

# **Road to HKDSE**

## **Tips for Paper I (Reading)**



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## Reading基本原則

1	考題按文章順序出，最尾4-5題會refer全文。
2	長題目無扣grammar分，但summary cloze錯grammar會0分
3	長題目1mark = 1個point

## Reading流程

1	閱讀Title / Subtitle，找出主題和作者觀點，特別留意adj.
2	詳細閱讀P1-P3和最尾1段 **
3	閱讀每段標題句(TS) 和總結句 (CS)，找尋段旨和答案。
4	閱讀全文

## 辨別作者和其他人觀點

Writer's Stance	Other's Stance
But/However/Yet	They/Some
should / must	claim / argue
In fact / Indeed / Yes,	assert / contend / think/ believe
No doubt / Undeniably	It is thought/believed/argued that
Instead	Allegedly / In theory

題型	問題	攻略
1. 比較題	1. Which ... would you choose? 2. Can board games compete with computer games? Give one reason to support each point of view. (2012Q20) (Yes/No都要答)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>找出滿足最多要求的最佳選擇</li> <li>盡量從文章找答案，難的題目要自己分析答案</li> <li>必需用完整句子，留心文法</li> </ul> <p><b>Yes:</b> Board games are <b>more interactive</b> and you can play with <b>a group of friends</b>.</p> <p><b>No:</b> Board games are <b>old-fashioned</b> and <b>inconvenient</b>.</p>
2. 給原因、解釋	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give a reason</li> <li>Explain</li> <li>Why</li> <li>What is the purpose / aim ...?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>比較文章和題目，找出重覆的關鍵字，在附近的行數找答案，留意分數，例如2分2個重點</li> <li>留意標題句和總結句</li> <li>留意reason, why, because, due to, with, to, through, by, which, so字眼</li> <li>留意序數詞(first, second, last.)和連接詞(and, besides, moreover, also, even, not just ... but to, not only ... but, then)</li> </ul>
3. 開放式題目	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Do you think</b> this statement is true? Discuss <b>which view is the most convincing</b> and why.</li> <li><b>Do you agree</b> the key to success is ...?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>記住要先答Yes / No，然後再給原因。</li> <li>盡量在文章找答案</li> <li>必需用完整句子，留心文法</li> </ul>
4. 字詞/片語的意思	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the meaning of "XX"?</li> </ul> <p><b>ab (偏離) anti (反對)</b> auto (自己)  bi (二) bio (生命) <b>co (一起)</b>  counter (相反) <b>de (消除、相反)</b> demo (人)  <b>dis (相反)</b> dys (差) <b>ex (前度)</b>  extra (額外、超越) <b>in (相反)</b> <b>ll (相反)</b>  <b>im (相反)</b> <b>ir (相反)</b> intra (裡面)  kilo (千) <b>mal (差)</b> <b>maxi (最大)</b>  mega (很大) micro (很少) mid (中間)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Find a word that means "XX"?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>閱讀前後一兩句，留意作者的觀點是<u>正面</u>還是<u>負面</u></li> <li>因為上下文意思應該一致，所以如果作者的觀點是正面，字詞或片語應該是褒義；如果作者的觀點是負面，應該是貶義。</li> <li>留意詞性是否和選擇配合</li> <li>留意單眾數是否和選擇配合</li> <li>留意字首和字尾</li> </ul> <p><b>mini (最小)</b> <b>mis (錯)</b> <b>mono (一)</b>  <b>multi (很多)</b> <b>non (不)</b> <b>out (超過)</b>  <b>over (過多)</b> <b>post (之後)</b> <b>pre (之前)</b>  <b>pro (贊成)</b> <b>re (重新)</b> <b>semi (一半)</b>  sino (中國) <b>sub (下面/少)</b> <b>tran (跨越)</b>  <b>tri (三)</b> <b>ultra (極度)</b> <b>un (相反)</b>  <b>uni (一)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>然後可以用刪除法，將不合理的答案刪除</li> <li>留意前後配詞</li> </ul> <p>原文: <b>ply the streets</b> (PPQ53)  意思: to <b>travel</b> regularly <b>along</b> or <b>in</b></p>

意思題

題目	原文	答案
What does the expression <b>“pointing the finger at”</b> mean in line 114? (PPQ16)	<b>P10: ...The degree of confinement is extreme, for no tank, no matter how large, can come close to meeting the needs of animals (-)... keeping a six-tonne whale in Sea World’s tanks as akin to keeping a human in a bathtub for his entire life (-)</b> <b>P11: If we are pointing the finger at Sea World...</b>	A. to look at an issue closely (中性) B. to put the blame on someone (-) C. to address someone rudely (-) D. to query someone or something (?)
What does Daniel mean by <b>“off the radar”</b> ? (line 10) (2015Q5)	When I joined <i>The Economist</i> I thought, “Eventually, I ‘d like to write a book about Korea because nobody else is really doing it.” <b>Why weren’t they?</b> Korea is a bit <b>off the radar</b> for most people in Western countries. In the 1980s <b>Japan was the big story</b> and <b>people pay attention to China</b> now because of its huge population and market. <b>Korean has fallen in between</b> these two countries.	A. famous (+) (沒有作者寫Korea，因此對Korea的評價肯定不會是正面) B. disliked (-) (作者沒有說China和Japan很受歡迎，只是說China和Japan受人注視) C. excited (+) (沒有作家寫Korea，因此對Korea的評價肯定不會是正面) D. unknown (-) (作者寫China和Japan受人注視，Korea處於2者中間，可以推斷Korea被遺忘。)
Which phrase can replace the meaning of <b>“fetishizing”</b> in line 37? (2015Q65)	<b>P3: Our best college students are very good at being critical.</b> <b>P6: In campus cultures where being smart means being a critical unmasker...</b> <b>P7: Once outside the university, these students may try to score points by displaying the critical prowess.</b>	A. the obsession with (用上文下理推斷意思) B. the problem of C. the hatred of D. the experiment with

## 意思相近題

題目	原文	答案
Which meaning of “resource” is closest to the meaning used in line 10? (PP3)	<p>For all these people, zoos and aquariums are a <b>resource</b> for wildlife <b>education</b>, motivators for environmental stewardship and a place for family recreation.</p> <p>秘訣: 留意哪個選項<u>例句的配詞與原文最接近</u> → (education ~ study)</p>	<p>A. a country’s source of wealth or revenue e.g. Minerals are an important resource in Australia.</p> <p><b>B. a source of information or expertise</b> e.g. Books are an important <b>resource</b> for <b>study</b></p> <p>C. an ability to meet and handle a situation e.g. Employers will find Mary’s initiative an attractive resource.</p> <p>D. a supply of materials that can be drawn on when needed e.g. Low income families have fewer financial resources.</p>

## 重覆關鍵字原則

原則	原文	題目/答案
1. 完全相同	<p>1. Chinese people are attracted to [learning] the guzheng because <b><u>they have been exposed to its sound since childhood</u></b>,” says ZouLunlun.</p> <p>2. Parents want pastimes that will keep their children away from the TV and computer. <b><u>They’re trying to get back into more interactive things</u></b> now... Activities like this <b><u>get families together</u></b> can only be a good thing.</p> <p>3. The colours did not survive the crucible of time – or the <b><u>exposure to air that comes with discovery and excavation</u></b>. In earlier digs, archaeologists often watched helplessly as <b><u>the warriors’ colors disintegrated in the dry Xian air</u></b>.</p> <p>4. <b><u>Most Hong Kong families live in urban settings, increasingly withdrawn into an electronic world of computer downloads, satellite media and video games</u></b>. Children are losing touch with nature...</p>	<p>1. According to Zou Lunlun, why do Chinese people want to learn the guzheng? 答案: It is because they have been <b><u>exposed to its sound since childhood</u></b>. (2013Q29)</p> <p>2. According to Pay, why do parents want to keep their children away from the TV and computer? 答案: Parents want children to <b><u>get back into more interactive things</u></b> and <b><u>get families together</u></b>. (2012Q16)</p> <p>3. According to paragraph 5, why did the colors of the warriors not survive? 答案: Warriors’ colors <b><u>disintegrated into the dry Xian air</u></b>. // The colours were <b><u>exposed to air</u></b>. (2013Q11)</p> <p>4. According to paragraph 5, why are children losing touch with nature? Give TWO reasons. 答案: They <b><u>live in urban settings</u></b>. They are <b><u>withdrawn into an electronic world of computer downloads, satellite media and video games</u></b>. (PPQ11)</p>
2. 同義詞	<p>1. It is recognized as a representative of <b><u>traditional Chinese culture</u></b>. (representative ~ symbol)</p> <p>2. Power users...are unwittingly <b><u>revealing undesirable personal traits to their peers</u></b>. unwittingly (不知情) ~ by accident (偶然)</p>	<p>1. The guzheng has become a symbol of A. The Cultural Revolution <b>B. Traditional Chinese culture</b> C. ancient Chinese history D. the Qin Dynasty (2013Q27)</p> <p>2. According to paragraph 2, what are some users doing by accident? (2013Q39) Some users <b><u>are revealing undesirable personal traits to their peers</u></b> by accident.</p>
3. 文意接近	<p>Pat Pornpiranon and Dee Sattarujawong opened Polar Board Games &amp; Café one month ago to <b><u>slow down the pace of life a little bit</u></b>.</p>	<p>What was Pat’s and Dee’s life like before they opened the café? (2012Q6) 答案: Their life was <b><u>fast-paced/busy/hectic</u></b>.</p>

## 直抄? 用自己文字分析?

直抄	分析
1. According to//From the article//From paragraph 5 //Based on the information in paragraph 11 //Give one reason from the text	1. <b>Why does</b> Phyllis Smith <b>say</b> “Wow” (line 100)? (2012Q33)
2. Name // List // Give	2. <b>Why is the word</b> “tiger” <b>used</b> to describe mothers? (2012Q72) <b>What does</b> the simile “like a wicked strain of the flu” (lines 68-69) <b>suggest about</b> the book The White Mountains? (2013Q55) <b>Why does</b> the writer <b>suggest</b> reading Chua’s book as a cautionary tale? (2012Q47) <b>What does</b> Even Ramstad’s comment about North Korea in lines 13-14 <b>imply</b> ? (2015Q28) In the title “Young Minds in Critical Condition”, <b>what TWO implications does</b> “critical” <b>have</b> in this context? (2015Q74) <b>What does</b> “Qin Shi Huang Di packed a lot into his earthly reign” (lines 38-39) <b>tell us about</b> the first emperor? (2013Q9)
3. Ans分線 a. _____ b. _____	3. In line 61, <b>the writer mentions</b> boiling an egg <b>to show</b> ... (2013Q12)
4. Explain how ... Explain why...	4. <b>Why do you think</b> the recyclers run out of town during the Beijing Olympics? (PPQ56)
5. What is // What does // How do // Where did What is the purpose...? In what way...? Who wrote the text? Which is the reason behind...?	5. <b>Why would some people presume</b> that Western Children are happier than Chinese children? (2012Q46)
6. What does ... (line 23) refer to? Find three other words used to refer to .... Which word in paragraph 8 means ...? Find two phrases in paragraph 7...	6. <b>Why is the comment</b> , “SUZANNE, ARE YOU PURPOSELY TORTURING YOUR FANS!?!?!?” (lines 54-55) <b>described as</b> “half-mocking”? (2 marks)(2013Q53)
7. The anecdote of the Chinese student has been included to <b>illustrate which point in paragraph 7</b> ? (2012Q66)	7. <b>Why might</b> “the response from what should surely be the Wild Kingdom of “tiger moms” <b>surprise readers</b> ? (2012Q49)

直抄	分析
8. <b>Give ONE piece of evidence</b> that shows...	8. Who says “Winston”? <b>Why</b> ? (2014Q12)
9. Find two <b>differences</b> How does ... differ from ... Find one <b>similarity</b>	9. <b>What is the message</b> behind the story? (2 marks) (2014Q28)

10. What <b><u>assumption</u></b>	10. <b><u>What is the literal meaning of</u></b> “time bomb” and <b><u>what does it represent in the title</u></b> of this passage? (3 marks) (SampleQ75) <b><u>What does it mean</u></b> when the robot says, “Insufficient value”? (line 93) (2014Q21) <b><u>What is the meaning of</u></b> a “canon” (line 11) (2015Q27)
11. <b><u>In the writer’s opinion, what is</u></b> a worse alternative to this phenomenon? (2014Q71)	11. <b><u>What do</u></b> the following names <b><u>convey about</u></b> the recyclers? (PPQ65)
12. In paragraph 7, <b><u>what is the false dichotomy</u></b> that the writer mentions? (2014Q74)	12. Based on the poem, <b><u>who do you think</u></b> ultimately made the right choice? Give reasons to <b><u>support your views</u></b> . (SampleQ67) Do Laura agree with Michael Roth? <b><u>Give a reason for your answer</u></b> . (2015Q77)
13. <b><u>What opinion</u></b> do both Daniel and Psy <b><u>share</u></b> ? (2015Q13)	13. <b><u>Do you agree with</u></b> the statement that “seeing animals in zoos could not be replicated by film or television” (lines 32-34)? <b><u>Why or why not?</u></b> (PPQ8) The text presents two opposing views of educating children about animals. <b><u>Discuss which view you find most convincing and why</u></b> . (2 marks) (PPQ23)
14. What is the significance of the following dates?	14. Explain the <b><u>irony</u></b> . (2 marks) (PPQ59)
15. <b><u>What metaphor</u></b> does the writer use? (抄喻體)	15. <b><u>What is</u></b> “entrails” (line 64) a <b><u>metaphor for</u></b> ? (2014Q81) (分析本體)
16. <b><u>Identify</u></b> four main concerns.	16. What is Tom’s stance towards Liberal Education? <b><u>Summarize his opinion in your own words</u></b> . (2015Q76)



## 長題目原則

1. 找尋文章和題目的重覆或同義字眼 (KW)→在KW前後找答案
2. 完整抄寫重點，由句號抄到句號。
3. 找尋連接詞/序數詞/which/who/to
4. 重點多數相連。
5. 題目有ParagraphXX字眼，從標題句 (TS) 和總結句(CS)找答案。

Why	SVO <b>because</b> 重點
What / How	重點1 <b>and</b> 重點2 重點1. <b>Also</b> , 重點2
Differences	重點1 <b>but</b> 重點2
Purpose	... <b>to</b> 重點

題目	原文/答案
Why does Daniel think “Korea’s probably not the best country in which to be a woman” (lines 36-37)? (2015Q16)	Korea’s probably not the best country in which to be a woman. If you’re <b>a young woman in Korea</b> , what’s <b>the best way to become wealthy or to achieve status</b> ? Sadly, it’s <b>to marry somebody</b> .
What does the <b>robot</b> do while Winston <b>thinks of</b> another <b>apology</b> ? (2014Q22)	“Value of new <b>apology</b> must calculate to within plus or minus twelve percent of value... Winston rose from the couch. “I need to <b>think about</b> this over dinner.” While the robot ate, <b>the robot stayed in the living room and recharged</b> (1).”
From the text, identify two problems with Shanghai’s plan for <b>recycling</b> . (2 marks) (PPQ63)	<b>Shanghai</b> has its own plan to encourage <b>recycling</b> by residents, <b>which</b> requires them to store <b>recycling in their miniscule flats for a month at a time</b> (1) – in exchange for points <b>they can redeem for recycled pencils and other trinkets online</b> (2).
What future plans does the <b>government</b> have for the unlicensed <b>rubbish collectors</b> ? (2 marks) (PPQ65)	Shanghai wants <b>to regulate the recyclers</b> (1), and <b>even issue them with uniforms</b> (2).
In what way can social networking websites be harmful to people with low self-esteem? (2 marks) (2013Q45)	People with low esteem <b>may bombard their friends with negative tidbits about their lives</b> (1) and <b>make themselves less likeable</b> (2).
According to paragraph 1, what will no longer happen when cars drive themselves? (2 marks) (2015Q42)	Cars will drive themselves. <b>Traffic jams and deadly accidents</b> will become a thing of the past. 轉字: become a thing of the past → will no longer happen 用and劃分重點

<p>What three things did the writer do to prepare for his walk that were probably not normal for him? (3 marks) (2014Q62)</p>	<p><u>The morning after <i>The Cellar Tapes</i> was aired on BBC2</u>, I went for a walk along the King's Road. How ought I to treat those who approached me? <u>I switched on a sweet gentle smile</u> (1) and practiced a kind of "Who? ... me?" gesture (2)...I <u>made sure, before setting out, that there were pens in my pocket for autographs</u> (3)</p>
<p>From the information given in paragraph 2, name THREE ways that Ocean Park promotes wildlife education. (3 marks) (PPQ4)</p>	<p><u>At Ocean Park Academy, over 35,000 schoolchildren participate each year in our courses.</u> (1) They include children with special financial needs and children from schools in remote areas. <u>Guests can also participate in our animal encounter programme,</u> (2) which gives them a chance to see some of Asia's rarest animals. <u>Even our restaurants display information panels which advocate wise seafood choices</u> (3) in support of sustainable agricultural and fisheries practices.</p>
<p>According to paragraph 2, how can <b>waste production</b> and <b>recycling</b> benefit businesses and communities? (3 marks) (PPQ46)</p>	<p>Restaurants can do a lot to minimize these potential cost increases by setting up <b>recycling and waste reduction</b> programmes. <b>Not only</b> will this help save your business money, (1) <b>but</b> it will extend the life of landfills (2) <b>and</b> save valuable energy. (3)</p>
<p>According to Rong Bo, why should <b>the earth be treated like an artifact</b> (lines 112-113)? (2013Q19)</p>	<p><u>With so much color and artistry imprinted on the soil</u> (1) – <u>the ancient paint, alas, adheres to dirt more readily than to lacquer</u> (1) – Chinese preservationists are now trying to preserve the earth itself. "We are <b>treating the earth as an artifact.</b>"</p>
<p>Why did Winston <b>stop contacting</b> Cherisse? (2014Q26)</p>	<p><u>I was scared of being close,</u> and I ran away. I'm sorry I <u>didn't respond to your calls and your mail.</u> (1)</p>
<p>According to Zou Lunlun, why do <b>Chinese people want to learn the guzheng</b>?(2013Q29)</p>	<p>"<b>Chinese people</b> are attracted to [learning] <b>the guzheng</b> because <u>they have been exposed to its sound since childhood</u> (1)," says ZouLunlun.</p>
<p><b>Why</b> did this person <b>start writing such letters</b>? (2014Q35)</p>	<p>One day <u>she felt so alone, she wanted to reach out to someone.</u> So she started writing letters.</p>
<p>According to paragraph 7, why do store owners turn to <b>part-time</b> parallel traders and are willing to <b>pay them more</b>?</p>	<p>However, as <u>there is a limited number of milk powder set upon each individual</u>(1), they turn to hire many part-time parallel traders...I really have to pay more for them or else <u>they will sell the formula to other shop owners</u> (2).</p>

<p>Why did the writer think he would be approached? (2014Q61)</p>	<p>原文: An excerpt from the autobiography of Stephen Fry, a well-loved British actor, writer and comedian. <b><u>The morning after <i>The Cellar Tapes</i> was aired on BBC2,</u></b> I went for a walk along the King's Road. How ought I to treat those who approached me?  <b>Note:</b> <i>The Cellar Tapes</i> was <b><u>Stephen's Fry's first major television show.</u></b>          答案: He <b><u>appeared on the Cellar Tapes</u></b> and he thought <b><u>people would recognize him.</u></b> (1)          ◇ B2的題目較少提示重點的連接詞，要在重覆關鍵字附近找答案，有時要推論答案。</p>
<p>Why did the writer hang around the television listings magazines? (2014Q64)</p>	<p>原文:  <b>P1:</b> ...I made sure ... <b><u>there were pens in my pocket for autographs.</u></b>  <b>P2:</b> I went into a newsagent and hung around the piles of television listings magazines. To pick up a <b><u>Radio Times people had to ask me to step aside;</u></b> obviously and by definition <b><u>these persons must have been television watchers.</u></b>          答案: The writer thought that <b><u>television watchers</u></b> would <b><u>step aside,</u></b> recognize him and ask him to <b><u>sign their autographs.</u></b>          ◇ B2的題目重點可能不只在一段出現，要從附近段落的前文後理找答案。</p>
<p>What is the <b>propose</b> of the website? (2014Q32)</p>	<p>The website <b><u>aims to spread joy through letters</u></b> (1).</p>
<p>What is the <b>purpose</b> of wrapping the artifact in plastic? (2013Q15)</p>	<p>原文: During a recent excavation, the moment a painted artifact was unearthed, workers sprayed any bit of exposed color with the solution, then wrapped it in plastic <b><u>to keep in the protective moisture.</u></b> (1)</p>
<p>Explain how <b>thinking more critically and sensibly affects</b> the way young people voice their opinions.</p>	<p>This enables them to <b><u>think more critically and sensibly,</u></b> which <b><u>in turn makes their voices louder, clearer and firmer when they speak up.</u></b></p>
<p>Give TWO reasons that the girls drifted apart. (SampleQ66)          注意:          詩歌的題目重點可能會分散。</p>	<p>I don't know exactly why they moved, but anywhere they went          Something about a three-apartment and <b><u>a cheaper rent.</u></b> (1)          But from the top deck of the high-school bus I'd glimpse among the others on the corner Mary's father, muffled, contrasting strangely with the elegant greyhounds by his side.  <b>He didn't believe in high school education, especially for girls.</b>          (2)</p>

<p>What does Elizabeth think the robot is trying to do? (2014Q3) 注意: 故事題目重點可能要從2人對話歸納。</p>	<p>“Honey, <b>don’t buy anything</b>,” his wife Elizabeth called from the living room. “Pardon, Winston Sinclair, I am <b>not here to sell you something</b>.” 答案: She thought the robot <b>wanted to sell things to them</b>.</p>
<p>What does Daniel think is “nonsense” (line 15) (2015Q8)</p>	<p>In your book, you write about <b>jeong</b> the invisible hug. <b>Is that something exclusive to Korea?</b> A lot of Koreans say <b>jeong</b> (– the warmth between people and mutual sacrifice) – <b>is uniquely Korean</b>, (as is han). <b>It’s</b> nonsense. 答案: <b>Jeong is exclusive to Korea. // Jeong is uniquely Korean.</b> (用破折號的作用是要解釋前文，作用等同補充描述，破折號範圍內的解釋可以不理) (“as is han”也是補充描述，比較jeong和han，可以不理)</p>
<p>In paragraph 10, what does Michael Roth believe students initially would prefer to watch in his class? (2015Q67)</p>	<p>I have to insist that students put their devices away while <b>watching movies that don’t immediately engage their senses with explosions, sex or gag lines</b>. 答案: Movies that engage senses with explosions, sex or gag lines. (作者暗示如果沒有自己吩咐，學生看沒有感官刺激上課的電影會玩手機，可以推論students喜歡看感官刺激的電影)</p>
<p>What is Tom’s stance towards Liberal Education? Summarize his opinion <b>in your own words</b>. (4 marks) (2015Q76)</p>	<p>原文 <b>Are you serious? \$60000 taken out in student loans for tuition</b>, room and board and <b>no prospect for a job</b>. <b>Better to stick to</b> any STEM program in college (<b>science, technology, engineering, math</b>). <b>You can get</b> the type of <b>education</b> discussed in the article, and even more, <b>from your local library</b>, with maybe \$1.50 in late fines when you are finished, if you really want to explore what it means to be human.</p> <p>He is <b>opposed</b> to Liberal Education. He points out that <b>it is not worth spending expensive tuition fees on Liberal Education</b> as it <b>cannot provide great career prospect</b> for graduates. Students <b>can get Liberal Education by reading books from local libraries</b>. He thinks that <b>students should study science, technology, engineering and math</b>, which are more practical than Liberal Education. (重點來自原文，但要用自己文字作答)</p>

<p>According to Section 5, what three things could someone do to improve their luck? <b>(2016Q16)</b></p>	<p>原文  ...much of the good and bad fortune we encounter is a result of <b>our thoughts and behaviour</b>. More importantly, it represents the <b>potential for change</b>, and has produced an effective way of increasing the luck... The research is not simply about debunking superstitious thinking and behaviour. Instead it is about encouraging people to <b>move away from a magical way of thinking and toward a more rational view of luck</b>. Perhaps most important of all, it is about <b>using science and skepticism to increase the level of luck</b>.</p> <p>答案:  ◇ Change their thought and behaviour  ◇ Move away from a magical way of thinking towards a more rational view of luck  ◇ use science and skepticism</p> <p>(直抄: 留意重覆KW/同義KW/ 連接詞)</p>
<p>According to paragraph 15, what regulation does the writer feel is unreasonable? <b>(2016Q72)</b></p>	<p>原文  After years of legal wrangling, Alexandria's city council in Virginia has at last decided to allow food trucks in parks and parking lots. <b><u>Not in the streets, mind.</u></b></p> <p>答案:  Food trucks are not allowed in the streets in Alexandria.  (作者要讀者(mind) 留意<b>food trucks not allowed in the streets</b>，暗示作者對此不滿。</p>

## Yes/No比較題技巧

- ◇ 盡量從文章找答案，有時要從文章的文句推論答案
- ◇ 難的題目要自己分析答案，運用常識和大包圍
- ◇ 必需用完整句子
- ◇ 言之有物，有立場加Elaboration，避免空泛的答案。

題目	答案
Which car do you think was responsible for the accident? Why? Give a reason from the text. (2015Q39)	原文: The <b>speed limit</b> in the car park was <b>20 km per hour</b> . <b>The silver car</b> was travelling at about <b>40 km per hour</b> . <b>The silver car</b> was responsible because the silver car was travelling at about <b>40 km</b> , which is <b>faster than the speed limit of the car park (20km)</b> .
Can board games compete with computer games? Give one reason to support each point of view. (2 marks) (2012Q20)	<b>Yes:</b> Board games are <b>more interactive</b> and you can play with <b>a group of friends</b> . (原文1: For board games you have to <b>have a circle of friends</b> .) → 抄寫 (原文 2: Parents want pastimes that will keep their children away from the TV and computer. <b>They're trying to get back into more interactive things</b> now.) → 推論 <b>No:</b> Board games are <b>old-fashioned</b> and <b>inconvenient</b> . (原文: ...a café is <b>low-tech, switched off, unplugged</b> ...they sit at tables and <b>play board games</b> .) → 推論
Do you agree with the statement that “seeing animals in zoos could not be replicated by film or television” (lines 32-34)? Why or why not? (PPQ8)	Yes, because you <b>get close to animals</b> and <b>interact with them</b> . (原文: <b>Zoos and aquariums</b> are vital links to nature and wildlife. They <b>connect real-life people and real-life animals</b> . [line 56-59] → 推論 or No, because watching animals on film or television allows you to see the animals in the natural environment. → 自行分析答案

### 自由評論題作答技巧

- ◇ 盡量從文章找答案，有時要從文章的文句推論答案
- ◇ 難的題目要自己分析答案，運用常識和大包圍
- ◇ 必需用完整句子
- ◇ 言之有物，有立場加Elaboration，避免空泛的答案。

The text presents two opposing views of educating children about animals. Discuss which view you find most convincing and why. (2 marks) (PP23)

**Suzanne Gendron:**

- People can learn more about animals through **courses** and **interaction with animals**. (原文抄寫)
- Zoos teach us to **conserve the environment**. (原文抄寫)

(原文: At Ocean Park Academy, over 35,000 schoolchildren participate each year in our courses... In a time of environmental challenges, **zoos and aquariums** are vital links to nature and wildlife. They **connect real-life people and real-life animals**, and **foster the understanding** that it is more important ... **to conserve our natural environment**.)

**Peter Singer:**

- Animals are **forced to live in small cages**. (原文抄寫)
  - Animals are **forced to perform tricks**. (原文抄寫)
- (原文: Circuses are even worse places for animals. Their living conditions are deplorable, especially in travelling circuses where **cages have to be small...Training animals to perform tricks often involves starvation and cruelty**.)



## 同義詞/反義詞

<p>◇ Find a word in the text that <b>means</b> “XXX”</p> <p>◇ Find an expression in the text <b>that means</b> “XXX”. Write one word in each space.</p> <p>◇ Which words <b>mean the same</b> as the following:</p> <p>◇ Find words in lines 1-8 which could be <b>replaced</b> by the following:</p> <p>◇ Look for words or expressions which are the <b>opposite</b> in meaning to:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Words = 1 Phrases &gt; 1 Expressions &gt; 1</p> <p><b>原則</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 詞性必須相同</li> <li>2. Verb form相同 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ 題目有s = 答案有s</li> <li>◇ 題目ing = 答案有ing</li> <li>◇ 題目past tense = 答案past tense</li> <li>◇ 題目p.p. = 答案p.p.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. 名詞單眾數相同 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ 題目有s = 答案有s</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Phrase要詞性對稱 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ 題目adj. + n. = 答案 adj. + n.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. 意思配合</li> </ol>	<p>◇ 留意題目中詞語的<u>字首和字尾</u>，找出詞性和單眾數，<u>答案的詞性和單眾數必然相同</u></p> <p><b>Adjectives:</b></p> <p>ed ing ful ous less ant ent al y ish ary ic ical like able ible ive en ate ar</p> <p><b>Nouns:</b></p> <p>s cy sy ty y age al ial an ian (人) ate dom en et ette let hood ice ic ing ism ist (人) ive ment ness shipth ude ure ce ant ent ry er (人) or (人) ar ad ion ade</p> <p><b>Verbs</b> <b>n ed s</b></p> <p><b>Adverbs: ly</b></p> <p>◇ <u>運用不同詞性在句子的位置</u>，猜測答案。</p> <p>n. 句子開頭 preposition後面 that後面 代名詞(his, my, etc.)後面 v. 主語/名詞後面 to後面 情態動詞後面 who/which/that後面 adj. 名詞前面 is/am/are/was/were/be /been後面 adv. 動詞前面 動詞後面 句子最尾 形容詞或另一個副詞的前面 Prep. 動詞之後/名詞之前 Conj. 句子或名詞中間</p> <p>◇ 留意橫線的數目，<u>一條橫線只可填一個字</u></p>
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## 詞性相配

### Words

#### 1. 字尾完全相同

題目	答案
students <u>s</u>	contenders <u>s</u> , performers <u>s</u> , participants <u>s</u> (2012Q56)
students <u>s</u> who do really well at school	kids <u>s</u> who excel academically scholastically superior kids <u>s</u> (2012Q60)
letters <u>s</u>	notes <u>s</u> (2014Q36)
endur <u>able</u>	toler <u>able</u>
original <u>ity</u>	creativ <u>ity</u> (2012Q9)
appear <u>ed</u>	popp <u>ed</u> up (SampleQ4)
violent <u>ly</u>	savag <u>ely</u> (PPQ27)
los <u>ing</u> one's balance	slipp <u>ing</u> (PPQ49)

#### 2. 字尾詞性相同

題目	答案
boring <u>ing</u> and frustrating <u>ing</u>	tedious <u>ous</u> (2014Q78)
pervasiv <u>ive</u>	ubiquit <u>ous</u>
unstabl <u>e</u>	turbul <u>ent</u> (2013Q28)

#### 3. 詞性相同

題目	答案
always (時間副詞)	constantly (時間副詞)
likely (adj.) to suffer from	vulnerable (adj.) (PPQ57)
shout (v.)	yell (v.) (SampleQ4)
being kept (pp.) a prisoner	being held (pp.) captive (PPQ15)

#### 4. 字詞搭配

題目	答案
many many + 可數名詞	plentiful (原文: plentiful criticisms <u>s</u> )

## Phrases or Expressions

#### 1. 詞性對稱

題目		答案
a very difficult (adj.) task (n.)		a tall (adj.) order (n.)
different (adj.) to (prep)		synonymous (adj.) with (prep.)
look (v.) back to (prep)		shift (v.) forwards to (prep.) (SampleQ8)
題型	問題	攻略
6. 從字典找最合適的詞語解釋	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Look at the word “XXX” in line 13. Which is <b>the best definition</b> of the word?</li> <li>Look at the word “XXX” in line 13. Which <b>meaning</b> corresponds to the meaning in line 13?</li> <li>Which of the <b>definitions</b> below is <b>closest in meaning</b>?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>留意字詞在<u>句子的位置</u>，找出它的詞性</li> <li>字詞在字典中可能有超過一個詞性，先刪除沒有可能是答案的詞性。</li> <li>例如你發現字詞在文章中是動詞，但是字詞本身既是動詞，又是名詞，便可以<u>先刪除是名詞的選項</u></li> <li>然後閱讀選項的例句，與原文比較，找出同義詞，了解剩餘各選項的大約意思</li> <li>留意<u>選項是否和原文配詞匹配</u>。</li> </ul>
7. 代入題，找出代名詞所指的名詞	<p>E. What does ‘it’ refer to?</p> <p>F. Who are ‘these people’?</p> <p>G. ‘here’ refers to...</p> <p>H. ‘which’ refers to... (which可代表死物或句子)</p> <p>I. ‘the problem’ refers to...</p> <p>J. “This” refers to ... (“It”代表動物或死物) (“This”代表整個句子)</p> <p>K. <b>Winston</b> pulled his <b>card</b>. It...</p> <p>L. What is “<b>the phenomenon</b>”?... The <b>propensity to worship idols</b>...</p> <p>M. the kind of <b>people</b> objecting to celebrity culture... I am <b>one</b> of them. What does “<b>one</b>” refer to?</p> <p>N. <b>The girl</b>, “You forgot your <b>change</b>.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>he/she/it/they/it/we</li> <li>his/her/its/their/its/our</li> <li>here/there</li> <li>which/who/whom/where/that</li> <li>the problem/the industry</li> <li>代名詞所取代的名詞，通常<u>可在前半句或前一兩句找到</u></li> <li>一些較難的題目，要了解整段的前文後理，才能找出答案</li> <li>如果在代名詞附近超過一個名詞，<u>距離越近的名詞越有機會是答案</u></li> <li>留意代名詞是指人還是物</li> <li>代名詞是眾數，答案多數有“s”</li> <li>名詞代替名詞的題目，<u>原本的名詞有s，用作代替的名詞也有s</u></li> <li>“<b>You</b>”可能代表<b>anyone/everyone</b></li> <li>答案要清楚解釋指代的人或物。</li> <li>有時答案可能要在字詞的後面找</li> <li>有時要根據文意轉換代表名詞的單眾數。</li> <li>文中可能<u>沒有答案</u>，要理解文意。</li> </ul>
8. 推斷題	<p>O. According to paragraph 1, S+V+O because ...</p> <p>P. According to paragraph 1, Pang Yiu-kai ...</p> <p>Q. Kay Sambell argues the hero should not ...</p> <p>R. 填充句子，加上單字或片語，使句子和原文的意思和觀點一致</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>比較文章和題目，找出<u>重覆的關鍵字</u>，在附近的行數找答案</li> <li>比較文章和題目，找出<u>意思相近的關鍵字</u>，在附近的行數找答案</li> <li>留意專有名詞、數字和年份</li> <li>找段落重點的題目，可以先看段落的<u>標題句和總結句</u>，找出答案</li> <li>答案通常是文中詞語的同義詞或意思相近的詞語</li> <li>留意原文和題目的<u>正負字眼</u>，留意題目是否有“not”</li> </ul>

<b>1. 向前找</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ 大多數題目在代名詞同一句或前1-2句找答案</li> <li>◇ 少部份艱深的題目、文學篇章的題目，要在代名詞後面找答案</li> </ul>
<b>2. 代名詞特徵</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Question Answer</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">he/she    單數人物</p> <p style="text-align: center;">it        單數死物/動物</p> <p style="text-align: center;">them/us/these    眾數人物/死物</p> <p style="text-align: center;">答案多於1個</p> <p style="text-align: center;">this    句子</p> <p style="text-align: center;">this idea    句子</p>
<b>3. 代入法</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ 留意意思是否合理</li> <li>◇ 留意grammar/配詞是否正確</li> </ul>
<b>4. 完整性</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ 答案一定要完整，有助解釋答案性質的補充描述也要填寫</li> </ul> <p>例子：</p> <p>the drivers (with poor coordination)</p> <p>the drivers (having poor coordination)</p> <p>the drivers (who have poor coordination)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ 較艱深的題目要在同段較遠地方，或附近段落找名詞的屬性。</li> </ul>

注意事項	原文	問題/答案
1. 代入題大多數都是在前文找答案。	<p>Attempts to defend <b><u>amusement parks and circuses</u></b> on the grounds that they “educate” people ... <b><u>Such enterprises</u></b> are part of the entertainment industry.</p> <p>You may wonder how our culture can be so broken and so sick as <b><u>to venerate a pack of talentless nobodies</u></b> who offer no moral, spiritual or intellectual sustenance, and no discernible gifts beyond unthreatening photogenity.  <b><u>The phenomenon</u></b> simply is not as new as everyone thinks it is.</p>	<p>Q: What does “<b><u>such enterprises</u></b>” (line 131) refer to? (PPQ19)  A: <b><u>amusement parks and circuses</u></b></p> <p>Q: What is “the phenomenon”? (2014Q71)  A: <b><u>To venerate a pack of talentless nobodies</u></b></p>
2. “ <b><u>This</u></b> ”代表整句	<b><u>Children</u></b> , however, <b><u>don’t run the world</u></b> , and teenagers, especially, feel the sting of <b><u>this</u></b> .	<p>Q: What does “<b><u>this</u></b>” (line 139) refer to? (2013Q62)  A: <b><u>Children don’t run the world.</u></b></p>
3. <b><u>this + n. / such + n.</u></b> 代表整句	“We are disappointed by <b><u>the decision of the authorities in Hong Kong to permit Mr. Snowden to flee despite the legally valid U.S. request to arrest him...</u></b> <b><u>Such behaviour</u></b> is detrimental to Sino-US relations.	<p>Q: What does “<b><u>such behaviour</u></b>” refer to?  A: <b><u>Hong Kong permits Mr. Snowden to flee despite the legally valid U.S. request to arrest him</u></b></p>
4. 有時答案可能要 <u>在字詞的後面找</u>	<p>One night <b><u>he</u></b> sprang from sleep with a start, his thick fur bristling in recurrent waves. From the forest came the call – a long-drawn howl, like, yet unlike, any noise made by <b><u>a husky dog</u></b>. He sprang through the sleeping camp...<b><u>Buck</u></b> did not attack, but circled about and hedged him in with friendly advances.</p> <p>I was aware of <b><u>such a class of person</u></b> existing. I had wanted to be <b><u>a celebrity</u></b>.</p>	<p>Q: Who is “<b><u>he</u></b>”? (line 1) (PP69)  A: <b><u>Buck/a husky dog</u></b></p> <p>Q: Which “<b><u>class of person</u></b>” (line 22) does the writer refer to? (2014Q69)  A: <b><u>celebrities</u></b></p>

4. 有時答案可能要 <u>在字詞的後面找</u>	They would have an impact on a long-standing culinary tradition here – food hawkers.	Q: What is the “ <b>long-standing culinary tradition</b> ” (line 23)? (2016Q27) A: <b>food hawkers</b> (留意破折號，破折號後面解釋前面)
5. 有時要根據文意轉換代表名詞的單眾數	Look at the kind of <b>people objecting to the childishness and cheapness of celebrity culture</b> . Does one really want to side with such <b>apoplectic bores</b> ? I should know, I often catch myself being <b>one</b> .	Q: What does “ <b>one</b> ” refer to? (2014Q73) A: Those <b>people</b> who object to the celebrity culture. / apoplectic <b>bores</b>
6. 有時要從段落中人物的國籍背景，分辨代名詞代表的名詞	...the New York Times’ Nicholas Kristof to declare Confucianism the hands-down winner... <b>we</b> have plenty to learn from that...	Q: What does “ <b>we</b> ” (line 28) refer to? A: <b>Western people / Americans</b> (2012Q59)
7. 答案要完整，清楚解釋指代的人或物	<p>The world’s children are joining <b>the fight against climate change</b>. And they are doing <b>it</b> one fabric patch at a time.</p> <p>It usually takes Yang and her co-workers many days to <b>transform a heap of clay fragments into a full-size warrior</b>, but today they are lucky, accomplishing <b>the task</b> in a matter of days.</p> <p><b>Driving to work</b> will be less stressful, as riders can sit back with their coffee and let computers handle <b>the trip</b>.</p>	<p>Q: What does “<b>it</b>” (line 2) refer to? A. the fight <b>against climate change</b> (2012Q21)</p> <p>Q: What does “<b>the task</b>” (line 23) refer to? A: <b>transform a heap of clay fragments into a full-size warrior</b> (2013Q4)</p> <p>Q: What does “the trip” in line 3 refer to? A: <b>Driving to work</b></p>
8. “ <b>You</b> ”代表 <b>anyone/everyone</b>	I was living proof that <b>you</b> could want to be famous and want to do the work, <b>you</b> could relish the red carpet and relish working into the early hours... with a genuine sense of pleasure and fulfillment.	Q: What is the writer referring to when he says “ <b>you</b> ” (line 65)? (2014Q82) A: <b>anyone/everyone/people in general</b> (不能答readers)

<p>9. 有時要閱畢整段了解文意，才能找到完整答案。</p>	<p>It is through good <b>zoos and aquariums</b> that children, families and communities can meet <b>nature's ambassadors</b>. Through these connections, they will help save the wild places and <b>wild animals</b>...</p> <p><b>Title: The Scientific Study of the Lucky Mind</b> By <b>Professor Richard Wiseman</b></p> <p>P5: After ten years of scientific research, <b>my work</b> has revealed a radically new way of looking at luck and the vital role it plays in our lives. <b>It</b> demonstrates that much of the good and bad fortune we encounter is a result of our thoughts.</p>	<p>Q: "Nature's ambassadors" (lines 65-66) refers to ... A: <b>animals</b> in <b>zoos and aquariums</b> (PPQ12)</p> <p>Q: What does "It..." (line 87) refer to? A. the <b>work</b> of <b>Professor Richard Wiseman</b> (2016Q15) (留意前文work和文章作者姓名)</p>
<p>10. 文中可能沒有答案，要理解文意。</p>	<p><b>P2:</b> I went into <b>a newsagent</b>... <b>P3:</b> I pulled a compensatory <i>BBC Micro magazine</i> from the shelf and left. As I was trailing disappointedly back to the flat I heard a voice behind me. "Excuse me, excuse me!" I turned to see <b>an excited young girl</b>. "You forgot your change."</p> <p>The key to training children's discipline is to behave <b>ourselves</b>. This way, children will have role models to follow.</p>	<p>Q: Who was the girl (line 19)? A: <b>a sales assistant</b> who worked in the <b>newsagent</b> (2014Q67)</p> <p>Q: "Ourselves" refers to ... A: <b>the writer and parents</b></p>

<p>12. 文中可能<u>沒有答案</u>，要<u>理解文意</u>。</p>	<p>He speaks to <b>Charmaine Chan</b> about his latest title, <i>A Geek in Korea</i>, due out in June 2014.  <b>You started, like so many other Westerners in Korea, teaching in English. When did you begin writing about Korea and why?</b>          When I joined <i>The Economist</i> I thought, “Eventually, I ‘d like to <u>write a book about Korea because nobody else is really doing it.</u>”  <b>Why weren’t <u>they</u>?</b></p> <p>The whole passage</p>	<p>What does “they” refer to in line 9? <b>(2015Q4)</b>  <u>Others writers who were not writing about Korea.</u></p> <p>Who or what does “Geek” in the title of Daniel’s book refer to? <b>(2015Q24)</b>          Daniel Tudor. (作者)  <b>(全文講述作者在Korea的經歷和感受，而作者的著作 “A Geek In Korea”亦關於Korea，所以geek就是作者。)</b></p>
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## 9. 填充題

<p>◇ 填充<u>單字</u>或<u>片語</u>，使句子和原文的意思和觀點一致</p> <p><b>2013Q48, 2003Q51</b></p> <p><b>1. 照搬原文詞語</b></p> <p>原文  <b>Rebecca Stead</b> chose to set her novel in 1970s <b>New York</b> because that's where <b>she grew up</b>.</p> <p>題目  The novel takes place in <b>New York</b> City where <b>Rebecca Stead (n.) grew up</b>.</p> <p><b>2. 描述對象不同，但都是照搬原文詞語</b></p> <p>原文  Her characters, middle-class middle-school students routinely walk around the Upper West Side by themselves, a <b>rare freedom</b> in <b>today's</b> city despite a <b>significant drop</b> in New York's <b>crime rate</b>.</p> <p>題目  In the <b>1970s</b>, NYC had a <b>higher crime rate (n.)</b>, but children back then had <b>more freedom (n.)</b>.</p> <p><b>3. 轉詞性 (adj. → n.)</b></p> <p>原文  The Hunger Games depicts a <b>futuristic</b> North America</p> <p>題目  The story takes place in the <b>future (n.)</b>.</p> <p><b>4. 轉詞性 (n. → v.) + s</b></p> <p>原文  The <b>winner</b> is the last child.</p> <p>題目  The sole survivor <b>wins (v.)</b></p> <p><b>5. 分析文意想出答案</b></p> <p>原文  The world of our <b>hovered-over teens</b> and <b>preteens</b> may be <b>safer</b>...</p> <p>題目  NYC today is <b>safer (adj.)</b>, yet <b>children</b> are more <b>protected (adj.)</b>.</p>	<p>◇ <u>運用不同詞性在句子的位置</u>，先<u>估計答案所需的詞性</u>。</p> <p>n. 句子開頭  preposition後面  that後面  代名詞(his, my, etc.)後面  v. 主語/名詞後面  to後面  情態動詞後面  who/which/that後面  adj. 名詞前面  is/am/are/was/were/be /been後面  adv. 動詞前面  動詞後面  句子最尾  形容詞或另一個副詞的前面  Prep.動詞之後/名詞之前  Conj. 句子或名詞中間</p> <p>◇ 比較文章和題目，找出<u>重覆字眼和同義字</u>，在<u>附近的行數找答案</u></p> <p>◇ 比較文章和題目，找出<u>相同詞語的變體</u>。</p> <p>◇ 簡單的題目可以<u>照抄原文</u></p> <p>◇ 複雜的題目有以下幾種</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 轉詞性</li> <li>○ 加減s / 加減ing或ed</li> <li>○ 單眾數轉換</li> <li>○ 主動式/被動式轉換</li> <li>○ 用同義詞/相反詞</li> <li>○ 理解文意自己想出答案</li> </ul> <p>◇ <u>答案文法一定要正確</u></p> <p>◇ <u>盡量從原文找字源</u>，易中<u>marking</u></p> <p>◇ <b>ABC結構</b></p> <p>Ver 1: Fresh ingredients, precision cooking, <b>beautiful</b> presentation</p> <p>Ver 2: You need fresh produce; you need to cook it carefully and you need to ensure it is <b>beautiful</b></p> <p>◇ 留意橫線的數目，<u>一條橫線只可填一個字</u></p>
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**文章填充 (2012Q40) / (2013Q20) / (2014Q70)**

技巧	原文	題目
1. 關鍵字完全重覆 → 照搬原文詞語	<p>And they are doing it one fabric patch at a time through an <b>international initiative</b> called the <b>Climate Quilt Campaign</b>.</p> <p><b>The next challenge</b>, Rong says, will be to <b>find</b> an acceptable method <b>for reapplying</b> this <b>color</b> to the <b>warriors</b>.</p>	<p>The <b>Climate Quilt Campaign</b> is an <b>international initiative</b> involving young people.</p> <p><b>The next challenge</b> for (i) <b>Rong</b> is to (ii) <b>find</b> a procedure <b>for</b> (iii) <b>reapplying color</b> to the <b>warriors</b>.</p>
2. 原文和題目出現同義關鍵詞，答案照搬原文詞語	<p>Many hands are daily wrung at the <b>supremacy</b> of <b>appearance over achievement</b></p> <p>To <b>desire fame</b> argues a <b>shallow</b> and <b>delusional</b> outlook.</p> <p>Last month, thousands of patches arrived in a small-town store in <b>Pennsylvania</b>, USA where <b>volunteers</b> gathered to sew them together into a huge quilt. <b>Crafeteria</b>, a <b>family-run</b> business ... <b>family-run</b> (家族經營) → <b>owner</b> <b>volunteers</b> → <b>invite members</b></p>	<p>It is a common worry that society now places <b>less importance</b> on <b>ability</b> than on <b>appearance</b>.</p> <p>...wanting to be a <b>celebrity</b> is <b>superficial</b> and <b>delusional</b>.</p> <p>In Pennsylvania, the <b>owners</b> of <b>Crafeteria</b> <b>invited members</b> of their community to take part in this campaign.</p>
3. 關鍵詞主動 → 被動 答案照搬原文詞語	<p>We can also see just as clearly... the world's youth is dazzled by that delusion. <b>Using recycled clothing</b>, children ... designed "<b>pledge patches</b>"...</p> <p>We can also <b>see</b> just as <b>clearly</b> that the world's youth is <b>dazzled</b> by that delusion.</p> <p>...Rong Bo, the museum's head chemist, who <b>helped develop</b> a <b>binding agent</b> that <b>holds the soil together</b>...</p>	<p>Children <b>were given</b> a scrap of <b>recycled clothing</b> <u>which</u> they <b>used</b> to make <b>pledge patches</b>.</p> <p>It can also be <b>clearly seen</b> that more and more <b>youths</b> are <b>dazzled</b> by fame every year.</p> <p>... a <b>binding agent</b> has been <b>developed</b> to <b>hold together</b> the <b>soil</b>.</p>

4. 根據題目配詞和原文意思，在原文中找出適當字詞	<b>Five-year-old</b> Dylan worked with his classmates on a small quilt. Dylan pledge to use less water when washing his hands while <b>fourteen-year-old</b> Rachel and her brother Jacob, who is <b>two years younger</b> , had other ideas. We wrote our <b>ages</b> and our names...	Children taking part were <b>of all ages</b> . 配詞 → <b>of all ages</b>
5. 根據文意找出適當字詞	The Climate <b>Quilt</b> Campaign empowers <b>kids</b> ... they can <b>effect change</b> ... they can be part of something and see how it <b>makes a difference to them and the world</b> ...show how much they care about the <b>environment</b>	The quilt will ultimately be a symbol of children's <b>hopes and dreams for the future</b> of the <b>environment</b> .

## 句子填空

原文	問題/答案
Using <b>recycled clothing</b> , children in the United States, Australia, China, New Zealand, Britain, the Philippines, Canada, and South Africa designed " <b>pledge patches</b> " <b>depicting</b> how they <b>promised to work on environmental stewardship</b> .	Complete the sentence below using information from the passage. A " <b>pledge patch</b> " is <u>using recycled clothing to depict promises to work on environmental stewardship</u> (2012Q23)
Quilting is actually one of the best and most old-fashioned ways of recycling," she says. " <b>Old fabrics</b> , that's what a quilt is <b>made of</b> , can be <b>sewn together</b> ...	Use one word to complete each blank. Quilting is a form of recycling because you can make something new out of <b>old fabrics</b> that are <b>sewn together</b> . (2012Q26)
The wolf was suspicious and afraid; for Buck was <b>three times his weight</b> , while his <b>head barely reached Buck's shoulder</b> .	Use ONE word to complete each blank. In comparison to size, Buck is ... <b>heavier</b> and <b>taller</b> than the wolf. (PPQ71) → 轉同義詞
Girls are surrounded by positive role models from an early age, but <b>many boys are not</b> .	<b>Unlike</b> many boys, girls are surrounded by positive role models from infancy. (SampleQ74) → 轉同義詞
Boys' self-belief is shaky because society keeps putting them down. I'm not saying stop urging girls on, but stop <b>putting boys down</b> .	It's alright to encourage girls. However, boys mustn't be <b>ignored/neglected/discouraged</b> at the same time. (SampleQ74) → 轉同義詞 + 主動轉被動
Celia Lashile, agrees boys need boundaries, but is <b>cautious about the dire picture Baker paints</b> .	Celia Lashile is <b>more</b> optimistic than Baker, although she agrees about boys needing boundaries. (SampleQ74) → 推論

## Multiple-Choice (選擇題) 攻略

### ◇ 以下情況選項通常是答案

1. KW(轉字)	◇ 轉字，利用同義詞、代名詞表達原文關鍵詞 (KW)
2. KW不斷重複	◇ 選項字詞在相關段落重複出現幾次
3. TSSC (標題句/總結句)	◇ 選項字詞在TSSC有提及

### ◇ 以下情況選項不會是答案

1. Theme (主題)	◇ 選項內容沒有在原文提及 (not mentioned) ◇ 選項內容與原文內容有衝突 (conflict)
2. Direct (直接用字面意思)	◇ 選項包含原文字詞的字面意思 例子: Why is the title “An Ocean Apart” used? 錯誤選項: Aquariums are <b>apart</b> from the ocean. (直解Apart) 正確選項: The two writers have very <b>different opinions</b> . (概括文章要點)
3. Incomplete (選項內容不完整)	例子 原文: <b>A + B + C</b> <b>A. A + B</b> (片面) <b>B. B + C</b> (片面) <b>C. A + C</b> (片面) <b>D. A + B + C</b> (選項內容完全包含原文內容，所以是答案)
4. Supplementary information (補充描述)	◇ 選項在原文中以participle clause/relative clause等形式出現

題型	問題	攻略
10. 觀點題	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ What is the <b>tone</b> in paragraph 1?</li> <li>◇ The <b>main idea expressed in paragraph 1 and 2</b> is that...</li> <li>◇ In paragraph 6, the author's main point is ...</li> <li>◇ The writer <b>considers that</b>...</li> <li>◇ What is the <b>tone</b> of the writer?</li> <li>◇ How does the writer <b>feel about</b>...?</li> <li>◇ The writer's <b>conclusion</b> is that...</li> <li>◇ The writer <b>wants you to feel</b>...</li> <li>◇ What message is implied?</li> </ul> <p>例: <b>How does</b> Winston <b>feel</b> when he says, "Fine"? (2014)</p> <p>→ 附近的"<b>geez</b>"有<b>Jesus</b>的意思 → 因此答案是<b>exasperated (憤怒)</b></p> <p>例: According to paragraph 1, dystopia for young readers is ... (2013Q46)</p> <p>A. an imagined, <b>perfect</b> world  B. an <b>unfamiliar</b>, terrifying place  <b>C. a world similar to their own</b>  D. a world to be <b>avoided</b></p> <p>(剔除與文章不符的選項)</p> <p>例: According to paragraph 1, what is China accused of? (PPQ51)</p> <p>A. naked capitalism  B. destruction of the environment  → 片面  <b>C. putting the economy before the environment</b> → 全面  D. hiding its environmental mess</p> <p>(原文: China is often accused of all but <b>destroying its environment in the name of economic growth</b>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ 分析段落觀點的題目，可以先看段落的標題句和總結句，再看內文，要分清楚<u>哪些是作者的觀點，哪些是其他人的觀點</u></li> <li>◇ 分析整篇文章觀點的題目，可以跟從以下步驟: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 閱讀標題</li> <li>2. 閱讀副標題</li> <li>3. 閱讀頭3段，要分清楚<u>哪些是作者的觀點，哪些是其他人的觀點</u></li> <li>4. 閱讀最尾一段，這段通常會<u>總結全文和表明作者的立場</u></li> <li>5. 閱讀每一段的標題句和總結句</li> </ol> </li> <li>◇ 明白文字背後的深層意思，了解作者的<u>觀點是正面還是負面</u></li> <li>◇ 留意重點動詞和形容詞 (見生字表)</li> <li>◇ 留意連接詞，明白句子與句子之間的因果關係 (<b>because, so</b>) 和轉折關係 (<b>although, but, However, instead</b>)</li> <li>◇ 認清句子是<u>直述句</u>、<u>問句</u>還是<u>反問句</u></li> <li>◇ 留意<u>It is important to</u>、<u>It is essential to</u>等句式</li> <li>◇ 留意<u>What we should do is...</u>等句式</li> </ul>

常見語氣

Positive	Negative	Neutral
<p><b>1. fondness</b>            “As John Thornton characterized it, while he shook Buck back and forth and cursed him <u>lovingly</u>.” (PP78 )</p> <p><b>2. hopeful</b>            “With their <u>progressive</u> thinking and an <u>honourable</u> heart, the future of our city is surely in <u>safe hands</u>.”</p> <p><b>3. grateful</b>            “We <u>couldn’t have finished</u> the job <u>without the help</u> of the local community.” (2012Q28)            “I’m getting all teary because I can’t even begin to <u>thank all the people who helped</u>. (PPQ25)</p> <p><b>4. optimistic</b>            “It’s a very <u>encouraging</u> fact that we can expect to be <u>happier</u> in our early 80s than we were in our 20s.”</p> <p><b>5. excited</b>            “It was a <u>dazzling</u> spectacle... with the latest tools and techniques, are bringing that ancient vision <u>back to life</u>. (2013Q1)            “I switched on <u>a sweet gentle smile</u> and practiced ...I made sure, before setting out, that <u>there were pens in my pocket for autographs</u>.” (2014Q60)</p>	<p><b>1. serious</b>            “One major magazine recently suggested that <u>food trucks had brought affordable ethnic cuisine to the people of Los Angeles</u>. – <u>seriously? LA has always had hundreds of brick and mortar eateries serving exactly this kind of affordable ethnic cuisine</u>. (201656)</p> <p><b>2. sarcastic / ironic</b>            “The government is working all-out to increase private consumption. <u>Whatever will happen</u> to all those boxes?” (PP67)</p> <p><b>3. doubtful</b>            “All very nice, but come on, girls – seriously – have you see the latest iPad and Xbox Kinect? <u>How can you compete with that?</u> (反問) (2012Q15)</p> <p><b>4. anger/angry</b>            “If I could’ve <u>killed the dog with my bare hands</u>, I would’ve.” (PPQ28)            “Winston <u>jumped up</u>. “THAT SCOUNDREL!!!” (2014Q11)</p> <p><b>5. exasperated</b>            “Oh, <u>geez</u>, robot. <u>Fine</u>.” (2014Q23) (感嘆詞)</p> <p><b>6. nervous</b>            “By the time I sit down to write my letters, I feel very <u>self-conscious</u>. I <u>don’t want to make a spelling mistake</u>...”(2014Q51)</p> <p><b>7. frightened</b>            FOOD is <u>risky</u>. You can <u>choke on a hot dog</u>, be <u>poisoned by a pizza</u> or <u>die slowly from years of eating too much</u>... And what could be more <u>suspicious</u> than an outlet that sells food – and then <u>drives away before its customers expire?</u> (2016Q64)</p>	<p><b>1. reflective</b>            “I <u>remember</u> the competition for top desk... I <u>remember</u> the housing scheme...I <u>don’t know exactly why</u> they moved...<u>wonder</u> when the choices got made we <u>don’t remember making</u>” (SampleQ60)</p>

文意歸納題

題目	原文	答案
According to paragraph 1, dystopia for young readers is ... (2013Q46)	Dystopia is an imaginary place or condition in which <b>everything is bad</b> , and in dystopian fiction, this has traditionally been characterized by an authoritarian <b>government of some kind of oppressive control</b> . For young readers, dystopia <b>isn't a future to be averted</b> ; it is a version of <b>what's already happening in the world</b> they inhabit.	A. an imagined, <b>perfect</b> world B. an <b>unfamiliar</b> , terrifying place <b>C. a world similar to their own</b> D. a world to be <b>avoided</b> - 剔除與文章不符的選項 - 選最能歸納文意的選項
Kay Sambell argues that the hero in adult dystopian fiction should <b>NOT</b> ... (2013Q57)	Kay Sambell argues that "the <b>protagonist's final defeat and failure</b> absolutely <b>crucial</b> to the admonitory nature of the classic adult dystopia."	<b>A. triumph at the end of the story</b> B. fail at the end of the story C. change their behavior at the end of the story D. have the same behavior at the end of the story - failure (n.) → fail (v.) - 留意not
The writer's conclusion is that a <b>broken</b> or <b>post-apocalyptic world</b> ... (2013Q65)	While some parents disapprove of their children reading dystopian fiction, kids continue to read the books, and some of them will surely grow up to write dystopian tales of their own, incited by technologies or social trends we have yet to conceive. By then, reality TV and privacy on the Internet may seem like quaint, outdated problems. But <b>the part about the world being broken</b> or intolerable, about the need to swap away the past to make room for the new? <b>That part never gets old.</b>	A. is a theme that will never be interesting for adult readers (有父母反對子女閱讀 dystopian fiction，不代表所有成人沒有興趣) B. will <b>forever</b> remain a <b>major</b> part of dystopian fiction - forever major = never get old - 文中最尾出現 C. will become as interesting as technology and the social trends of today - 文中只是指出technology導致年青人寫dystopian fiction D. should be swept away to make room for new ideas (與never get old矛盾)

題目	原文	答案
Based on the information given, what type of relationship does the writer have with his boss? (SampleQ5)	So I decided to <b>get it deliberately wrong</b> and look back to 1947 instead. Well, why not? <b>The boss needs someone to yell at</b> , doesn't he?	A. They always agree (+) B. They are tolerant of each other (+) <b>C. They sometimes disagree (-)</b> D. They never argue (+) - 留意負面 (-)字眼 - 3(+)1(-) → 選擇(-)
Based on the information in paragraph 11, Wu Yongqi, expects future discoveries to be ... (2013Q22)	More <b>extensive</b> (陷阱) excavations will yield <b>mind-boggling</b> discoveries which will <b>amaze</b> everyone, predicts Wu Yongqi, the museum's director.	A. valuable (沒有提及) B. colorful (沒有提及) C. extensive (extensive的excavations) <b>D. impressive (mind-boggling + amaze)</b>
According to paragraph 6, social networking services teach us that ... (2014Q72)	It is that <b><u>only a fool would underestimate the intelligence, intuition and cognitive skills of the "masses"...</u></b> It is possible to be a fan of reality TV, talent shows and bubblegum pop and still have a brain. Which is all a way of <b><u>questioning whether pop-culture hero worship is really so mentally damaging, so corrupting of the soul of mankind as we are often told.</u></b>	A. a large number of idiots use these sites (與作者觀點矛盾) <b>B. people are smarter than is often thought (同義轉字)</b> C. certain TV shows and pop music are very popular (有提及TV shows和pop music, 但沒有提popular) D. worshipping some types of celebrity is dangerous (與作者觀點矛盾)
Below are some quotes on fame. Which one most closely matches the writer's opinion? (2014Q83)	<b>P8:</b> The problem, <b>some would argue</b> , is not that <b>everybody worships celebrity</b> , but they want it for themselves. <b>P9:</b> I was living proof that <b>you could want to be famous</b> and want to do the work, <b>you could relish the red carpet</b> and relish working into the early hours cranking out articles, scripts, sketches and scenarios with <b>a genuine sense of pleasure and fulfillment.</b> (+)(最尾1段)	A. "An interest in fame is <b>natural</b> and <b>not unhealthy</b> in itself." (+) B. "I fear today's youth are <b>obsessed with</b> celebrities to an unprecedented level." (-) C. "I don't understand why some people are so <b>obsessed with</b> celebrity." (-) D. "I have learned that fame is one of the few ways to make an impact on the world." (+) - 留意原文正面 (+) 字眼 - Some would argue = 其他人觀點 - 找作者opinion多數在頭尾



題目	原文	答案
According to paragraph 4, which one of the following statements is true? (2015Q47)	“Self-driving cars <u>have the potential to transform transport</u> as we know it,” explained report co-author Daniel Fagnant – and bring billions of dollars’ worth of <u>benefits</u> . But <u>getting to that point won’t be easy</u> .	<p><b>A. Changing the transport system will be difficult.</b> KW轉字: difficult → won’t be easy</p> <p>B. Self-driving cars won’t be easy to transport. (<b>Not mentioned</b>)</p> <p>C. Autonomous vehicles won’t bring changes to transportation. (<b>F</b>)</p> <p>D. Daniel Fagnant doesn’t support a change in transport system. (<b>F</b>)</p>
Why does Michael Roth try “not to sound too <b>weary</b> ” (lines 3-4) when he replies to his students? (2015Q56)	<u>It happens every semester</u> . A student triumphantly points out that Jean-Jacques Rousseau is undermining himself when he claims “the man who reflects is a depraved animal,” or that Ralph Waldo Emerson’s call for self-reliance is in effect a call for reliance on Emerson himself. Trying not to sound too <b>weary</b> , I ask the student to imagine the authors had already considered these issues.	<p>A. The students are not self-reliant. (Emerson呼籲人self-reliance，與students是否self-reliant無關) (students是否self-reliant也與作者weary無關)</p> <p>B. The students have no imagination. (students 是否有 self-imagination，和作者weary沒有關係)</p> <p>C. He thinks the writers are not interesting. (作者在段落指出作者已考慮問題，全文指出學生過份critical，為authors辯護，選項意思負面，與作者觀點矛盾)</p> <p><b>D. He has replied to these comments many times before.</b> (標題句It happens every semester”暗示作者重覆回答相同問題，使作者weary)</p>

題目	原文	答案
According to Section 3, how does the study explain how luck works? Luck depends on ... (2016Q11)	Their <b><u>thoughts and behaviour</u></b> are responsible for much of their fortune.	A. random choice B. being born lucky C. our <b><u>beliefs</u></b> and <b><u>actions</u></b> (同義轉字) D. individual circumstances
What does “So, why go back to eating outside in dirty streets and roads?” (lines 44-45) imply? (2016Q35)	Some of the problems she raised were solved by <b><u>moving many food hawkers’ street-level outdoor stalls to food courts inside buildings</u></b> . So why go back to eating outside in dirty streets and roads?	A. The problems caused by eating outside are becoming more serious. B. The streets and roads in Hong Kong need cleaning. C. It will be a bad idea to go back to eating outside. D. There are many street level stalls outside. (作者指出將小販攤檔搬進室內，能解決問題，並說streets dirty，暗示作者不贊同street food)

## 主旨/段旨題

- ◇ 標題句 (TS) /總結句 (SC) 找答案。
- ◇ 如果整段都是example，看上一段的總結句 (SC)。
- ◇ 段落中不斷重複的KW與段旨有關。
- ◇ **First of all / Another ...**為Elaboration，不是段旨/主旨。

題目	原文	答案
What is the main idea of paragraph 4? (2012Q54)	Chua's strict <b>parenting guidelines</b> ...are <b>familiar to</b> many mainland Chinese families. (留意標題句)	Chinese people are <b>familiar with strict parenting guidelines</b> .
What is the main idea of paragraph 5? (2012Q58)	Shanghai schoolkids outperformed all other contenders in reading, science, and math. <b>Of the next three top performers, students in Hong Kong, Singapore, and South Korea, two are ethnic Chinese societies and the third is based on Confucian beliefs, prompting the New York Times' Nicholas Kristof to declare Confucianism the hands-down winner.</b> Participants in the American study scored No.15 in reading, No.23 in science, and No.31 in math.	A. Shanghai students scored the highest in the tests. (片面) B. American students did not do so well in the tests. (片面) C. Chinese students performed better than Western students. (片面) D. Students from societies based on <b>Confucian beliefs</b> performed the best. - 要選擇能概括整段意思的選項 - 段落中 <b>關鍵詞出現次數越多，越有機會是答案</b>
What is the main idea of paragraph 1? Zoos, aquariums and marine parks... (PPQ1)	<b>標題句:</b> Zoos, aquariums and marine parks have been widely and rightly recognized by the public and by governments for their long-standing contributions to marine <b>education</b> and <b>protection</b> of ocean wildlife and habitats. <b>總結句:</b> For all these people, zoos and aquariums are a resource for wildlife <b>education</b> , motivators for <b>environmental stewardship</b> and a place for family <b>recreation</b> .	A. are funded by governments B. are well supported by the general public C. are attracting increasing numbers of visitors each year D. are centres of <b>education, conservation and entertainment</b> (留意標題句和總結句)
This article... (PPQ39)	<b>P1:</b> Tears filled Lucy Poon's eyes as she recalled how her <b>two dogs were viciously attacked by a blood-thirsty pit bull</b> , which was finally <b>shot dead by police</b> . <b>最後一段:</b> <b>... both dogs were recovering</b>	A. gives advice about how to handle a pit bull B. is <b>a story about a pet owner saving her pets</b> C. outlines the principles of good pet care D. warns about the dangers of walking your dog (留意第1段和最後1段)
This article... (PPQ39)	<b>P1:</b> Tears filled Lucy Poon's eyes as she recalled how her <b>two dogs were viciously attacked by a blood-thirsty pit bull</b> , which was finally <b>shot dead by police</b> . <b>最後一段:</b> <b>... both dogs were recovering</b>	E. gives advice about how to handle a pit bull F. is <b>a story about a pet owner saving her pets</b> G. outlines the principles of good pet care H. warns about the dangers of walking your dog (留意第1段和最後1段)

<p>In paragraph 6, the author's main point is ... (2012Q61)</p>	<p>But the really big question, and one that the "Chinese mom" debate doesn't entirely explore, is this: <b>Even if</b> "Chinese moms" raise kids who excel academically, <b><u>does that mean the aggregate of those scholastically superior kids is a more dynamic economy, a more creative population, a "superior" society?</u></b> And the answer is no.</p>	<p>A. "Chinese moms" raise children who do very well at school. (作者用 <b>even if</b>，表示對觀點的否定)  B. "Chinese moms" are responsible for making China a more <b>superior</b> country. (作者用<b>no</b>表示否定)  C. High-achieving students <b>do not necessarily make China a superior country.</b> (與原文觀點相乎)  D. The "Chinese mom" issue does not explore the future of these smart children. (原文並無提及)</p>
<p>What message is implied in paragraph 4? (PPQ55)</p>	<p>While <b>China's leaders bicker (-)</b> with environmentalists over emissions targets, it can appear that <b><u>its people</u></b> are quietly getting on with the task of <b><u>making the planet a better place to live (+).</u></b></p>	<p>A. China's leaders are <b>working with</b> environmentalists to achieve emission targets (與原文觀點相反)  B. The government, environmentalists and people should <b>work together</b> to make the planet a better place to live (沒有提及)  C. The people are doing <b>a better job</b> than the government in cleaning up the environment  D. The people would <b>prefer to</b> quietly get on with their lives than clean up the environment (沒有提及)</p>
<p>What is the main idea in paragraph 7? (2015Q63)</p>	<p>Once outside the university, these students may try to score points by displaying the critical prowess for which they were rewarded in school, but those points often <b><u>come at their own expense</u></b>. As debunkers, they contribute to a cultural climate that has little tolerance for finding or making meaning... <b><u>this cynicism is no achievement.</u></b></p>	<p>A. Living outside university requires tolerance (標題句總結句無提及)  B. Critical skills contribute to your popularity after university. (與作者觀點矛盾)  C. <b>Displaying critical prowess has little benefit after university.</b> (留意標題句和總結句)  D. There is little critical thinking outside the university. (與事實矛盾)</p>

題目	原文	答案
What does the example of the Olympic Games in Section 4 illustrate? (2016Q13)	<p>But a lucky life is not just about noticing chance opportunities. <b>Another important principle revolved around the way in which lucky and unlucky people dealt with ill fortune in their lives.</b> (第二句)</p> <p>Imagine competing in the Olympic Games. You do very well, and win a bronze medal How happy do you think you would feel...</p> <p><b>This is counterfactual thinking and it is often associated with perceptions of luck.</b> (總結句)</p>	<p>The example illustrates how lucky and unlucky people dealt with ill fortune in their lives. (第二句)</p> <p>//</p> <p>The example illustrates counterfactual thinking thinking is often associated with perceptions of luck. (總結句)</p>
Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of paragraph 12? (2016Q66)	<b>Miami makes it extremely hard for them to operate, as do Baltimore and Chicago. Rochester, Pittsburgh and San Diego are nearly as stern. In New York City, a cap on the number of food-truck licences</b> available has created a black market, pushing up prices into the thousands of dollars.	<p>A. Many American cities have food trucks (沒有提及)</p> <p>B. New York has a cap on food truck licences (片面).</p> <p>C. Many American cities have strict controls on food trucks. (概括全段大部份內容)</p> <p>D. The black market makes controls on food trucks expensive. (沒有提及)</p>
What point is the writer making in paragraph 13? (2016Q69)	How bad can food trucks be? Your intrepid correspondent sampled injera with tilapia from one serving Ethiopian nosh in Washington, DC. As the Economist went to press, <u>it had not yet killed her</u> . Perhaps this is <u>unsurprising: food trucks are typically required to cook their food in inspected commercial kitchens.</u>	<p>A. The regulations are too strict. (沒有提及)</p> <p>B. Food truck food is safe to eat. (總結句)</p> <p>C. Food truck food is unsurprising. (直出字面)</p> <p>D. The regulations have stopped her being killed. (與原文不平)</p>
In paragraph 14, which of the following is <b>NOT</b> given as a complaint about food trucks? (2016Q70)	Nonetheless, they stir up fury. Local restaurants complain that they <u>steal customers</u> and pay no rent. Officials worry that their garishness will lower the local tone. <u>Many think they are just filthy</u> ("roach coaches" is the sneer).	<p>A. The standard of hygiene is low. (filthy)</p> <p>B. There are not enough inspections. (filthy, roach coaches暗示 inspections不足)</p> <p>C. They take business away from restaurants. (steal customers)</p> <p>D. They reduce the attractiveness of the areas they operate in. (降低 local tone不等於減低吸引力)</p>

### 段旨配對題

Match the main idea with the paragraphs by writing the letters (A-G) in the table below.  
(2014Q84)

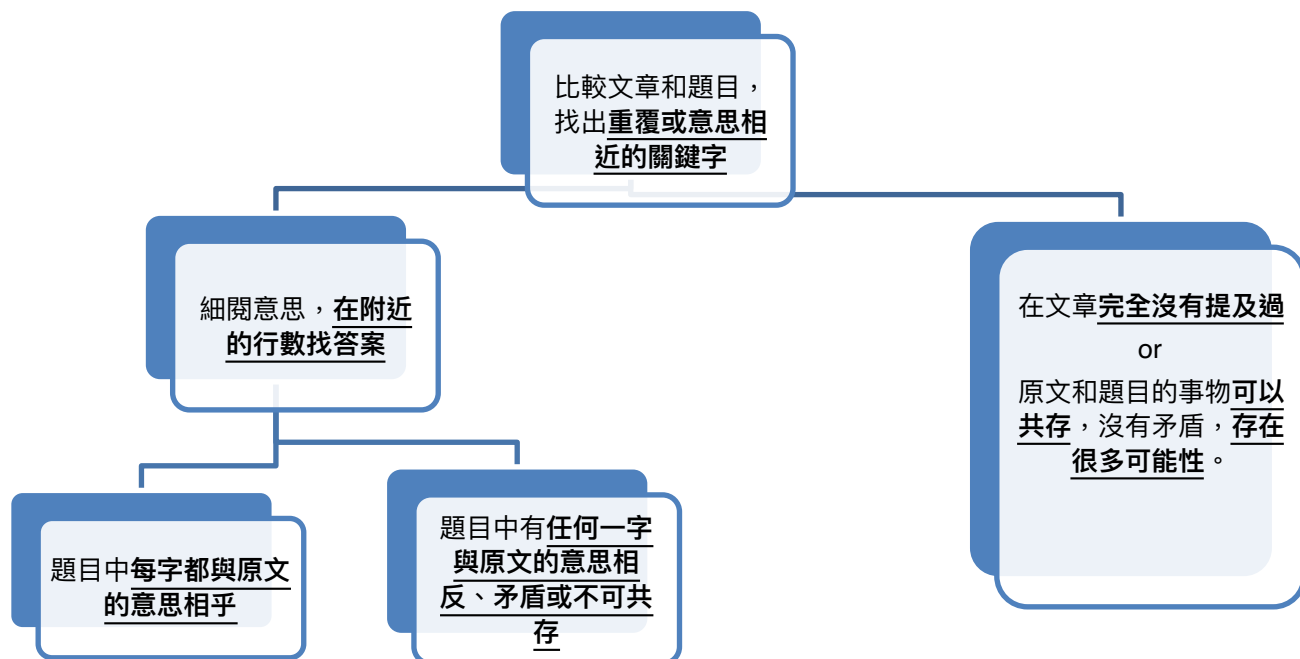
Paragraph	原文	答案
1-3	<p><b>P1:</b> The morning after <i>The Cellar Tapes</i> was aired on BBC2, <b>I went for a walk...</b></p> <p><b>P2:</b> The first people I passed as <b>I made my way up Blacklands Terrace</b> were an elderly couple...</p> <p><b>P3:</b> <b>I pulled a compensatory BBC Micro magazine</b> from the shelf and left.</p>	C. A story from <b>the writer's life</b> to introduce the topic
4	<p>標題句: Ever since I can remember I had dreamt of being <b>famous</b>.</p> <p>總結句: ...the western world's youth is becoming <b>entramelled</b> in that <b>snare</b> and dazzled by that delusion.</p>	F. The writer's desire to be a <b>celebrity</b> despite <b>negative</b> views of fame
5	...Read any novel published <b>in the early part of the twentieth century</b> and you will find female uneducated characters who spare their spare moments dreaming of movie stars... <b>The propensity to worship idols is not new.</b>	D. <b>Worshipping celebrities</b> is not unique to our <b>present-day society</b> .
6	<p>標題句: ...only a fool would underestimate the <b>intelligence</b>, intuition, and cognitive skills of the masses...</p> <p>內文: ...it is possible to be a fan of <b>reality TV, talent shows</b> and bubblegum pop and <b>still have a brain</b>.</p>	E. A love of <b>celebrities</b> does <b>not</b> automatically make someone <b>unintelligent</b> .
7	Does one really want to <b>side with</b> such apoplectic bores? ... You do not have to <b>choose</b> between one or the other.	A. <b>Choice</b> is important in a healthy society.
8	<p>內文: The problem, some would argue, is not that everybody <b>worships celebrity</b>, but they <b>want it for themselves</b>.</p> <p>總結句: They want, moreover to <b>go straight to fame and fortune...</b></p>	G. People nowadays <b>desire</b> to be <b>worshipped</b> .
9	I remember going to some event with <b>Rowan Atkinson...</b> To <b>hear his name shouted out</b> by photographers and see the crowd of fans pressing up against the crash barriers <b>caused</b> the most intense <b>excitement</b> in me... <b>not one single person recognized me</b> or wanted my picture.	B. An example of the writer's <b>own obsession with celebrity</b> .

Match the correct sub-headings (A-F) to the paragraphs in the article. Write the letter in the space next to the paragraph numbers. (2013Q24)

Paragraph	原文	答案
2-3	<b>P2:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- an ancient jigsaw <b>puzzle</b> (標題句)</li> <li>- <b>piercing together</b> the 2200-year-old mystery of the terra-cotta army</li> </ul> <b>P3:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- solving such <b>puzzles</b></li> <li>- <b>resembled</b> an army of a thousand warriors</li> </ul>	<b>B. Locals putting pieces together</b>
4-5	<b>P4:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>multicolored</b> fantasy of a ruler (標題句)</li> <li>- The first <b>emperor</b> to unify China under a single dynasty, <b>Qin Shi Huang Di</b></li> </ul> <b>P5:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the <b>emperor</b> prepared for the afterlife (標題句)</li> <li>- a supernatural display of bold <b>colours: red and green, purple and yellow</b></li> </ul>	<b>A. The Emperor's colourful army</b>
6-7	<b>P6:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- new <b>preservation</b> techniques (標題句)</li> <li>- the best-<b>preserved</b> specimens</li> </ul> <b>P7:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- developed a <b>preservative</b> (標題句)</li> </ul>	<b>C. New preservation methods</b>
8-10	<b>P9:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- these <b>artifacts</b> offer clues (總結句)</li> </ul> <b>P10:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- so much <b>color</b> .. on the <b>soil</b> (標題句)</li> <li>- treating the <b>earth</b> as an <b>artifact</b></li> </ul>	<b>D. Colourful artifacts and colorful earth</b>
11	<b>P11:</b> More extensive (陷阱) excavations <b>will yield</b> mind-boggling <b>discoveries</b> which <b>will amaze</b> everyone, <b>predicts</b> Wu Yongqi, the museum's director. (總結句)	<b>F. Future discoveries</b>
12-13	<b>P12:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- all of the <b>cracks</b> and <b>fissures</b> (總結句)</li> </ul> <b>P13:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>fractures</b> and imperfections (標題句)</li> <li>- <b>cracks</b> and all</li> </ul>	<b>E. Preserving the cracks</b>

# 11. 是非題 (True / False / Not Given)

◇ the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG)	◇ Which of the following statements is (not) true?
--	--



T	F	NG
<p>1. 原文有提及 原文: guzheng classes ... <b>taught by Zou</b> 題目: <b>Zou teaches</b> the guzheng. (2013Q32) 原文: In a city like London where people go out of their way <b>not to smile</b>... 題目: The writer thinks that people in London <b>don't often smile</b> at strangers. (2014Q52)</p> <p>2. 數據相同 原文: The number of <b>people</b> who <b>sacrifice a decent night's sleep</b> for these disruptive modern information technological gadgets has <b>increased steadily</b>. 題目: <b>More and more people</b> sleep less because they spend <b>more time</b> on electronic gadgets.</p>	<p>1. 題目和原文完全矛盾 原文: dystopian classics for <b>adults</b>, such as Brave New World or 1984. 題目: Brave New World or 1984 were written for <b>American schoolchildren</b>. (2013Q52)</p> <p>2. 意思相反 原文: Zou, born into <b>a family of guzheng musicians</b> 題目: <b>No one else in Zou's family</b> can play the guzheng. (2013Q32) 原文: ...they organized a seminar in Causeway Bay, which <b>attracted a lot of attention</b>... 題目: Hong Kong people were <b>not interested</b> in the seminar held in Causeway Bay in 2010.</p>	<p>1. 完全沒有提及 原文: "My pledge was to put paper, plastic, glass and metal waste into different recycling containers instead of in the rubbish bin," <b>Jacob</b> says. Eleven-year-old <b>Patrick</b> says the climate quilt project was a chance for him to lend a hand and express his creativity. 題目: Jacob and Patrick are <b>classmates</b>. (2012Q34)</p> <p>2. 有提及事情，沒有提及結果 原文: She talked about a woman whose husband, a soldier, came back from the war and they struggled to reconnect. The wife tucked love letters throughout the house as a way to say: "Come back to me. Fine me when you can." 題目: The love letters <b>successfully</b> made the woman and her soldier husband <b>fall back in love</b>. (2014Q42)</p>



T	F	NG
<p>2. 數據相同 原文: With <b><u>less than one percent</u></b> of the vast tomb complex excavated so far... 題目: Only <b><u>a small portion</u></b> of the tomb has been excavated. (2013Q21)</p> <p>3. 時間相同 原文: The drinks at Polar Café cost around Bt80 (approx. HK\$20), and for that price you get to try out any game for <b><u>an hour</u></b>. Buy <b><u>another drink</u></b> and play for <b><u>another hour</u></b>. 題目: Customers can play board games <b><u>for two hours if they buy two drinks</u></b>. (1+1=2) (2012Q8) 原文: People have searched for an effective way of improving the good fortune in their lives for <b><u>many centuries</u></b>. 題目: Superstitions have existed for <b><u>hundreds of years</u></b>. (2016Q6)</p> <p>4. 轉字 原文: The campaigners emphasize... obesity is <b><u>an important step in tackling the problem</u></b> at its root 題目: The campaigners think that food education will <b><u>help tackle obesity</u></b>. 原文: Zou has played for <b><u>celebrities</u></b> and politicians. 題目: <b><u>Famous people</u></b> have attended Zou's performances. (2013Q32) 原文: All sixteen-year-olds conform to a <b><u>universal standard of prettiness</u></b>. 題目: Teenagers conform to a <b><u>standard prettiness</u></b> by undergoing surgery. (2013Q52)</p>	<p>2. 意思相反 原文: The skill at unmasking error, or simple intellectual one-upmanship, is <b><u>not totally without value</u></b>. 題目: The writer thinks that being critical has <b><u>no use</u></b>. (2015Q62) 原文: The pace of discovery is <b><u>quickenig</u></b>. 題目: The speed of discovering new artifacts is <b><u>slowing down</u></b>. (2013Q21) 原文: In 2011 the museum <b><u>launched</u></b> two long-term excavation projects on the central burial ground. 題目: In 2011, the museum <b><u>completed</u></b> the excavation of the central burial mound. (2013Q21) 原文: ... these guests reported that they were engaging in more conservation-related behavior since their dolphin show experience. They also <b><u>retained what they had learned</u></b>. 題目: <b><u>People do not remember much of what they have learned</u></b> after watching a dolphin show. (PP6) 原文: Several neighbours reported seeing a man running from the scene just as the attack began and police confirmed <b><u>there hadn't been an arrest</u></b> in the case. 題目: The police <b><u>questioned the man</u></b> running away from the incident. (PPQ35)</p>	<p>3. 有提及事情，沒有提及原因 原文: Polls and studies confirm that seeing living, breathing animals in zoological facilities inspires children and adults to care about protecting marine animals and their declining ocean environments. 題目: The ocean environment is in decline <b><u>due to overfishing</u></b>. (PPQ6)</p> <p>4. 有提及相關人物或對象，但描述事情不同 (兩者可以共存) 原文: They may <b><u>close themselves off</u></b> from their potential to find or create meaning and direction from the books, music and experiments... 題目: Students <b><u>don't enjoy</u></b> books, music and experiments in the classroom. (2015Q62) 原文: Amy Chua is of Filipino-Chinese <b><u>descent</u></b>. 題目: Chua was <b><u>born</u></b> in the Philippines. (2012Q51) 原文: ...he got a job at Future Industries. The robot beeped. "Pardon, Winston Sinclair. Will you <b><u>hear the apology?</u></b>" 題目: The job at Future Industries was to <b><u>build</u></b> robots. (2014)</p> <p>5. 有提及相關人物或對象，但描述的時間不同 原文: <b><u>In 2010</u></b>, a dozen or so Post-80s <b><u>opposed</u></b> the development of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link... 題目: Many people in society <b><u>are</u></b> against the development of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link.</p>

T	F	NG
<p>4. 轉字</p> <p>原文: Karl licked his lips. “<b>I’ve felt bad</b> ever since and I’d like to <b>apologize</b> for doing that. I’m really <b>sorry</b>.”</p> <p>題目: Karl <b>admits feeling guilty</b> for what he did. (2014Q9)</p> <p>原文: Brencher’s idea of writing random letter has now exploded. She has <b>personally</b> written hundreds of letters.</p> <p>題目: Hannah Brencher writes her <b>own</b> letters. (2014Q42)</p> <p>原文: The robot was one metre tall, grey, squat, <b>plain-looking</b>.</p> <p>題目: At first glance, The robot does <b>not appear to be very impressive</b>. (2014Q6)</p> <p>原文: Some people think all Korean music is K-pop, but there’s really good music in Korea that’s not superficial or played on the radio or on TV and <b>doesn’t go outside of Korea</b>.</p> <p>題目: Daniel thinks some good Korean music <b>isn’t well known internationally</b>. (2015Q14)</p> <p>原文: In New York City, a cap on the number of food-truck licences available has <b>created a black market</b>, pushing up prices into the thousands of dollars.</p> <p>題目: People <b>illegally</b> buy and sell food truck licences in New York. (2016Q65)</p>	<p>3. 數據有矛盾</p> <p>原文: Lucky charms... have been found <b>in virtually all civilizations</b>.</p> <p>題目: Superstitions are only found <b>in some countries</b>. (2016Q6)</p> <p>原文: Collin’s trilogy is <b>only the most visible example</b> of a recent boom in dystopian fiction for young people.</p> <p>題目: The Hunger Games is the <b>only example</b> of the current popularity in dystopian fiction. (2013Q52)</p> <p>4. 時間有矛盾</p> <p>原文: “I <b>played nothing but Monopoly, Uno and Snakes &amp; Ladders</b>,” says Pat.</p> <p>題目: Pat <b>never</b> played <i>Monopoly, Uno or Snakes &amp; Ladders</i> as a child. (2012Q8)</p> <p>原文: It <b>usually</b> takes Yang and her co-workers <b>many days</b> to transform a heap of clay fragments into a full-size warrior.</p> <p>題目: It <b>usually</b> takes <b>a few hours</b> to piece together a complete terra-cotta warrior. (2013Q6)</p> <p>5. 類別有矛盾</p> <p>原文: <b>Celebrities and leading figures in health and education</b> joined in signing a letter to the prime minister...</p> <p>題目: <b>Public figures each</b> wrote a letter to the Prime Minister in the UK.</p>	<p>6. 有提及相關人物或對象，但沒有提及時間</p> <p>原文: Celebrities and leading figures in health and education joined in signing a letter to the prime minister...Among the big names are Jamie Oliver and Steven Gerrard.</p> <p>題目: Jamie Oliver and Steven Gerrard <b>started</b> the letter campaign.</p> <p>7. 有提及相關人物或對象，但沒有提確實數據</p> <p>原文: All of the above are sturdy testimonies of the willingness of the Post-80s in standing up for what they believe in.</p> <p>題目: <b>All</b> the Post-80s will stand up for their beliefs.</p> <p>原文: Collins’s trilogy is only the most visible example...for young people... provoke their readers to post half-mocking protestations of agony on Internet discussion boards.</p> <p>題目: <b>Most participants</b> of the Internet discussion board are teenagers.(2013Q52)</p> <p>原文: Three middle-aged women are hunched over an ancient jigsaw puzzle. Yang Rongrong, a cheerful 57-year-old turns over a jagged piece in her callused hands and fits it into the perfect spot. The other women laugh as if enjoying an afternoon amusement.</p> <p>題目: The three women in the permission orchard are <b>the same age</b>. (2013Q6)</p>

T	F	NG
<p>5. 比較 → 程度相同  原文: My next letter is basically the same... By letter number three, I figure <b>less is more</b>...  題目: The writer thinks that <b><u>shorter notes are better than longer ones</u></b>. (2014Q52)  原文: Pat says, "I found a lot of interesting <b><u>board games</u></b> that were <b><u>more challenging than</u></b> anything on the <b><u>computer</u></b>.  題目: Pat thinks <b><u>computer games are not as challenging as some board games</u></b>. (2012Q8)</p> <p>6. 暗示  原文: I <b><u>won't be like Amy Chua</u></b>...I <b><u>don't</u></b> want to <b><u>pressure</u></b> them.  題目: <b><u>Chua forces her children</u></b> to do certain activities. (2012Q51)  原文: In overdeveloping the capacity to show how texts, institutions, or people fail to accomplish what they set out to do, we may be <b><u>depriving students of the chance to learn as much as possible</u></b>.  題目: Students could <b><u>learn more</u></b> if they were less critical. (2015Q62)</p>	<p>6. 暗示  原文: Guo says she believes her sons love ... painting and learning how to play weiqi, <b><u>not</u></b> because she <b><u>forces them into it</u></b>, but precisely because she <b><u>does not</u></b>: "I don't give them any pressure."  題目: Guo is <b><u>unhappy</u></b> her sons are learning painting and weiqi. (2012Q51)  原文: There are about 40 games to choose from at this point, most of them imported from Germany and the US. There's <b><u>little foreign text to slow you down</u></b>, and anyway you <b><u>get Thai instructions</u></b> and the staff can help with the rules.  題目: You <b><u>need good English to play games</u></b> imported from Germany or the US. (2012Q8)  原文: Some people think all Korean music is K-pop, <b><u>but there's really good music in Korea that's not superficial</u></b> or played on the radio or on TV and doesn't go outside of Korea. One of my favourite bands is 3<sup>rd</sup> Line Butterfly.  題目: 3<sup>rd</sup> Line Butterfly is <b><u>a K-pop group</u></b>. (2015Q14)</p> <p>7. 比較 → 程度不相同  原文: <b><u>Miami makes it extremely hard</u></b> for them to operate, <b><u>as do Baltimore</u></b> and Chicago. Rochester, Pittsburgh and <b><u>San Diego are nearly as stern</u></b>.  題目: San Diego makes it <b><u>harder</u></b> for food trucks to operate than Baltimore. (2016Q65)</p>	<p>7. 有提及相關人物或對象，但沒有提確實數據  原文: Within minutes of the attack, police arrived and fired an electric shock gun at the pit bull three times... the police <b><u>shot it a second time</u></b>.  題目: There were <b><u>two</u></b> police officers at the scene. (PPQ35)  原文: Miami makes it extremely hard for them to operate, as do Baltimore and Chicago. Rochester, Pittsburgh and San Diego are nearly as stern. In New York City, a cap on the number of food-truck licences available has created a black market, pushing up prices into the thousands of dollars.  題目: Baltimore has <b><u>more food trucks</u></b> than Miami. (2016Q65)</p> <p>8. 數據表面相同，但屬於不同項目。  原文: <b><u>More than 30000 people die</u></b> each year in the United States from automobile crashes.  題目: There are <b><u>more than 30000 car crashes</u></b> in the United States each year. (2015Q48)</p>

T	F	NG
	<p><b>8. 邏輯推論</b></p> <p>原文: If the influx of tourists <b><u>is not managed well</u></b>, Hong Kong is to <b><u>expect more intense conflicts</u></b> with the compatriots north of the border.</p> <p>題目: If tourism is <b><u>managed well</u></b>, there will be <b><u>no conflicts</u></b> in Hong Kong.</p> <p>原文: Rachel pulled at his shirt sleeve. "Daddy, <b><u>who's Karl</u></b>?"</p> <p>題目: Rachel <b><u>knows who Karl is</u></b>. (2014Q6)</p>	

## 是非題其他注意事項

1. 極端字眼	題目如出現極端字眼，如no/none/never/only/every/any/all， 答案多數是F或NG。
2. 口訣	$T + T \rightarrow T$ $T + F \rightarrow F$ $F + F \rightarrow F$ $T + NG \rightarrow NG$
3. 答案分配	是非題答案分配並無規律，例如整個部份有3題，不會1條T，1條F，1條NG，極端情況可能出現3條T或3條F。
4. 切勿以已有常識 推斷答案	做是非題要根據原文意思推斷答案，切勿運用已有常識。

題型	問題	攻略
12. 對話填空題	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete their conversation <b><u>with suitable words or expressions from the box below.</u></b> Write the letters in the space provided.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>先了解配對選項的意思，利用<u>重覆或意思相近的關鍵字</u>，找出每個選項與文中的哪一段有關係。</li> <li>留意答案欄的前後兩句句子。</li> <li>留意配對選項與對話中的<u>重複字眼</u>。</li> <li>留意配對選項與對話中的<u>代名詞或代替字眼</u>。</li> <li>例如對話出現 “people”，配對選項出現，“them”，這個選項便可能是答案。</li> <li>例如對話出現 “fashion”，配對選項出現 “the industry”，這個選項便可能是答案。</li> <li><u>留意同意詞和相關字眼</u>，例如 “career”和 “doctors”、“lawyers”等字相配。</li> <li>分析空格內要填的是<u>單字</u>、<u>片語</u>還是<u>句子</u>。</li> <li>留意橫線附近字詞的詞性，例如<u>前面是名詞</u>，便要有<u>普通動詞</u>、<b><u>be (is/am/are/was/were)</u></b>或<u>情態動詞 (can/should, etc.)</u></li> <li>橫線在“<b><u>think</u></b>”、“<b><u>that</u></b>”或<u>另一句子的後面</u>，就要<u>填句子</u></li> <li>有時要了解作者的觀點是<u>正面</u>還是<u>負面</u>。</li> </ul>
13. 評論配對題	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Match <b><u>each person with the correct speech bubble.</u></b></li> <li>Below are some <b><u>quotes</u></b> on fame. Which one <b><u>most closely matches the writer's opinion?</u></b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>學生需要找出最能概括文章人物觀點的說話方塊。</li> <li>盡量找出<u>文章和題目完全相同/同義/同類的字眼</u>。</li> <li>越多重覆關鍵字，越有機會是答案。</li> </ul>
14. 小標題配對題	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which <b><u>subheading</u></b> below best fits each section?</li> <li>Match the correct sub-headings to the paragraphs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>小標題的作用是簡述段落的重點</li> <li>可以先閱讀每一段的開始和結尾部分，因為這兩段通常交代段旨</li> <li>也可以對比供選擇的小標題和內文，找出<u>重覆或意思相近的關鍵字</u></li> <li>留意標題<u>關鍵字</u>在原文相關段落的<u>出現次數</u>，<u>出現次數越多，該標題就越有可能是段落的小標題</u>。</li> </ul>

## 配對題原則

原則	原文	題目
1. KW	campaign vocabulary	campaign new words
2. 平等性	orange	pineapple
3. 對立性	support	oppose
4. d i s c o u r s e marker	正面 First	However, + 負面 Secondly
5. General --> specific	Some/Many/ A lot of sports medical	For example / For instance basketball / badminton doctors
6. Pronoun	男 多人 Nouns The economy is poor.	he/his They / their These <b><u>This</u></b> is worrying.
7. Tense	past tense	past tense
8. Question words	wonder You will...	? won't you?

## 對話配對題攻略

攻略	例子
1. n.或代名詞後多數有v.	Stefan, <b>you</b> <u>often travel to China</u> on business, don't you? <b>Hong Kong will be</b> a "centre of the creative arts" by 2047? (SampleQ19)
2. will/情態動詞後一定有v.	That's right, I forgot about that. Some Hong Kong people <b>will</b> most likely <u>lose their jobs</u> as well.
3. who/which後面多數是v.	I mean <b>who would've thought</b> in 1947 that... (SampleQ20)
4. has/have後面一定是p.p.	I've <b>been to a lot</b> of Asian cities already.
5. 前後夾著n.和v.，中間是relative clause (which/who)或participle clause (ing/p.p.)	<b>The article</b> about the economic and social problems <u>caused by the recent financial tsunami</u> <b>is</b> quite disturbing.
6. since/because/as/although/but後面跟SVO	No doubt, there will be <b>since</b> ( <u>many of the factories in Guangdong are owned</u> ) by Hong Kong people.
7. because of/despite後面跟n.	Agreed, it's the same in China though <b>because of</b> the government <u>censorship of news</u> we don't hear of so many cases.
8. There is / There are後面跟n.	It's a tough time all round. <b>There is</b> <u>definitely less business</u> every time I go to China.
9. is/am/are/was/were後面跟adj.	I've been to Kaohsiung before but the other two <b>are</b> a bit <u>unknown to me</u> , especially Sagada. What kind of attractions do they have? I'm <b>inclined to think that</b> Hong Kong is ready for the next stage after all. (SampleQ28)
10. Why/What/Do/Did/Is/Were/Can/Should/Have開頭一定是問句	Hey Selina, <b>have</b> you decided <u>where to go for</u> your summer holiday yet?
11. think(that)後面跟句子	Don't you <b>think it's a bit unrealistic</b> to imagine ... (Sample Paper)
12. SVO + Question Tag? (前後句用相同tense)	It managed to grow wealthy because of mainland trade and finance, <b>didn't it?</b> (SampleQ25)



# 評論配對題

## 2012Q14

Use information given in paragraphs **15-21** and **match each person with the correct speech bubble**. Write the letter of the speech bubble on the line next to the person given.

選項	原文	配對人物
A. It's not about <b>winning</b> but <b>getting together with friends</b> .	Pat: ...in the pleasant <b>socializing</b> – which usually <b>trumps the drive to win...</b>	Pat (同義)
B. Who would have guessed that tiles and <b>wooden tokens</b> could <b>go head to head with a keyboard and console</b> ?!	Writer: Patrons don't sit at <b>computer terminals</b> and race virtual hotrods – they sit at tables and <b>play board games</b> .	The writer (類別相同)
C. I <b>didn't</b> really <b>like games</b> very much <b>until I started coming to the café</b> .	Aey: Another <b>café patron</b> , Aey, says she was <b>never big on games</b> but she's really <b>taken by the fun</b> she's found here.	Aey (同義)
D. These games have helped me to improve my skills in the <b>workplace</b> .	Benson: It promotes sharp wit and logic, skills, which I can use in my <b>marketing job</b> .	Benson (類別相同)
E. Anyone can play and learn <b>new words</b> at the same time.	Dee: It can improve children's <b>vocabulary</b> .	Dee (同義)

## 2015Q59

Match the person on the left with the idea presented in the questions on the right taken from paragraph 2. Write the letter (A-C) on the line next to the person's name. **One question is not used**.

選項	原文	配對人物
A. "How do we think about inequality and learning?" (line 7)		
B. "How can we <b>stand on our own feet</b> while being open to inspiration from the world around us?" (lines 7-8)	Ralph Waldo Emerson's call for <b>self-reliance</b> is in effect a call for reliance on Emerson himself. (lines 2-3)	Ralph Waldo Emerson (同義字轉字)
C. "Isn't it more <b>interesting</b> to put ourselves in a frame of mind to find <b>inspiration</b> in them?" (line 9)	<b>I suggest</b> we take the point of view that our authors created these "apparent contradictions" in order to get readers like us to ponder <b>more interesting</b> questions. (lines 5-6) In campus cultures where being smart means being a critical unmasker... they may close themselves off from their potential to <b>find or create meaning and direction from the books, music and experiments...</b> (line 22-24)	Michael Roth (作者) (相同KW + I suggest顯示觀點屬於作者)

小標題配對題 (2012Q37)

原文	Subheading
The world's <b>children</b> are joining the fight against climate change...which encourages <b>young people</b> everywhere to help protect the environment... Using recycled clothing, <b>children</b> ... ( <b>children/young people</b> 出現3次)	A campaign for all <b>children</b>
<b>Crafeteria</b> , a family-run business... This is exactly what <b>Crafeteria</b> today. ( <b>Crafeteria</b> 出現2次)	<b>Crafeteria</b>
One teacher who received an email, <b>invited the students</b> in her school <b>to take part</b> ... <b>Dylan</b> pledged to use less water...Eleven-year-old <b>Patrick</b> says the climate quilt project was a chance for him to lend a hand and express his creativity. <b>Phyllis Smith</b> liked the idea and decided to <b>volunteer</b>	<b>Volunteers</b> share their <b>experience</b>
According to the <b>campaign's</b> spokeswoman, the Climate Quilt <b>Campaign</b> empowers kids...That's the ultimate goal of the Climate Quilt and future <b>campaigns</b> . After this <b>campaign</b> ...We will be doing <b>campaigns</b> ...So this <b>campaign</b> focused on climate...But kids everywhere can still visit the <b>campaign's</b> website ( <b>campaign</b> 出現7次)	The <b>campaign</b> continues

15. 人物/書名配對題	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ Write the correct book title under each of the following plot descriptions.</li> <li>◇ Decide which person is likely to have said each one.</li> <li>◇ Decide whether each person is for (F) or against (A) ...</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ 比較原文和題目，找出<u>重覆或意思相近的關鍵字</u>。</li> <li>◇ 比較原文和題目，找出<u>相同詞語的變體</u>。</li> <li>◇ mentally control的同義詞是mind-control, the only one的同義詞是no one else</li> <li>◇ societal harmony 的變體是harmonious social order, believe的變體是belief</li> <li>◇ For or against的題目，如果相關人物<u>從事相關行業</u>，並且有<u>正面評價</u>，就要填<u>for</u>，有<u>負面評價</u>就要填<u>against</u></li> </ul>
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**書名配對題 (2013Q54)**

題目	原文	答案
Read the horrific tale of beings from outer space that invade Earth and mentally controlled teenagers.	The <b><u>White Mountains</u></b> , in which alien overlords install mind-control caps on the heads of those over the age of thirteen...	The White Mountains
Trapped in a maze, a group of teenagers who can't remember their past struggle to survive.	In <b><u>Maze Runner</u></b> , teenage boys awaken, all memories of their previous lives wiped clean, in a walled compound surrounded by a monster-filled labyrinth.	The Maze Runner
Problems occur when people try to bring about too much societal harmony in this suspenseful dystopian novel.	...the drawbacks of engineering a too harmonious social order ( <b><u>The Giver</u></b> )	The Giver
Trapped in a maze that goes on forever, teenagers are being influenced to act in a certain way.	... <b><u>House of Stairs</u></b> , the story of five teenagers imprisoned in a seemingly infinite M.C.Escher-style network of staircases that ultimately turns out to be a gigantic Skinner box designed to condition their behaviour	House of Stairs

題型	問題	攻略
16. 引用題 (Quotes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ Writer's <b>connection</b> with XXX (與事物或地方的聯繫)</li> <li>◇ General <b>opinion</b> expressed (立場 [<b>positive</b> (正面)、<b>negative</b> (負面)或 <b>neutral</b> (中立)])</li> <li>◇ <b>Most likely speaker</b> (最有機會說這句話的人是誰)</li> <li>◇ <b>Supporting quote</b> from the passage (在文中找出人物言論，證明他的觀點)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ Writer's <b>connection</b>: 嘗試<b>找出動詞</b>，找出人物做過的事</li> <li>◇ General opinion expressed: 可以從<b>形容詞、否定詞等分析作者的立場</b>。例如 fabulous、marvelous、exciting代表立場 <b>positive</b>；相反，not、no、poor、lack、vanish等字代表<b>negative</b>，如果段落中既有褒義詞，又有貶義詞，答案可能是 <b>neutral</b></li> <li>◇ <b>Most likely speaker</b>: 先圈出文章出現過的人物，然後比較文章說話和選項的說話，找出<b>重覆或意思相近的關鍵字</b>，與選項觀點相同的講者便是答案</li> <li>◇ <b>Supporting quote</b>: 將含有關鍵字眼，幫助你決定講者觀點的句子<b>抄寫</b></li> </ul>

<p>17. 目的/段旨題 (Purpose)</p>	<p>◇ Why does the writer mention...? 例: According to paragraph 6, why was “Wedding Card Street” mentioned in the text? 答: <b>To give an example of the protests the Post-80s participate in and show that they care about society.</b> (The youths of Hong Kong are often censured for being too self-absorbed and caring too little for the society. However think about the protest against demolishing the Queen’s Pier and <u>Wedding Card Street</u> in Wan Chai...)</p> <p>◇ The main purpose is... 例: The main purpose of paragraph 2 is to ... (2012Q3) A. <b>provide a definition of board games</b> B. introduce the main idea of the article C. connect the ideas in paragraphs 1 and 3 D. grab the readers’ attention (<b>Board games. You know – cardboard and little pieces of plastic you move around, maybe a pair of dice too.</b>)</p>	<p>◇ 留意<u>段落頭尾</u>，這兩部份通常<u>交代段旨</u>。 ◇ 留意段落的<u>正負字眼</u>。 ◇ 如果段落主要是介紹某事物的<u>含義</u>，main purpose很有可能是 <b>“Give a definition of ...”</b> ◇ 如果段落包含很多<u>例子或事例</u>，main purpose很有可能是 <b>“Give examples of ...”</b> ◇ 如果段落有很多<u>負面字眼</u>和數據分析問題的<u>壞處</u>，main purpose很有可能是 <b>“Explain the harmful effects of ...”</b> ◇ 如果段落主要是分析<u>兩種事物</u>，<u>正負面字眼交錯出現</u>，main purpose很有可能是 <b>“Compare and contrast the differences between A and B”</b> ◇ 如果段落有<u>很多數據</u>，main purpose要分析數據趨勢是上升還是下降，以及數據背後的啟示。答案有可能是 <b>show the increasing/decreasing number of ..., indicate the seriousness of XXX problem and justify ...</b>。</p> <p>inform + / - entertain + complain/criticize/protest - inquire ? <b>entertain → 幽默詼諧的語言</b> <b>Well, why not? The boss needs someone to yell at, doesn’t he? It will have established itself as Asia’s World City... Everyone has left because of the air pollution. (SampleQ11)</b></p>
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Quote	Most likely Speaker	Supporting sentence / Phrase
<p>“She’s always been <u>the only one</u> for me.”</p>	<p>Mary’s husband</p>	<p>Mary with a husband who is tall, and, curly haired, has <u>eyes for no one else but Mary.</u></p>
<p>“People in the schools are very <u>supportive</u> and <u>don’t worry too much when boys behave roughly.</u>”</p>	<p>Celia Lashile</p>	<p>They’re incredibly <u>positive</u>, <u>accommodating</u> of <u>boys’ physically</u> and not stressed about it.</p>
<p>“It’s <u>important</u> to <u>believe in yourself.</u>”</p>	<p>Joseph Driessen</p>	<p>Pupils’ <u>self-belief</u> is the <u>driving force</u> of their achievement.</p>
<p>“We used to be <u>top of the class.</u>”</p>	<p>Liz Lochhead</p>	<p>Best friends too <b>Mary and I</b> a common bond in <u>being cleverest</u> in our small school’s small <u>class</u></p>

<p>“<b>We</b> used to be <u><b>top of the class.</b></u>”</p>	<p>Liz Lochhead</p>	<p>Best friends too <b>Mary and I</b> a common bond in <u><b>being cleverest</b></u> in our small school’s small <u><b>class</b></u></p>
<p>“<u><b>The Government</b></u> wants to be <u><b>fair</b></u> in providing equal opportunities for <u><b>both sexes.</b></u>”</p>	<p>Steve Maharey</p>	<p>“<u><b>The Government</b></u> had <u><b>rejected</b></u> a call for it to <u><b>teach boys and girls differently.</b></u>”</p>

## 常見目的

目的	原文/答案
1. <b>Effects</b> 影響	<p>原文: You can imagine how these gender constructions <b>invade the impressionable minds of our children</b> even before they can speak... With <b>constant brainwashing</b> by images of women looking after the home while men wear suits in the role of breadwinners, what <b>conclusions</b> are children <b>bound to draw</b>?</p> <p>答案: To show that gender constructions <b>affect children a lot</b>.</p>
2. <b>Harmful effects</b> 壞影響	<p>原文: 35 million deaths ... dangerously high insulin level... diabetes along with obesity, heart failure and high blood pressure</p> <p>答案: It is about <b>health risks</b> associated with junk food.</p>
3. <b>Compare and contrast</b> 比較與對比	<p>原文: The youth-centered versions of dystopia <b>part company</b> with their adult predecessors in some important aspects...the <b>grownup ones</b> are <b>grimmer</b>...authors of <b>children's fiction</b> are <b>reluctant to depict the extinction of hope</b> within their stories.</p> <p>答案: To <b>compare and contrast</b> the differences between the youth-centered versions and the adult versions of dystopia in terms of their ending. (2013Q58)</p>
4. <b>Give examples</b> 給予例子	<p>原文: The youths of Hong Kong are often censured for being too self-absorbed and caring too little for the society. However think about the protest against demolishing the Queen's Pier and <b>Wedding Card Street in Wan Chai...</b>)</p> <p>問題: According to paragraph 6, why was "Wedding Card Street" mentioned in the text?</p> <p>答案: To <b>give an example</b> of the protests the Post-80s participate in and show that they care about society.</p>
5. <b>Show the increasing/decreasing number of</b> <b>+ justify ...</b> 分析上升/下降 + 證明	<p>原文: According to a government report, <b>54.3 million visitors</b> came to Hong Kong in 2013, and the number is expected to reach <b>70 million in 2017</b>, and <b>100 million in 2023</b>. If <b>the influx of tourists is not managed well</b>, Hong Kong is to expect <b>more intense conflicts</b> with the compatriots north of the border.</p> <p>問題: Why does the writer mention the data published in the government report (line 87)?</p> <p>To show that there is <b>an increasing number of tourists visiting Hong Kong</b> in order to <b>justify suggesting that the government should control the influx of tourists</b>.</p>

## 常見目的

	<b>Purpose</b>
1	To show / reveal / illustrate / describe ...
2	To use ... as an example
3	To provide a definition of ... <b>(Opening)</b>
4	To introduce the main idea of the text <b>(Opening)</b>
5	To connect the ideas in paragraph X and paragraph Y
6	To grab readers' attention
7	To explain ...
8	To highlight / stress...
9	To compare and contrast the differences between A and B
10	To show the similarities between A and B
11	To appeal to the audience for support / action <b>(Closing)</b>

題型	問題	攻略
<p><b>18. 體裁題</b> <b>報章欄目題</b></p> <p><b>informal</b> So I decided to get it deliberately wrong and look back to 1947 instead. <b>Well</b>, why not? <b>The boss</b> needs someone to yell at, doesn't he? (SampleQ10)</p>	<p>◇ The text is ... ◇ This text is <b>taken from</b>... ◇ <b>Which section of a newspaper</b> should this text appear in?</p> <p><b>c. Style (風格)</b> formal (正式) informal (非正式) poetical (詩歌的) literary (文藝的)</p> <p><b>d. Target Audience(讀者)</b> friends (朋友) classmates (同學) colleagues (同事) government (政府) business organizations (商業機構) the general public (公眾)</p>	<p><b>a. 題裁</b> short story短篇故事 fiction 小說 Letter to the editor 讀者來信 historical account歷史記錄 invitation邀請函 biography傳記 diary 日記 advertising script廣告辭 blog 網誌 speech 演講辭 forum discussion論壇討論 formal letter公函 informal letter書信 complaint letter 投訴信 press release新聞稿 travel report旅遊報告 technical report技術報告 feature article專題文章 opinion評論 commentary / opinion piece評論 information booklet leaflet小冊子 restaurant menu菜單 autobiography / biography 自傳 / 傳記 non-fiction 非小說 thriller懸疑小說/電影 manual 說明書 romance 愛情小說</p> <p><b>b. 報章欄目</b> editorial社評 international news 國際新聞 entertainment/showbiz 娛樂 weather天氣 sports體育 lifestyle生活 business and finance 商業與財經 technology 科技 travel旅遊 local news本地新聞 columnists / comments 專欄評論 advertisement 廣告 film review 電影評價</p>



## 體裁題原則

### 1. 閱讀次序

1	Title + Subtitle
2	First paragraph
3	Last paragraph
4	TS + SC

### 2. 不同題裁特色

1. News	1. Many paragraphs 2. Interview 3. Objective
2. Advice / Tips/Manual / Information Booklet /Guidebook (PP Q42 / 2012 Q43)	1. Imperative (You should // You are advised to) 2. Informal tone 3. Point form
4. Novel / Story / Thriller	1. Time sequencer (when/while/then/next/finally) 2. action verbs / adjectives 3. I / he/she 4. Dialogue
4. Autobiography (自傳) (2012 Q43)	1. "I" 2. personal information (growth/education/career/family) 3. Reflections
5. Diary / Blog	1. "I" 2. Informal tone
6. Letter the Editor Insight / Opinion	1. Personal Stance (+/-) 2. Persuasive
7. Feature Article (2013 Q25)	1. Informative 2. Subject knowledge of a particular field

8. Lifestyle (全包)	1. technology 2. sports 3. entertainment 4. fashion 5. food 6. history 7. culture 8. education
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### Text Style (體裁風格)

	Style	Example
1	Persuasive (persuade) (說服)	promotional leaflet argumentative essays
2	Complain	Letter of complaint critical essay
3	Instructive / Procedural (指引)	Put sugar into the container.
4	Informative (資訊性)	Leaflet / Info page
5	Descriptive (描述性)	person/place
6	Expository/Explanatory (說明)	terra cotta (2013 Part A)
7	Functional (功能性)	memos/invitation /business letter/minutes
8	Recount (憶述)	diary/news report/ autobiography
9	Narrative (講故事)	story / novels

題目	原文	答案
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Which of the following best describes Michael Roth's intention in writing this article? (2015Q75)	<p><b>P2:</b> Instead of trying to find mistakes in the texts, <u>I suggest</u> we take the point of view that our authors created these apparent "contradictions"...</p> <p><b>P9:</b> <u>Of course</u> critical reflection <u>is fundamental to</u> teaching and scholarship, but fetishizing disbelief as a sign of intelligence <u>has contributed to</u> depleting our cultural resources.</p> <p><b>P10:</b> Liberal learning ... a way to <u>open ourselves to the various forms of life</u>.</p> <p><b>P11:</b> Yes, <u>hard-nosed critical thinking</u> is a useful tool, but it also may become <u>a defense against the risky insight</u> that absorption can offer.</p> <p><b>P13:</b> <u>Liberal education must not limit itself to critical thinking and problem-solving</u>; it must also foster openness, participation and opportunity.</p>	<p><b>A. to express a strongly held opinion</b> (留意每段標題句，有明確觀點)</p> <p><b>B. to show the pros and cons of an issue</b> (全文分析critical的壞處，與選項矛盾)</p> <p><b>C. to expose a dangerous secret to the public</b> (學生critical人所共知 – It happens every semester.)</p> <p><b>D. to amuse the reader using his personal experience</b> (作者語氣認真嚴肅，與amuse矛盾)</p>
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題型	問題	攻略
19. 另找標題	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which of the following would be the best <u>alternative title/subtitle</u>?</li> <li>Which of the following is the best alternative subtitle for this article (2012Q17)</li> </ul>	<p>可以跟從以下步驟：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>先比較<u>原來標題和所有選項，看看有沒有相同字眼或同義詞</u></li> <li>閱讀<u>副標題</u></li> <li>閱讀<u>第一段</u>，要<u>分清楚</u>哪些是作者的觀點，哪些是其他人的觀點</li> <li>閱讀<u>最尾一段</u>，這段通常會<u>總結全文和表明作者的立場</u></li> <li>閱讀<u>每一段的標題句和總結句</u></li> <li>較艱深的題目，要了解整篇文章大意和觀點，<u>最後才回答</u></li> </ol>
20. 次序題	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number the following events <u>in the correct order</u>.</li> <li>Number the following events (2 – 6) in <u>chronological order</u>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>比較文章和題目，找出<u>重覆的關鍵字</u>。</li> <li><u>留意序數詞</u>例如First/Then/Finally</li> <li><u>簡單題目可按照文章提及事件的順序寫上數字</u>。</li> <li><u>較深的題目要用邏輯分析事情發生的先後</u>。</li> </ul>

<p>21. 分析推論題</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ <b>Why</b> is the comment described as ....? (為何以上評價被描述為...?)</li> <li>◇ What does the phrase ... <b>suggest about</b> the book? (片語<u>反映出</u>這書有甚麼特別?)</li> <li>◇ <b>Why</b> do you think ...? (你為何認為?)</li> <li>◇ <b>Why</b> might “the response ...” surprise readers? 為何他的反應會令讀者驚奇?</li> <li>◇ <b>Why</b> is the word <b>used</b>? 為何會使用這字?</li> <li>◇ <b>What</b> do you think is the <b>writer’s message</b>?</li> <li>◇ <b>What</b> does “insufficient value” <b>mean</b>?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ 找出原文和問題的重覆關鍵詞和同義詞。</li> <li>◇ 盡量從文章找答案。</li> <li>◇ 艱深的題目，要理解文句的意思和前文後理，用<u>自己文字</u>作答。</li> <li>◇ 留意<u>題目分數</u>，例如<u>2分題要答2個重點</u>。</li> </ul>
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### 另找標題

- ◇ 合適的標題絕不可和作者觀點有衝突。
- ◇ 合適的標題能概括全文60%-70%的內容。
- ◇ 標題中的字眼在全文多次重複或有同義詞。

題目	原文	答案
<p>Which of the following is the best title for Text 3? (2014Q59)</p>	<p><b>P1: The World Needs More Love Letters</b> is a very cute idea (標題句)... So I decide to <b>give it a try</b>. (總結句)</p> <p><b>P2:</b> On the morning I decide to <b>write my love letters</b> to strangers. (標題句)</p> <p><b>P4: I try again...</b> (標題句) That'll do for a first <b>attempt</b> (總結句).</p>	<p>A. A guide to writing a love letter</p> <p>B. Have you ever received a love letter?</p> <p>C. How to write letters to impress?</p> <p>D. My <b>attempt at writing random love letters</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ 留意文章原本的<u>標題</u>和<u>副標題</u>、<u>首段</u>、<u>尾段</u>，歸納重點。</li> <li>◇ 文章中越多選項的重覆關鍵字眼，選項越有機會是答案。</li> </ul>

<p>Why is the title “An Ocean Apart” used? (PP20)</p>	<p><b>Article 1:</b>  <b>P1:</b> Zoos, aquariums and marine parks have been widely and rightly <b>recognized</b> by the public and by governments for their <b>long-standing contributions</b> to marine <b>education</b> and <b>protection</b> of ocean wildlife and habitats. (+)  <b>Article 2</b>  <b>P14:</b> There is no excuse for keeping wild animals in amusement parks or circuses. (-)</p>	<p>A. The text is about marine animals.  B. Aquariums are apart from the ocean.  C. The two writers have very <b>different opinions</b>.  D. The text contains information about local and overseas aquariums.</p> <p>◇ <u>頭尾2段</u>表達2位<u>作者觀點</u></p>
<p>Which of the following is the best alternative subtitle for this article (2012Q17)</p>	<p><b>標 題： G a m e B o y s G e t Unplugged</b>  <b>副標題:</b> At the Polar <b>Café</b>, the <b>wired generation powers down with parlour games</b>  <b>P1:</b> A café at the Crystal Design Centre is <b>low-tech, switched off, unplugged</b>. Patrons <b>don't sit at computer terminals and race virtual hotrods</b>  - they sit at tables and <b>play board games</b>.</p>	<p>A. Café patrons swap their <b>high-tech games</b> for <b>old-fashioned</b> ones  B. Parlour games are <b>more popular</b> than computer games  C. Board games are winning <b>awards</b> in the gaming world  D. Parlour games are a hit in <b>Thailand's</b> cafes.</p> <p>◇ 留意文章原本的<u>標題</u>和<u>副標題</u>、<u>首段</u>、<u>尾段</u>，歸納重點。</p>

Which of the following is the best alternative title for this text? (2012Q39)	<p>副標題: Climate <b>quilt</b> gives children a voice in fighting for the environment</p> <p>P1: And they are doing it one fabric patch at a time through an international initiative called the Climate <b>Quilt</b> Campaign...</p> <p>P7: <b>Quilting</b> is actually one of the best and most old-fashioned ways of recycling...(標題句)</p> <p>Last paragraph: The finished quilt...(標題句)</p>	<p>A. Campaign Needs Volunteers</p> <p>B. Climate change around the world</p> <p>C. Climate <b>Quilt</b> in Action</p> <p>D. Recycling Old Clothes</p> <p>◇ 文章中越多選項的重覆關鍵字眼，選項越有機會是答案。</p>
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#### 次序題

題目	原文	答案
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According to paragraph 7, the following steps are used to preserve the colors of the terracotta warriors. Put the steps in the correct order by writing 1-4 in the boxes provided. (2013Q16)	During a recent excavation, the moment a painted <b>artifact</b> was <b>unearthed</b> , workers <b>sprayed</b> any bit of exposed <b>color with the solution, then wrapped it in plastic</b> to keep in the protective moisture. The most colourful pieces have been <b>removed to an on-site laboratory</b> for further treatment.	<b>4</b> Send the artifact to an on-site laboratory. <b>2</b> Spray the color with a solution <b>3</b> Wrap the artifact in plastic. <b>1</b> Unearth the artifact. ◇ 按照文章提及事件的順序寫上數字
Number the following events in chronological order. Write 1-4 on the lines provided. (2014Q14)	“We <b>worked</b> together at <b>CommaTech</b> , then he got a great job at <b>Future Industries</b> . I <b>applied to work there</b> , but they never called back.” “And then you <b>went to IndustriCorp</b> ,” Elizabeth said. “And <b>you met me</b> ...”	<b>4</b> Winston meets Elizabeth. <b>2</b> Winston applies for a job at Future Industries. <b>1</b> Winston works at CommaTech. <b>3</b> Winston works at IndustriCorp. ◇ 按照文章提及事件的順序寫上數字
Number the following events (2-6) in chronological order. The first one has been done for you as an example. (SampleQ59)	Best friends to Mary and I a common bond in being cleverest in our small <b>school’s small class</b> I remember the <b>housing scheme</b> where we <b>both stayed</b> . I don’t know why exactly <b>they moved</b> . Ten years later on a Saturday I am <b>coming from the library sitting near me on the bus,</b> <b>Mary</b> with a husband who is tall	◇ 邏輯分析事情發生的先後 <b>4</b> Mary got married. <b>6</b> Liz met Mary by chance on a bus. <b>1</b> Liz and Mary lived in similar houses. <b>3</b> Mary stopped going to school. <b>2</b> Liz and Mary attended school together. <b>5</b> Liz borrowed some books from a library.

#### 分析推論題 (多數不能照抄)

題目	原文	答案
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<p><b>Why</b> is <i>jeong</i> referred to as “the invisible hug” (line 13) <b>(2015Q7)</b></p>	<p>In your book, you write about <b><u>jeong the invisible hug</u></b>. Is that something exclusive to Korea? A lot of Koreans say <i>jeong</i> – <b><u>the warmth between people and mutual sacrifice</u></b> – is uniquely Korean, as is han.</p>	<p>Because it is similar to hug in that it is the <b><u>warmth between people and mutual sacrifice</u></b>. 1. 先分析hug的特質 2. 找<i>jeong</i>和hug的共通點 (warmth + mutual)</p>
<p><b>Why</b> does Phyllis Smith say “Wow” (line 100)? <b>(2012Q33)</b></p>	<p>Phyllis Smith liked the idea and decided to volunteer. “I’m sewing together <b><u>the beautiful strips</u></b> that the kids have made,” she says. “They are <b><u>fantastic</u></b>. You read them and go, “Wow.” We ‘re supposed to be sewing and we can’t sew while we’re reading them – <b><u>how great they are!</u></b>”</p>	<p>Because she is <b><u>amazed</u></b> by the kids’ quilt patches.</p>
<p><b>Why</b> would some people presume that Western children are happier than Chinese children? <b>(2012Q46)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chua’s <b><u>relentless insistence on straight A’s and daily hours of mandatory music practice</u></b></li> <li>- Chua’s <b><u>hard-line style, public shaming and insults</u></b></li> </ul>	<p>Western parenting style is much <b><u>less strict and demanding</u></b>. 1. 用adj.歸納Chua的管教方式 2. 原文指Western children happier(比較), 可以推斷 Western parenting less strict and demanding (比較)</p>
<p><b>Why</b> is the word “tiger” used to describe mothers? <b>(Text 4) (2012Q72)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chua’s <b><u>relentless insistence on straight A’s and daily hours of mandatory music practice</u></b> (Text 3)</li> <li>- Chua’s <b><u>hard-line style, public shaming and insults</u></b> (Text 3)</li> <li>- Chua’s <b><u>strict parenting guidelines</u></b> (Text 4)</li> </ul>	<p>It is because these mothers are <b><u>fierce and scary</u></b>. (fearsome/aggressive/threatening/frightening/cruel/brutal/ruthless/ferocious/show no mercy) 1. 先分析tiger的特質 2. 找tiger和mother的共通點 (cruel / frightening)</p>
<p>Why is the comment, “SUZANNE, ARE YOU PURPOSELY <b><u>TORTURING</u></b> YOUR FANS!?!?” (lines 54-55) described as “half-mocking”? (2 marks)<b>(2013Q53)</b></p>	<p>In the <b><u>popular</u></b> Ugliers series... the books tend to end in <b><u>cliff-hangers</u></b> that <b><u>provoke</u></b> their readers to post half-mocking protestations...</p>	<p>They <b><u>enjoy</u></b> the books and the books are <b><u>exciting</u></b> and <b><u>thrilling</u></b> although the <b><u>ending</u></b> of the story is like <b><u>torture</u></b> to them.</p>



題目	原文	答案
<b>What does</b> the simile “like a wicked strain of the flu” (lines 68-69) <b>suggest about</b> the book The White Mountains? (2013Q55)	The White Mountains <b>tore through</b> my own sixth-grade classroom like a wicked strain of the flu.	The <b>interest</b> in the book <b>spread very quickly</b> . 1. 先分析flu的特質 2. 找flu和book的共通點 (spread quickly)
<b>What does</b> “In from the cold” in the title <b>suggest about</b> Britain? (2015Q23)	The jeong stuff – that’s the thing that keeps me in Korea. Korea made me a better friend to my friends. <b>England’s a cold society</b> ... I always wanted this feeling of being connected to people. I thought <b>English people</b> were <b>a bit too cynical and cold</b> . (Last paragraph)	The British <b>do not connect to one another</b> , which creates <b>a cold and cynical atmosphere</b> . (從尾段找Title含義)
<b>What does</b> the question Daniel poses at the end of his book <b>suggest about</b> his view of Koreans and their achievements? (2 marks) (2015Q31)	At the end, he asks the question that nearly every visitor has after spending some time in South Korea: <b>why aren’t people happier with what they’ve done?</b>	He thinks that <b>Koreans have accomplished phenomenal achievements</b> and but aren’t <b>satisfied with themselves</b> . (作者用了反問句，因此應從相反角度分析答案) <b>aren’t happier → aren’t satisfied</b>
<b>What does</b> Evan Ramstad’s comment about North Korea in lines 13-14 <b>imply</b> ? (2015Q28)	“Korea: The Impossible Country” is also likely to get added to the list of <b>must-read books for anyone from outside of South Korea</b> who wants to do business or live in the country. <b>That’s a small canon, unfortunately</b> . In addition to Mr. Breen’s book, the other indispensables are “Diamond Dilemma” by Tariq Hussain, “Korean Dynasty” by Donald Kirk... Indeed, <b>the list of must-read books about North Korea is far longer</b> .	There is a <b>greater interest in reading about North Korea</b> than South Korea. // There are <b>more (must-read) books published about North Korea</b> than South Korea. 作者指出很多著作關於North Korea，目的是突顯大眾對North Korea興趣較大)
When Michael Roth says that the class even “forget” their phones and tablets, <b>what does this imply</b> ? (2015Q68)	I usually watch the movies with them, and together we share an experience that becomes the subject of reflection, interpretation, and analysis. We even forget our phones and tablets when <b>we encounter these unexpected sources of inspiration</b> .	The students <b>are immersed in the inspiration</b> they encounter when watching the movie and enjoying the experience. (phones和tablets是日常必需品，作者和學生遺忘兩者，顯示他們專注於movie)

題目	原文	答案
Why did the writer say “At last” (line 19)? (2 marks) (2014Q66)	<p><b><u>The morning after <i>The Cellar Tapes</i> was aired on BBC2, I went for a walk along the King’s Road. How ought I to treat those who approached me? I switched on a sweet gentle smile and practiced a kind of “Who? ... me?” gesture...I made sure, before setting out, that there were pens in my pocket for autographs.</u></b></p> <p>The first people I passed as I made my way up Blacklands Terrace were <b><u>an elderly couple who paid me no attention...</u></b> I walked twice around Sloane Square. <b><u>Not one person stopped me...</u></b> My features, by now set into a wild, despairing grin, <b><u>meant nothing to them....</u></b></p> <p>“Excuse me, excuse me! I turned to see an excited young girl. At last. “Yes?” “You forgot your change.”</p>	<p>Finally he was <b><u>desperate</u></b>. He thought that <b><u>his hope of being recognized was fulfilled</u></b>.</p> <p>作者三番四次希望被人認出，別人都對他視若無睹，一方面要分析他絕望的心情，另一方面要分析他誤以為被認出。</p>
<p>What does “Oh, Stephen (line 61) suggest about the writer’s feelings? (1 mark)</p> <p>Why does he feel like this? (1 mark) (2014Q79)</p>	<p>I remember going to some event with Rowan Atkinson, the press night of a new play, I think. To <b><u>hear his name shouted out by photographers and see the crowd of fans</u></b> pressing up against the crash barriers caused the most intense excitement in me, combined with <b><u>a sick flood of fury and resentment that no one, not one single person, recognized me or wanted my picture.</u></b> Oh Stephen. I have clicked on and <b><u>selected that sentence, deleted it, restored it and restored it again.</u></b> A large of me would rather not have you know that <b><u>I am so futile.</u></b></p>	<p>He feels ashamed / embarrassed / disappointed / disgusted / angry / upset with himself. // He thinks that he is futile. (自己極想成名，卻受冷待，因此感到羞恥、尷尬、失望或憤怒。) // 或KW “Oh Stephen”後的I am so futile(無用)也可以接受</p> <p>He doesn’t want others to know how desperate he wanted to be famous // It reveals how desperate he wanted to be famous. (從作者不斷刪除又重新再打前句，可見作者極想成名，但又不想外人知道。)</p>

題目	原文	答案
What is "Buck's determination" (line 16) (PPQ73)	Buck did not attack, but circled about and hedged him in <u>with friendly advances</u> ... But in the end Buck's determination was rewarded; for the wolf, finding that no harm was intended, finally sniffed noses with him. Then they <u>became friendly</u> .	Buck was determined to <u>make friend with</u> the wolf.
What conflict is Buck faced with in paragraph 4? (PPQ76)	Buck <u>remembered John Thornton</u> ... <u>The wolf</u> returned to Buck, <u>sniffing noses</u> where he was standing...It was a mournful howl, and as <u>Buck held steadily on his way he heard it grow faint and fainter until it was lost in the distance</u> .	Buck <u>wants to stay with the wolf</u> but he <u>misses John Thornton</u> , who was its owner.
What action does Buck take in paragraph 4? Why? (PPQ77)	John Thornton was eating dinner when <u>Buck dashed into camp</u> and sprang upon.	He <u>returns to the camp because he misses John Thornton</u> .
<u>What is the message</u> behind the story? (2 marks) (2014Q28)	Karl licked his lips, "Nine years ago, you applied to Future Industries. I didn't want a young hotshot like you competing with me, so I spread the rumour that you were impossible to work with... I'm really sorry. "Winston Sinclair, do you accept the apology?" He sat down on the couch and reached for Elizabeth's hand. "Yes. I do." This is Winston Sinclair. I want to apologize. I'm sorry I didn't respond to your calls and your email...	1. Everyone has <u>committed mistakes</u> that <u>may hurt others</u> and <u>accepting apologies</u> from others or making apologies for our own faults makes us <u>feel better and relieved</u> . 2. It is <u>never too late to apologize</u> to someone. ◇ 歸納全文，找出文章的中心思想。
What is the <i>literal meaning</i> of "time bomb" and what does it represent in the title of this passage? (3 marks) (SampleQ75)	標題: Boys – the classroom time bomb 內文: As <u>the gap between girls' and boys' achievement continues to grow</u> , they are warning it could have <u>dire effects on society</u> ... boys' education is on a slippery slope; that <u>without</u> research into the issues and <u>ways to put it right</u> , <u>society could pay dearly</u> . (P1) → 留意文章開首	Time bomb literally <u>means a bomb about to explode</u> . In the passage, it means that if <u>no measures are taken to improve the boys' situation</u> , it will become <u>a serious problem</u> and <u>it will be costly for society</u> .
題目	原文	答案

<p>Based on the poem, who do you think ultimately made the right choice? Give reasons to support your views. (3 marks) (SampleQ67)</p> <p>What do you think is the writer's message? (2 marks) (SampleQ68)</p>	<p>Best friends to Mary and I a common bond in being cleverest <b>in our small school's small class</b> I don't know why exactly <b>they moved</b>. but anywhere they went Something about a three-apartment and a cheaper rent. (1) But from the top deck of the high-school bus I'd glimpse among the others on the corner Mary's father, muffled, contrasting strangely with the elegant greyhounds by his side. <b>He didn't believe in high school education, especially for girls.</b> <b>Ten years later</b> on a Saturday I am coming from the library sitting near me on the bus, <b>Mary with a husband</b> who is tall</p>	<p><b>Mary</b> made the right choice. <b>Mary didn't continue her studies but now appears to be happily married.</b></p> <p>I think the writer <b>wants families to reflect carefully on how their decisions can influence their children's lives.</b></p> <p>歸納全詩，找出文章的中心思想。</p>
<p>Who says "Winston!" (line 53) Why? (2014Q12)</p>	<p>Winston jumped up. "That <b>SCOUNDREL!!!</b>" <b>"Winston!"</b> "Sorry – I really wanted that <b>job... I was miserable</b> at CommaTech for another year until I left, and then – "And then you went to IndustriCorp," <b>Elizabeth said.</b> "And <b>you met me, and we got married</b>, and we had Rachel, and here we are. I'd say <b>things worked just fine.</b>"</p>	<p>Elizabeth says "Winston!". It is because <b>Winston</b> is <b>angry</b> and <b>Elizabeth wants to calm him down.</b></p>
<p>What does "Qin Shi Huang Di <b>packed a lot into his earthly reign</b>" (lines 38-39) tell us about the first emperor? (2013Q9)</p>	<p>The first emperor to unify China under a single dynasty, Qin Shi Huang Di <b>packed a lot into his earthly reign.</b> Aside from <b>building the first lengths of the Great Wall, the tyrannical reformer standardized the nation's writing system, currency and measurements...</b></p>	<p>He <b>achieved a lot</b> during his reign. // He <b>made great contributions</b> to develop <b>China.</b> (不能照抄，要概括文意)</p>

題目	原文	答案
<p>Who is Charmaine Chan? (2015Q1)</p>	<p>He speaks to <b>Charmaine Chan</b> about his latest title, <i>A Geek in Korea</i>, due out in June 2014. <b>You started, like so many other Westerns in Korea, teaching in English. When did you begin writing about Korea and why?</b> When I joined <i>The Economist</i> I thought, "Eventually, I 'd like to write a book about Korea because nobody else is really doing it."</p>	<p>She is <b>a journalist.</b> (因為Charmaine Chan是訪問者，可以推斷她是journalist)</p>

Why doesn't Daniel like K-pop? (2015Q11)	Some people think all Korean music is K-pop, <b>but there's really good music in Korea that's not superficial</b> or played on the radio or on TV and doesn't go outside of Korea.	He thinks that K-pop is <b>superficial</b> . (作者前句講K-pop，下句指出韓國有not superficial的音樂，中間用but作轉折，暗示K-pop superficial)
Overall, what does Daniel feel is most attractive about Korea? (2015Q22)	Ten years ago, Oxford University graduate Daniel Tudor moved to Seoul, preferring <b>the warmth of Korean society to "cold" Britain</b> . (首段) <b>Why do you continue to live in Korea?</b> The jeong stuff – that's <b>the thing that keeps me in Korea</b> . Korea <b>made me a better friend</b> to my friends. <b>England's a cold society...</b> I always wanted this <b>feeling of being connected to people</b> . I thought <b>English people were a bit too cynical and cold</b> . (尾段)	The <b>warmth</b> expressed by Korean people. (歸納全文的問題留意首尾段) (作者在首段指出 <b>warmth of Korean society</b> 優於 <b>cold Britain</b> ，尾段指出英國人太 <b>cynical</b> 和 <b>cold</b> ，韓國人重視 <b>connected to people</b> ，使他成為 <b>a better friend</b> ，因此韓國人的溫暖最能吸引讀者。)
In the title "Young Minds in Critical Condition", what TWO implications does "critical" have in this context? (2 marks) (2015Q74)	<b>P3:</b> Our best college students are <b>very good at being critical</b> . <b>P6:</b> In campus cultures where <b>being smart means being a critical unmasker...</b> <b>P7:</b> Once outside the university, these students may try to <b>score points by displaying the critical prowess</b> .	Youngsters are <b>critical of everything</b> . Youngsters' obsession with finding faults and criticizing others has become <b>more and more serious</b> and action needs to be taken to rectify the situation. (critical有“批評”和“嚴重”的意思，根據文意分析title的含意)

題目	原文	答案
What does the phrase "magical rituals and bizarre behaviours" (lines 20-21) suggest about the writer's attitude towards superstitions? (2016Q9)	Superstition is based on <b>outdated</b> and <b>incorrect</b> thinking. It comes from a time when people thought that luck was a strange force that could only be controlled by magical rituals and bizarre behaviours.	The writer thinks that superstitions are outdated/irrational. // The writer doesn't think superstitions work.
What does "lucky enough to try" (line 5) suggest about the food? (2016Q20)	The food truck is <b>a huge hit</b> all around town. It is <b>always on the go</b> , stopping at different locations around town. I was lucky enough to try Fred's great pork sandwich and it was <b>mouth-watering</b> .	The food was tasty = <b>mouthwatering</b> // The food is sold quickly because it tastes so good. // The food is so popular = <b>a huge hit</b> // It is hard to meet the food truck. = <b>always on the go</b> (用上文下理找答案)

Why does the writer mention trucks leaving at 3:30 in the morning to get a good parking spot? (2016Q48)	<b><u>Competition in New York City is ferocious, and the food truck business is no different.</u></b> Mexicue found itself <b><u>struggling to find good parking spots</u></b> , a major factor in <b><u>food truck</u></b> success, as other trucks would leave as early as 3:30 in the morning.	To show that the competition in the food truck business in New York is ferocious // To show that there is intense competition for parking spots of food trucks (歸納KW前文意思)
What does “wanna-be chefs” (line 62) suggest about the writer’s opinion of food truck chefs? (2016Q60)	In many cases these are merely a lower barrier to entry for wanna-be “chefs” who can’t actually start a restaurant.	They are low-skilled/not skilled // not good enough / not qualified to run a restaurant // not real chefs (wannabe的意思是出名的人，代表food truck chefs未夠資格) (開關引號暗示food truck chefs並非真正chefs)
Why is the correspondent described as “intrepid” (line 75)? (2016Q67)	How bad can <b><u>food trucks</u></b> be? Your intrepid correspondent sampled injera with tilapia from <b><u>one serving Ethiopian nosh</u></b> in Washington, DC. As the Economist went to press, <b><u>it had not yet killed her</u></b> . Perhaps this is unsurprising: food trucks are typically <b><u>required to cook their food in inspected commercial kitchens</u></b> .	She is (joking about being) brave to try the food (from a food truck) / ethnic food / Ethiopian food // she is joking/mockng about the dangers of food from food trucks. (intrepid的意思是無畏，代表記者嘗試food truck食品勇敢，而had not yet killed her一句反映記者開玩笑)

題目	原文	答案
What does the term “roach coaches” (line 81) suggest about food trucks?	Nonetheless, they stir up fury. Local restaurants complain that they steal customers and pay no rent. Officials worry that their garishness will lower the local tone. Many think they are just filthy (“ <b><u>roach coaches</u></b> ” is the sneer).	They carry/transport cockroaches. // They are dirty / filthy. // They are of low hygiene. <b>coach</b> 有旅遊巴的意思，代表 <b>food truck</b> ， <b>roach</b> 代表 <b>cockroach</b> ，整句意思是 <b>food truck</b> 不衛生

## 其他題型

題型	問題
1. What (甚麼)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ <b>What</b> type of <b>relationship</b> does the writer have with the boss? (人物關係)</li> <li>◇ <b>What</b> future <b>plans</b> does the government have? (計劃)</li> <li>◇ <b>What</b> is / was ... <b>like</b>? (以前的...是怎樣)</li> <li>◇ <b>What</b> does each of the following people <b>can learn</b>? (人物可以學到甚麼道理?)</li> <li>◇ <b>What</b> is <b>special</b> about ...? (...有甚麼特別)</li> <li>◇ <b>What</b> <b>nationality</b> is the writer? (作者是甚麼國籍?)</li> <li>◇ <b>What</b> does ... (lines 38-39) <b>tell us</b>? / <b>What</b> does ... <b>suggest</b>? (句子的重點是...)</li> <li>◇ <b>What</b> can “It’s” be <b>replaced</b> by? (“It’s”的全寫是甚麼?)</li> <li>◇ <b>What</b> <b>assumption</b> did the writer have? (作者有何假設?) → 留意<b>instead</b>(代替)</li> <li>◇ <b>What</b> is a <b>worse alternative</b>? (更差的選擇是甚麼?) → 留意<b>would rather ... than</b> (寧願)</li> </ul>
2. Which (哪些)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ <b>Which</b> of the following <b>statements</b> (說法) / <b>pictures</b> (圖畫) is not mentioned? (以下哪一項沒有提及?)</li> <li>◇ <b>Which</b> of the following ..... <b>Underline</b> two items. (從幾個選項中，選出兩個符合文中描述)</li> <li>◇ <b>Which</b> of the following <b>figures</b> was the <b>more likely result</b>?</li> </ul>
3. How (怎樣)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ <b>How</b> do / How does / How can / How might / How are (方法)</li> <li>◇ <b>How</b> <b>old</b> (年齡)</li> <li>◇ <b>How</b> many <b>times</b>? (幾多次)</li> <li>◇ <b>How</b> does sbdy <b>feel</b> (感受)</li> <li>◇ SVO + <b>by</b> / <b>through</b> (通過甚麼方法?)</li> <li>◇ Name two different <b>ways</b>. (指出兩個方法)</li> </ul>
4. Who (誰人)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ <b>Who</b> <b>wrote</b> the text? (文章的作者是誰?)</li> <li>◇ <b>Who</b> are <b>the five individuals</b> portrayed in the poem? (詩中的五位人物是誰?)</li> <li>◇ <b>Who</b> says “Winston!” → 可在對話附近找答案</li> </ul>
5. When (何時)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ <b>When</b> did (甚麼時候發生?)</li> <li>◇ What <b>date</b> did ... (...發生的日期是甚麼?)</li> </ul>
6. Where (哪裡)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ <b>Where</b> did ... (事情發生在甚麼地方?)</li> <li>◇ <b>Where</b> is <b>the writer living</b>? (作者住在哪裡?)</li> </ul>
7. Why (為甚麼?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ <b>Why</b> does / Why do / Why did...? (為甚麼會...)</li> <li>◇ <b>Why</b> is <b>the title “XXX” used</b>? (為甚麼會用這個標題?...)</li> <li>◇ <b>reasons / causes / factors</b> (原因)</li> </ul>
8. Purpose (目的) 留意 “to” 、“aim”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ The <b>purpose</b> of XXX is to ... (XXX的目的是甚麼?)</li> <li>◇ According to XXX, the <b>ultimate goal</b> of XXX is to ... (XXX最終的目的是甚麼?)</li> <li>◇ The <b>purpose</b> of <b>paragraph 1</b> is <b>to</b> ... (第1段的主旨是甚麼?)</li> <li>◇ The writer mentions XXX to show ... (作者提出...的目的是甚麼?)</li> <li>◇ SVO + <b>to</b> ... (這樣做的目的是甚麼?)</li> </ul>
9. Name (指出)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ <b>Name</b> three types of business mentioned in the text. (說出3個文中的行業)</li> <li>◇ <b>Name</b> five countries / cities mentioned in the text. (說出5個文中提到的國家/城市)</li> </ul>
10. Identify (指出)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ <b>Identify two problems</b>. (指出兩個問題)</li> </ul>



10. Identify (指出)	◇ <b>Identify two problems.</b> (指出兩個問題)
11. Profession職業	◇ Which of the following <b>best describes XXX's jobs</b> ? (XXX從事甚麼行業?) ◇ This text was written for people working in the _____ <b>business</b> . (這篇文章為從事_____行業的人而寫。) ◇ Job or position: 找出人物在文章 <b>第1次出現</b> 的位置， <b>完整抄寫</b> 人物的 <b>職位</b> 和 <b>服務機構</b> 。
12. 是非題	◇ Do / Does / Did / Should / Can + SVO? <b>Explain why.</b> (是否...? 解釋原因) ◇ Do / Does / Did / Should / Can + SVO? <b>Give two examples from the text.</b> (是否...? 從文中舉例子)
13. Evidence證據	◇ Give one piece of <b>evidence</b> that <b>shows</b> .... (從文章找證據證明...) <b>例子</b> Give ONE piece of evidence that shows the success of <i>The Hunger Games</i> series. (2013Q50) There are currently in print more than 2.3 million copies of the Hunger Games and Catching Fire, which are the first two books of the series. (照抄)
14. 優點 / 缺點	◇ <b>Good points / Bad points</b> ◇ <b>Strengths / Weaknesses</b>
15. 相似與不同	◇ Find two <b>similarities</b> . (兩個相似之處) ◇ Find two <b>differences</b> (兩個不同之處) → 答的格式應該是ABAB，先指出A某方面的特質，然後分析B在這方面有甚麼不同；接著分析A另一方面的特質，再指出另一方面B有何不同。 <b>Example:</b> 1. <b>This generation</b> wants its own shot at stardom while <b>the previous one</b> was satisfied with flicking through fan magazine. 2. <b>This generation</b> wants to go straight to fame and fortune while <b>the previous generation</b> emphasized hard work and talent.
16. 配對	◇ Read the <b>replies</b> and <b>match</b> each with one of the <b>messages</b> . (配對回覆與貼文) ◇ Write the <b>correct book title</b> under each of the <b>following descriptions</b> . (配對書名與描述) ◇ <b>Match each person</b> with the <b>correct speech bubble</b> . (找出文中人物最有可能說的話)
17. Underline橫線	◇ <b>Underline</b> the best options (在最佳選項下畫橫線)
18. Metaphor比喻	◇ <b>What metaphor</b> does the writer use? (作者用了甚麼比喻?) (2012Q44) Answer: <b>A firestorm</b>
19. Illustration實例說明	◇ <b>The anecdote</b> of ... has been included <b>to illustrate which point</b> in paragraph 7? (...的趣聞用來說明第7段的哪個重點?)
20. Time shift時間轉移	◇ There is a significant time shift in the poem. In which line does it occur? (詩中一處有明顯的時間轉移，在哪一行出現?)
21. Irony諷刺	◇ Explain the <b>irony</b> in paragraph 7. (解釋第7段的諷刺)
22. convey含意	◇ What do the following names <b>convey</b> about the recyclers? (以下循環再造商的名稱有甚麼含意?)
23. conflict衝突	◇ What <b>conflict</b> is Buck faced with in paragraph 4? (Buck第4段面對甚麼衝突?)
24. dichotomy二分對立	◇ What is the <b>false dichotomy</b> that the writer mentions? (作者提出了甚麼錯誤的二分對立?)

## 對比題

題目	答案
How does writer <b>compare</b> writing these letters to writing a Tweet? (2014Q57)	<p>原文: It's really not much <b>weirder</b> to take the time to write a random letter for someone with the aim of making their day that bit brighter than it is to, say, Tweet a whole bunch of <b>people you'll never meet or never really know</b>.</p> <p>答案: Both are <b>sending messages to strangers you will never meet or never really know</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- compare → 留意比較級 (weirder)</li><li>- 留意重複/同義字眼</li></ul>
Find one similarity between young-adult dystopian fiction and adult dystopian fiction mentioned in the text. (1 mark) (2013Q61)	<p>原文: ...dystopian stories for adults and children have essentially the same purpose – <b>to warn us about the dangers of some current trend</b>.</p> <p>答案: Both versions warn us the dangers of some current trends.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>similarity</b> = the <b>same</b> purpose</li><li>- 留意重複/同義字眼 young-adult = children</li><li>- 留意<b>to</b></li></ul>
How is Kagoshima's famous tonkatsu pork dish <b>different</b> from other ones in Japan? (2 marks)	<p>原文: Be sure to sample <b>Kagoshima's famous tonkatsu</b>, a pork dish that <b>is not breaded and deep fried</b>, as you'd expect from other parts of the country, but <b>delicately caramelized</b>.</p> <p>答案: It is <b>not breaded and deep fried</b> but <b>delicately caramelized</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "but"表示相反關係</li><li>- 寫每個difference都要交代兩者的特點</li></ul>

題目	答案
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<p>How is young-adult dystopian fiction <b>different from</b> adult dystopian fiction? Find two differences mentioned in the text. (2 marks) (2013Q60)</p>	<p>原文: The youth-centered versions of dystopia part company with their adult predecessors in some important aspects. For one thing, <u>the grownup ones are grimmer...</u> defeat and failure is absolutely crucial to <u>the admonitory nature of the classic adult dystopia</u>. The adult dystopia extrapolates from the present to show readers <u>how terrible things will become</u> if our deplorable behavior continues unchecked... Because authors of <u>children's fiction</u> are "reluctant to depict the extinction of hope within their stories...<u>they equivocate when it comes to delivering a moral</u>..." but if - as usually happens in dystopian <u>novels for children – a new, better way life</u> can be assembled from the ruins...</p> <p>答案:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The adult version is <u>grimmer</u> and depicts <u>how terrible things will become</u>. The young adult version depicts <u>new and better way of life</u>.</li> <li>2. The adult version is <u>admonitory</u>. The young adult version <u>equivocates when delivering a moral</u>.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- different from = part company from</li> <li>- 兩者differences不順序在文中出現</li> <li>- 留意重複/同義字眼 adult = grownup young-adult = children</li> <li>- 留意連接詞For one thing (一來)</li> <li>- 根據相關字眼進行分類</li> <li>- 寫每個difference都要交代兩者的特點</li> </ul>
<p>In paragraph 8, identify <b>two differences</b> the writer mentions between this generation and previous ones. (2 marks) (2014Q77)</p>	<p>原文: The rise of the talent show and reality TV have bred a generation for whom <u>it is not enough to flick through fan magazines, they want their own shot at stardom</u>. They want, moreover, to <u>go straight to fame and fortune, short-circuiting tedious considerations like hard work and talent</u>.</p> <p>答案:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This generation <u>wants their own shot at stardom</u> while the previous ones <u>were satisfied with flicking through fan magazines</u>.</li> <li>2. This generation wants to <u>go straight to fame and fortune</u> while the previous ones <u>emphasized hard work and talent</u>.</li> </ol>

題目	答案
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<p>How does the content of Daniel Tudor's book differ from Michael Breen's? <b>(2015Q29)</b></p>	<p>原文: Mr. Tudor's profile is about to take a sharp rise with the publication of his new book, "Korea: The Impossible Country". <b>(P2)</b> It's <b><u>the first English language book to cover the whole waterfront of South Korean society – historical, cultural economic, social political</u></b> – since one by another influential British expat, Michael Breen. <b>(P3)</b> Mr. Tudor pushes into <b><u>new social and economic territory</u></b> with his book, including <b><u>the rising role of immigrants, multicultural families and even gay people</u></b>. <b>(P4)</b> 答案: Daniel's book is more comprehensive, <b><u>covering historical and cultural aspects and entering new social and economic territory</u></b> (including the rising role of immigrants, multicultural families and even gay people) while Breen's book was <b><u>less comprehensive</u></b>. <b>(first English language book、new territory字眼暗示和Breen's book的不同之處)</b></p>
<p>According to paragraph 8, how are food trucks different from food courts and restaurants? (2 marks) <b>(2016Q53)</b></p>	<p><b><u>Food trucks became an outdoor version</u></b> of a longstanding American culinary tradition – <b><u>the shopping mall food court</u></b>, and nothing more. Foodwise, there is nothing new about trucks which serve foods you can already get in countless traditional eateries, albeit with <b><u>more limited menus</u></b>. 答案: - <b><u>Food trucks are an outdoor version of food courts</u></b> (instead of a food court in a shopping mall) - <b><u>Food trucks have much more limited menus</u></b> (than food courts and restaurants) <b>(留意重覆KW，foodwise連接2個重點)</b></p>

According to paragraph 5, name **one difference** and **one similarity** between Koreans and Westerners, as seen by Daniel. (2 marks) (2015Q10)

原文: Often when Westerners think of East Asians, the **stereotypes** of stoicism and self-control – the so-called “inscrutable oriental” – come to mind. **But** Koreans **in fact** tend to be **very expressive and open with their feelings**. Somehow, **sadness and happiness both seem to be magnified in Korea**.

**Difference:** Sadness and happiness seem to be magnified among Koreans but not Westerners.

**Similarity:** Both of them are expressive and open with their feelings.

**Westerners**以為東方人有stoicism和self-control，和自己不同但只是Westerners的stereotypes，並非Koreans的特質)

**But**和**in fact**代表**very expressive and open with their feelings**才是Koreans的特質，也暗示和西方人相同)

– the so-called “inscrutable oriental” – come to mind只是補充描述，可以不理)

**somehow**(不知怎樣)代表意思再一次轉折，所以**Sadness and happiness seem to be magnified**是difference

Explain the <b>irony</b> in paragraph 7. (2 marks) (PPQ59)	<p>現實: While Expo's theme is about <b>green cities</b> // while Expo pavilions have been constructed with <b>recycled materials</b>, (1) 荒謬: <b>recyclers</b> are being forced to <b>leave town</b> // there is a <b>crackdown on rubbish peddlers</b>. (2)</p>
What is the <b>irony</b> in paragraph 1? (2015Q25)	<p>原文: Daniel Tudor is one of the most <b>influential</b> foreign correspondents in South Korea – and one of the <b>least known</b>. 正面: Daniel is very <b>influential</b> 負面: On the other hand, he is one of the <b>least known</b>.</p>
What is the <b>contradiction</b> between how Koreans see success and their love of trendy gadgets and fashion? (2 marks) (2015Q30)	<p>原文: He lays out some of the contradictory behaviour one finds in South Korea, such as <b>the unending desire for new and trendy gadgets and fashion</b> and yet the <b>tunnel-like view of what constitutes a successful life</b>. 正面: Koreans have <b>unending desire for new and trendy gadgets and fashion</b>. 負面: However, they have <b>tunnel-like view of what constitutes a successful life</b>. KW後抄答案 + 留意and yet</p>
Why might “the response from what should surely be the Wild Kingdom of “tiger moms” <b>surprise</b> readers (lines 3-4)? (2012Q49)	<p>事例: <b>Chua's relentless insistence on straight A's</b> and daily hours of <b>mandatory music practice</b>, even while vacationing with grandparents...Chua's <b>hard-line style</b> 預期: As Chua is a tiger parent, <b>the parenting style of Chinese parents should also be strict</b>. 實際: One <b>real Chinese mom</b> is 39-year-old Guo Jing... “<b>I don't want to pressure them...</b> I'd like them to have their own hobbies, to develop their own abilities. <b>I won't make decisions for them.</b>” 答案: Not all Chinese mothers are “tiger moms” and <b>their parenting style is not as strict as Chua</b>. (1)</p>

What <b>assumption</b> about television did the writer have which <b>turned out to be not true</b> ? (2014Q65)	<p>原文: <b>Television, everybody</b> in the world <b>knew, conferred instant fame</b>. Instead I had woken up to find myself anonymous. I was still nothing more than another face in the London crowd. 答案: Television confers instant fame. ◇ 留意重覆字眼 “television” ◇ 留意<b>instead</b> (取而代之), 暗示現實與假設相反。</p>
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<p>In paragraph 7, what is the false <b>dichotomy</b> (二分對立) that the writer mentions? (2 marks) (2014Q74)</p>	<p>原文: I will defend <u>the absolute value of Mozart over Miley Cyrus</u> of course I will, but we should be wary of false dichotomies. <u>You do not have to choose between one or the other</u>. You can have both.</p> <p>答案:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The false dichotomy is that people have to choose option or the other option.</li> <li>2. For example, people think that they have to choose either Mozart (classical music) or Miley Cyrus (pop music).</li> </ol>
<p>What does the writer compare diverse culture to? (2014Q75)</p>	<p>原文: The human cultural jungle should be <u>as varied as the Amazonian rainforest</u>. We are all richer for <u>biodiversity</u></p> <p>答案: an Amazonian rainforest // biodiversity (留意as)</p>
<p>What metaphor does the writer use for comparing Mozart and Miley Cyrus? (2014Q76)</p>	<p>原文: I will defend the absolute value of Mozart over Miley Cyrus, of course I will, but we should be wary of false dichotomies. You do not have to choose between one or the other. You can have both. The human cultural jungle should be as varied as the Amazonian rainforest. We are all richer for biodiversity. We may decide that <u>a puma is worth more to us than a caterpillar</u>.</p> <p>答案: a puma and a caterpillar (留意more .. than)</p>

**職業/觀點題 (PPQ66)**

**原文**

人物	原文
Fu Li Ping	Fu Li Ping, <b>the head of the Shanghai waste administration</b> , has <b>little positive</b> to say about Shanghai's rubbish brigade, arguing that <b>their motives have more to do with profits than the environment</b> .
Adam Minter	Shanghai wants to regulate the recyclers, and even issue them with uniforms. "The government looks at these people as disorder," says Adam Minter, <b>author of the blog Shanghai Scrap</b> . "They are like Mao's army during the Long March days: very irregular, but <b>very efficient</b> . <b>The government wants to turn them into a regular army</b> ."
Cai Yan Fen	Cai Yan Fen <b>has a paper and plastic recycling business</b> .

**題目**

Person Interviewed	Job (照抄，抄足才有分)	Opinion (+ / -)	Speech Bubble (同義詞)
Fu Li Ping	the head of the Shanghai waste administration	A	B
Adam Minter	author of the blog Shanghai Scrap	NG	C
Cai Yan Fen	<b>the owner</b> of a paper and plastic recycling business	F	A

Sp

**A. This city desperately needs a recycling service** and, so far, no effective system has been provided by the authorities so, naturally, **entrepreneurs** will step in.

**B.** "Recycling is everyone's civic duty and should be done without creating **unsightly rubbish heaps**, and **without a view to making a profit**."

**C.** If the **government** and the recyclers could work together in a more **formalized** way, it would probably be a win-win situation.





2. 數據分析	<p>increase (增加) increasingly (越來越多) decrease (減少)  decline (減少) reduce (減少) measurement (量度)  Meters / metres (米) kilometers / kilometres (公里) miles (里)  square (平方) grams (克) kilograms (公斤)  tons (噸) average (平均) total (總共)</p>
3. 時間分析	<p>previous (之前) last (上一個) next (下一個)  following (接著的) yesterday (昨天) today (今天)  tomorrow (明天) ancient (古代的) ago (以前)  used to (以前習慣) get used to (開始習慣) be used to (完全習慣)  former (前度的) recent (最近) modern (現代)  latest (最新的) remain (留存) past (過去)  now/currently (現在) future (未來) at the same time (同時)  early (早) late (遲) during (在...期間)  throughout (自始至終) immediately (立刻) at once (立刻)  shortly (即將) soon (即將) later (之後)  finally (最後) eventually (最後) ultimately (最後)  lastly (最後) rarely (很少) seldom (很少)  sometimes (有時) usually (通常) often/frequently/regular (經常)  ever (曾經) never (永不) repeatedly (重複地)  before (之前) after (之後) entire (整個)  infinite (無限) relentless (持續不斷的)  whole (整個) age (年齡、時期) phase (時期)  seconds (秒) minutes (分鐘) hours (小時)  days (日) date (日期) weeks (星期)  months (月) years (年)</p>
4. 分析數據和時間的是非題	<p>◇ <u>數量極大或極少，很多時候都是否定(F)或NG。</u>  all (全部) must (一定) always (永遠)  each/every (每一) only (只是) none / not ... any (沒有)  most (大多數)</p> <p>◇ 其他需要留意的字包括：  not (不是) until (直至)  before (之前) after (之後)</p>
5. 價錢/數量	<p>price (價錢) cost (成本) fee (費用)  fare (費用) currency (貨幣) cheap (便宜)  expensive (昂貴) amount (數量) quantity (數量)  volume (總量) bulk (大型、大多數) wage / salary (薪金)</p>

6. 比較	<p>same (一樣) as ... as... (一樣) similar (相似) like (相似)  alike (相似) different (不同) related (有關) lag behind (落後)  ahead (領先) lead (領先) enough (足夠) sufficient (足夠)  ample (足夠) not enough (不足) insufficient (不足) lack (缺乏)  change (改變) alter (改變) transform (改變) instead of  (不是...而是)  rather than  (不是...而是) except  (除了...以外) original (原來)  likely (有可能)  unlike (不像)</p>
7. 優點與缺點	<p><b>優點      缺點</b>  good things   bad things  advantages   disadvantages  benefits   drawbacks / defects  strengths   weaknesses  proscons  risks</p>
8. 原因	<p><b>why reasons</b>  causes   factors</p>
9. 目的	<p>aims      <b>purposes</b>  targets   objectives  goals</p>
10. 影響	<p>effects   impact  influence   consequences  repercussions   ramifications</p>
11. 方法	<p><b>How      ways</b>  methods   procedures</p>

正面 (positive) / 負面 (negative) / 中立 (neutral)

light-hearted (輕鬆的)	desperate (絕望的)	
loving (深情的)	disgruntled (不高興的)	
passionate (熱情的)	disgusting (令人反感的)	
peaceful (和平的)	<b>furious (生氣的)</b>	
<b>pleasant (令人愉快的)</b>	arrogant (自大的)	
<b>proud (自豪的)</b>	harsh (嚴厲的)	
<b>relaxed (放鬆的)</b>	insulting (侮辱的)	
<b>surprised (驚喜的)</b>	<b>irritated (生氣的)</b>	
sweet (甜美的、美妙的)	<b>defensive (辯護的)</b>	
<b>vibrant (充滿生氣的)</b>	<b>outraged (生氣的)</b>	
<b>vigorous (精力旺盛的)</b>	shameful (可恥的)	
active (主動)	passive (被動)	
<b>positive ☺</b>	<b>negative ☹</b>	<b>neutral (O)</b>
<b>suitable / appropriate(適合的)</b>	<b>fatal (致命的)</b>	
<b>delighted (高興的)</b>	deadly (致命的)	
amazed (驚奇的)	superficial (膚淺的)	
<b>vital (重要的)</b>	threatening (威脅的)	
<b>important (重要的)</b>	tired (勞累的)	
<b>essential (不可或缺的)</b>	exhausted (筋疲力盡的)	
indispensable (不可或缺的)	caustic (諷刺的)	
smart (機智的)	<b>cynical (諷刺的)</b>	
acceptable (可以接受的)	<b>ironic (adj.)→ irony (n.) (諷刺的)</b>	
<b>ethical (道德的)</b>	<b>sarcastic (諷刺的)</b>	
<b>wise (明智的)</b>	sardonic (諷刺的)	
pleased (高興的)	satiric (諷刺的)	
<b>friendly (友善的)</b>	scornful (諷刺的)	
<b>grateful (感激的)</b>	mocking (諷刺的)	
<b>relaxing (令人放鬆的)</b>	<b>disdainful (輕蔑的)</b>	

<b>humorous</b> (幽默的)	ridiculous (荒唐的)	
popular (普及的)	<b>anxious</b> (焦慮的)	
<b>satisfied</b> (滿意的)	<b>apprehensive</b> (憂慮的)	
<b>intrigued</b> (被迷住)	dejected (傷心的)	
<b>fascinated</b> (被迷住)	<b>depressed</b> (傷心的)	
comfortable (舒服的)	despaired (絕望的)	
comfy (舒服的)	disturbed (心亂的)	
<b>interested</b> (感興趣的)	<b>embarrassed</b> (尷尬的)	
distinctive (有特色的)	gloomy (陰沉的)	
leading (領先的)	hopeless (絕望的)	
<b>marvelous</b> (極好的)	<b>confused</b> (困惑的)	
<b>wonderful</b> (美妙的)	miserable (痛苦的)	
<b>good</b> (好)	ominous (不祥的)	
<b>nice</b> (好)	paranoid (偏執的)	
<b>great</b> (非常好)	regretful (後悔的)	
<b>excellent</b> (非常好)	remorseful (後悔的)	
<b>fabulous</b> (非常好)	<b>sad</b> (傷心的)	
<b>fantastic</b> (非常好)	<b>upset</b> (傷心的)	
<b>gorgeous</b> (非常好)	addictive (上癮的)	
<b>superb</b> (非常好)	<b>cautious</b> (謹慎的)	
<b>brilliant</b> (非常好)	<b>doubtful</b> (懷疑的)	
<b>perfect</b> (完美)	<b>wrong</b> (錯誤的)	
<b>wonderful</b> (美妙的)	<b>How can</b> (怎能)	
	<b>oppressive</b> (暴虐的)	
	<b>repressive</b> (嚴苛的)	
	<b>unbearable</b> (不能忍受的)	
	<b>intolerable</b> (不能忍受的)	
	<b>catastrophic</b> (災難的)	
	<b>disastrous</b> (災難的)	

	<b>stunned (震驚)</b>	
	<b>startling (令人震驚的)</b>	
	<b>flummoxed (不知所措的)</b>	
	<b>cautionary (告誡的)</b>	
	<b>clueless (一無所知的)</b>	
	<b>hapless (倒楣的)</b>	
	<b>dire (極其嚴重的)</b>	
	<b>dearly (付出沉重代價的)</b>	
	<b>a big blow (沉重打擊)</b>	
	<b>vulnerable (脆弱的)</b>	
	<b>eyesore (難看的東西)</b>	
conducive (有助於)	savage (殘暴的、攻擊、批評)	
superior (優越的)	inferior (次等的)	
rewarding (值得做的)	vicious (惡毒的)	
worth (值得)	<b>unethical (不道德的)</b>	
accommodating (遷就的)	<b>lamentable (可悲的)</b>	
legitimate (正當的)	<b>deplorable (可悲的)</b>	
valuable (寶貴的)	<b>deliberate (故意的)</b>	
extensive (全面廣泛的)	<b>tired of (厭倦)</b>	
impressive (令人印象深刻的)	<b>serious (嚴重的)</b>	
favourite (最愛的)	<b>bad (差)</b>	
desirable (可取的)	<b>poor (差)</b>	
	<b>awful (糟糕)</b>	
	<b>abysmal (極差)</b>	
<b>fond (喜歡)</b>	<b>unfortunate (不幸)</b>	
<b>relieved (放心)</b>	<b>horrible (恐怖的)</b>	
fortunate (幸運的)	<b>terrible (恐怖的)</b>	
<b>expect (期望)</b>	<b>pity (可惜)</b>	

inspire (啟發)	accuse (指控)	
encourage (鼓勵)	<b>argue (爭論)</b>	
<b>like (喜歡)</b>	<b>blame (指責)</b>	
<b>love (喜歡)</b>	<b>claim (聲稱)</b>	
<b>prefer (寧願)</b>	challenge (挑戰)	
conducive (有助於)	savage (殘暴的、攻擊、批評)	
<b>agree (同意)</b>	disapprove (不同意)	
enlighten (啟發)	<b>discourage (不鼓勵)</b>	
promote (宣傳)	<b>doubt (懷疑)</b>	
remind (提醒)	fear (恐懼)	
stress (強調)	force (強迫)	
<b>support (支持)</b>	<b>hate (討厭)</b>	
<b>advocate (提倡)</b>	hesitate (猶豫)	
<b>appreciate (欣賞)</b>	humiliate (侮辱)	
<b>recognize (認同)</b>	ignore (不理會)	
<b>thank (感謝)</b>	neglect (忽略)	
<b>pity (同情)</b>	refuse (拒絕)	
endorse (認同)	<b>suspect (v.) → suspicious (adj.) (懷疑)</b>	
<b>couldn't have ... without the help of (沒有幫助，就不能完成) --&gt; grateful感激</b>	threaten (威脅)	
entertain (娛樂)	<b>force (強迫)</b>	
<b>admire (仰慕)</b>	avoid (避免)	
<b>convince (使信服)</b>	<b>feel strongly (感受強烈)</b>	
<b>thrive (興旺)</b>	<b>admit / acknowledge(承認)</b>	
<b>excel (擅長)</b>	<b>deny (否認)</b>	
<b>attract (吸引)</b>	<b>prevent (防止)</b>	
	<b>lack (缺乏)</b>	



	warn (警告)	
	vanish / disappear (消失)	
	pay a heavy price (付上 沉重代價)	
	destroy (毀壞)	
	disagree (不同意)	
	bicker (爭吵)	
	protest (抗議)	
	complain (投訴)	
	dispute (爭論、反對)	
	danger (危險)	
	at fault (犯錯)	
	excuse (藉口)	
	impulse (衝動)	
	fancy (浮誇的)	
	costly (代價沉重的)	
	pointless (沒有意義的)	
	unrealistic (不現實的)	
	reflective (反省的)	
	bitter (憤憤不平)	
	frustrated (沮喪)	
	by-product (副產品)	
	side-effect (副作用)	
	toxic (有毒的)	
	timid (害羞的)	
	undesirable (討厭的)	
	suffer (遭受)	
	-less (沒有)	
-able (能力)	ab- (偏離)	

<b>co- (一起)</b>	<b>anti- (反對)</b>	
<b>maxi- (最大)</b>	<b>counter-(相反)</b>	
<b>pro-(贊成)</b>	<b>de- (相反)</b>	
<b>out- (超過)</b>	<b>dis- (相反)</b>	
	<b>dys- (相反)</b>	
	<b>in- (相反)</b>	
	<b>ir- (相反)</b>	
	<b>il- (相反)</b>	
	<b>im- (相反)</b>	
	<b>mal- (差)</b>	
	<b>mini- (最少)</b>	
	<b>mis- (錯誤)</b>	
	<b>non-相反)</b>	
	<b>over- (過多)</b>	
	<b>sub- (下面 / 少)</b>	
	<b>un- (相反)</b>	

考試題目出現的語氣詞 / 感覺詞

positive ☺	negative ☹	neutral (O)
surprised驚喜 (4)	angry/anger憤怒 (9)	neutral中立
relief (relieved) 放心 (4)	confusion/confused困惑 (5)	personal 個人的
grateful 感激 (3)	sad/sadness傷心(4)	traditional (傳統的)
sympathetic (sympathy) 同情(2)	upset 傷心(4)	reflective (反思的)
amusing 引人發笑 (2)	sarcasm/sarcastic諷刺 (3)	
fondness (fond) 喜歡 (2)	critical批評的 (3)	
pity 同情 (2)	cautious謹慎 (3)	
satisfaction/satisfied滿意 (2)	worried擔憂(3)	
excited (excitement) 興奮 (2)	bitter 憤憤不平 (2)	
confident有信心 (2)	indifferent冷漠 (2)	
humorous幽默 (2)	ashamed 羞愧 (2)	
positive正面	frightened 害怕 (2)	
agreement / agree同意	concerned 關注	
expects 期望	defend (defensive) 辯護	
admire / admiration仰慕	doubt (doubtful) 懷疑	
intrigued 迷住	frustrated (frustration) 沮喪	
delighted高興	extreme 極端的	
friendly 友善	flummoxed 困惑的	
lenient 仁慈的	confused (confusion) 困惑的	
exemplary模範的	harmful 有害的	
efficient 有效率的	fear 害怕	
permissive 寬容的	feel strongly 感覺強烈	
valuable (寶貴的)	exasperated 憤怒	

extensive (全面廣泛的)	nervous (緊張)	
impressive (令人印象深刻的)	serious (嚴肅、需認真思考)	
favourite (最愛的)	ridiculous (荒謬可笑)	
desirable (可取的)	vague (含糊其辭)	
relaxed (放鬆)	unimportant (微不足道)	

### 數字上升/下降

jump	increase	rise	escalate
skyrocket	rocket	soar	surge

### 數字下降

drop	decrease	decline	fall
dwindle	plunge	plummet	

### 大量

a glut of	a spate of	a host of	a multitude of
a myriad of	a plethora of	a swarm of	a lot of

### 缺乏

a lack of	a dearth of	a shortage of	
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**Road to HKDSE**  
**Components in a sentence (句子的組成部份)**

**a. 不同詞性擺放的位置**

詞性	擺放的位置
n.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 句子開頭  <b>Example: Dogs</b> are lovely.</li> <li>2. 名詞後面  <b>Example:</b> Many people are worried about the problem of <b>child suicide</b>.  <b>Example: Drug abuse</b> has worsened in recent years.</li> <li>3. preposition後面  <b>Example:</b> Mr. Yu lives <b>in Shatin</b>.</li> <li>4. that後面  <b>Example: That bear</b> is lovely.</li> <li>5. 代名詞(his, my, etc.)後面  <b>Example:</b> Eric is <b>my student</b>.</li> <li>6. 's後面  <b>Example:</b> Hong Kong's <b>scenery</b> is beautiful.</li> <li>7. a/an/the後面  <b>Example:</b> Hong Kong is <b>a city</b>.  <b>Example:</b> Professor Sung is <b>the principal</b> of CUHK.</li> </ol>
pronoun	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 句子開頭 (I/ You /He/She/It/ We/They)  <b>Example: She</b> always makes other people happy.</li> <li>2. 動詞後面 (me/ you /him/her/it/ us/them)  <b>Example:</b> The English teacher <b>makes them</b> revise a lot of English vocabulary.  <b>Example:</b> The study tour <b>will give us</b> the opportunity to learn English.</li> <li>3. 名詞前面 (my/your/his/her/its/our/their)  <b>Example:</b> Working holidays can broaden <b>your horizons</b>.  <b>Example:</b> Reading books can increase <b>our knowledge</b>.  <b>Example:</b> Many parents spoil <b>their children</b>.</li> </ol>
v.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 主語/名詞後面  <b>Example:</b> Mr. Yu <b>enjoys</b> listening to Korean music.</li> <li>2. to後面  <b>Example:</b> In order <b>to teach</b> his students, Mr. Yu sacrifices his holidays.  <b>Example:</b> They want <b>to occupy</b> Central very soon.</li> <li>3. 情態動詞後面  <b>Example:</b> The government <b>should take</b> drastic measures to help the poor.</li> <li>4. who/which/that後面  <b>Example:</b> Kobe Bryant is a basketball player <b>who wants</b> to win all the time.  <b>Example:</b> Hong Kong, <b>which is</b> a special administrative region of China, is rich.</li> </ol>

adj.	<p>1. 名詞前面  <b>Example:</b> Mr. Yu was a <b>hardworking</b> student.  <b>Example:</b> China was a <b>backward</b> country.</p> <p>2. is/am/are/was/were/be/been後面  <b>Example:</b> Sai Kung <b>is famous</b> for its seafood.  <b>Example:</b> Gamblers <b>were disappointed</b> with the Marx Six results.</p>
adv.	<p>1. 動詞前面  <b>Example:</b> Students <b>always yawns</b> in English lessons.</p> <p>2. 動詞後面  <b>Example:</b> Watching her favourite book, Ada <b>ate slowly</b>.</p> <p>3. 句子最尾  <b>Example:</b> The protestors were shouting at CY Leung <b>angrily</b>.</p> <p>4. 形容詞或另一個副詞的前面  <b>Example:</b> Messi is <b>extremely skilful</b>.</p>
Preposition	<p>1. 動詞之後，名詞/ing之前  <b>Example:</b> Miss Chan <b>is working for</b> the government.</p> <p>2. 形容詞之後，名詞/ing之前  <b>Example:</b> The public are <b>concerned about</b> animal abuse.  <b>Example:</b> She is <b>confident of getting</b> good results in the HKDSE.</p>
Conjunction	<p>1. 句子開頭  <b>Example:</b> <b>Although</b> Mr. Yu needs to spend a lot of time preparing teaching materials, he looks forward to teaching his students.</p> <p>2. 句子與句子中間  <b>Example:</b> He is always lonely and depressed <b>because</b> he has no friends.</p> <p>3. 名詞與名詞中間  <b>Example:</b> <b>Chocolate and</b> chicken wings are Mr.Yu's favourite food.</p> <p>4. 動詞與動詞中間  <b>Example:</b> She <b>left and got</b> on a bus.</p> <p>5. 形容詞和形容詞中間  <b>Example:</b> After becoming Miss Hong Kong, she was <b>surprised and</b> jubilant.</p>

**b. 不同字詞後的詞性**

字詞	後面用...
is/am/are/was/were	<p>1. adj.  <b>Example:</b> Many students <b>are</b> <u>frustrated</u> and <u>hopeless</u>.  <b>Example:</b> Air pollution <b>was</b> <u>serious</u> in Britain.</p> <p>2. n.  <b>Example:</b> Mr. Yu's favourite movie <b>is</b> <u>My Sassy Girl</u>.</p> <p>3. v. + ing  <b>Example:</b> Tony <b>is</b> <u>sitting</u> beside the lovely cat.  <b>Example:</b> CY Leung <b>was</b> <u>sleeping</u> at 1 a.m. this morning.</p> <p>4. v. (p.p. -- 被動式)  <b>Example:</b> Chewing gum <b>is</b> <u>banned</u> in Singapore.  <b>Example:</b> Many Chinese cities <b>were</b> <u>occupied</u> by the Japanese.</p>
be	<p>1. adj.  <b>Example:</b> <b>Be</b> <u>careful</u> when you are doing multiple-choice questions.  <b>Example:</b> She will <b>be</b> <u>excited</u> if someone gives her a LV handbag at Christmas.</p> <p>2. v. (p.p. -- 被動式)  <b>Example:</b> Homosexual marriage should <b>be</b> <u>allowed</u> in Hong Kong.  <b>Example:</b> The 2016 Olympic Games will <b>be</b> <u>broadcast</u> on TVB.</p> <p>3. a/an + n.  <b>Example:</b> Kobe Bryant will <b>be</b> <u>a rich person</u> forever.</p>
a/an	<p>1. n.  <b>Example:</b> C. Ronaldo is <b>a</b> <u>football player</u>.  <b>Example:</b> Japan is <b>an</b> <u>island</u>.</p>
the	<p>1. n.  <b>Example:</b> Xi Jinping is <b>the</b> <u>president</u> of China.  <b>Example:</b> Li Ka-shing is <b>the</b> <u>owner</u> of Parknshop.</p> <p>2. 形容詞最高級  <b>Example:</b> Li Ka-shing is <b>the</b> <u>richest</u> man in Hong Kong.  <b>Example:</b> Beckham is <b>the</b> <u>most handsome</u> man in the world.</p>
preposition (in/on/at/of/for/about /with/without/before/ after/from)	<p>1. ing  <b>Example:</b> Judy is good <b>at</b> <u>drawing</u>.  <b>Example:</b> Mr. Yu is interested <b>in</b> <u>collecting</u> toys.</p> <p>2. n.  <b>Example:</b> Barack Obama was born <b>in</b> <u>Hawaii</u>.</p>

modal verbs (may/might/can/could/ need/should/ought to/ must/have to/had to/ had better/will/would)	<p>1. 不變動詞</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Knowledge <b>can change</b> our destiny.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The government <b>should not lift</b> the export restriction on milk powder.</p>
to	<p>1. 不變動詞</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The fat cat wants <b>to sleep</b> for 12 hours a day.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Mr. Yu promises <b>to teach</b> his students well.</p> <p>2. v. + ing</p> <p><b>Example:</b> I look forward <b>to hearing</b> from you soon.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Mr. Yu is used <b>to sleeping</b> for 5 to 6 hours a day.</p> <p>3. 名詞</p> <p><b>Example:</b> He goes <b>to school</b> by bus.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The kindergarten teacher sent a beautiful folder <b>to</b> the best student.</p>
that	<p>1. n.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> <b>That teacher</b> is boring.</p> <p>2. 句子</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Many people think <b>that the government is not doing</b> enough to help the poor.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Shinzo Abe believes <b>that the 2020 Olympics can boost</b> the Japanese economy.</p>
so	<p>1. adj.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Mr. Yu said to her, "You are <b>so sleepy</b> today!"</p> <p>2. adv.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The cat is eating <b>so quickly</b>! It must be very hungry.</p>
very	<p>1. adj.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> After typing revision notes for a whole night, Mr. Yu was <b>very tired</b>.</p> <p>2. adv.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> He always chats with his friends using Whatsapp, so he does his homework <b>very slowly</b>.</p>
not	<p>1. v.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Westerners do <b>not eat</b> rice very often.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Mr. Yu did <b>not learn</b> to play the piano.</p> <p>2. adj.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Many Taiwanese people are <b>not satisfied</b> with the performance of Ma Ying-jeou.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> In the 1960s, most Hong Kong people were <b>not rich</b>.</p>



no	<p>1. n.  <b>Example:</b> There are <b>no eggs</b> in the refrigerator.  <b>Example:</b> <b>No person</b> was killed in the earthquake.</p> <p>2. ing  <b>Example:</b> <b>No smoking</b>.  <b>Example:</b> There is <b>no denying</b> that entering university is not an easy task. However, as long as we work hard, we can achieve our goal.</p>
have	<p>1. a/an + n.  <b>Example:</b> Every student has <b>a school bag</b>.</p> <p>2. v. (p.p. – 現在完成式)  <b>Example:</b> Mr. Yu <b>has taught</b> the student for one year.  <b>Example:</b> After dining at the dirty restaurant, they <b>have vomited</b> three times.</p> <p>3. been  <b>Example:</b> Kelvin <b>has been</b> happy since he entered the Chinese University.  <b>Example:</b> Many public campaigns have <b>been held</b> by the government to promote the Basic Law.</p>
like	<p>1. n.  <b>Example:</b> Many girls <b>like Lee Min-ho</b>.  <b>Example:</b> His head is <b>like a carrot</b>.  <b>Example:</b> There are many shopping malls in Hong Kong, <b>like APM, New Town Plaza</b> and <b>Langham Place</b>.</p> <p>2. ing  <b>Example:</b> Mr. Yu <b>likes downloading</b> interesting photos at hkgolden.  <b>Example:</b> He has many hobbies, <b>like sleeping, singing and playing</b> video games.</p> <p>3. to + v.  <b>Example:</b> Coco would <b>like to travel</b> in different countries when she grows up.</p>
as	<p>1. n.  <b>Example:</b> He works for the government <b>as an engineer</b>.  <b>Example:</b> In Mong Kok, you can buy a lot of snacks, such <b>as fish balls</b> and <b>shark fin soup</b>.</p> <p>2. adj.  <b>Example:</b> His room is <b>as dirty as</b> a toilet.</p> <p>3. adv.  <b>Example:</b> In order to enter university, she works <b>as hard as</b> a bee.</p>
my/his/her/your/our/their	<p>1. n.  <b>Example:</b> Bo Xilai is <b>his father</b>.  <b>Example:</b> Becoming millionaires is <b>their dreams</b>.</p>

more	<p>1. n. Example: Every student wants to have <b>more holidays</b>.</p> <p>2. adj. Example: He is always late. He should be <b>more punctual</b>. Example: Hong Kong is <b>more crowded</b> than Toronto.</p> <p>3. adv. Example: The dolphin dances <b>more beautifully</b> than the old man.</p>
feel	<p>1. adj. Example: Many students <b>feel nervous</b> about the HKDSE. Example: The artist <b>felt sad</b> after being eliminated from the singing contest.</p>

### c. 其他結構

so + adj. + that	Example: The cat was <b>so sleepy that</b> it fell asleep on the sofa.
too + adj. + to	Example: Mr. Yu is <b>too weak to</b> become a basketball player.
adj. + enough + to	<p>Example: Eric is <b>humorous enough to</b> become the host of a talk show.</p> <p>Example: She is <b>not tall enough to</b> become a model.</p>
adj. + prep. + n. / ing	<p>Example: He is <b>worried about</b> his son's <b>health</b>.</p> <p>Example: She is <b>keen on designing</b> clothes.</p>

### d. 兩個動詞在同一句子共存

1. 連接詞	<p>Example: Mary <b>finished</b> her breakfast <b>and went</b> to school.</p> <p>Example: Mr. Wong <b>wants</b> to buy a house <b>so</b> he <b>has saved</b> a lot of money.</p>
2. ing / to / bare infinitive	<p>Example: The naughty boy <b>admits speaking</b> foul languages.</p> <p>Example: Mr. Yu <b>started working</b> hard when he was a Primary 3 student.</p> <p>Example: The government <b>advises</b> people <b>to bring</b> a map when they <b>go hiking</b>.</p> <p>Example: Mr. Yu <b>hopes to be</b> a helpful and caring tutorial teacher.</p> <p>Example: Financial assistance <b>helps</b> poor people <b>(to) improve</b> their lives.</p> <p>Example: The teacher <b>lets</b> his students <b>ask</b> him questions during the recess.</p>
3. which/who/that	<p>Example: Kobe Bryant, <b>who is 36 years old</b>, <b>has won</b> 5 NBA championships.</p> <p>Example: The jacket <b>which is</b> yellow and green <b>was bought</b> from Shenzhen.</p> <p>Example: The man <b>that was eating</b> water melons on the bus <b>is</b> retarded.</p>

<p>4.    <b>ing/p.p.</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b> The lovely cat <b>sunbathing</b> on the sofa <b>is</b> Lucky.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The mobile phone <b>thrown</b> away was produced by Nokia.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> <b>Listening</b> to her teacher, he <b>felt</b> very hungry.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> <b>Feeling</b> very hungry, the boy <b>took</b> some snacks from the box.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> <b>Taught</b> by Mr. Yu, students <b>can improve</b> their English writing.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> <b>Attacked</b> by a man with a shoe, George W. Bush <b>ducked</b> his head.</p>
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