506, #19

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) 對...不滿
- (B) 錯位
- (C) 解開糾結
- (D) 顛覆
- (E) 撤換
- (F) 疏遠

答案：(A) (F)

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).

149. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #15

翻譯：

國際金融問題特別被美國媒體 \_\_\_\_\_，因為它們過於技術以至於不能有活潑的新聞題要，以及對缺乏經濟學背景的人也是過於難以接近的。

- (A) 忽略
- (B) 輕視
- (C) 高估
- (D) 隱藏
- (E) 批評
- (F) 否認

答案：(A) (B)

150. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Medium, #14

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) 持續不斷地
- (D) 好鬥地
- (E) 偶發地
- (F) 明智地

答案：(B) (D)

來源：

改寫自 Economist，原文在 <http://www.economist.com/node/111935>，第四段。

151. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Hard, #14

翻譯：

這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) 無瑕疵的
- (B) 可實行的
- (C) 含糊的
- (D) 無害的
- (E) 無法控制的
- (F) 難以駕馭的



答案：(E) (F)

來源：

改編自 New York Times，

<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/10/24/business/yourmoney/24theft.html>，第七段。

152. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #13

翻譯：

這間諜重複的笨拙搞砸的表現，凌駕於一切，是 \_\_\_\_\_ 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)

153. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #16

翻譯：

這個探員認定在她的管區中還有些許不高明的犯罪讓她能歸因於這些 \_\_\_\_\_ 她所研究過的嫌疑犯。

- (A) 欺瞞
- (B) 敏銳
- (C) 欺騙
- (D) 精明
- (E) 逃避
- (F) 欺騙

答案：(B) (D)

154. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #13

翻譯：

如果排放出的吸熱氣體持續的依現在的速度在大氣中增加的話，地球有可能經歷世界性的轉變，部分這樣的改變可能是 \_\_\_\_\_，很可能是徹底的毀壞。

- (A) 災難的
- (B) 災難的
- (C) 無法忍受的
- (D) 無法修復的
- (E) 輕微的
- (F) 不明顯的

答案：(E) (F)

155. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #14

翻譯：

有可能是這部電影部分的内容已經在其他地方放映過了，但是這份資料主要是設計成讓觀眾覺得這部電影是從未看過，或是有可能是被看過的，但以 \_\_\_\_\_ 呈現。

- (A) 刪剪的
- (B) 模仿的
- (C) 刪減的
- (D) 強調的
- (E) 偽造的
- (F) 表達錯誤的

答案：(A) (C)

選項單字：

- **censor** (v) 審查 (將引起反感的部分刪去) (= suppress)  
(MW) to examine in order to suppress or delete anything considered objectionable  
(= offensive 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.  
[例] The station censored her speech before broadcasting it.  
[例] The government censored (= removed) all references to the protest.

156. 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

出處：PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #13

翻譯：

部分研究員擔心如果熱帶海平面溫度暖化和 1990 年代早期已記錄在 Atlantic 颶風活動是有關聯的，那麼這樣的連結有可能 \_\_\_\_\_ 更大的改變。

- (A) 預知  
(B) 加劇  
(C) 掩蓋  
(D) 斷言  
(E) 預示  
(F) 阻擋

答案：(A) (E)

157. 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

出處：OG, p. 88, #6, Medium

翻譯：

身為一個嚴格看待他人創作小說的讀者，小說家 Chase 的作品也同樣被其當代小說家 \_\_\_\_\_ 分析。

- (A) 挑剔的
- (B) 豐富的
- (C) 尊重的
- (D) 尖酸的
- (E) 苛刻的
- (F) 挑剔的

答案：(A) (F)

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).

158. 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

出處：OG, p. 89, #7, Medium

翻譯：

她的 \_\_\_\_\_ 行為不該被誤解成吝嗇；自從我認識她以來，她始終是個很願意幫助他人的人。

- (A) 吝嗇
- (B) 差異
- (C) 節儉
- (D) 吝嗇
- (E) 偏執
- (F) 節儉

答案：(C) (F)

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).

159. 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

出處：OG, p. 99, #7, Hard

翻譯：

政府實施的新道德法規顯然是要穩住執政黨的名望以及增加 \_\_\_\_\_ 選民的支持在執政黨近來頻受指控其為了取得選舉經費而行賄的這時期。

- (A) 冷漠的
- (B) 平靜的
- (C) 不聽話的
- (D) 水性楊花的
- (E) 平靜的
- (F) 喧鬧的

答案：(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).

160. 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

出處：OG, p. 100, #9, Hard

翻譯：

新聞報導這家公司的前執行長自從他 \_\_\_\_\_ 離開之後就試圖保持一個低調的形象。

- (A) 著名的
- (B) 神秘的
- (C) 期待已久的
- (D) 幸運的
- (E) 無禮的
- (F) 不得體的

答案：(E) (F)

解法：

從 former, exit 知道主管下台了，而下台之後保持低調 (keep a low profile)，我們要找一個形容詞修飾他的下台，從正反意涵來看，應該要選負面字。因為如果做得很好，應該是受人愛戴，贏得眾人尊敬才對。保持低調令人聯想是做錯事被爆料而引咎下台。POE 刪去正面字 (A) (D)，注意 fortuitous = lucky，重要 GRE 單字，“f 開頭 ous 結尾四劍客”之一。(B) 不知所云，(C) 語意可以 (因做壞事，大家都期待他下台) 但找不到同義字。答案選 (E) (F) 都是“不體面的”意思，可以翻做“狼狽的”。形容詞 indecorous 從 decorum (n) “禮節、禮儀”來，形容詞 decorous，反義字 indecorous。unseemly = not seemly，“不得體的”、“不體面的”。



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).

161. 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

出處：OG, p. 379, #23

翻譯：

國會正面臨巨大的困難建立一個能源政策的共識，主要是因為不同的國會成員對此政策的目標寄託於 \_\_\_\_\_ 的假設。

- (A) 尋常的事物
- (B) 不同的
- (C) 分歧的
- (D) 根本的
- (E) 老套的
- (F) 不重要的

答案：(B) (C)

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).

162. 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

出處：OG, p. 379, #24

翻譯：

演出此歌劇最有名的詠嘆調時，管絃樂團的指揮採取的節奏看起來 \_\_\_\_\_，和前段沒有太大的關連。

- (A) 主觀的
- (B) 反覆無常的
- (C) 小心的
- (D) 扣人心弦的
- (E) 要求嚴格的
- (F) 一絲不苟的

答案：(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).

163. 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

出處：OG, p. 380, #25

翻譯：

他們只期待太空船航行者二號收集到木星和土星有關的資料，科學家對它離開地球 12 年後從海王星傳回來的豐富資料感到 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 焦慮
- (B) 有信心
- (C) 欣喜若狂
- (D) 熱衷
- (E) 興高采烈
- (F) 迫切

答案：(C) (E)

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).

164. 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

出處：OG, p. 381, #2

翻譯：

有些科學家認為碳化合物在地球上扮演著重要的角色，因為由碳原子形成不斷的一系列不同分子的 \_\_\_\_\_ 的可能性。

- (A) 多樣性
- (B) 偏差
- (C) 多樣性
- (D) 製造
- (E) 穩定
- (F) 活力

答案：(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).

165. 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

出處：PBT, p. 57, #17

翻譯：

中世紀哲學假設物理現象都有確定的原因，不給 \_\_\_\_\_ 一點空間以解釋特定活動。

(A) 偶然事件

(B) 機會

(C) 錯誤

(D) 經驗

(E) 上下文

(F) 計算錯誤

答案：(A) (B)

- #138 出處全文

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.