



一、快速記憶

1. 比較級和最高級規則變化對照表

規則	比較級	最高級
1	單音節及二音節形容詞：+ er	單音節及二音節形容詞：+ est
2	單音節形容詞「子音 + 母音 + 子音」：重複字尾子音 + er	單音節形容詞「子音 + 母音 + 子音」：重複字尾子音 + est
3	單音節形容詞字尾是 e：+ r	單音節形容詞字尾是 e：+ st
4	單音節及二音節形容詞字尾是「子音 + y」：去掉 y + ier	單音節及二音節形容詞字尾是「子音 + y」：去掉 y + iest
5	單音節形容詞字尾是「母音 + y」：+ er	單音節形容詞字尾是「母音 + y」：+ est
6	二音節形容詞字尾是「~ful，~less，~able，~ous，~ive，~ing」及三音節以上的形容詞：more + 原級形容詞	二音節形容詞字尾是「~ful，~less，~able，~ous，~ive，~ing」及三音節以上的形容詞：most + 原級形容詞

2. 單音節及二音節形容詞的比較級是直接加 er，最高級是直接加 est

原 級	比較級	最高級
small (小的)	smaller	the smallest
tall (高的)	taller	the tallest
weak (弱的)	weaker	the weakest
strong (強壯的)	stronger	the strongest
short (短的)	shorter	the shortest

(四) A scorpion and a frog met at the side of a river. The scorpion wanted to cross the river, but he didn't know how to swim.

"Please, Mr. Frog," he said, "would you carry me across the river?"

"I can't do that," said the frog. "You are a scorpion, and you will sting me."

"No," said the scorpion. "I won't sting you because then we will both drown in the river."

This made sense to the frog, and he agreed to help him.

The scorpion climbed onto the back of the frog, and the frog began to swim. When they reached the middle of the river, the scorpion stung the frog. It hurt the frog very much, and they both began to sink under the water.

"Why did you sting me?" asked the frog. "Now I will die, and you will surely drown."

"I couldn't help it," said the scorpion. "I am a scorpion, and that is what scorpions do. And you knew I was a scorpion when you let me ride on your back."

(99年初等一般行政)

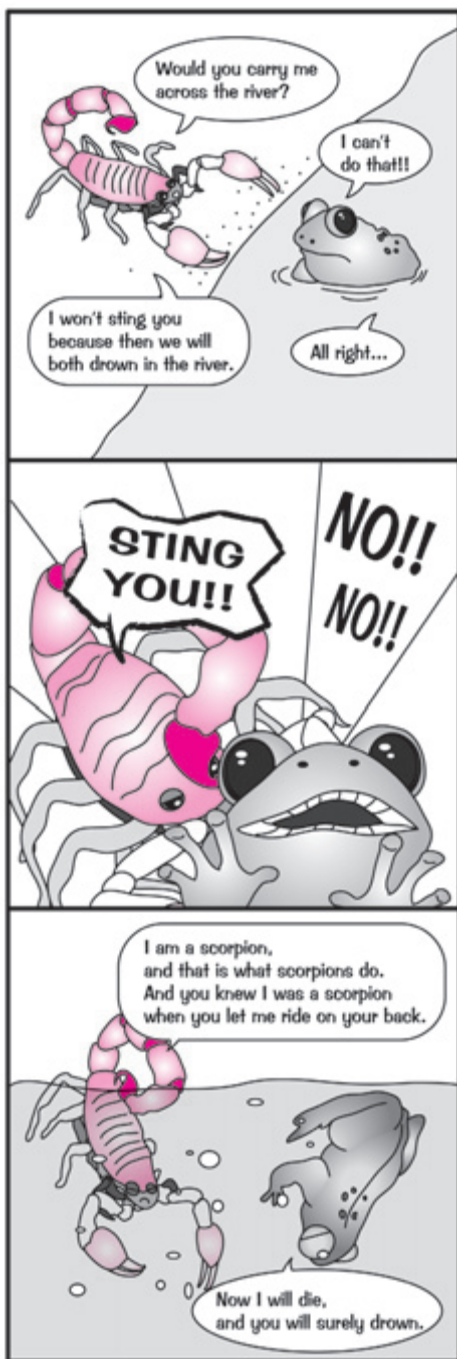
() 14. Which of the following statements is true about the story?

- (A) The scorpion asked the frog to teach him to swim.
- (B) The scorpion did what scorpions would do.
- (C) The scorpion swam with the frog.
- (D) The scorpion helped the frog to swim.

() 15. The moral of the story is

- (A) "Like father, like son."
- (B) "A friend in need is a friend indeed."
- (C) "A leopard never changes its spots."
- (D) "Where there is a will, there is a way."

答：14.(B) 15.(C)



Would you carry me across the river?

你可以載我過河嗎？

I can't do that! 我無法這樣做！

I won't sting you because then we will both drown in the river.

我不會螫你的，因為那樣我們兩個都會溺水。

All right... 那好吧……

Sting you! 螫你！

No! No! 不要！

I am a scorpion, and that is what scorpions do. And you knew I was a scorpion, why you let me ride on your back.

我是蠍子，這是我的天性。你明知道我是蠍子你還讓我上你的背。

Now I will die, and you will surely drown.

現在我要死了，你也會溺水了。

9. 曆法是文化中用來_____。

- (A) 從石塊變成石雕 (B) 計算日期與年份
(C) 用來書寫 (D) 打仗

10. 馬雅人口數驟減的理由是_____。

- (A) 依舊未知 (B) 過度使用土壤 (C) 因為曆法 (D) 因為戰爭

(三)美國首都華盛頓的優點之一就是有不少大型的博物館。住在那裡的人，一年之中可以多次參觀這樣棒的博物館。儘管有些是固定的陳列，但是也有很多短期的特別巡迴展示。門票並不貴，針對團體還有優惠。所以，如果你喜歡藝術、自然科學、科技、美洲印地安人歷史，或者只是想花點小錢在有冷氣的博物館裡頭走走，參觀博物館都不失為打發時間的最好選擇。

11. 這篇摘錄的作者喜歡華盛頓 D.C.，主要是因為_____。

- (A) 它是很大的城市 (B) 它有一些好的博物館
(C) 它是美國首都 (D) 它是作者故鄉

12. 根據本文，華盛頓 D.C. 的博物館門票_____。

- (A) 太貴 (B) 不夠貴 (C) 剛剛好 (D) 太便宜

13. 根據本文，博物館的“special exhibit”是_____。

- (A) 只有短期 (B) 非常貴 (C) 固定陳列 (D) 不對外展示

(四)一隻蠍子跟一隻青蛙在河邊相遇。蠍子想要渡河但是牠不會游泳。

「青蛙先生，」蠍子喊。「可以請你載我過河嗎？」

「我不能那麼做。」青蛙回覆。「你是隻蠍子，你肯定會螫我的。」

「不會的，」蠍子說。「我不會螫你的，要是螫了你，我們都會溺死的。」

青蛙聽了覺得還挺有理的，因此答應了載蠍子一程。

蠍子爬上了青蛙的背，青蛙開始游泳。當牠們來到河中央時，蠍子螫了青蛙。青蛙感到非常疼痛，兩個都開始往河底沉去。

「你為什麼要螫我？」青蛙問。「現在我要死了，你也要溺死了。」

「我無法克制啊！」蠍子回答。「我是蠍子啊，這是我的天性。你答應載我之前就知道了啊。」



一、快速記憶

1. **冠詞**是置於名詞之前，幫助說明該名詞所指稱的事物是否特定的詞。
2. **定冠詞**：幫助說明該名詞所指稱的事物是特定的。定冠詞只有一個：the。
3. **不定冠詞**：幫助說明該名詞所指稱的事物不是特定的。不定冠詞有兩個：a 和 an。但 u 讀長音須用 a，如 a university，a useful man，a uniform 等；且 h 開頭不發音後面接母音的，須用 an，如 an hour，an honest man。
4. 不定冠詞有以下幾種意思：one（一個）、any（任何）、a certain（特定）、per（每個）。
5. 單數普通名詞前必須加冠詞 a 或是 the
6. 獨一無二的天體名詞要加 the，例如：the Jupiter（金星）
7. 名詞在句子重複被提到時要加 the
8. 當大家都知道討論的名詞也不需要說明時，要加 the
9. 名詞後面皆有形容詞片語（子句）者，要加 the
10. 最高級形容詞前面要加 the
11. 表示全體總稱，在單數普通名詞前加 the
12. the + 形容詞 = 複數名詞
13. 下面的片語要加 **the**：in the morning、in the afternoon、in the evening、in the daytime、in the night（但是 at night 時不加 the）、in the country、in the city、in the dark；方向前面要加 the：in the east、in the south、in the west、in the north
14. 特殊的專有名詞前面要加 **the**：海洋、河川；船名；複數的專有名詞；專有名詞中有 of；書籍、雜誌、報紙的名字；山脈群島的名字；公共建築物的名字



三、焦點練習

- () 1. I _____ arrive work early.
(A) usual (B) usually (C) unusual (D) use
- () 2. His idea is _____ convincing.
(A) well (B) much (C) very (D) good
- () 3. We were _____ tired to go anywhere after we finished tomb sweeping this morning.
(A) too (B) X (C) very (D) much
- () 4. Students have to go to school _____.
(A) before (B) then (C) late (D) early
- () 5. We must meet again _____.
(A) tomorrow (B) last week (C) never (D) yesterday
- () 6. The key should be _____ in this room, let's search again.
(A) outside (B) everywhere (C) somewhere (D) where
- () 7. He doesn't like coffee, _____.
(A) too (B) also (C) neither (D) either
- () 8. Everyone shall _____ remember to have the emergency bags ready.
(A) sometimes (B) seldom (C) always (D) never
- () 9. Judy drives _____ than Anna.
(A) more careful (B) more carefully
(C) most carefully (D) carefully
- () 10. It is _____ possible to avoid the sad news on TV.
(A) nearly (B) hardly (C) friendly (D) largely

答：1.(B) 2.(C) 3.(A) 4.(D) 5.(A) 6.(C) 7.(D) 8.(C) 9.(B) 10.(B)

6. 不規則動詞三態表

原 形	過去式	過去分詞	中 譯
arise	arose	arisen	升起
awake	awoke	awaken	醒
babysit	babysat	babysat	照顧小孩
be	was / were	been	是
bear	bore	borne	忍耐
bear	bore	born	生
beat	beat	beaten	打
become	became	become	變成
befall	befell	befallen	降臨
begin	began	begun	開始
bend	bent	bent	彎曲
beset	beset	beset	困擾
bet	bet / betted	bet / betted	打賭
bid	bid	bid	吩咐
bind	bound	bound	綑綁
bite	bit	bitten	咬
bleed	bled	bled	流血
blow	blew	blown	吹
break	broke	broken	打破
breastfeed	breastfed	breastfed	餵食母乳
breed	bred	bred	飼養
bring	brought	brought	帶
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	廣播
browbeat	browbeat	browbeaten	恐嚇
build	built	built	建造
burn	burnt / burned	burnt / burned	燒
burst	burst	burst	爆發
bust	bust / busted	bust / busted	弄壞



一、快速記憶

以下單字選自初等與各類特考五等考試範圍，請考生加以熟悉並練習考題。

ability [ˈəbɪləti] *n.* 能力、能耐

例句 We finished the project to the best of our ability.

我們已盡了力去完成那件案子了。

➡ to the best of one's ability 盡力、儘量

accident [ˈæksədənt] *n.* 事故、偶然因素、機遇

例句 There was a car accident this morning on the highway.

今早在高速公路上有事故。

admission [ədmiʃən] *n.* 許可 (+ to / into)、入場費

例句 How much is the admission fee for the show?

這場表演的入場費多少？

advance [ədˈvæns] *v.* 將……提前、預付

例句 The deadline of the proposal was advanced by four days.

企劃書的截止日期提前了四天。

變化 *n.* 前進、預付款 *a.* 先行的、預先的

We should receive an advance payment when we sign the contract.

簽合約時我們應該會收到一筆預付款。

advantage [ədˈvæntɪdʒ] *n.* 優勢 (+ over)、利益

例句 What is the advantage of helping you? 幫你有什麼好處？

變化 *v.* 有利於、使處於優勢

How would it advantage us? 這對我們有何好處？

advice [ədˈvaɪs] *n.* 勸告、忠告 (on / to / about)

例句 I need your advice on this issue. 這件事情我需要您的指點。



歷屆試題彙總 第一回

- () 1. The police will soon _____ the car accident and try to find out who is responsible for it. (95年初等一般行政)
(A) drive (B) satisfy (C) separate (D) investigate
- () 2. Don't believe _____ Kelly says. She is a liar. (95年初等一般行政)
(A) that (B) who (C) what (D) which
- () 3. Having _____ another film, the actor immediately began working on a new one. (95年初等社會行政等)
(A) completing (B) been completing
(C) complete (D) completed
- () 4. Would you answer the door for Linda? She _____ her hair in the bathroom. (95年初等社會行政等)
(A) washes (B) is washing (C) has washed (D) was washing
- () 5. Passengers must stand on the _____ while they are waiting for the train. It is very dangerous to stand close to the coming train. (95年地方五等)
(A) elevator (B) platform (C) stadium (D) territory
- () 6. The house _____ planning to sell was at last sold last month.
(A) my parents had been (B) my parents are
(C) my parents had (D) my parents have (95年地方五等)
- () 7. I would have bought you that book if I _____ enough money with me last night. (97年初等一般行政)
(A) have had (B) has had (C) had (D) had had
- () 8. Eliza failed the math exam again. She _____ much harder before taking it last week. (99年地方五等)
(A) need to study (B) ought to study
(C) should have studied (D) must have studied

答：1.(D) 2.(C) 3.(D) 4.(B) 5.(B) 6.(A) 7.(D) 8.(C)