

Road to HKDSE
Tips for Paper I (Reading)

By:

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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

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)

- 找出滿足最多要求的最佳選擇
- 盡量從文章找答案, 難的題目要自己分析答案
- 必需用完整句子, 留心文法

Yes: Board games are **more interactive** and you can play with **a group of friends**.

No: Board games are **old-fashioned** and **inconvenient**.

給原因、解釋

- Give a reason
- Explain
- Why
- What is the purpose / aim ...?
- 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
- 留意標題句和總結句
- 留意reason, why, because, due to, with, to, through, by, which, so字眼
- 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)

開放式題目

- **Do you think** this statement is true? Discuss **which view is the most convincing** and why.
- **Do you agree** the key to success is ...?
- 記住要先答**Yes / No**, 然後再給原因。
- 盡量在文章找答案
- 必需用完整句子, 留心文法

字詞/片語的意思

- What is the meaning of "XX"?

ab (偏離) **anti** (反對) **auto** (自己)
bi (二) **bio** (生命)
co (一起) **counter** (相反)
de (消除、相反) **demo** (人) **dis** (相反)
dys (差)
ex (前度) **extra** (額外、超越)
in (相反) **il** (相反) **im** (相反) **ir** (相反) **intra** (裡面)
kilo (千)
mal (差) **maxi** (最大) **mega** (很大) **micro** (很少) **mid** (中間)

- Find a word that means "XX"?
- 閱讀前後一兩句, 留意作者的觀點是正面還是負面
- 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。
- 留意詞性是否和選擇配合
- 留意單眾數是否和選擇配合
- 留意字首和字尾

mini (最小) mis (錯) mono (一)
 multi (很多) non (不) out (超過)
 over (過多) post (之後) pre (之前)
 pro (贊成) re (重新) semi (一半)
 sino (中國) sub (下面/少) tran (跨越)
 tri (三) ultra (極度) un (相反)
 uni (一) _____

- 然後可以用刪除法, 將不合理的答案刪除
- 留意前後配詞

原文: **ply** the **streets** (PPQ53)

意思: to **travel** regularly **along** or **in**

意思題

題目	原文	答案
What does the expression " <u>pointing the finger at</u> " mean in line 114? (PPQ16)	<p>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 (-)</p> <p>P11: If we are <u>pointing the finger</u> at Sea World...</p>	<p>A. to look at an issue closely (中性)</p> <p>B. to put the blame on someone (-)</p> <p>C. to address someone rudely (-)</p> <p>D. to query someone or something (?)</p>

<p>What does Daniel mean by "off the radar"? (line 10) (2015Q5)</p>	<p>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>Why weren't they?</p> <p>Korea is a bit off the radar for most people in Western countries. In the 1980s Japan was the big story and people pay attention to China now because of its huge population and market. Korean has fallen in between these two countries.</p>	<p>A. famous (+)</p> <p>(沒有作者寫 Korea, 因此對 Korea 的評價肯定不會是正面)</p> <p>A. disliked (-)</p> <p>(作者沒有說 China 和 Japan 很受歡迎, 只是說 China 和 Japan 受人注視)</p> <p>A. excited (+)</p> <p>(沒有作家寫 Korea, 因此對 Korea 的評價肯定不會是正面)</p> <p>A. unknown (-)</p> <p>(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。)</p>
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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 resource for wildlife education, motivators for environmental stewardship and a place for family recreation.</p> <p>秘訣: 留意哪個選項例句的配詞與原文最接近 (education study)</p>	<p>A. a country's source of wealth or revenue</p> <p>e.g. Minerals are an important resource in Australia.</p> <p>A. a source of information or expertise</p> <p>e.g. Books are an important resource for study</p> <p>A. an ability to meet and handle a situation</p> <p>e.g. Employers will find Mary's initiative an attractive resource.</p> <p>A. a supply of materials that can be drawn on when needed</p> <p>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
完全相同	<p>1. Chinese people are attracted to [learning] the guzheng because <u>they have been exposed to its sound since childhood</u>," says ZouLunlun.</p> <p>1. Parents want pastimes that will keep their children away from the TV and computer. <u>They're trying to get back into more interactive things</u> now... Activities like this <u>get families together</u> can only be a good thing.</p> <p>1. The colours did not survive the crucible of time – or the <u>exposure to air that comes with discovery and excavation</u>. In earlier digs, archaeologists often watched helplessly as <u>the warriors' colors disintegrated in the dry Xian air</u>.</p> <p>2. <u>Most Hong Kong families live in urban settings, increasingly withdrawn into an electronic world of computer downloads, satellite media and video games</u>. Children are losing touch with nature...</p>	<p>1. According to Zou Lunlun, why do Chinese people want to learn the guzheng?</p> <p>答案: It is because they have been <u>exposed to its sound since childhood</u>. (2013Q29)</p> <p>1. According to Pay, why do parents want to keep their children away from the TV and computer?</p> <p>答案: Parents want children to <u>get back into more interactive things</u> and <u>get families together</u>. (2012Q16)</p> <p>1. According to paragraph 5, why did the colors of the warriors not survive?</p> <p>答案: Warriors' colors <u>disintegrated into the dry Xian air</u>. // The colours were <u>exposed to air</u>. (2013Q11)</p> <p>1. According to paragraph 5, why are children losing touch with nature? Give TWO reasons.</p> <p>答案: They <u>live in urban settings</u>. They are <u>withdrawn into an electronic world of computer downloads, satellite media and video games</u>. (PPQ11)</p>

<p>1. 同義詞</p>	<p>1. It is recognized as a representative of <u>traditional Chinese culture</u>.</p> <p>(representative symbol)</p> <p>1. Power users...are unwittingly <u>revealing undesirable personal traits to their peers</u>.</p> <p>unwittingly (不知情) by accident (偶然)</p>	<p>1. The guzheng has become a symbol of</p> <p>A. The Cultural Revolution B. Traditional Chinese culture C. ancient Chinese history D. the Qin Dynasty</p> <p>(2013Q27)</p> <p>1. According to paragraph 2, what are some users doing by accident? (2013Q39)</p> <p>Some users <u>are revealing undesirable personal traits to their peers</u> by accident.</p>
<p>1. 文意接近</p>	<p>Pat Pornpiranon and Dee Sattarujawong opened Polar Board Games & Café one month ago to <u>slow down the pace of life a little bit</u>.</p>	<p>What was Pat's and Dee's life like before they opened the café? (2012Q6)</p> <p>答案: Their life was <u>fast-paced/busy/hectic</u>.</p>

長問題直抄? 用自己文字分析?

直抄	分析
<p>According to//From the article//From paragraph 5</p> <p>//Based on the information in paragraph 11</p> <p>//Give one reason from the text</p> <p>Name // List // Give</p> <p>Who wrote the text?</p> <p>Which is the reason behind...?</p> <p>What does ... (line 23) refer to?</p> <p>Find three other words used to refer to</p> <p>Which word in paragraph 8 means ...?</p> <p>Find two phrases in paragraph 7...</p>	<p>What is // What does // How do // Where did</p> <p>What is the purpose...?</p> <p>In what way...?</p> <p>Explain how ...</p> <p>Explain why...</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p><u>Why does</u> Phyllis Smith <u>say</u> “Wow” (line 100)? (2012Q33)</p> <p><u>Why</u> is <u>the word</u> “tiger” <u>used</u> to describe mothers? (2012Q72)</p> <p>More examples:</p> <p><u>What does</u> the simile “like a wicked strain of the flu” (lines 68-69) <u>suggest about</u> the book The White Mountains? (2013Q55)</p> <p><u>Why does</u> the writer <u>suggest</u> reading Chua’s book as a cautionary tale? (2012Q47)</p> <p><u>What does</u> Even Ramstad’s comment about North Korea in lines 13-14 <u>imply</u>? (2015Q28)</p> <p>In the title “Young Minds in Critical Condition”, <u>what TWO implications does</u> “critical” <u>have</u> in this context? (2015Q74)</p> <p><u>What does</u> “Qin Shi Huang Di packed a lot into his earthly reign” (lines 38-39) <u>tell us about</u> the first emperor? (2013Q9)</p>

直抄	分析
Give ONE piece of evidence that shows...	Who says “Winston”? Why? (2014Q12)
Find two differences How does ... differ from ... Find one similarity	What is the message behind the story? (2 marks) (2014Q28)
What assumption	What is the literal meaning of “time bomb” and what does it represent in the title of this passage? (3 marks) (SampleQ75) What does it mean when the robot says, “Insufficient value”? (line 93) (2014Q21) What is the meaning of a “canon” (line 11) (2015Q27)
In the writer’s opinion, what is a worse alternative to this phenomenon? (2014Q71)	What do the following names convey about the recyclers? (PPQ65)
In paragraph 7, what is the false dichotomy that the writer mentions? (2014Q74)	Based on the poem, who do you think ultimately made the right choice? Give reasons to support your views . (SampleQ67) Do Laura agree with Michael Roth? Give a reason for your answer . (2015Q77)
What opinion do both Daniel and Psy share ? (2015Q13)	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? The text presents two opposing views of educating children about animals. Discuss which view you find most convincing and why . (2 marks) (PPQ23)
What is the significance of the following dates?	Explain the irony . (2 marks) (PPQ59)
What metaphor does the writer use? (抄喻體)	What is “entrails” (line 64) a metaphor for ? (2014Q81) (分析本體)
Identify four main concerns.	What is Tom’s stance towards Liberal Education? Summarize his opinion in your own words . (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 because 重點
What / How	重點1 and 重點2 重點1. Also , 重點2
Differences	重點1 but 重點2
Purpose	... to 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 a young woman in Korea , what’s the best way to become wealthy or to achieve status ? Sadly, it’s to marry somebody .
What does the robot do while Winston thinks of another apology ? (2014Q22)	“Value of new apology must calculate to within plus or minus twelve percent of value... Winston rose from the couch. “I need to think about this over dinner.” While the robot ate, the robot stayed in the living room and recharged (1).”
From the text, identify two problems with Shanghai’s plan for recycling . (2 marks) (PPQ63)	Shanghai has its own plan to encourage recycling by residents, which requires them to store recycling in their miniscule flats for a month at a time (1) – in exchange for points they can redeem for recycled pencils and other trinkets online (2).
What future plans does the government have for the unlicensed rubbish collectors ? (2 marks) (PPQ65)	Shanghai wants to regulate the recyclers (1), and even issue them with uniforms (2).
In what way can social networking websites be harmful to people with low self-esteem? (2 marks) (2013Q45)	People with low esteem may bombard their friends with negative tidbits about their lives (1) and make themselves less likeable (2).

According to paragraph 1, what will no longer happen when cars drive themselves? (2 marks) (2015Q42)	Cars will drive themselves. <u>Traffic jams and deadly accidents</u> 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
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Question Analysis

According to Section 5, what three things could someone do to improve their luck? (2016Q16)	<p>原文</p> <p>...much of the good and bad fortune we encounter is a result of <u>our thoughts and behaviour</u>. More importantly, it represents the <u>potential for change</u>, 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 <u>move away from a magical way of thinking and toward a more rational view of luck</u>. Perhaps most important of all, it is about <u>using science and skepticism to increase the level of luck</u>.</p> <p>答案:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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>(直抄: 留意重覆KW/同義KW/ 連接詞)</p>
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According to paragraph 15, what regulation does the writer feel is unreasonable? (2016Q72)	<p>原文</p> <p>After years of legal wrangling, Alexandria's city council in Virginia has at last decided to allow food trucks in parks and parking lots. <u>Not in the streets, mind.</u></p> <p>答案:</p> <p>Food trucks are not allowed in the streets in Alexandria.</p> <p>(作者要讀者(mind) 留意food trucks not allowed in the streets, 暗示作者對此不滿。</p>
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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)	<p>原文:</p> <p>The <u>speed limit</u> in the car park was <u>20 km per hour</u>. <u>The silver car</u> was travelling at about <u>40 km per hour</u>.</p> <p><u>The silver car</u> was responsible because the silver car was travelling at about <u>40 km</u>, which is <u>faster than the speed limit of the car park (20km)</u>.</p>

<p>Can board games compete with computer games? Give one reason to support each point of view. (2 marks) (2012Q20)</p>	<p>Yes: Board games are more interactive and you can play with a group of friends. (原文1: For board games you have to <u>have a circle of friends</u>.) 抄寫</p> <p>(原文 2: Parents want pastimes that will keep their children away from the TV and computer. <u>They're trying to get back into more interactive things</u> now.) 推論</p> <p>No: Board games are old-fashioned and inconvenient. (原文: ...a café is <u>low-tech, switched off, unplugged</u>...they sit at tables and <u>play board games</u>.) 推論</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p>Yes, because you get close to animals and interact with them. (原文: <u>Zoos and aquariums</u> are vital links to nature and wildlife. They <u>connect real-life people and real-life animals</u>. [line 56-59] 推論</p> <p>Or</p> <p>No, because watching animals on film or television allows you to see the animals in the natural environment.</p>

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。

題目	答案
<p>“We need to act now but we will not win this fight alone” (line 50). Suggest what different parties can do to combat obesity. (3 marks)</p>	<p>The government can ban junk food in all schools and make it compulsory for students to receive cooking education. (參考原文)</p> <p>(原文: The letter calls for a minimum 24-hour practical cooking skills and food education mandatory for all pupils aged 4 to 14.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parents should monitor their children's eating habits and prevent them eating junk food. ● Schools should organize talks regularly to educate students about the harmful effects of junk food.

<p>Do you agree that the key to success is a “hybrid of East and West”? Explain. (2012Q73)</p>	<p>Yes. Children need both pressure and “father-knows-best” guidance from parents and teachers, but also room for each individual to develop their own abilities.</p> <p>No. Creativity is best developed with a Western education, and there is little to be gained from rote learning.</p>
<p>The text presents two opposing views of educating children about animals. Discuss which view you find most convincing and why. (2 marks) (PP23)</p>	<p>Suzanne Gendron:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People can learn more about animals through <u>courses</u> and <u>interaction with animals</u>. (原文抄寫) • Zoos teach us to <u>conserve the environment</u>. (原文抄寫) <p>(原文: At Ocean Park Academy, over 35,000 schoolchildren participate each year in our courses... In a time of environmental challenges, <u>zoos and aquariums</u> are vital links to nature and wildlife. They <u>connect real-life people and real-life animals</u>, and <u>foster the understanding</u> that it is more important ... <u>to conserve our natural environment</u>.)</p> <p>Peter Singer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals are <u>forced to live in small cages</u>. (原文抄寫) • Animals are <u>forced to perform tricks</u>. (原文抄寫) <p>(原文: Circuses are even worse places for animals. Their living conditions are deplorable, especially in travelling circuses where <u>cages have to be small...Training animals to perform tricks often involves starvation and cruelty</u>.)</p>

同義詞/反義詞

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Find a word in the text that means "XXX"Find an expression in the text that means "XXX". Write one word in each space.Which words mean the same as the following:Find words in lines 1-8 which could be replaced by the following:Look for words or expressions which are the opposite in meaning to:	<p>留意題目中詞語的<u>字首和字尾</u>，找出詞性和單眾數，答案的詞性和單眾數必然相同</p> <p>Adjectives:</p> <table><tr><td>ed</td><td>ing</td><td>ful</td><td>ous</td><td>less</td></tr><tr><td>ant</td><td>ent</td><td>al</td><td>y</td><td>ish</td></tr><tr><td>ary</td><td>ic</td><td>ical</td><td>like</td><td>able</td></tr><tr><td>ible</td><td>ive</td><td>en</td><td>ate</td><td>ar</td></tr></table> <p>Nouns:</p> <table><tr><td>s</td><td>cy</td><td>sy</td><td>ty</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>y</td><td>age</td><td>al</td><td>ial</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>an</td><td>ian (人)</td><td>ate</td><td>dom</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>en</td><td>et</td><td>ette</td><td>let</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>hood</td><td>ice</td><td>ic</td><td>ing</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>ism</td><td>ist (人)</td><td>ive</td><td>ment</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>ness</td><td>ship</td><td>th</td><td>ude</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>ure</td><td>ce</td><td>ant</td><td>ent</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>ry</td><td>er (人)</td><td>or (人)</td><td>ar</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>ad</td><td>ion</td><td>ade</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Verbs</p> <table><tr><td>n</td><td>ed</td><td>s</td></tr></table> <p>Adverbs: ly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>運用不同詞性在句子的位置</u>，猜測答案。 <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>	ed	ing	ful	ous	less	ant	ent	al	y	ish	ary	ic	ical	like	able	ible	ive	en	ate	ar	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	ship	th	ude		ure	ce	ant	ent		ry	er (人)	or (人)	ar		ad	ion	ade			n	ed	s
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. 詞性必須相同2. Verb form相同<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 題目有s 答案有s● 題目ing 答案有ing● 題目past tense > 答案past tense● 題目p.p. > 答案p.p.1. 名詞單眾數相同<p>題目有s 答案有s</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Phrase要詞性對稱<p>題目adj. + n. 答案 adj. + n.</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">1. 意思配合																																																																										
留意橫線的數目， <u>一條橫線只可填一個字</u>																																																																										

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)
violently <u>y</u>	savagely <u>y</u> (PPQ27)
los <u>ing</u> one's balance	slipp <u>ing</u> (PPQ49)

1. 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>e</u>	ubiquitous <u>ous</u>
unstabl <u>e</u>	turbulent <u>ent</u> (2013Q28)

1. 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)

1. 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)

問題	攻略
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look at the word “XXX” in line 13. Which is <u>the best definition</u> of the word? Look at the word “XXX” in line 13. Which <u>meaning</u> corresponds to the meaning in line 13? Which of the <u>definitions</u> below is <u>closest in meaning</u>? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 留意字詞在<u>句子的位置</u>, 找出它的詞性 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。 例如你發現字詞在文章中是<u>動詞</u>, 但是字詞本身既是動詞, 又是名詞, 便可以先刪除是名詞的選項 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 留意選項是否和原文配詞匹配。

- A. What does 'it' refer to?
- B. Who are 'these people'?
- C. 'here' refers to...
- D. 'which' refers to...

(**which**可代表死物或句子)

- A. 'the problem' refers to...
- B. "This" refers to ...

("It"代表動物或死物)

("This"代表整個句子)

- A. Winston pulled his card. It...
- B. What is "the phenomenon"?... The propensity to worship idols...
- C. the kind of people objecting to celebrity culture...
I am one of them. What does "one" refer to?
- D. The girl, "You forgot your change."

- he/she/it/they/it/we
- his/her/its/their/its/our
- here/there
- which/who/whom/where/that
- the problem/the industry
- 代名詞所取代的名詞, 通常可在前半句或前一兩句找到
- 一些較難的題目, 要了解整段的前文後理, 才能找出答案
- 如果在代名詞附近超過一個名詞, 距離越近的名詞越有機會是答案
- 留意代名詞是指人還是物
- 代名詞是眾數, 答案多數有"s"
- 名詞代替名詞的題目, 原本的名詞有s, 用作代替的名詞也有s
- "You"可能代表 anyone/everyone
- 答案要清楚解釋指代的人或物。
- 有時答案可能要在字詞的後面找
- 有時要根據文意轉換代表名詞的單眾數。
- 文中可能沒有答案, 要理解文意。

<p>A. According to paragraph 1, S+V+O because ...</p> <p>B. According to paragraph 1, Pang Yiu-kai ...</p> <p>C. Kay Sambell argues the hero should not ...</p> <p>D. 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"> ● 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 ● 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 ● 留意<u>專有名詞</u>、<u>數字</u>和<u>年份</u> ● 找<u>段落重點</u>的題目, 可以先看段落的<u>標題句</u>和<u>總結句</u>, 找出答案 ● <u>答案通常是文中詞語的同義詞或意思相近的詞語</u> ● 留意原文和題目的<u>正負字眼</u>, 留意題目是否有 <u>“not”</u>
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代入題

原則

1. 向前找	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 大多數題目在代名詞同一句或前1-2句找答案 ● 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 														
1. 代名詞特徵	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Question</th><th>Answer</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>he/she</td><td>單數人物</td></tr> <tr> <td>it</td><td>單數死物/動物</td></tr> <tr> <td>them/us/these</td><td>眾數人物/死物</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">答案多於1個</td></tr> <tr> <td>this</td><td>句子</td></tr> <tr> <td>this idea</td><td>句子</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Question	Answer	he/she	單數人物	it	單數死物/動物	them/us/these	眾數人物/死物	答案多於1個		this	句子	this idea	句子
Question	Answer														
he/she	單數人物														
it	單數死物/動物														
them/us/these	眾數人物/死物														
答案多於1個															
this	句子														
this idea	句子														
1. 代入法	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 留意意思是否合理 ● 留意grammar/配詞是否正確 														

1. 完整性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 答案一定要完整, 有助解釋答案性質的補充描述也要填寫 <p>例子:</p> <p>the drivers (with poor coordination) the drivers (having poor coordination) the drivers (who have poor coordination)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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。
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注意事項

原文問題/答案

代入題大多數都是在前文找答案。

Attempts to defend **amusement parks and circuses** on the grounds that they “educate” people ... **Such enterprises** are part of the entertainment industry.

You may wonder how our culture can be so broken and so sick as **to venerate a pack of talentless nobodies** who offer no moral, spiritual or intellectual sustenance, and no discernible gifts beyond unthreatening photogenity.

The phenomenon simply is not as new as everyone thinks it is.

Q: What does “**such enterprises**” (line 131) refer to? (PPQ19)

A: **amusement parks and circuses**

Q: What is “the phenomenon”? (2014Q71)

A: **To venerate a pack of talentless nobodies**

“This”代表整句

Children, however, **don’t run the world**, and teenagers, especially, feel the sting of **this**.

Q: What does “**this**” (line 139) refer to?

(2013Q62)

A: **Children don’t run the world.**

this + n. / such + n.代表整句

"We are disappointed by the decision of the authorities in Hong Kong to permit Mr. Snowden to flee despite the legally valid U.S. request to arrest him... Such behaviour is detrimental to Sino-US relations.

Q: What does "such behaviour" refer to?

A: Hong Kong permits Mr. Snowden to flee despite the legally valid U.S. request to arrest him

有時答案可能要在字詞的後面找

One night he 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 a husky dog. He sprang through the sleeping camp...Buck did not attack, but circled about and hedged him in with friendly advances.

I was aware of such a class of person existing. I had wanted to be a celebrity.

Q: Who is "he"? (line 1) (PP69)

A: Buck/a husky dog

Q: Which "class of person" (line 22) does the writer refer to? (2014Q69)

A: celebrities

有時答案可能要在字詞的後面找

They would have an impact on a long-standing culinary tradition here – food hawkers.

Q: What is the "long-standing culinary tradition" (line 23)? (2016Q27)

A: food hawkers

(留意破折號，破折號後面解釋前面)

有時要根據文意轉換代表名詞的單眾數

Look at the kind of people objecting to the childishness and cheapness of celebrity culture. Does one really want to side with such apoplectic bores? I should know, I often catch myself being one.

Q: What does "one" refer to? (2014Q73)

A: Those people who object to the celebrity culture. / apoplectic bores

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... **we** have plenty to learn from that...

Q: What does "**we**" (line 28) refer to?

A: **Western people / Americans**

(2012Q59)

答案要完整，清楚解釋指代的人或物

The world's children are joining **the fight against climate change**. And they are doing **it** one fabric patch at a time.

It usually takes Yang and her co-workers many days to **transform a heap of clay fragments into a full-size warrior**, but today they are lucky, accomplishing **the task** in a matter of days.

Driving to work will be less stressful, as riders can sit back with their coffee and let computers handle **the trip**.

Q: What does "**it**" (line 2) refer to?

A. the fight **against climate change** (2012Q21)

Q: What does "**the task**" (line 23) refer to?

A: **transform a heap of clay fragments into a full-size warrior** (2013Q4)

Q: What does "the trip" in line 3 refer to?

A: **Driving to work**

"You"代表**anyone/everyone**

I was living proof that **you** could want to be famous and want to do the work, **you** 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 "**you**" (line 65)? (2014Q82)

A: **anyone/everyone/people in general**

(不能答readers)

有時要閱畢整段了解文意，才能找到完整答案。

It is through good zoos and aquariums that children, families and communities can meet nature's ambassadors. Through these connections, they will help save the wild places and wild animals...

Title: The Scientific Study of the Lucky Mind

By Professor Richard Wiseman

P5: After ten years of scientific research, my work has revealed a radically new way of looking at luck and the vital role it plays in our lives. It demonstrates that much of the good and bad fortune we encounter is a result of our thoughts.

Q: "Nature's ambassadors" (lines 65-66) refers to ...

A: animals in zoos and aquariums

(PPQ12)

Q: What does "It..." (line 87) refer to?

A. the work of Professor Richard Wiseman

(2016Q15)

(留意前文work和文章作者姓名)

文中可能沒有答案, 要理解文意

P2: I went into a newsagent...

P3: I pulled a compensatory *BBC Micro magazine* 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 an excited young girl. "You forgot your change."

The key to training children's discipline is to behave ourselves. This way, children will have role models to follow.

Q: Who was the girl (line 19)?

A: a sales assistant who worked in the newsagent (2014Q67)

Q: "Ourselves" refers to ...

A: the writer and parents

文中可能沒有答案, 要理解文意

He speaks to **Charmaine Chan** about his latest title, *A Geek in Korea*, due out in June 2014.

You started, like so many other Westerns in Korea, teaching in English. When did you begin writing about Korea and why?

When I joined *The Economist* I thought, “Eventually, I ‘d like to write a book about Korea because nobody else is really doing it.”

Why weren’t they?

The whole passage

What does “they” refer to in line 9? (2015Q4)

Others writers who were not writing about Korea.

Who or what does “Geek” in the title of Daniel’s book refer to? (2015Q24)

Daniel Tudor. (作者)

(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。)

填充題

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

技巧	原文	題目
<p>1. 關鍵字完全重覆</p> <p>照搬原文詞語</p>	<p>And they are doing it one fabric patch at a time through an international initiative called the Climate Quilt Campaign.</p> <p>The next challenge, Rong says, will be to find an acceptable method for reapplying this color to the warriors.</p>	<p>The Climate Quilt Campaign is an international initiative involving young people.</p> <p>The next challenge for (i) Rong is to (ii) find a procedure for (iii) reapplying color to the warriors.</p>
<p>1. 原文和題目出現同義關鍵詞，答案照搬原文詞語</p>	<p>Many hands are daily wrung at the supremacy of appearance over achievement</p> <p>To desire fame argues a shallow and delusional outlook.</p> <p>Last month, thousands of patches arrived in a small-town store in Pennsylvania, USA where volunteers gathered to sew them together into a huge quilt. Crafeteria, a family-run business ...</p> <p>family-run (家族經營) owner</p> <p>volunteers invite members</p>	<p>It is a common worry that society now places less importance on ability than on appearance.</p> <p>...wanting to be a celebrity is superficial and delusional.</p> <p>In Pennsylvania, the owners of Crafeteria invited members of their community to take part in this campaign.</p>

<p>1. 關鍵詞主動 被動</p> <p>答案照搬原文詞 語</p>	<p>We can also see just as clearly... the world's youth is dazzled by that delusion.</p> <p>Using recycled clothing, children ... designed "pledge patches"...</p> <p>We can also see just as clearly that the world's youth is dazzled by that delusion.</p> <p>...Rong Bo, the museum's head chemist, who helped develop a binding agent that holds the soil together...</p>	<p>Children were given a scrap of recycled clothing <u>which</u> they used to make pledge patches.</p> <p>It can also be clearly seen that more and more youths are dazzled by fame every year.</p> <p>... a binding agent has been developed to hold together the soil.</p>
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根據題目配詞和原文意思, 在原文中找出適當字詞

Five-year-old Dylan worked with his classmates on a small quilt.

Dylan pledge to use less water when washing his hands while **fourteen-year-old** Rachel and her brother Jacob, who is **two years younger**, had other ideas.

We wrote our **ages** and our names...

Children taking part were **of all ages**.

配詞 **of all ages**

根據文意找出適當字詞

The Climate **Quilt** Campaign empowers **kids**... they can **effect change** ... they can be part of something and see how it **makes a difference to them and the world**...show how much they care about the **environment**

The quilt will ultimately be a symbol of children's **hopes and dreams** for **the future** of the **environment**.

句子填空

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

KW(轉字)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 轉字, 利用同義詞、代名詞表達原文關鍵詞(KW)
KW不斷重複	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 選項字詞在相關段落重複出現幾次
TSSC (標題句/總結句)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 選項字詞在TSSC有提及

- 以下情況選項不會是答案

Theme (主題)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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)
Direct (直接用字面意思)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 選項包含原文字詞的字面意思 <p>例子: Why is the title "An Ocean Apart" used? 錯誤選項: Aquariums are <u>apart</u> from the ocean. (直解Apart) 正確選項: The two writers have very <u>different opinions</u>. (概括文章要點)</p>
Incomplete (選項內容不完整)	<p>例子 原文: A + B + C A. A + B (片面) B. B + C (片面) C. A + C (片面) D. A + B + C (選項內容完全包含原文內容, 所以是答案)</p>

Supplementary information (補充描述)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 選項在原文中以participle clause/relative clause等形式出現
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觀點題

- What is the **tone** in paragraph 1?
- The **main idea expressed in paragraph 1 and 2** is that...
- In paragraph 6, the author's main point is ...
- The writer **considers that**...
- What is the **tone** of the writer?
- How does the writer **feel about**...?
- The writer's **conclusion** is that...
- The writer **wants you to feel**...
- What message is implied?

例: **How does** Winston **feel** when he says, "Fine"? (2014)

附近的"**geez**"有**Jesus**的意思 因此答案是**exasperated** (憤怒)

例: According to paragraph 1, dystopia for young readers is ... (2013Q46)

- A. an imagined, **perfect** world
- B. an **unfamiliar**, terrifying place
- C. a world similar to their own**
- D. a world to be **avoided**

(剔除與文章不符的選項)

例: According to paragraph 1, what is China accused of? (PPQ51)

- A. naked capitalism
- B. destruction of the environment 片面
- C. putting the economy before the environment** 全面
- D. hiding its environmental mess

(原文: China is often accused of all but **destroying its environment in the name of economic growth**)

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, 要分清楚哪些是作者的觀點, 哪些是其他人的觀點

分析整篇文章觀點的題目, 可以跟從以下步驟:

1. 閱讀標題
2. 閱讀副標題
3. 閱讀頭3段, 要分清楚哪些是作者的觀點, 哪些是其他人的觀點
4. 閱讀最尾一段, 這段通常會總結全文和表明作者的立場
5. 閱讀每一段的標題句和總結句

- 明白文字背後的深層意思，了解作者的觀點是正面還是負面
- 留意重點動詞和形容詞 (見生字表)
- 留意連接詞，明白句子與句子之間的因果關係(because, so)和轉折關係 (although, but, However, instead)
- 認清句子是直述句、問句還是反問句
- 留意It is important to, It is essential to等句式
- 留意What we should do is...等句式

常見語氣

Positive	Negative	Neutral
<p>fondness</p> <p>“As John Thornton characterized it, while he shook Buck back and forth and cursed him <u>lovingly</u>.” (PP78)</p> <p>hopeful</p> <p>“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>grateful</p> <p>“We <u>couldn't have finished</u> the job <u>without the help</u> of the local community.” (2012Q28)</p> <p>“I’m getting all teary because I can’t even begin to <u>thank all the people who helped</u>.” (PPQ25)</p>	<p>serious</p> <p>“One major magazine recently suggested that <u>food trucks had brought affordable ethnic cuisine to the people of Los Angeles</u>. – <u>seriously?</u> <u>LA has always had hundreds of brick and mortar eateries serving exactly this kind of affordable ethnic cuisine</u>. (201656)</p> <p>sarcastic / ironic</p> <p>“The government is working all-out to increase private consumption. <u>Whatever will happen</u> to all those boxes?” (PP67)</p> <p>doubtful</p> <p>“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>anger/angry</p> <p>“If I could’ve <u>killed the dog with my bare hands</u>, I would’ve.” (PPQ28)</p>	<p>reflective</p> <p>“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</u> making” (SampleQ60)</p>

<p>optimistic</p> <p>"It's a very encouraging fact that we can expect to be happier in our early 80s than we were in our 20s."</p> <p>excited</p> <p>"It was a dazzling spectacle...with the latest tools and techniques, are bringing that ancient vision back to life. (2013Q1)</p> <p>"I switched on a sweet gentle smile and practiced ...I made sure, before setting out, that there were pens in my pocket for autographs." (2014Q60)</p>	<p>"Winston jumped up. "THAT SCOUNDREL!!!" (2014Q11)</p> <p>exasperated</p> <p>"Oh, geez, robot. Fine." (2014Q23) (感嘆詞)</p> <p>nervous</p> <p>"By the time I sit down to write my letters, I feel very self-conscious. I don't want to make a spelling mistake..."(2014Q51)</p> <p>Frightened</p> <p>FOOD is risky. You can choke on a hot dog, be poisoned by a pizza or die slowly from years of eating too much... And what could be more suspicious than an outlet that sells food – and then drives away before its customers expire? (2016Q64)</p>	
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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 everything is bad , and in dystopian fiction, this has traditionally been characterized by an authoritarian government of some kind of oppressive control . For young readers, dystopia isn't a future to be averted ; it is a version of what's already happening in the world they inhabit.	<p>A. an imagined, perfect world</p> <p>B. an unfamiliar, terrifying place</p> <p>C. a world similar to their own</p> <p>D. a world to be avoided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 NOT ... (2013Q57)	Kay Sambell argues that "the protagonist's final defeat and failure absolutely crucial to the admonitory nature of the classic adult dystopia."	<p>A. triumph at the end of the story</p> <p>B. fail at the end of the story</p> <p>C. change their behavior at the end of the story</p> <p>D. have the same behavior at the end of the story</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● failure (n.) fail (v.) ● 留意not

<p>The writer's conclusion is that a broken or post-apocalyptic world... (2013Q65)</p>	<p>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 the part about the world being broken or intolerable, about the need to swap away the past to make room for the new? That part never gets old.</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>A. will forever remain a major part of dystopian fiction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forever major <p>= never get old</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 文中最尾出現 <p>A. will become as interesting as technology and the social trends of today</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 文中只是指出technology導致年青人寫dystopian fiction <p>A. should be swept away to make room for new ideas (與never get old矛盾)</p>
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- 找作者opinion多數在頭尾

題目	原文	答案
<p>According to paragraph 4, which one of the following statements is true? (2015Q47)</p>	<p>"Self-driving cars <u>have the potential</u> to <u>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>	<p>A. Changing the transport system will be difficult.</p> <p>KW轉字: difficult won't be easy</p> <p>A. Self-driving cars won't be easy to transport. (Not mentioned)</p> <p>B. Autonomous vehicles won't bring changes to transportation. (F)</p> <p>C. Daniel Fagnant doesn't support a change in transport system. (F)</p>

<p>Why does Michael Roth try “not to sound too weary” (lines 3-4) when he replies to his students? (2015Q56)</p>	<p>It happens every semester. 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 weary, I ask the student to imagine the authors had already considered these issues.</p>	<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) B. The students have no imagination. (students是否有self-imagination, 和作者weary沒有關係) 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) D. He has replied to these comments many times before. (標題句It happens every semester”暗示作者重覆回答相同問題, 使作者weary)</p>
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According to Section 3, how does the study explain how luck works? Luck depends on ... **(2016Q11)**

Their **thoughts and behaviour** are responsible for much of their fortune.

- A. random choice
- B. being born lucky
- C. our **beliefs** and **actions**

(同義轉字)

- A. 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 **moving many food hawkers’ street-level outdoor stalls to food courts inside buildings**. 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 parenting guidelines ...are familiar to many mainland Chinese families. (留意標題句)	Chinese people are familiar with strict parenting guidelines .
What is the main idea of paragraph 5? (2012Q58)	Shanghai schoolkids outperformed all other contenders in reading, science, and math. 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. Participants in the American study scored No.15 in reading, No.23 in science, and No.31 in math.	<p>A. Shanghai students scored the highest in the tests. (片面)</p> <p>B. American students did not do so well in the tests. (片面)</p> <p>C. Chinese students performed better than Western students. (片面)</p> <p>D. Students from societies based on Confucian beliefs performed the best.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 要選擇能概括整段意思的選項 ● 段落中關鍵詞出現次數越多, 越有機會是答案

<p>What is the main idea of paragraph 1? Zoos, aquariums and marine parks... (PPQ1)</p>	<p>標題句: Zoos, aquariums and marine parks have been widely and rightly recognized by the public and by governments for their long-standing contributions to marine education and protection of ocean wildlife and habitats.</p> <p>總結句: For all these people, zoos and aquariums are a resource for wildlife education, motivators for environmental stewardship and a place for family recreation.</p>	<p>A. are funded by governments</p> <p>B. are well supported by the general public</p> <p>C. are attracting increasing numbers of visitors each year</p> <p>D. are centres of education, conservation and entertainment</p> <p>(留意標題句和總結句)</p>
<p>This article... (PPQ39)</p>	<p>P1: Tears filled Lucy Poon's eyes as she recalled how her two dogs were viciously attacked by a blood-thirsty pit bull, which was finally shot dead by police.</p> <p>最後一段: ... both dogs were recovering</p>	<p>A. gives advice about how to handle a pit bull</p> <p>B. is a story about a pet owner saving her pets</p> <p>C. outlines the principles of good pet care</p> <p>D. warns about the dangers of walking your dog</p> <p>(留意第1段和最後1段)</p>

This article... (PPQ39)	<p>P1: Tears filled Lucy Poon's eyes as she recalled how her two dogs were viciously attacked by a blood-thirsty pit bull, which was finally shot dead by police. 最後一段: ... both dogs were recovering</p>	<p>A. gives advice about how to handle a pit bull B. is a story about a pet owner saving her pets C. outlines the principles of good pet care D. warns about the dangers of walking your dog</p> <p>(留意第1段和最後1段)</p>
In paragraph 6, the author's main point is ... (2012Q61)	<p>But the really big question, and one that the "Chinese mom" debate doesn't entirely explore, is this: Even if "Chinese moms" raise kids who excel academically, <u>does that mean the aggregate of those scholastically superior kids is a more dynamic economy, a more creative population, a "superior" society?</u> And the answer is no.</p>	<p>A. "Chinese moms" raise children who do very well at school. (作者用 even if, 表示對觀點的否定) B. "Chinese moms" are responsible for making China a more superior country. (作者用no表示否定) C. High-achieving students do not necessarily make China a superior country. (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>
What message is implied in paragraph 4? (PPQ55)	<p>While China's leaders <u>bicker</u> (-) with environmentalists over emissions targets, it can appear that <u>its people</u> are quietly getting on with</p>	<p>A. China's leaders are working with environmentalists to achieve emission targets (與原文觀點相反)</p>

	the task of <u>making the planet a better place to live (+)</u> .	<p>B. The government, environmentalists and people should work together to make the planet a better place to live (沒有提及)</p> <p>C. The people are doing a better job than the government in cleaning up the environment</p> <p>D. The people would prefer to quietly get on with their lives than clean up the environment (沒有提及)</p>
What is the main idea in paragraph 7? (2015Q63)	<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 <u>come at their own expense</u>. As debunkers, they contribute to a cultural climate that has little tolerance for finding or making meaning... <u>this cynicism is no achievement</u>.</p>	<p>A. Living outside university requires tolerance (標題句總結句無提及)</p> <p>B. Critical skills contribute to your popularity after university. (與作者觀點矛盾)</p> <p>C. Displaying critical prowess has little benefit after university. (留意標題句和總結句)</p> <p>D. There is little critical thinking outside the university. (與事實矛盾)</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>P1: The morning after <i>The Cellar Tapes</i> was aired on BBC2, I went for a walk...</p> <p>P2: The first people I passed as I made my way up Blacklands Terrace were an elderly couple...</p> <p>P3: I pulled a compensatory BBC Micro magazine from the shelf and left.</p>	A. A story from the writer's life to introduce the topic
4	<p>標題句: Ever since I can remember I had dreamt of being famous.</p> <p>總結句: ...the western world's youth is becoming entramelled in that snare and dazzled by that delusion.</p>	A. The writer's desire to be a celebrity despite negative views of fame
5	<p>...Read any novel published in the early part of the twentieth century and you will find female uneducated characters who spare their spare moments dreaming of movie stars... The propensity to worship idols is not new.</p>	A. Worshipping celebrities is not unique to our present-day society .
6	<p>標題句: ...only a fool would underestimate the intelligence, intuition, and cognitive skills of the masses...</p> <p>內文: ...it is possible to be a fan of reality TV, talent shows and bubblegum pop and still have a brain.</p>	A. A love of celebrities does not automatically make someone unintelligent .
7	<p>Does one really want to side with such apoplectic bores? ... You do not have to choose between one or the other.</p>	A. Choice is important in a healthy society.
8	<p>內文: The problem, some would argue, is not that everybody worships celebrity, but they want it for themselves.</p> <p>總結句: They want, moreover to go straight to fame and fortune...</p>	A. People nowadays desire to be worshipped .

9	I remember going to some event with Rowan Atkinson ...To hear his name shouted out by photographers and see the crowd of fans pressing up against the crash barriers caused the most intense excitement in me... not one single person recognized me or wanted my picture.	A. An example of the writer's own obsession with celebrity .
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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	<p>P2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an ancient jigsaw puzzle (標題句) piercing together the 2200-year-old mystery of the terra-cotta army <p>P3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> solving such puzzles resembled an army of a thousand warriors 	A. Locals putting pieces together
4-5	<p>P4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> multicolored fantasy of a ruler (標題句) The first emperor to unify China under a single dynasty, Qin Shi Huang Di <p>P5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the emperor prepared for the afterlife (標題句) a supernatural display of bold colours: red and green, purple and yellow 	A. The Emperor's colourful army

6-7	<p>P6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new preservation techniques (標題句) • the best-preserved specimens <p>P7:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developed a preservative (標題句) 	A. New preservation methods
8-10	<p>P9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • these artifacts offer clues (總結句) <p>P10:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • so much color .. on the soil (標題句) • treating the earth as an artifact 	A. Colourful artifacts and colorful earth
11	<p>P11: More extensive (陷阱) excavations will yield mind-boggling discoveries which will amaze everyone, predicts Wu Yongqi, the museum's director. (總結句)</p>	A. Future discoveries
12-13	<p>P12:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all of the cracks and fissures (總結句) <p>P13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fractures and imperfections (標題句) • cracks and all 	A. Preserving the cracks

11. 是非題 (True / False / Not Given)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which of the following statements is (not) true?
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T	F	NG
<p>1. 原文有提及</p> <p>原文: guzheng classes ... <u>taught by Zou</u></p> <p>題目: <u>Zou teaches</u> the guzheng. (2013Q32)</p> <p>原文: In a city like London where people go out of their way <u>not to smile</u>...</p> <p>題目: The writer thinks that people in London <u>don't often smile</u> at strangers. (2014Q52)</p> <p>1. 數據相同</p> <p>原文: The number of <u>people</u> who <u>sacrifice a decent night's sleep</u> for these disruptive modern information technological gadgets has <u>increased steadily</u>.</p> <p>題目: <u>More and more people</u> sleep less because they spend <u>more time</u> on electronic gadgets.</p>	<p>1. 題目和原文完全矛盾</p> <p>原文: dystopian classics for <u>adults</u>, such as Brave New World or 1984.</p> <p>題目: Brave New World or 1984 were written for <u>American schoolchildren</u>. (2013Q52)</p> <p>1. 意思相反</p> <p>原文: Zou, born into <u>a family of guzheng musicians</u></p> <p>題目: <u>No one else in Zou's family</u> can play the guzheng. (2013Q32)</p> <p>原文: ...they organized a seminar in Causeway Bay, which <u>attracted a lot of attention</u>...</p> <p>題目: Hong Kong people were <u>not interested</u> in the seminar held in Causeway Bay in 2010.</p>	<p>1. 完全沒有提及</p> <p>原文: "My pledge was to put paper, plastic, glass and metal waste into different recycling containers instead of in the rubbish bin," Jacob says. Eleven-year-old Patrick says the climate quilt project was a chance for him to lend a hand and express his creativity.</p> <p>題目: Jacob and Patrick are <u>classmates</u>. (2012Q34)</p> <p>1. 有提及事情, 沒有提及結果</p> <p>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. Find me when you can."</p> <p>題目: The love letters <u>successfully</u> made the woman and her soldier husband <u>fall back in love</u>. (2014Q42)</p>

T	F	NG
<p>1. 數據相同</p> <p>原文: With <u>less than one percent</u> of the vast tomb complex excavated so far...</p> <p>題目: Only <u>a small portion</u> of the tomb has been excavated. (2013Q21)</p> <p>1. 時間相同</p> <p>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 <u>an hour</u>. Buy <u>another drink</u> and play for <u>another hour</u>.</p> <p>題目: Customers can play board games <u>for two hours if they buy two drinks</u>. (1+1=2) (2012Q8)</p> <p>原文: People have searched for an effective way of improving the good fortune in their lives for <u>many centuries</u>.</p> <p>題目: Superstitions have existed for <u>hundreds of years</u>. (2016Q6)</p> <p>1. 轉字</p> <p>原文: The campaigners emphasize... obesity is <u>an important step in tackling the problem</u> at its root</p> <p>題目: The campaigners think that food education will <u>help tackle obesity</u>.</p> <p>原文: Zou has played for <u>celebrities</u> and politicians.</p>	<p>1. 意思相反</p> <p>原文: The skill at unmasking error, or simple intellectual one-upmanship, is <u>not totally without value</u>.</p> <p>題目: The writer thinks that being critical has <u>no use</u>. (2015Q62)</p> <p>原文: The pace of discovery is <u>quickenig</u>.</p> <p>題目: The speed of discovering new artifacts is <u>slowing down</u>. (2013Q21)</p> <p>原文: In 2011 the museum <u>launched</u> two long-term excavation projects on the central burial ground.</p> <p>題目: In 2011, the museum <u>completed</u> the excavation of the central burial mound. (2013Q21)</p> <p>原文: ... these guests reported that they were engaging in more conservation-related behavior since their dolphin show experience. They also <u>retained what they had learned</u>.</p> <p>題目: <u>People do not remember much of</u></p>	<p>1. 有提及事情, 沒有提及原因</p> <p>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.</p> <p>題目: The ocean environment is in decline <u>due to overfishing</u>. (PPQ6)</p> <p>1. 有提及相關人物或對象, 但描述事情不同 (兩者可以共存)</p> <p>原文: They may <u>close themselves off</u> from their potential to find or create meaning and direction from the books, music and experiments...</p> <p>題目: Students <u>don't enjoy</u> books, music and experiments in the classroom. (2015Q62)</p> <p>原文: Amy Chua is of Filipino-Chinese <u>descent</u>.</p> <p>題目: Chua was <u>born</u> in the Philippines. (2012Q51)</p> <p>原文: ...he got a job at Future Industries. The robot beeped. "Pardon, Winston Sinclair. Will you <u>hear the apology</u>?"</p> <p>題目: The job at Future Industries was to <u>build</u> robots. (2014)</p> <p>1. 有提及相關人物或對象, 但描述的時間不同</p> <p>原文: <u>In 2010</u>, a dozen or so Post-80s <u>opposed</u> the development of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link...</p> <p>題目: Many people in society <u>are</u> against the development of the</p>

<p>題目: Famous people have attended Zou's performances. (2013Q32)</p> <p>原文: All sixteen-year-olds conform to a universal standard of prettiness.</p> <p>題目: Teenagers conform to a standard prettiness by undergoing surgery. (2013Q52)</p>	<p>what they have learned after watching a dolphin show. (PP6)</p> <p>原文: Several neighbours reported seeing a man running from the scene just as the attack began and police confirmed there hadn't been an arrest in the case.</p> <p>題目: The police questioned the man running away from the incident. (PPQ35)</p>	<p>Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link.</p>
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T	F	NG
<p>1. 轉字</p> <p>原文: Karl licked his lips. "<u>I've felt bad</u> ever since and I'd like to <u>apologize</u> for doing that. I'm really <u>sorry</u>."</p> <p>題目: Karl <u>admits feeling guilty</u> for what he did. (2014Q9)</p> <p>原文: Brencher's idea of writing random letter has now exploded. She has <u>personally</u> written hundreds of letters.</p> <p>題目: Hannah Brencher writes her <u>own</u> letters. (2014Q42)</p> <p>原文: The robot was one metre tall, grey, squat, <u>plain-looking</u>.</p> <p>題目: At first glance, The robot does <u>not appear to be very impressive</u>. (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 <u>doesn't go outside of Korea</u>.</p> <p>題目: Daniel thinks some good Korean music <u>isn't well known internationally</u>. (2015Q14)</p> <p>原文: In New York City, a cap on the number of food-truck licences available has <u>created a black market</u>, pushing up prices into the thousands of dollars.</p> <p>題目: People <u>illegally</u> buy and sell food truck licences in New York. (2016Q65)</p>	<p>1. 數據有矛盾</p> <p>原文: Lucky charms... have been found <u>in virtually all civilizations</u>.</p> <p>題目: Superstitions are only found <u>in some countries</u>. (2016Q6)</p> <p>原文: Collin's trilogy is <u>only the most visible example</u> of a recent boom in dystopian fiction for young people.</p> <p>題目: The Hunger Games is the <u>only example</u> of the current popularity in dystopian fiction. (2013Q52)</p> <p>1. 時間有矛盾</p> <p>原文: "I <u>played nothing but Monopoly, Uno and Snakes & Ladders</u>," says Pat.</p> <p>題目: Pat <u>never</u> played <i>Monopoly, Uno or Snakes & Ladders</i> as a child. (2012Q8)</p> <p>原文: It <u>usually</u> takes Yang and her co-workers <u>many days</u> to transform a heap of clay fragments into a full-size warrior.</p> <p>題目: It <u>usually</u> takes <u>a few hours</u> to piece together a complete terra-cotta warrior. (2013Q6)</p> <p>1. 類別有矛盾</p>	<p>1. 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 <u>started</u> the letter campaign.</p> <p>1. 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: <u>All</u> 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: <u>Most participants</u> 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</p>

	<p>原文: <u>Celebrities and leading figures in health and education</u> joined in signing a letter to the prime minister...</p> <p>題目: <u>Public figures each</u> wrote a letter to the Prime Minister in the UK.</p>	<p>if enjoying an afternoon amusement.</p> <p>題目: The three women in the permission orchard are <u>the same age</u>. (2013Q6)</p>
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T	F	NG
<p>1. 比較 程度相同</p> <p>原文: My next letter is basically the same... By letter number three, I figure <u>less is more...</u></p> <p>題目: The writer thinks that <u>shorter notes are better than longer ones.</u></p> <p>(2014Q52)</p> <p>原文: Pat says, "I found a lot of interesting <u>board games</u> that were <u>more challenging than</u> anything on the <u>computer.</u></p> <p>題目: Pat thinks <u>computer games are not as challenging as some board games.</u></p> <p>(2012Q8)</p> <p>1. 暗示</p> <p>原文: I <u>won't be like Amy Chua...</u> I <u>don't</u> want to <u>pressure</u> them.</p> <p>題目: <u>Chua forces her children</u> to do certain activities.</p> <p>(2012Q51)</p> <p>原文: In overdeveloping the capacity to show how texts, institutions, or people fail to</p>	<p>1. 暗示</p> <p>原文: Guo says she believes her sons love ... painting and learning how to play weiqi, <u>not</u> because she <u>forces them into it,</u> but precisely because she <u>does not:</u> "I don't give them any pressure."</p> <p>題目: Guo is <u>unhappy</u> her sons are learning painting and weiqi. (2012Q51)</p> <p>原文: There are about 40 games to choose from at this point, most of them imported from Germany and the US. There's <u>little foreign text to slow you down,</u> and anyway you <u>get Thai instructions</u> and the staff can help with the rules.</p> <p>題目: You <u>need good English to play games</u> imported from Germany or the US. (2012Q8)</p> <p>原文: Some people think all Korean music is K-pop, <u>but there's really good music in Korea that's not superficial</u> or played on the radio or on TV and doesn't go outside of Korea. One of my favourite bands is 3rd Line Butterfly.</p>	<p>1. 有提及相關人物或對象, 但沒有提確實數據</p> <p>原文: Within minutes of the attack, police arrived and fired an electric shock gun at the pit bull three times... the police <u>shot it a second time.</u></p> <p>題目: There were <u>two</u> police officers at the scene. (PPQ35)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>題目: Baltimore has <u>more food trucks</u> than Miami. (2016Q65)</p> <p>1. 數據表面相同, 但屬於不同項目。</p> <p>原文: <u>More than 30000 people die</u> each year in the United States from automobile crashes.</p> <p>題目: There are <u>more than 30000 car crashes</u> in the United States each year. (2015Q48)</p>

accomplish what they set out to do, we may be **depriving students of the chance to learn as much as possible.**

題目: Students could **learn more** if they were less critical.
(2015Q62)

題目: 3rd Line Butterfly is **a K-pop group.** (2015Q14)

1. 比較 程度不相同

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.**

題目: San Diego makes it **harder** for food trucks to operate than Baltimore.
(2016Q65)

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。
1. 口訣	<div style="text-align: center;"> T + T T T + F F F + F F T + NG NG </div>
1. 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。
1. 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
1. 對話填空題	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete their conversation <u>with suitable words or expressions from the box below.</u> <u>Write the letters</u> in the space provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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。 留意答案欄的前後兩句句子。 留意配對選項與對話中的<u>重複字眼</u>。 留意配對選項與對話中的<u>代名詞或代替字眼</u>。 例如對話出現 “people”，配對選項出現，“them”，這個選項便可能是答案。 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。 留意<u>同意詞和相關字眼</u>，例如 “career”和 “doctors”、“lawyers”等字相配。 分析空格內要填的是<u>單字、片語還是句子</u>。 留意橫線附近字詞的詞性，例如前面是名詞，便要有<u>普通動詞、be (is/am/are/was/were)或情態動詞 (can/should, etc.)</u> 橫線在<u>“think”、“that”或另一句子的後面</u>，就要<u>填句子</u> 有時要了解作者的觀點是<u>正面還是負面</u>。
1. 評論配對題	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Match <u>each person with the correct speech bubble.</u> Below are some <u>quotes</u> on fame. Which one <u>most closely matches the writer’s opinion?</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 學生需要找出最能概括文章人物觀點的說話方塊。 盡量找出<u>文章和題目完全相同/同義/同類的字眼</u>。 越多重覆關鍵字，越有機會是答案。

1. 小標題 配對題	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which subheading below best fits each section? Match the correct sub-headings to the paragraphs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 小標題的作用是簡述段落的重點 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 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> 留意標題關鍵字在原文相關段落的<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>
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配對題原則

原則	原文	題目
1. KW	campaign vocabulary	campaign new words
1. 平等性	orange	pineapple
1. 對立性	support	oppose
1. discourse marker	正面 First	However, + 負面 Secondly
1. General --> specific	Some/Many/ A lot of sports medical	For example / For instance basketball / badminton doctors
1. Pronoun	男 多人 Nouns The economy is poor.	he/his They / their These This is worrying.
1. Tense	past tense	past tense
1. 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, you often travel to China on business, don't you? Hong Kong will be a "centre of the creative arts" by 2047? (SampleQ19)
1. will/情態動詞後一定有v.	That's right, I forgot about that. Some Hong Kong people will most likely lose their jobs as well.
1. who/which後面多數是v.	I mean who would've thought in 1947 that... (SampleQ20)
1. has/have後面一定是p.p.	I've been to a lot of Asian cities already.
1. 前後夾著n.和v., 中間是relative clause (which/who)或participle clause (ing/p.p.)	The article about the economic and social problems caused by the recent financial tsunami is quite disturbing.
1. since/because/as /although/but 後面跟SVO	No doubt, there will be since (many of the factories in Guangdong are owned) by Hong Kong people.
1. because of/despite後面跟n.	Agreed, it's the same in China though because of the government censorship of news we don't hear of so many cases.
1. There is / There are後面跟n.	It's a tough time all round. There is definitely less business every time I go to China.
1. is/am/are/was/were後面跟adj.	I've been to Kaohsiung before but the other two are a bit unknown to me , especially Sagada. What kind of attractions do they have? I'm inclined to think that Hong Kong is ready for the next stage after all.

	(SampleQ28)
1. Why/What/Do/Did /Is/Were/Can /Sould/Have開頭一定是問句	Hey Selina, have you decided <u>where to go</u> for your summer holiday yet?
1. think(that)後面跟句子	Don't you think <u>it's a bit unrealistic</u> to imagine ... (Sample Paper)
1. SVO + Question Tag? (前後句用相同tense)	It managed to grow wealthy because of mainland trade and finance, <u>didn't it?</u> (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 winning but getting together with friends .	Pat: ...in the pleasant socializing – which usually trumps the drive to win...	Pat (同義)
A. Who would have guessed that tiles and wooden tokens could go head to head with a keyboard and console ?!	Writer: Patrons don't sit at computer terminals and race virtual hotrods – they sit at tables and play board games .	The writer (類別相同)
A. I didn't really like games very much until I started coming to the café .	Aey: Another café patron , Aey, says she was never big on games but she's really taken by the fun she's found here.	Aey (同義)
A. These games have helped me to improve my skills in the workplace .	Benson: It promotes sharp wit and logic, skills, which I can use in my marketing job .	Benson (類別相同)

A. Anyone can play and learn <u>new words</u> at the same time.	Dee: It can improve children's <u>vocabulary</u> .	Dee (同義)
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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)		
A. "How can we <u>stand on our own feet</u> while being open to inspiration from the world around us?" (lines 7-8)	Ralph Waldo Emerson's call for <u>self-reliance</u> is in effect a call for reliance on Emerson himself. (lines 2-3)	Ralph Waldo Emerson (同義字轉字)
A. "Isn't it more <u>interesting</u> to put ourselves in a frame of mind to find <u>inspiration</u> in them?" (line 9)	<u>I suggest</u> we take the point of view that our authors created these "apparent contradictions" in order to get readers like us to ponder <u>more interesting</u> questions. (lines 5-6) In campus cultures where being smart means being a critical unmasker... they may close themselves off from their potential to <u>find or create meaning and direction from the books, music and experiments...</u> (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 children are joining the fight against climate change...which encourages young people everywhere to help protect the environment...Using recycled clothing, children ... (children/young people 出現3次)	A campaign for all children
Crafeteria , a family-run business... This is exactly what Crafeteria today. (Crafeteria 出現2次)	Crafeteria
One teacher who received an email, invited the students in her school to take part ... Dylan pledged to use less water...Eleven-year-old Patrick says the climate quilt project was a chance for him to lend a hand and express his creativity. Phyllis Smith liked the idea and decided to volunteer	Volunteers share their experience
According to the campaign's spokeswoman, the Climate Quilt Campaign empowers kids...That's the ultimate goal of the Climate Quilt and future campaigns . After this campaign ...We will be doing campaigns ...So this campaign focused on climate...But kids everywhere can still visit the campaign's website (campaign 出現7次)	The campaign continues

1. 人物/ 書名配 對題	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write the correct book title under each of the following plot descriptions. • Decide which person is likely to have said each one. • Decide whether each person is for (F) or against (A) ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 比較原文和題目，找出<u>重覆或意思相近的關鍵字</u>。 • 比較原文和題目，找出<u>相同詞語的變體</u>。 • mentally control的同義詞是mind-control, the only one的同義詞是no one else • societal harmony 的變體是harmonious social order, believe的變體是belief • For or against的題目，如果相關人物從事相關行業，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>
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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 <u>White Mountains</u> , 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 <u>Maze Runner</u> , 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	...the drawbacks of engineering a too harmonious social order (<u>The Giver</u>)	The Giver

this suspenseful dystopian novel.		
Trapped in a maze that goes on forever, teenagers are being influenced to act in a certain way.	... <u>House of Stairs</u> , 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
1. 引用題 (Quotes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writer's connection with XXX (與事物或地方的聯繫) • General opinion expressed (立場 [positive (正面)、negative (負面)或 neutral (中立)]) • Most likely speaker (最有機會說這句話的人是誰) • Supporting quote from the passage (在文中找出人物言論, 證明他的觀點) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writer's connection: 嘗試找出動詞, 找出人物做過的事 • General opinion expressed: 可以從形容詞、否定詞等分析作者的立場。例如 fabulous、marvelous、exciting代表立場positive; 相反, not、no、poor、lack、vanish等字代表negative, 如果段落中既有褒義詞, 又有貶義詞, 答案可能是 neutral • Most likely speaker: 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, 找出重覆或意思相近的關鍵字, 與選項觀點相同的講者便是答案 • Supporting quote: 將含有關鍵字眼, 幫助你決定講者觀點的句子抄寫

<p>1. 目的/ 段旨題</p> <p>(Purpose)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why does the writer mention...? <p>例: According to paragraph 6, why was “Wedding Card Street” mentioned in the text? 答: To give an example of the protests the Post-80s participate in and show that they care about society. (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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main purpose is... <p>例: The main purpose of paragraph 2 is to ... (2012Q3) A. provide a definition of board games B. introduce the main idea of the article C. connect the ideas in paragraphs 1 and 3 D. grab the readers’ attention (Board games. You know – cardboard and little pieces of plastic you move around, maybe a pair of dice too.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 留意<u>段落頭尾</u>, 這兩部份通常交代<u>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 “Give a definition of ...” 如果段落包含很多<u>例子或事例</u>, main purpose很有可能是 “Give examples of ...” 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 “Explain the harmful effects of ...” 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 “Compare and contrast the differences between A and B” 如果段落有很多<u>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show the increasing/decreasing number of ..., indicate the seriousness of XXX problem and justify ...。 <p>inform+ / - entertain + complain/criticize/protest - inquire ? entertain 幽默詼諧的語言 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)</p>
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Quote	Most likely Speaker	Supporting sentence / Phrase
“She’s always been <u>the only one</u> for me.”	Mary’s husband	Mary with a husband who is tall, and, curly haired, has <u>eyes for no one else but Mary.</u>

“People in the schools are very <u>supportive</u> and <u>don’t worry too much when boys behave roughly.</u> ”	Celia Lashile	They’re incredibly <u>positive, accommodating</u> of <u>boys’ physically</u> and not stressed about it.
“It’s <u>important</u> to <u>believe in yourself.</u> ”	Joseph Driessen	Pupils’ <u>self-belief</u> is the <u>driving force</u> of their achievement.
“We used to be <u>top of the class.</u> ”	Liz Lochhead	Best friends too <u>Mary and I</u> a common bond in <u>being cleverest</u> in our small school’s small <u>class</u>
“ <u>The Government</u> wants to be <u>fair</u> in providing equal opportunities for <u>both sexes.</u> ”	Steve Maharey	“ <u>The Government</u> had <u>rejected</u> a call for it to <u>teach boys and girls differently.</u> ”

常見目的

目的	原文/答案
1. Effects 影響	原文: You can imagine how these gender constructions <u>invade the impressionable minds of our children</u> even before they can speak... With <u>constant brainwashing</u> by images of women looking after the home while men wear suits in the role of breadwinners, what <u>conclusions</u> are children <u>bound to draw</u> ? 答案: To show that gender constructions <u>affect children a lot.</u>
1. Harmful effects 壞影響	原文: 35 million deaths ... dangerously high insulin level... diabetes along with obesity, heart failure and high blood pressure 答案: It is about <u>health risks</u> associated with junk food.
1. Compare and contrast 比較與對比	原文: The youth-centered versions of dystopia <u>part company</u> with their adult predecessors in some important aspects...the <u>grownup ones</u> are <u>grimmer</u> ...authors of <u>children’s fiction</u> are <u>reluctant to depict the extinction of hope</u> within their stories. 答案: To <u>compare and contrast</u> the differences between the youth-centered versions and the adult versions of dystopia in terms of their ending. (2013Q58)

<p>1. Give examples</p> <p>給予例子</p>	<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 <u>Wedding Card Street</u> in Wan Chai...)</p> <p>問題: According to paragraph 6, why was "Wedding Card Street" mentioned in the text?</p> <p>答案: To <u>give an example</u> of the protests the Post-80s participate in and show that they care about society.</p>
<p>1. Show the increasing /decreasing number of + justify ... 分析上升/下降 + 證明</p>	<p>原文: According to a government report, 54.3 million visitors came to Hong Kong in 2013, and the number is expected to reach 70 million in 2017, and 100 million in 2023. If the influx of tourists is not managed well, Hong Kong is to expect more intense conflicts 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 <u>an increasing number of tourists visiting Hong Kong</u> in order to <u>justify suggesting that the government should control the influx of tourists</u>.</p>

常見目的

	Purpose
1	To show / reveal / illustrate / describe ...
2	To use ... as an example
3	To provide a definition of ... (Opening)
4	To introduce the main idea of the text (Opening)
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 (Closing)

題型	問題	攻略
<p>1. 體裁題</p> <p>報章欄目題</p> <p>informal</p> <p>So I decided to get it deliberately wrong and look back to 1947 instead. Well, why not? The boss needs someone to yell at, doesn't he? (SampleQ10)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The text is ... This text is taken from... Which section of a newspaper should this text appear in? <p>c. Style (風格)</p> <p>formal (正式)</p> <p>informal (非正式)</p> <p>poetical (詩歌的)</p> <p>literary (文藝的)</p> <p>d. Target Audience(讀者)</p> <p>friends (朋友)</p> <p>classmates (同學)</p> <p>colleagues (同事)</p> <p>government (政府)</p> <p>business organizations (商業機構)</p> <p>the general public (公眾)</p>	<p>a. 題裁</p> <p>short story 短篇故事</p> <p>fiction 小說 Letter to the editor 讀者來信</p> <p>historical account 歷史記錄 invitation 邀請函</p> <p>biography 傳記 diary 日記</p> <p>advertising script 廣告辭 blog 網誌</p> <p>speech 演講辭 forum</p> <p>discussion 論壇討論</p> <p>formal letter 公函 informal letter 書信</p> <p>complaint letter 投訴信 press release 新聞稿</p> <p>travel report 旅遊報告 technical report 技術報告</p> <p>feature article 專題文章 opinion 評論</p> <p>commentary / opinion piece 評論 information booklet 小冊子</p> <p>leaflet 小冊子</p> <p>restaurant menu 菜單</p> <p>autobiography / biography 自傳 / 傳記</p> <p>non-fiction 非小說 thriller 懸疑小說 / 電影</p> <p>manual 說明書 romance 愛情小說</p> <p>b. 報章欄目</p> <p>editorial 社評 international news 國際新聞</p> <p>entertainment/showbiz 娛樂 weather 天氣</p> <p>sports 體育 lifestyle 生活</p> <p>business and finance 商業與財經 technology 科技</p> <p>travel 旅遊 local news 本地新聞</p>

		columnists / comments 專欄評論 advertisement 廣告 film review 電影評價
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體裁題原則

1. 閱讀次序

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

不同題裁特色

News	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many paragraphs 2. Interview 3. Objective
Advice / Tips/Manual / Information Booklet /Guidebook (PP Q42 / 2012 Q43)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Imperative (You should // You are advised to) 1. Informal tone 2. Point form
Novel / Story / Thriller	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Time sequencer (when/while/then/next/finally) 1. action verbs / adjectives 2. I / he/she 3. Dialogue
Autobiography (自傳) (2012 Q43)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "I" 2. personal information (growth/education/career/family) 1. Reflections
Diary / Blog	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "I" 2. Informal tone
Letter the Editor Insight / Opinion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personal Stance (+/-) 2. Persuasive
Feature Article (2013 Q25)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Informative 2. Subject knowledge of a particular field

Lifestyle (全包)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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