

■ 迎戰 113 年會考 • 九年級衝刺班

講義電子檔下載：



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總論

■ 111 年國中教育會考「英語科評量目標與示例說明」

■ 國中教育會考網站→[歷屆試題](#)

■ 112年國中教育會考英語科評量能力與內容

| 題序 | 分項能力 | 評量目標 | 文章大意 |
|-----|------|------------------------|-------|
| 24. | 篇章細節 | 在圖表中找出所需的資訊 | 題組 1. |
| 25. | 篇章細節 | 在圖表中找出所需的資訊 | |
| 26. | 篇章細節 | 找出已明確敘述的細節 | 題組 2. |
| 27. | 文意推論 | 推論文中隱含的訊息 | |
| 28. | 篇章細節 | 在圖表中找出所需的資訊 | 題組 3. |
| 29. | 篇章細節 | 在圖表中找出所需的資訊 | |
| 30. | 篇章結構 | 掌握上下文意了解文章中的句法連貫：代詞指涉 | 題組 4. |
| 31. | 篇章細節 | 找出已明確敘述的細節 | |
| 32. | 篇章細節 | 找出已明確敘述的細節 | |
| 33. | 篇章大意 | 指出內容的主旨 | 題組 5. |
| 34. | 篇章細節 | 找出已明確敘述的細節 | |
| 35. | 篇章細節 | 找出已明確敘述的細節 | |
| 36. | 篇章大意 | 指出作者的目的或態度 | 題組 6. |
| 37. | 篇章大意 | 做出正確的結論 | |
| 38. | 篇章結構 | 指出文意結構 | |
| 39. | 篇章大意 | 指出內容的主旨 | 題組 7. |
| 40. | 文意推論 | 根據上下文意猜測字詞的意義 | |
| 41. | 文意推論 | 推論文中隱含的訊息 | |
| 42. | 篇章結構 | 根據上下文辨認符合文意的字句 (克漏字) | 題組 8. |
| 43. | 篇章結構 | 根據上下文辨認符合文意的字句 (克漏字) | |

■ 教育部《Cool English 酷英語》英語線上學習平台

訊息處理

■ 訊息處理


1. **化繁為簡**：文章訊息繁雜時，要先「整理訊息」，用簡易圖表組織訊息關係。

例：111 示例 28、102 試辦會考 55, 56 → p.3 [Exercise 2](#)

2. **整理脈絡**：推斷出訊息間的關係、整理前後脈絡、把解答證據找出來

例：92-2-42、108-26、104-24 → p.41 [Exercise 28](#)

Exercise 1 化繁為簡 + 脈絡化

 請用 **20 秒** 快速掃描看完下面文章

Lasagna comes from Italy. It is made of pasta, meat, tomato sauce and cheese. Sometimes, people add eggplant. Omelet is popular in the UK. You can mix ham, onions, leeks and asparagus into the egg to make a delicious omelet. Sweet and sour pork is from China. In this dish, there are small pieces of pork, mixed with sugar, onion, garlic, pineapple and soy sauce. The sauce tastes very sweet. Curry comes from India and Thailand. You can use different meats and vegetables like broccoli and cauliflower.





1. What is the reading about?
(A) Countries. (B) Food. (C) People. (D) Animals.
2. Where is the popular food from? Mark the **dishes** and the countries.
3. 請把提到和食物有關的字詞分類整理。

 Exercise 2 動手整理訊息

 102 CAP-55, 56

ANS: C A


Below is the video that was made for Pattie.


| | |
|---|--|
|  | Hey, Pattie. You, Daddy and Jessie are the most important people in my life. Mom died when I was little, so I remember few things about her. To me, you're just like my mother. I'm so excited you'll be living with us! |
|  | Hi, Pattie. Thank you for everything you've done for us. After Mom died, you're the one who has kept us together. You brought our funny, smiling dad back. You made our house a lovely warm home. To me, you're already family. |
|  | Hello, Pattie. You know I wasn't happy about you and David at first. For a mother, a man with two kids is never good enough for her daughter. But after seeing how you four get along together, I started thinking maybe you do know what you're doing. You have my best wishes, my dear girl. |
|  | Hi! Pattie. I'm so happy for you and David! I still can't believe it! My best friend and my brother! Be happy on your <u>big day</u> and all the days after! |

55. What do we know about the four people in the video?
- (A) One of them is Pattie's sister.
 - (B) One of them is David's best friend.
 - (C) One of them is the aunt of two of the others.
 - (D) One of them is the mother of two of the others
56. What can we learn from the video?
- (A) Pattie is good at taking care of people
 - (B) Pattie remembers little about her mother.
 - (C) David is a serious man who seldom smiles.
 - (D) David finds it difficult to talk about his family.

整理訊息 family tree

主題單字→同意字轉化

 Exercise 3 分類：主題單字、同義字轉化

 104-19-20

ANS: B D

Last Saturday, Ginny and her friends had lunch at Howell's Bowl. Here is their order, and the poster of the restaurant.

| Howell's Bowl | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Table <u>2</u> | <u>3</u> person(s) | Order taken by <u>Fred</u> | 12:30 12/23 |
| 1 | pumpkin pie | | 220x2 |
| 2 | cheese cake | | 120x1 |
| 3 | milk shake (chocolate) (large) | | 200x2 |
| 4 | milk shake (banana) | | 110x1 |
| 5 | chicken sandwich | | 100x1 |
| 6 | chicken sandwich (with cheese) | | 120x1 |
| 7 | cola (no ice) | | 65x1 |
| 8 | orange juice (no ice) | | 90x1 |
| 9 | grape juice | | 95x1 |
| 10 | | | |
| Total Price: \$1,540 | | | |
| Thank You & Hope to See You Soon!! | | | |
| Tel: XXX-XXXX | | | |

Howell's Bowl

Open Hours:
11:30 am - 11:30 pm
Tues. to Sun.

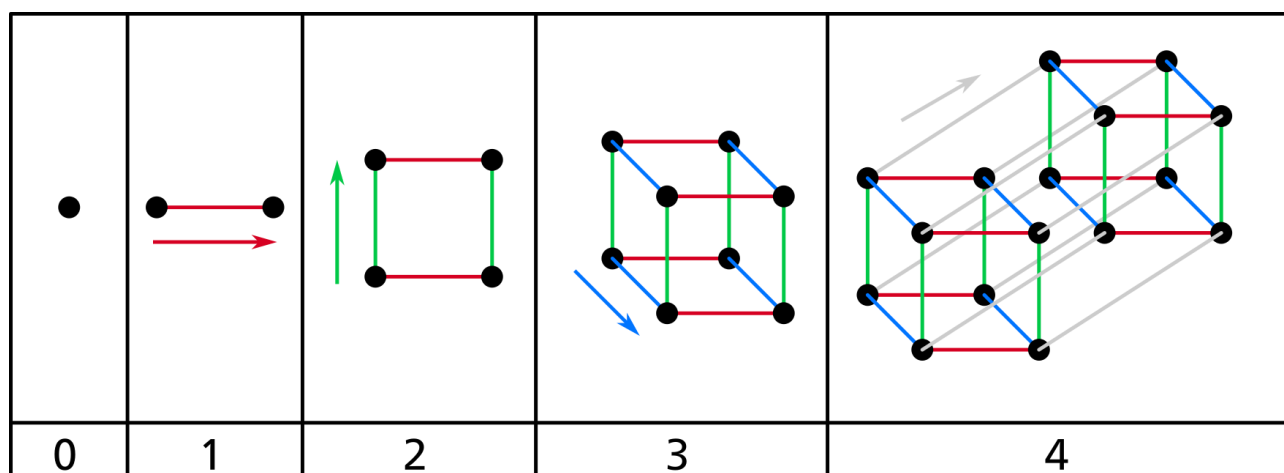



Joy Time: 20% off
2:00 - 4:00 pm
9:30 - 11:30 pm

 poster 海報

19. On the order list, Ginny ordered a sandwich with cheese, a fruit milk shake, and a fruit drink without ice. How much did she have to pay for her food?
 (A) \$300. (B) \$320. (C) \$385. (D) \$410.
20. Ginny wants to go to Howell's Bowl again during Joy Time. When will she possibly go there?
 (A) 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday.
 (B) 2:30 p.m. on Monday.
 (C) 8:00 p.m. on Friday.
 (D) 10:00 p.m. on Thursday.

閱讀 4D—分析 112 年會考閱讀測驗



■ 篇章細節

1. 在圖表中找出所需的資訊
2. 找出已明確敘述的細節

■ 篇章大意


1. 指出內容的主旨
2. 指出作者的目的是或態度
3. 做出正確的結論


■ 文意推論

1. 推論文中隱含的訊息
2. 根據上下文意猜測字詞的意義

■ 篇章結構

1. 掌握上下文意了解文章中的句法連貫：代詞指涉
2. 指出文意結構
3. 根據上下文辨認符合文意的字句（克漏字）

 **Exercise 4** 篇章細節—圖表

 **112-24**

ANS: B

| 題序 | 分項能力 | 評量目標 | 文章大意 |
|----|------|-------------|------|
| 24 | 篇章細節 | 在圖表中找出所需的資訊 | |
| 25 | 篇章細節 | 在圖表中找出所需的資訊 | |

Four Seasons' Kitchen



Opening hours: 2:00~8:00 pm Tuesday~Sunday
 (We're closed on Mondays and **the second Sunday** of every month.)

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Sandwiches</p> <p>Beach Sandwich..... \$70 Bread + Fish + Lettuce</p> <p>Garden Sandwich..... \$80 Bread + Chicken + Tomatoes + Cheese</p> <p>Sunday Sandwich..... \$90 Bread + Egg + Steak + Ham + Lettuce</p> | <p>Drinks</p> <p>Spring Rain..... \$50 Green Tea + Guava + Lemon</p> <p>Summer Rainbow..... \$60 Milk + Watermelon</p> <p>Autumn Wind..... \$60 Black Tea + Apple</p> <p>Winter Snow..... \$70 Chocolate Milk + Ice Cream</p> |
|--|--|


Good News: Star-Collecting Plan 

★ You get a star by ordering a sandwich or a drink.

★ With 15 stars, you can get a \$60 drink for free!

24. Amy went to Four Seasons' Kitchen with her mother after she collected 15 stars. They ordered two Garden Sandwiches, an Autumn Wind, and a Winter Snow. After using the stars, how much did they pay for their meals?
- (A) \$290. (B) \$230. (C) \$220. (D) \$160.

 Exercise 5 篇章細節 / 篇章結構

 112-30-32

| 題序 | 分項能力 | 評量目標 | 文章大意 |
|----|------|-----------------------|------|
| 30 | 篇章結構 | 掌握上下文意了解文章中的句法連貫：代詞指涉 | |
| 31 | 篇章細節 | 找出已明確敘述的細節 | |
| 32 | 篇章細節 | 找出已明確敘述的細節 | |

Sometimes when the rain falls hard and fast on you, it might hurt a little. But what happens when it hits a mosquito? A 2012 study says when a raindrop falls on a mosquito, it's like when a bus hits a person. Besides, the little insect is hit by a raindrop about once every 20 seconds. So why don't we see many dead mosquitoes after it rains?



A mosquito is as big as a raindrop, but it is much lighter — 0.002 g only. This saves its life in raindrop attacks. Because the mosquito is so light, when it is hit by a raindrop, it won't experience a force that is strong enough to kill it.

The study also found that when a mosquito is hit by a raindrop, the insect is pushed by the raindrop and falls together with it. But the mosquito doesn't get wet easily because it is covered with hairs which keep off water. After dropping about 6 cm, it will roll off the raindrop and fly away.

However, this trick isn't always successful. If the mosquito flies too low when it is hit by the raindrop, it won't have time to fly off. Then it will hit the ground and meet its death.

31. 細節

ANS: A


31. What keeps a mosquito safe in the rain?
- (A) It is very light.
 - (B) It has no body hairs.
 - (C) It is as big as a raindrop.
 - (D) It is strong enough to fight the force of a raindrop.

32. 細節+推論

ANS: A

32. When would it be dangerous for a mosquito in the rain?
- (A) When it flies too close to the ground.
 - (B) When the rain falls too hard and too fast.
 - (C) When it is hit by raindrops too many times.
 - (D) When it drops for more than 6 cm in the rain.

30. What is the **trick** that the mosquito uses in rain?
- (A) It shakes its body fast enough to get water off.
 (B) It drops with the raindrop and then rolls off it.
 (C) It flies behind the raindrop and pushes it away.
 (D) It rides on the raindrop and lands on the ground.

 **Exercise 6 篇章大意—主旨**

 **112-39**

ANS: B

| 題序 | 分項能力 | 評量目標 | 文章大意 |
|----|------|---------------|------|
| 39 | 篇章大意 | 指出內容的主旨 | |
| 40 | 文意推論 | 根據上下文意猜測字詞的意義 | |

Marie Colvin was a world-famous war reporter. She was born in New York, USA, in 1956 and died in Homs, Syria, in 2012.


When she was a student at Yale University, Colvin decided that she wanted to be a reporter in the future. She joined the *Sunday Times*, a UK newspaper, in 1985 and soon became its Middle East reporter. Besides the Middle East, she also reported from other parts of the world: Chechnya, Kosovo and Sri Lanka, for example. When she was reporting on the war in Sri Lanka, she lost her left eye. But that never stopped her. She still went to dangerous places that few reporters wanted to visit and stayed when others left.

Colvin showed great empathy in her stories. For her, war reporting was not just some quick interviews and a few photos. She wrote about real people and their real lives. Her writing made you feel so strongly about these people's stories, just like they were your own. She hoped that through her work the world would understand what really happened in war, and would take action to stop the fighting.

On February 22, 2012, the day after she gave her report on the war in Homs, Colvin was killed when the house she was staying in was attacked. She always knew what price a war reporter might have to pay. She already lost an eye before. This time, she gave her life to the work she could not give up — telling the true stories to the world.

39. What is the reading mostly about?
- (A) Marie Colvin's war reports.
 (B) Marie Colvin's working life.
 (C) Marie Colvin's schooldays at Yale.
 (D) Marie Colvin's experiences in Homs.

 Exercise 7 篇章大意 / 篇章結構

 112-36-38

ANS: D D B

| 題序 | 分項能力 | 評量目標 | 文章大意 |
|----|------|------------|------|
| 36 | 篇章大意 | 指出作者的目的或態度 | |
| 37 | 篇章大意 | 做出正確的結論 | |
| 38 | 篇章結構 | 指出文意結構 | |



Jesse Cohen Says 



Family 365


Which would you give a boy for his birthday, a toy truck or a doll? If you choose the truck, well, you're not alone. Most people think that some toys are for boys and some are for girls. We might pick building toys for boys and kitchen toys for girls. But why do we do this? Are boys and girls really born with different interests in toys?

No, they are not. Children start to show different interests in toys at age three, but only because at this time, they begin to learn about gender and to follow what others of their gender do. If you give a girl kitchen toys, she will think they are girls' toys because she sees other girls playing with them. But if you give a girl a toy car and show her a group of girls who are playing with cars, she'll play with the toy car and think it is a girls' toy. This "watch and follow" habit often becomes a rule for both boys and girls in choosing the "right" toys.

However, this rule can be bad for children. Different toys teach children different things. Dolls help with their early language use, and building toys are good for learning math and science. By playing with different toys, children can find out what they are interested in or what they are good at. If they only play one kind of toy, they may lose this important chance. They may also get a wrong idea about what boys or girls are able to do. Some doctors worry that children may use the same kind of thinking when they look for jobs in the future. If they do, they may miss something more important than just getting a chance to play with different toys. They may miss many, perhaps better, chances in life.

Jul. 2017

97

 gender 性別

36. 目的


36. What idea does Jesse Cohen talk about in the reading?
- (A) Not all kinds of toys are helpful for children’s learning.
 - (B) Parents should give their children the right toys for their age.
 - (C) Children should learn about their gender from playing with toys.
 - (D) We should not let gender decide which toys children can play with.


37. 結論

37. In the third paragraph, why does Jesse Cohen think “this rule can be bad for children”?
- (A) Children may not want to share their toys with others.
 - (B) Children may have the wrong idea about following rules.
 - (C) Children may not be able to learn from playing with toys.
 - (D) Children may miss the chance to find out what they really like.

38. 結構

38. In the reading, after Jesse Cohen talks about an idea, he often gives an example to make it clear. Below are four of the sentences in the third paragraph. Which is used as an example?
- (A) “However, this rule can be bad for children.”
 - (B) “Dolls help with their early language use, and building toys are good for learning math and science.”
 - (C) “Some doctors worry that children may use the same kind of thinking when they look for jobs in the future.”
 - (D) “If they do, they may miss something more important than just getting a chance to play with different toys.”

 Exercise 8 文意推論—隱含訊息

 112-27

ANS: A

| 題序 | 分項能力 | 評量目標 | 文章大意 |
|----|------|-----------|------|
| 27 | 文意推論 | 推論文中隱含的訊息 | |

Class: Science Date: 2020/6/17

What Should You Do If You Find a Baby Bird Out of the Nest?

If the bird is HURT:
Call the animal center (0-123-4567).
OR
Carefully pick the bird up and take it to an animal hospital.
(Keep it warm and don't give it any food!)


If the bird is NOT HURT:

- *If it has FEW FEATHERS:*
 - + *You CAN reach the nest*
→ *Put the bird back.*
 - + *If you CAN'T find or reach the nest*
→ *Call the animal center.*
- *If it has FEATHERS:*
 - + *Just leave it there!*
(It's learning how to fly!)

People believe birds will give up their babies if they have the smell of people on them.


↓

WRONG! *Birds don't care!*

 nest 鳥巢 feather 羽毛


27. According to the notes, what do birds do if their babies have the smell of people on them?
- (A) They keep taking care of them.
 - (B) They push them out of the nest.
 - (C) They clean them until the smell goes away.
 - (D) They leave them behind and move to a new nest.



 Exercise 9 篇章結構

 112-42, 43

ANS: A A

| 題序 | 分項能力 | 評量目標 | 文章大意 |
|----|------|------------------------|------|
| 42 | 篇章結構 | 根據上下文辨認符合文意的字句 (克漏字) | |
| 43 | 篇章結構 | 根據上下文辨認符合文意的字句 (克漏字) | |


 eNiceReads

  <https://www.nicereads.com.tw/comments>

Speaking American is a great book!
 Lucia Leisure ★★★★★

I just love Josh Katz’s new book! It’s about 42 in different parts of the US. The information in the book was collected from the quiz that Katz built on the website in 2013. The quiz asked what words people use for something, and their answers showed interesting facts. For example, there are different names for sports shoes. In most parts of the US, people say “tennis shoes.” In the northeast of the country, people wear “sneakers.” In some towns, “tennis shoes” and “sneakers” become “gym shoes.”

The use of words tells us where people are from, like Katz’s book says. But in my experience, it also shows 43. My family has lived in New York since my grandparents. It’s not surprising that I say “sneakers.” But my grandfather says “plimsolls,” and my daughter says “kicks” or “vans.” Maybe Katz can study this difference for his next book.

 website 網站

42. (A) what things are called
 (B) how sports are played
 (C) why different languages are spoken
 (D) what words are often spelled differently
43. (A) how old they are
 (B) who they speak to
 (C) where they grew up
 (D) whether they are men or women

提問四層次

■ 提問四層次

提取訊息 → 統整訊息 → 省思評鑑 / 檢驗評估 / 比較判斷
推論、詮釋整合

1. 提取訊息：

訊息固定，可直接在文章中找到答案。例：90-1-29 → p.14 Exercise 10

2. 推論訊息：

連結段落的訊息，推斷出訊息間的關係，整理前後脈絡。簡單的說，答案在文章中並沒有明確描述。例：90-1-30, 31 → p.14 Exercise 10

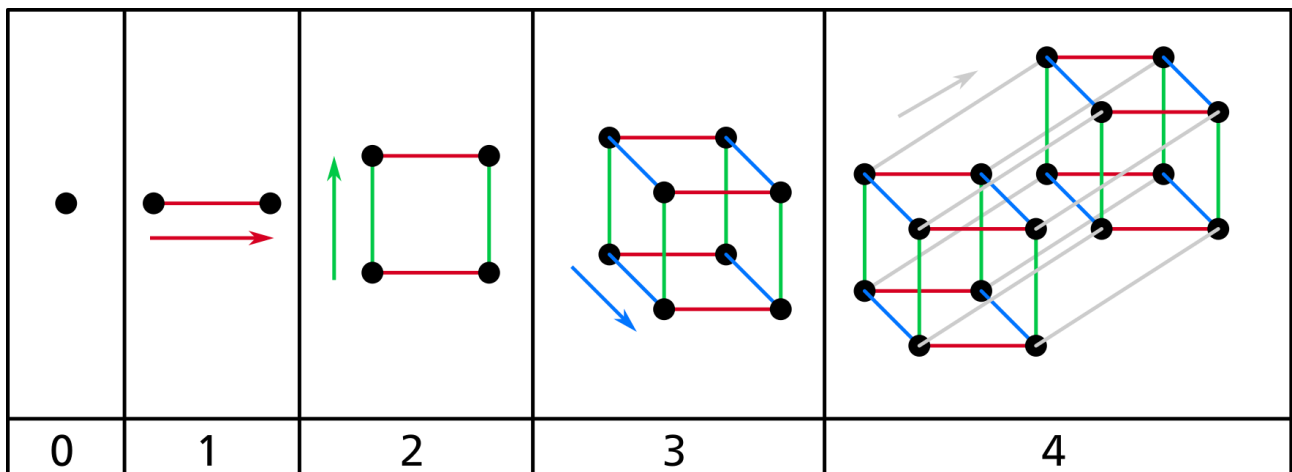
3. 詮釋整合：

運用自己的知識，深入理解文章，並推測文章中的語氣、特質或做法，歸納文章的主題與細節。例：91-2-35, 37 → p.22 Exercise 14

4. 省思評鑑：

比較、評估、判斷文章中的訊息，描述事件的可能性，或找出作者論述的立場。例：
 111 示例-32-34 → p.15 Exercise 11、109-30 → p.17 Exercise 12、

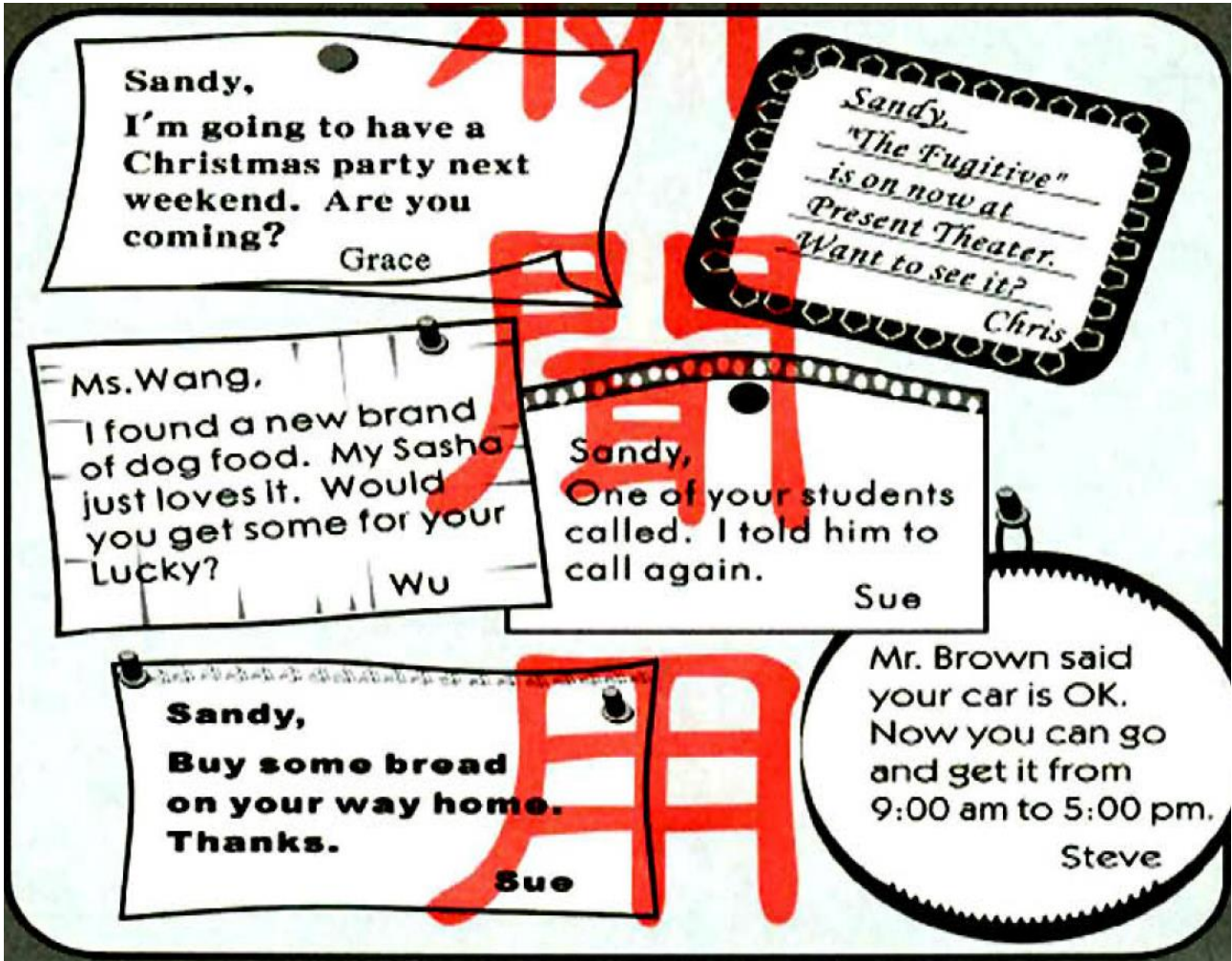
■ 閱讀 4D + 提問四層次



 Exercise 10 提取訊息、簡易推論

 90-1-29

ANS: C B A



29. 提取訊息

29. When is Grace going to have a party?

- (A) This weekend. (B) This Friday. (C) Next weekend. (D) Next month.

30, 31 簡易推論

30. What is "The Fugitive?"

- (A) A book. (B) A movie. (C) A song. (D) A ball game.

31. What did Mr. Brown do for Sandy?

- (A) He examined her car.
(B) He wanted to buy her car.
(C) He prepared dinner for her.
(D) He found a new brand of dog food.



112 年會考閱讀測驗，那些題屬於提取訊息的提問層次？_____


🧠 112 年會考閱讀測驗，那些題屬於統整訊息裡詮釋整合的提問層次？

📝 **Exercise 11** 省思評鑑

📝 **103AAT-21-23 (111 示例-32-34)**

ANS: B D

The Pick of the Week



Every Friday night, people get together and roller skate in the center of the city, and they make up a line of 10 miles! Even the police roller skate. They wear roller skates to help watch roller skaters. What do you think about Friday Night Skate? Tell us!

① Roy wrote:

I've never missed it. I mean, it's the only chance that I can roller skate on the road without worrying I might get hit by cars. I have great fun. But still, I hope there will be special paths for roller skaters.

.....

② Ian wrote:

I haven't had a good night's sleep on Fridays since this roller skating thing started. These roller skaters shout and sing when they roller skate by my apartment. It'd be OK if they sang well. But they DON'T!

.....

③ Ursula wrote:

Friday Night Skate brings noise and trash and makes me want to move!

.....

④ Zoe wrote:

What the city must think about is where roller skaters should skate. Roller skaters may easily get hit when they skate on the road, but they may hit people when they skate on the sidewalk. It's good that the city opens the roads to roller skaters on Friday nights, but it only fixes part of the problem.

33. 判斷敘事者的立場


33. Below you will find some words from a newspaper story about Friday Night Skate.

... the number of roller skaters has been growing since Friday Night Skate started ...

... the city has agreed to open city roads to roller skaters on other nights ...


Who will most likely feel ANGRY about the news?

- (A) Roy and Ian. (B) Ian and Ursula.
 (C) Ursula and Zoe. (D) Roy and Zoe.

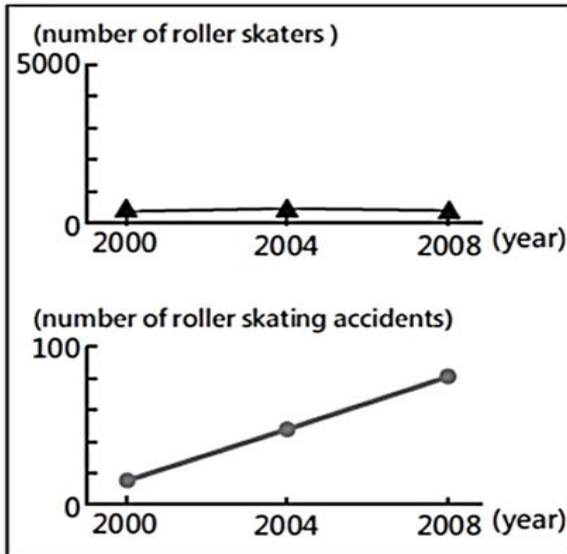
 likely 可能

34. 判斷舉證是否得宜

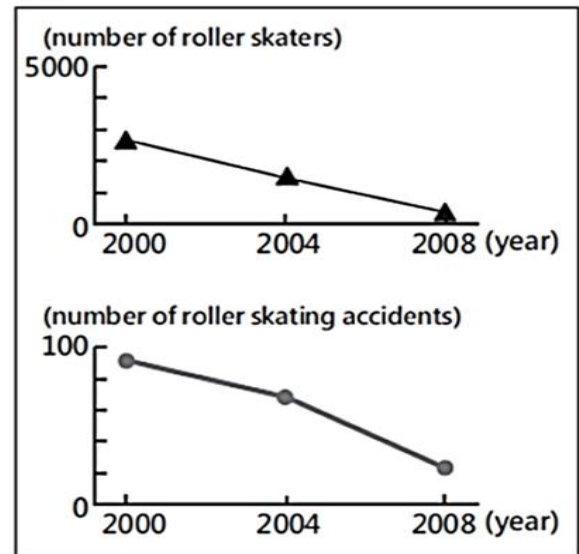
34. Below is what Roy found about roller skating accidents in four different studies. Which agrees with his idea?

 accident 意外

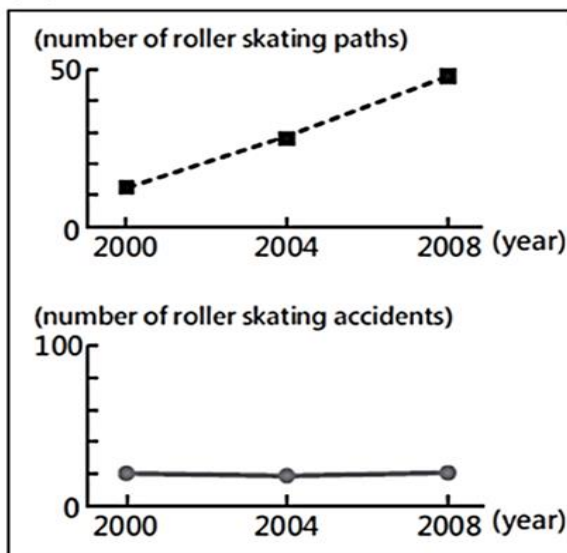
(A)



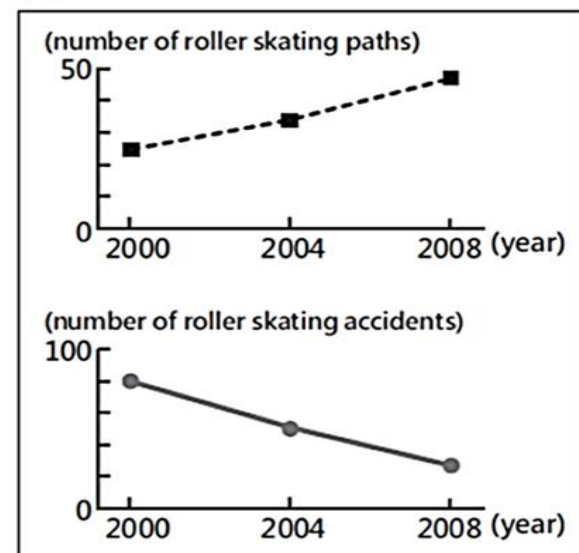
(B)



(C)

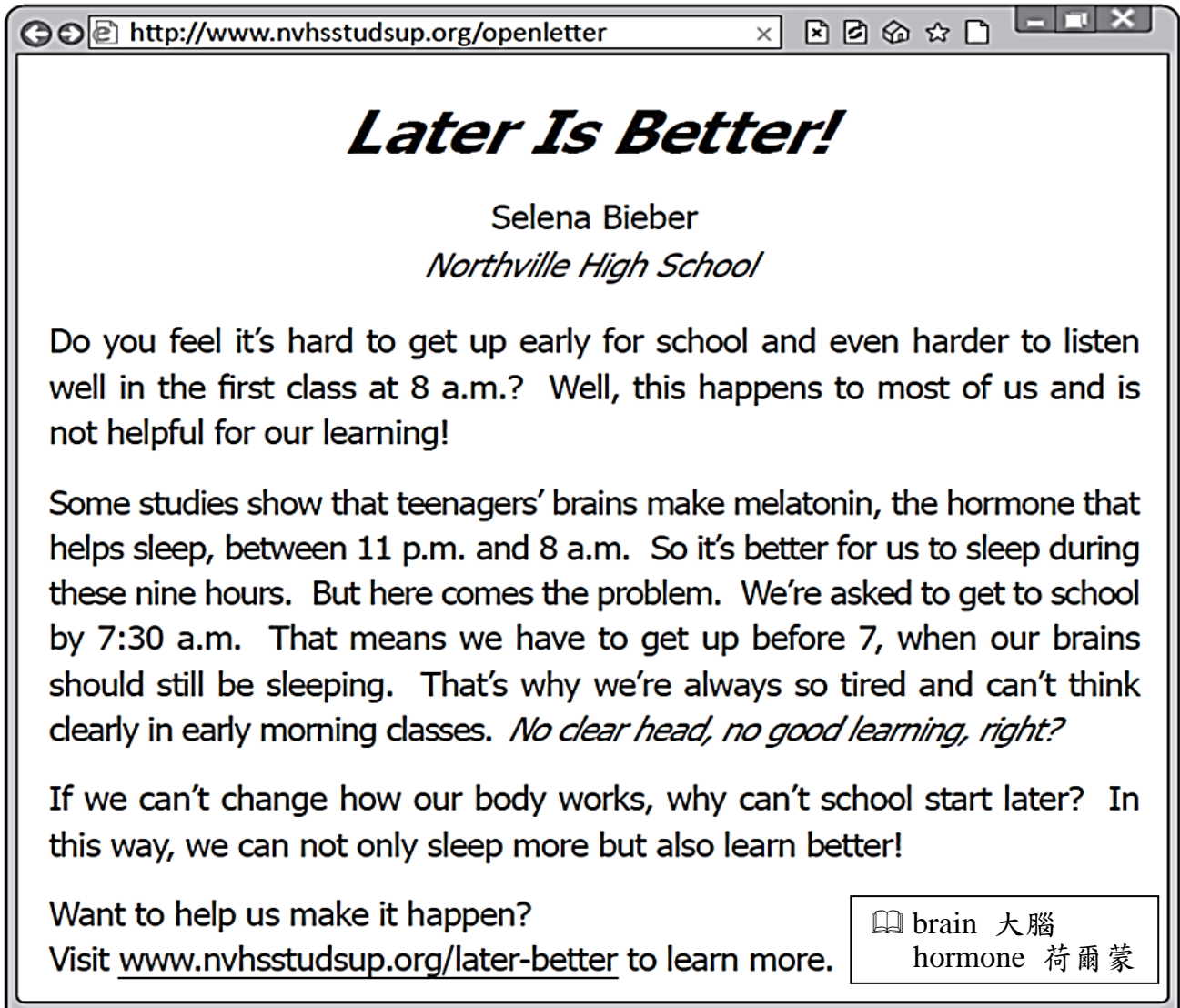


(D)



 Exercise 12 省思評鑑

 109-30 訊息比對 / 比較：判斷該報告是否能佐證 Selena 的論點。



http://www.nvhsstudsup.org/openletter

Later Is Better!


Selena Bieber
Northville High School

Do you feel it's hard to get up early for school and even harder to listen well in the first class at 8 a.m.? Well, this happens to most of us and is not helpful for our learning!

Some studies show that teenagers' brains make melatonin, the hormone that helps sleep, between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m. So it's better for us to sleep during these nine hours. But here comes the problem. We're asked to get to school by 7:30 a.m. That means we have to get up before 7, when our brains should still be sleeping. That's why we're always so tired and can't think clearly in early morning classes. *No clear head, no good learning, right?*

If we can't change how our body works, why can't school start later? In this way, we can not only sleep more but also learn better!

Want to help us make it happen?
Visit www.nvhsstudsup.org/later-better to learn more.

 brain 大腦
hormone 荷爾蒙

30. Below is some information from another study.

ANS: D

We studied 48 high school students and found that the students who went to bed earlier did better on their school tests. This is not only true for those who slept nine hours, but also true for those who slept less. And some of them agreed that they learned better in early morning classes.

Do the ideas in Selena Bieber's letter agree with the information?

- (A) Yes, because her letter says it is better to sleep from 11 p.m. to 8 a.m.
- (B) Yes, because her letter says getting up early is not helpful for learning.
- (C) No, because her letter says students are asked to get to school by 7:30 a.m.
- (D) No, because her letter says teenagers' brains do not work well in early morning classes.


28. What problem is Selena Bieber trying to fix? **ANS: B**
- (A) High school lessons are too difficult.
 - (B) Classes start too early in the morning.
 - (C) Too many students are late for school.
 - (D) Lunch break is too short for taking a rest.
29. What can we learn from the letter? **ANS: D**
- (A) Too much melatonin can hurt teenagers' brain.
 - (B) The brain stops making melatonin after 11 p.m.
 - (C) Sleeping longer helps the body make more melatonin.
 - (D) It is easier to fall asleep when the brain is making melatonin.



112 年會考閱讀測驗，那些題屬於省思評鑑的提問層次？

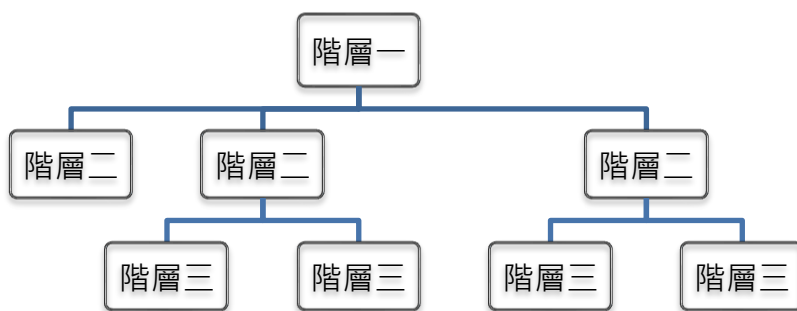
上位概念

- 上位思考：閱讀時，需要釐清每個物品 / 事件 / 訊息的層級關係

 請把下列字詞整理出上下位階



- 美國加州海岸
- 智利西南
- 全球氣候
- 南非西南
- 地中海型氣候
- 澳洲西南



階層越往上：
包含的範圍越 _____
內容越 _____

階層越往下：
包含的範圍越 _____
內容越 _____



Exercise 13 根據作者的喜好，把文章的概念層次畫出來



91-1-40-42 根據作者的喜好，把文章的概念層次畫出來

ANS: C D C

Reading is an activity people enjoy a lot in their free time. Some like reading newspapers, and others enjoy novels or comic books. I like reading about the lives of great people. This always gives me a lot of ideas on how to make my own life better.

Great people are remembered not because they were handsome or beautiful, but because they did not give up when their lives were difficult. They used every opportunity to change their lives and make the world better.

One good example is Orville and Wilbur Wright, the two brothers who invented the airplane. The plane has made the world into a small village. Hard work, not good luck, is the reason why the Wright Brothers could invent this convenient machine and become remarkable people. Today we still remember them when we see planes in the sky.

When I feel sad, stories of great people always help me feel better. This is why I enjoy reading about great people's lives.

概念層次

40. What does "**This**" mean in the first paragraph?

- (A) Being a great person.
- (B) Living in a special way.
- (C) Reading about the lives of great people.
- (D) Reading newspapers, novels, or comic books.

paragraph 段落

41. Which book might the writer be most interested in?

- (A) *How to Build a Strong Plane*
- (B) *Ten Books That Have Made Our World Better*
- (C) *Use Every Opportunity to Read in Your Free Time*
- (D) *Michael Jordan: The Man Who Changed Basketball History*

42. What does "remarkable" mean in the third paragraph?

- (A) Nice and polite.
- (B) Tall and handsome.
- (C) Special and famous.
- (D) Lucky and interesting.

篇章大意

■ 篇章大意：主題 **Topic ; Subject Matter** / 主旨 **Main Idea**

1. 指出內容的主旨
2. 指出作者的目的或態度
3. 做出正確的結論

■ 歷屆基測會考關於主題、主旨、大意的提問：

- What is the main idea (of the reading)?
- What is the reading (mainly / talking) about?
- What do we know / learn from the reading?
- What is the best title of the reading?
- What is the conclusion of the reading?
- Which of the following is true / not true? *
- What is the tone of the reading? (97-1-29, poem)
- Why did Mark write this...? / What is the ad for?
- What happens in the play? (99-1-41, a doll)
- What problem is Selena Bieber trying to fix? (109-28, Later Is Better!) → p.17

[Exercise 12](#)



Exercise 14 詮釋整合



91-2 BC Test –大意、主旨、下結論 Drawing conclusions **ANS: A B A**

John Keats is one of the greatest English poets. He was born in London in 1795 and started studying to be a doctor when he was only fifteen. But after he finished his studies, he gave up the idea of becoming a doctor and decided to be a poet. He wrote and soon became an important poet.

Keats spent the last three years of his life writing a lot of beautiful poems. But he did not have a happy life at that time. In fact, he got seriously sick, and could not get married to the girl he loved. Still, he wrote about love and beautiful things in his poems. These poems have made many sad people happy. One of his famous poems is about fall. In this poem Keats showed his love for this world even in his bad health. Keats died at the young age of twenty-five, but both the poet and his poems will always be remembered.



請先觀察下列三題，分辨主旨、大意和細節

35. What is the best title for the reading?

- (A) Keats' Life and His Poems.
- (B) How to Read Keats' Poems.
- (C) Beautiful Poems about Love.
- (D) Great Poets Who Died Young

35.

36. What did Keats give up when he decided to write?


- (A) Getting married.
- (B) Being a doctor.
- (C) Helping people.
- (D) Becoming famous.


36.

37. What can we conclude from the reading?

- (A) Life could be short but art is long.
- (B) Everyone should learn to read poems.
- (C) Being a doctor is better than being a poet.
- (D) A poet usually becomes famous after he dies

37.

 Exercise 15 篇章大意—目的

 111-36

ANS: B

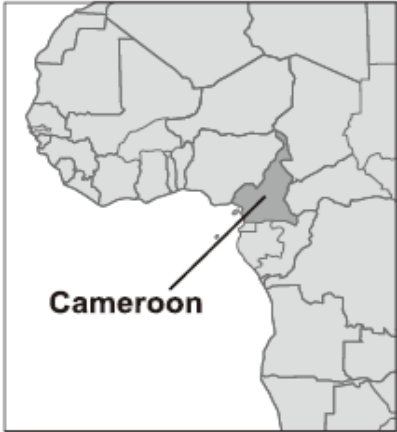
| 題序 | 分項能力 | 評量目標 | 文章大意 |
|----|------|------------|------|
| 36 | 篇章大意 | 指出作者的目的或態度 | |

<http://www.aab.com/news/language-and-power-756315>

Language and Power: Cameroon's Story

By Elisa Grant, 2 Oct 2017


In the modern world, being able to speak English is often a way to get power. However, this is not true for English speakers in Cameroon. To know why things are different in this African country, we need to go back one hundred years.



In 1919, *Kamerun* (the name of Cameroon at the time) was cut into two parts: one belonged to France, and the other belonged to the UK. In 1960, the French Cameroon became *the Republic of Cameroun*, and the UK's part joined it in 1961. The new country changed its name to *the Federal Republic of Cameroon*. Although both French and English are Cameroon's official languages, only around 20% of its people speak English. Also, the government has been in French speakers' hands since the two parts became one country.

For a long time, Cameroon's English speakers have felt they are not welcome in their own country. For example, it is very difficult for them to find jobs in the government, and they are often asked to speak French in business and at official events. They have become more resentful at the government and decided to fight for themselves. Since last year, the English speakers have tried to build their own country. Yesterday, they said in a public meeting that they were not part of Cameroon anymore. They are now a new country, "Ambazonia." When the police tried to stop the meeting, at least eight people were killed.

[Read more](#)

 official 官方的 government 政府

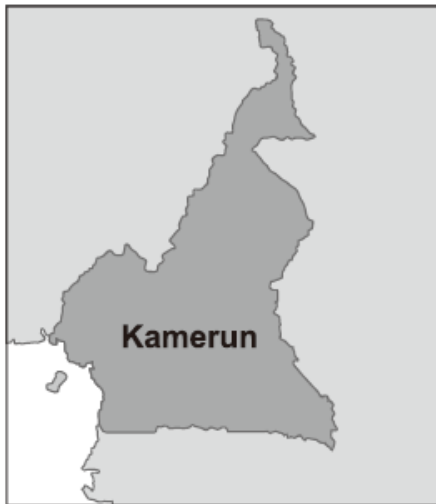
36. What does Elisa Grant try to tell readers by talking about the history of Cameroon?
- (A) Why speaking English is a way to get power.
 (B) Why English speakers in Cameroon have less power.
 (C) Why the two parts of Cameroon became one country.
 (D) Why only 20% of the people in Cameroon speak English.

| 題序 | 分項能力 | 評量目標 | 文章大意 |
|----|------|---------------|------|
| 33 | 篇章細節 | 用圖表表徵文意 | |
| 34 | 文意推論 | 根據上下文意猜測字詞的意義 | |

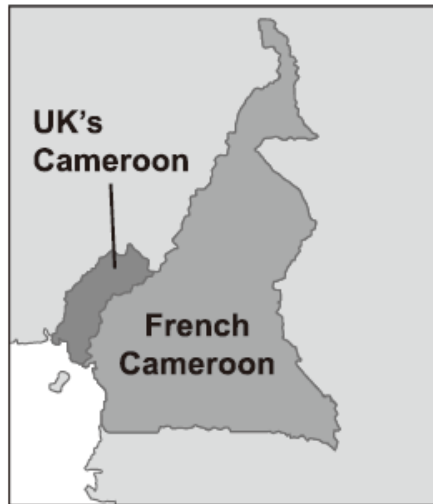
33. Which map is most likely the map of Cameroon in 1962?

ANS: D

(A)



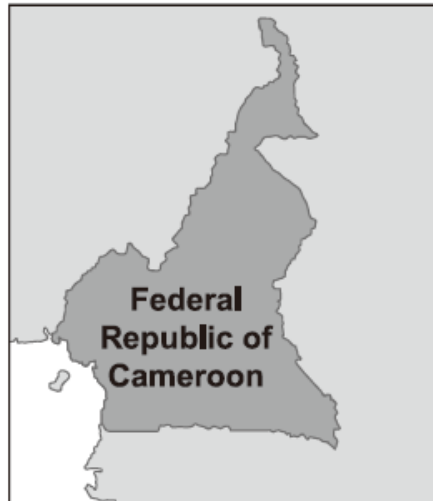
(B)



(C)



(D)



34. What does **resentful** mean in the reading?

ANS: B

- (A) Sad. (B) Angry. (C) Careful. (D) Worried.

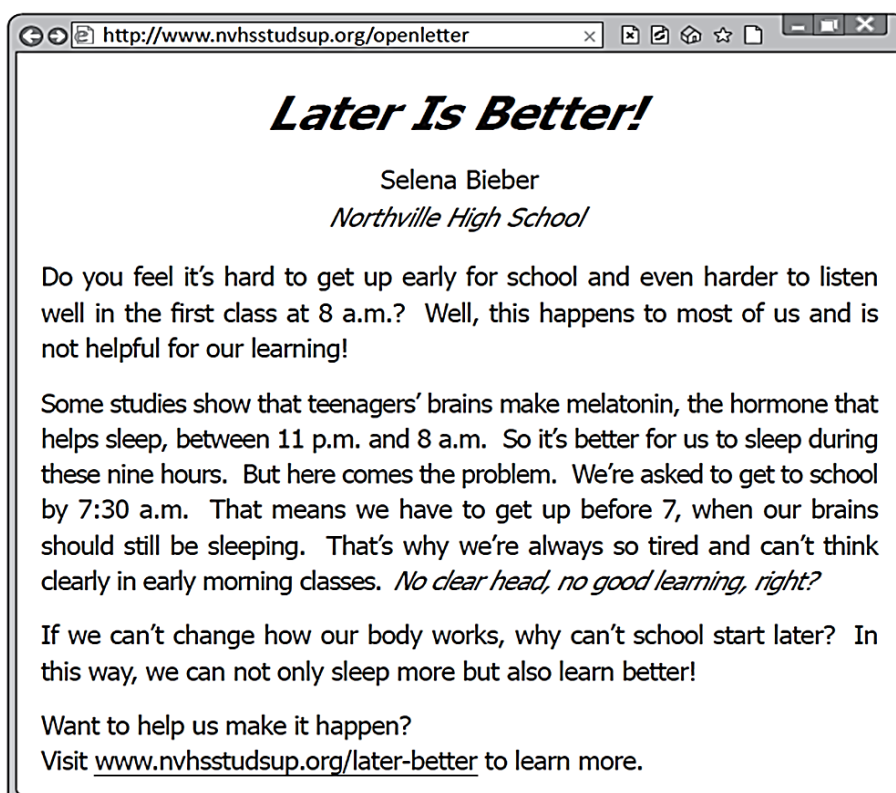
篇章結構

■ 篇章結構 — 基測會考常見六大文本類型

1. 敘事文 110-25-28 → p.26 [Exercise 16](#)
2. 描寫文 108-23-25 → p.28 [Exercise 17](#)
3. 議論文 109-30 → p.17 [Exercise 12](#)
4. 指南 104-26-27、107-25-26
5. 交涉型文件 110-29-31
6. 說明文 (本項分類取自：Western University)
 - 描寫 Description 110-22-24、108-23-25 → p.28 [Exercise 17](#)
 - 順序 Sequence 指示、順序：109-22、104-26、108-38-41、107-35 (111 示例-35)
 - 對比 Compare-Contrast 111 示例-27-28
 - 問題解決 Problem-Solution 109-28-30 → p.17 [Exercise 12](#)
 - 因果 Cause-Effect 108-29-32、109-35-37 → p.30 [Exercise 19](#)

■ 說明文 Exposition 的基本結構：請找出下列各項文章結構的要素 [Exercise 12](#)

- Title 標題
- Opening Statement 開場白：開門見山，說明立場
- Arguments 辨證：提出證據 / 理由 / 論述 / 正反方意見...
- Conclusion 結論 (若在 Argument 裡有好幾個要點要談，每個要點分別做個小結論)
- Concluding Statement 總結：再次說明自己的立場，與開頭前後呼應



http://www.nvhsstudsup.org/openletter

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Northville High School

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Exercise 16 說明文 Exposition

110-25 試試看：先看提問，再看文章


25. What idea is talked about in the reading?
- (A) How Teachers' Day is celebrated now.
 - (B) Why Teachers' Day was celebrated at first.
 - (C) Why Confucius was seen as a great teacher.
 - (D) How teachers today feel about Teachers' Day.



請圈出問題關鍵字，第25題的提問層次是 _____

 先用紅筆畫下主旨句 (Topic sentence)

 再用藍筆畫下結論最關鍵的一個句子。

 結論裡哪些關鍵字詞和主旨句呼應？

On Teachers' Day, we thank our teachers for their hard work. We also celebrate this day to remember Confucius, the great Chinese teacher from 2,500 years ago. Well, that's everything we're taught about Teachers' Day. But, the first Teachers' Day was not on Confucius's birthday, and it was not about thanking our teachers.


One funny thing was that the government was wrong about the date of Confucius's birthday. In 1952, people found out he was in fact born on September 28. That was when we started to celebrate Teachers' Day on Confucius's real birthday.

110-25 ANS: B


On Teachers' Day, we thank our teachers for their hard work. We also celebrate this day to remember Confucius, the great Chinese teacher from 2,500 years ago. Well, that's everything we're taught about Teachers' Day. But, the first Teachers' Day was not on Confucius's birthday, and it was not about thanking our teachers.

In 1930, Mr. Tai Shuang-qiu and other teachers celebrated the first Teachers' Day in Nanjing. But there was nothing to celebrate. Teachers were paid very little and not respected. These teachers took this chance to shout out their problems. They had Teachers' Day on June 6 because the date was easy to remember and near the end of the school year. This action by Mr. Tai and the other teachers was welcomed and followed by teachers from other cities. In 1939, the government made Teachers' Day a national holiday. However, it was on August 27, the day when Confucius's birthday was celebrated. Not everyone **hailed** this decision: Teachers' Day was never about Confucius, and Confucius couldn't speak for all the teachers either.

One funny thing was that the government was wrong about the date of Confucius's birthday. In 1952, people found out he was in fact born on September 28. That was when we started to celebrate Teachers' Day on Confucius's real birthday.

 respect 尊敬 government 政府

26. Which is true about Teachers' Day from the reading?
- (A) It used to be celebrated on different dates.
 - (B) It was started by students for their teachers.
 - (C) It has been celebrated in Nanjing for over 2,500 years.
 - (D) Teachers decided to celebrate it on Confucius's birthday.
27. What does "not everyone **hailed** this decision" mean in the reading?
- (A) Not everyone cared about the decision.
 - (B) Not everyone welcomed the decision.
 - (C) Not everyone heard about the decision.
 - (D) Not everyone remembered the decision.
28. What does the writer try to do with this reading?
- (A) To talk about a problem that no one notices.
 - (B) To share a fun experience that was not common.
 - (C) To tell a piece of history that few people know about.
 - (D) To give an example of an idea that is hard to understand.

 Exercise 17 說明文 Exposition

 108-23 用 Exercise 16 的方法再試做一次


ANS: B A C

DEC
2016

Animals have their special ways to deal with hard times in nature. The superb fairy-wren, one kind of bright-blue bird in Australia, is one example. This year, a ten-year study showed that this small bird has eggs of different sizes in different kinds of weather. When the weather is hot and dry, there is less food for young superb fairy-wrens, and they die easily. So the mother bird will make larger eggs to help her babies grow stronger inside before they break out of the eggs into the “hungry” world.

However, not all mother birds are able to do this trick. Only those with at least one male child can. When the weather is “good,” the mother will make smaller eggs, and her sons will bring food back for their baby brothers and sisters from the eggs. With her sons’ help, the mother can save more energy to make larger eggs when the weather is bad. Isn’t this amazing?



 male 雄性 energy 能量

23. Which is the best title for this reading?

 title 標題


- (A) Australia: The Best Place for Birds.
- (B) Mother Bird Fights Weather Changes.
- (C) Larger Mother Birds Have Larger Eggs.
- (D) Family Love: Brothers & Sisters Work Together.

24. What does this trick mean in the reading?

- (A) Having eggs of different sizes.
- (B) Growing stronger inside the egg.
- (C) Saving food for weaker baby birds.
- (D) Helping baby birds break out of the eggs.

25. What can we learn about superb fairy-wrens from the reading?

- (A) Male birds can usually live for ten years.
- (B) Baby birds grow well in hot, dry weather.
- (C) Young male birds share the job of feeding the baby birds.
- (D) Mother birds make smaller eggs when there is less food outside.

 **Exercise 18 克漏字 Cloze Test**

 **107 CAP** 請圈出：① 開場白 ② 論證說明_____個 ③ 總結 **ANS: A D A**


If you cannot live without your car, Zurich might be the last city you would like to visit. In Zurich, people are welcome, but cars are not! Over the past 20 years, this city has used smart ways 19. One is to keep the same total number of parking spaces. For example, if 50 new parking spaces are built in one part of the city, then 50 old spaces in other parts are taken away for other uses. So the total number does not change. Some are unhappy that there are never enough spaces. That is just what the city has in mind: If people find parking more difficult, they will drive less.

20, the total number of cars in the city is counted. Over 3,500 little computers are put under Zurich roads to check the number of cars that enter the city. If the number is higher than the city can deal with, the traffic lights on the roads that enter the city will be kept red. So drivers who are traveling into Zurich have to stop and wait until there are fewer cars in the city. Now, you may wonder 21. The answer is simple: The city wants to make more space for its people.



19. (A) to make traffic lighter
(B) to invite people to visit
(C) to make itself a famous city
(D) to build more parking spaces
20. (A) This way
(B) However
(C) For example
(D) Also
21. (A) why Zurich is doing this
(B) what all this has cost Zurich
(C) if Zurich should try other ways
(D) if Zurich can deal with angry drivers

請畫出本文的結構圖 (上下階層)

 **Exercise 19 克漏字 Cloze Test**

 **109 CAP**

ANS: C B B

After a lot of tests and interviews, you finally got into a good school or got a good job. But there's a problem: it's a long way from home. "Well, I can take the bus or drive," you might think. But before you decide whether it's OK to have such a long commute, it's best to know 35.

Having a long commute means you'll get fewer hours of sleep, and that'll make you feel tired easily. You'll also have less time for friends and family, for exercise, or for a nice meal.

A long commute not only eats up your time but also 36. Studies show that people who have a long commute get fat easily and often have neck or back problems. It's easier for them to have heart problems too. 37. Studies find that these people get angry more often, feel less happy with their lives, and do less well at work.

Now, does that good school or that good job still sound good to you?

35. (A) what else you can do
(B) how you can enjoy it more
(C) how it will change your life
(D) what is the best way of commute for you
36. (A) costs you money
(B) hurts your health
(C) makes traffic terrible
(D) kills the planet slowly
37. (A) And that's why
(B) But that's not all
(C) And here's an example
(D) But that can be stopped

請畫出本文的結構圖 (上下階層)

 **另見 105-39-41**

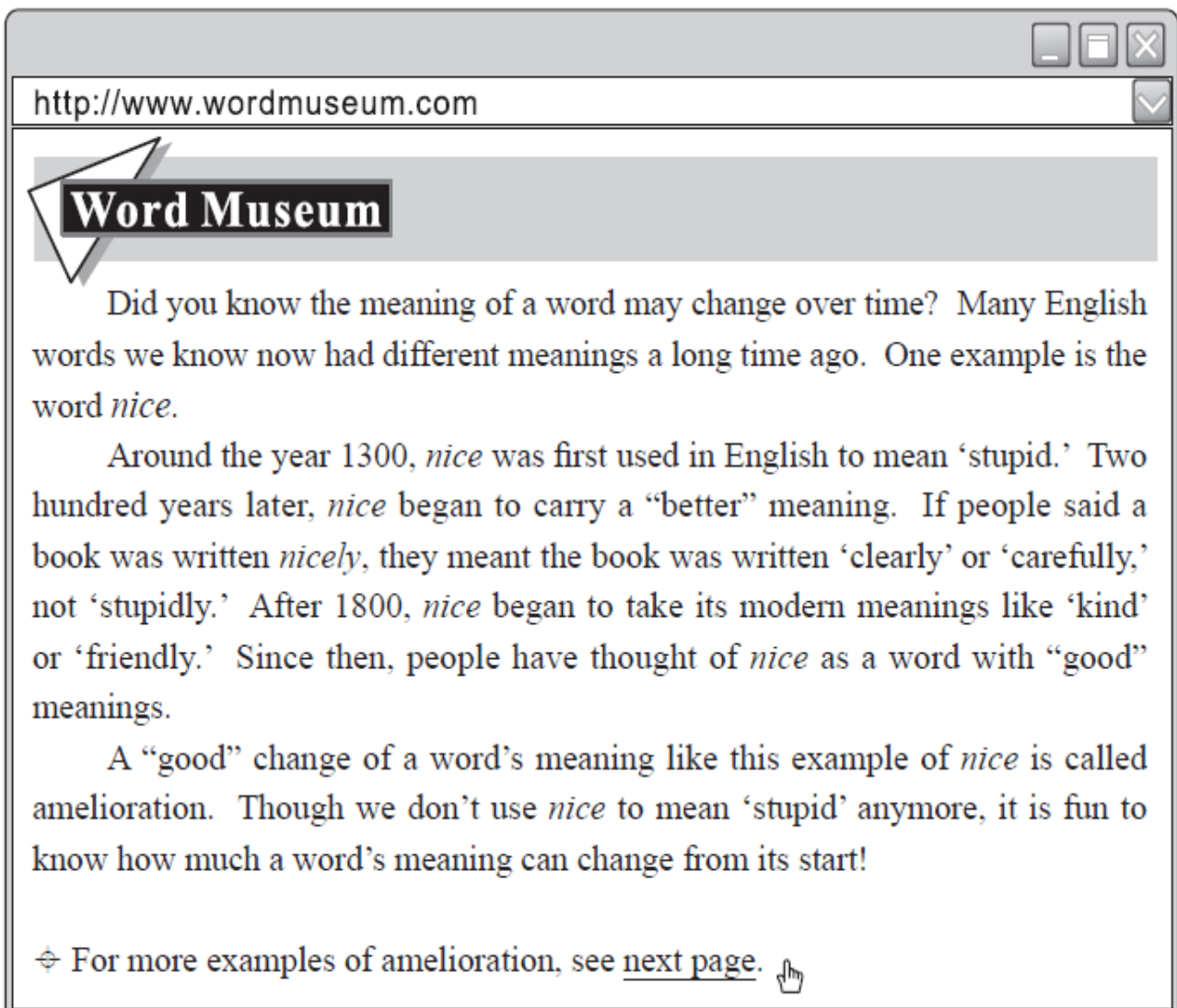
推論找證據

- 根據閱讀文章的事實整合、思考、推理而回答。答案不見得在文章文字裡，而是要讀出弦外之音 (read between the lines) 。
 1. 連結脈絡線索 / 整理訊息 / 找出因果關係 / 找出支持的理由或證據
 2. 延伸推論：閱讀文章後，根據文章的脈絡，推測後續發展
 - 類推：舉一反三
 - 後續發展
 3. 延伸推論在歷屆基測會考答對率偏低，須多練習與思考。另見：[103-50](#)、[104-34](#), [40](#)

Exercise 20 推論 Inference—類推：舉一反三

100-1 BCT 概念遷移—共同概念轉到其他案例

ANS: B




http://www.wordmuseum.com

Word Museum

Did you know the meaning of a word may change over time? Many English words we know now had different meanings a long time ago. One example is the word *nice*.

Around the year 1300, *nice* was first used in English to mean ‘stupid.’ Two hundred years later, *nice* began to carry a “better” meaning. If people said a book was written *nicely*, they meant the book was written ‘clearly’ or ‘carefully,’ not ‘stupidly.’ After 1800, *nice* began to take its modern meanings like ‘kind’ or ‘friendly.’ Since then, people have thought of *nice* as a word with “good” meanings.

A “good” change of a word’s meaning like this example of *nice* is called amelioration. Though we don’t use *nice* to mean ‘stupid’ anymore, it is fun to know how much a word’s meaning can change from its start!

✦ For more examples of amelioration, see [next page](#). 



概念脈絡

:

55. Here are four sentences from the Word Museum. Which is most likely to appear on the next page?
- (A) The word *silly* used to mean ‘happy,’ but now it means ‘stupid.’
- (B) The word *terrific* used to mean ‘terrible,’ but now it means ‘excellent.’
- (C) The word *girl* used to mean ‘a young person,’ but now it means ‘a young woman.’
- (D) The word *telephone* is cut short to phone, but the two words mean the same thing.

 **Exercise 21 推論 Inference—類推：舉一反三**

 **111-29 參考試題本 概念遷移—共同概念轉到其他案例**

ANS: C

In Taiwan, more than ten million people eat out every day. And every day 17.5 million paper lunch boxes and 2.8 million pairs of chopsticks are thrown away after they are used just once. That’s a lot of garbage.

Now, a new kind of paper lunch box could help a little with this problem. This new lunch box doesn’t look much different from other lunch boxes. But on the back of its cover, there is a dotted line in the shape of a spoon or a pair of chopsticks. Pull off the piece along the dotted line and you’ll get a spoon or chopsticks. You can use them to eat. This way, less garbage is made after the meal. Besides, you’ll never have to worry about bringing a spoon or chopsticks with you.

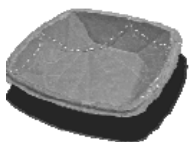


Though this new lunch box will still be used just once and thrown away, for restaurants that sell hundreds of boxed lunches a day and for people who need to buy them, it is a lovely idea that makes eating out friendlier to our planet.

 dotted line 虛線

29. Which of the four things below is designed in the same way as the new lunch box?

(A)



Don’t worry that you’ll make garbage after you use this dish. It is made of leaves! Just put it in the ground in your garden.

(B)



After you finish eating with this spoon, you can eat the spoon too! It is made of rice and flour.

(C)



The cover of this butter package can be used as a knife! No other knife is needed.

(D)



You can not only write on this note paper but also grow plants with it. There are seeds inside the paper!



Exercise 22 推論 Inference—類推：舉一反三



104 CAP Test 概念遷移—共同概念轉到其他案例

ANS: A C B D

The idea may hit you once or twice a year. You come home on a hot summer day, hoping to have a cool bath, and find out there is no water. Then you see how important water is in your everyday life. However, in many parts of the world, water is not just about one's everyday needs.

In countries like Tanzania, water is hard to get, and the job of collecting water falls on women's shoulders. Girls are often kept home from school to collect water while their brothers stay at school studying. Studies show Tanzanian girls who live 15 minutes from clean water spend 12% more time at school than those who live an hour away. More time spent collecting water means less time for learning. For these girls, "Knowledge is power" is not just words; it is a sad fact in real life. With less time spent at school, their chances of getting well-paid jobs are small, and they often have no voice in important matters, like who to marry. These girls are often married into poor families. They have little money or knowledge to take care of their children, who often end up dying young. For the baby girls who are lucky enough to live, their life may still center around "water," just like it did for their mothers.

28. What does The idea mean in the reading?

- (A) Water is important in one's everyday life.
- (B) Water is not just about one's everyday needs.
- (C) It is nice to have a cool bath on a hot summer day.
- (D) We should not take a bath when there is little water.

29. What is the reading mostly about?

- (A) Why it is important to save water.
- (B) How water may give a country power.
- (C) How water may play a part in one's future.
- (D) Why it is hard to get water in poor countries.

30. What do we know from the reading?

- (A) Children in poor countries die from drinking dirty water every day.
- (B) Girls who spend little time at school have a harder life when they grow up.
- (C) Girls in countries like Tanzania are often paid less for the same job than the boys are.
- (D) Children from poor families are often kept from school to take care of younger children.

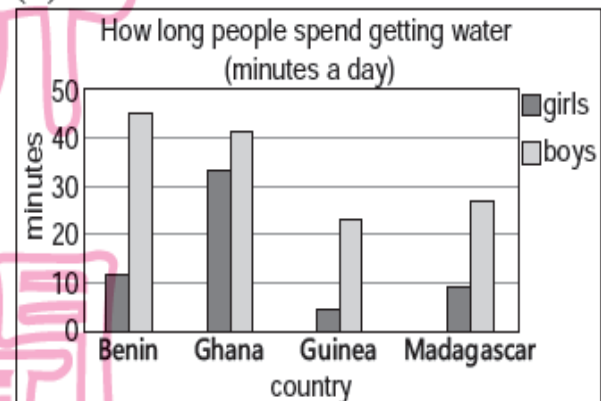
31. Families in the countries of Benin, Ghana, Guinea and Madagascar deal with the job of water-collecting the same way Tanzanian families do. From the reading, which chart best shows the fact?



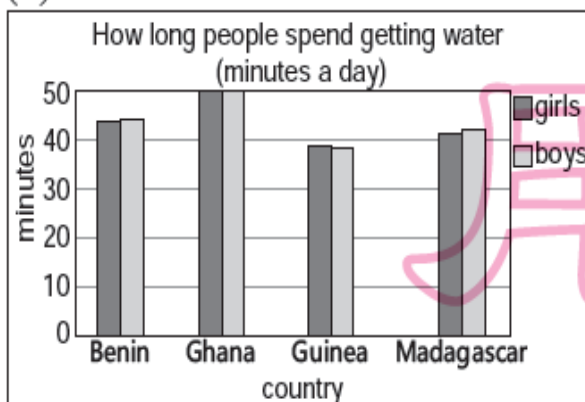
(A)



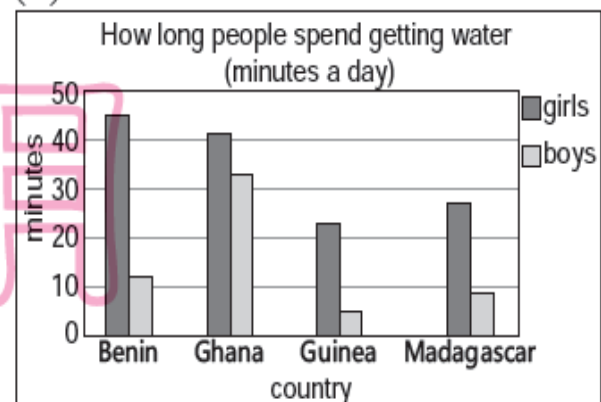
(B)



(C)



(D)



另見：108-26



Exercise 23 推論 Inference—延伸推論：後續發展



105-31 延伸推論：後續發展 → 找出訊息脈絡、統整訊息

ANS: C

Alec: So, what do you think about it?

Ellie: It's...interesting.

Alec: Oh, no, don't say that.

Ellie: The first thing you should know about Olivia is that she's scared of anything with six legs. I don't think she'll be able to walk past the gate of Buzzing World.

Alec: But she loves butterflies! Well, she loved the photos of butterflies I took last time I was there.

Ellie: Only when they're not moving.

Alec: Fine. I'll just take her somewhere else, and that'd be OK. Right?

Ellie: Umm, you're taking her to Wavelength for dinner?

Alec: What's wrong with that?

Ellie: I wouldn't say a dead fish is really her idea of a nice dinner, and this restaurant sells seafood...

Alec: Now you're wrong about this one. She loved my mom's fish balls. She had several last time!

Ellie: OK, let's ask someone else. Oh, there's Lori. Hey, Lori, could you look at Alec's plan? He's taking Olivia out.

Lori: Wow! Everything's written down on paper! Hmmm... I thought you wanted her to be your girlfriend.

Alec: I do!

Lori: If you follow this plan, I'm sure it'll be your only date with her.

31. Emily is a friend of Olivia's. If she agrees with Lori, what would she most likely say to Alec?

- (A) "This is just what Olivia would want!"
- (B) "You never know what a girl like Olivia would want."
- (C) "Make a different plan or have a date with a different girl!"
- (D) "She never cares what she does on a date; she cares who she has a date with."



另見：103-50, 104-40

Context Clue 上下文猜字意

Types of Context Clue

- 定義型 Definition Clue
- 系列型 Series Clue
- 同義字 Synonym / 重述 Restatement Clue
- 反義字 Antonym / 對比 Contrast Clue
- 經驗連結 Experience Clue
- 整合推論 Inference Clue

✍ Exercise 24 定義型

✍ 99-1 BC Test -- 定義型 Definition Clue + 圖文轉化

ANS: D

Alice: Hi, Jerry, I heard you had fun with Peggy in Merry Park yesterday.

Jerry: Yes. We had a great time there. Why didn't you come with us? We got there by bus in only ten minutes.

Alice: I know, but the ticket is more expensive on the weekend. Also, I've been there many times since it opened five years ago. Did you try the Dandelion Seat there? It's so popular that people have to wait for over an hour to get a ride.

Jerry: You mean those flower-like umbrellas that fly high in the sky?

Alice: Yes. I enjoyed riding on the Dandelion Seat and looking over the city. It was a great experience.

Jerry: Eh...I liked taking the train to get around the park better. I don't think it's fun to ride in the air. I'd feel like I could fall down any time.

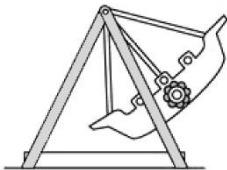
Alice: Maybe you would like it more at night. It's wonderful to see the beautiful lights below your feet.

Jerry: Well...I'm afraid of high places.

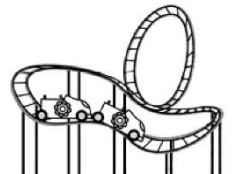
Alice: Oh, I see. That's too bad.

37. What may the "Dandelion Seat" look like?

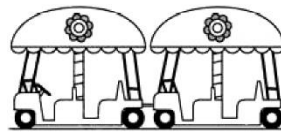
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



✍ 另參考：

101 BC Test

95-1 BC Test

42. What does avant-garde mean in the reading?


38. What may Mola Mola look like?

 Exercise 25 同義字 Synonym

 109-22 定義型 + 同義字 Synonym / 重述 Restatement Clue + 圖文轉化

- 同義字常在生字後面出現 *like, or, such as*, 或連接號(dash -) 接一段解釋的文字。

ANS: B




Now I'm going to show you how to work with chocolate. I'll do it in a "bain-marie," or, well, some people call it "water bath." I myself love the name "bain-marie." To make a "bain-marie," you need two pots, one bigger than the other.

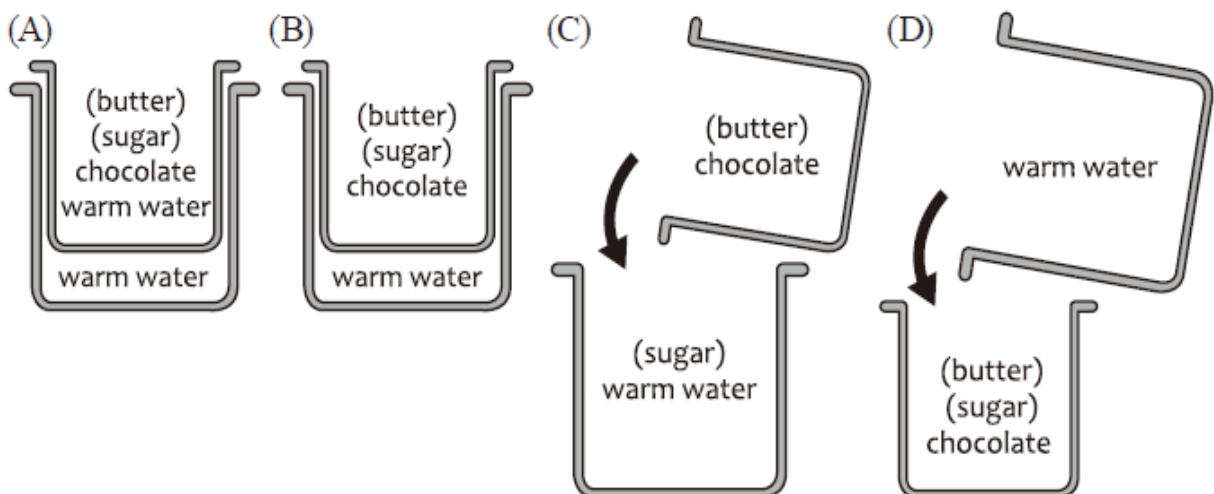
First, break the chocolate into small pieces and put them in the smaller pot. Usually when making chocolate desserts, you'll need to mix chocolate with butter and sugar. So if you do, put them in the pot too.

Now, half fill the bigger pot with warm water. Put the smaller pot over the bigger one, and start to slowly mix the chocolate, the butter, and the sugar together. Keep the water under 50°C, or the chocolate may lose its shine. And make sure that no water goes in the smaller pot, or the chocolate will become hard and cannot be used.

Keep mixing for about five to ten minutes, and the job is done. Easy, right?

 mix 混合

22. From the reading, which picture best shows the "bain-marie" way of working with chocolate?



 **Exercise 26 反義字 Antonym / 對比 Contrast Clue**

 **100-1 BC Test 反義字 Antonym / 對比 Contrast Clue**

ANS: B

There are many kinds of dances, but each has its own rules.

When we dance, we follow different rules.

We move to the front or stay in the back.

We dance close together or leave lots of space for each other;

We dance excitedly or slowly to fast or sweet music;

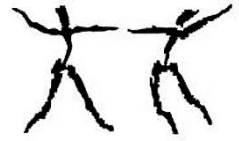
We dance to show how we feel in happy or sad times.

Sometimes we dance with people;

Sometimes we **dance solo**.

Yes, we dance differently;

But we won't dance without rules.



33. What do you do when you "**dance solo**"?

- (A) You dance excitedly.
- (B) You dance by yourself.
- (C) You dance in a public place.
- (D) You dance without shoes on.

 **另見 102 試辦會考-40**

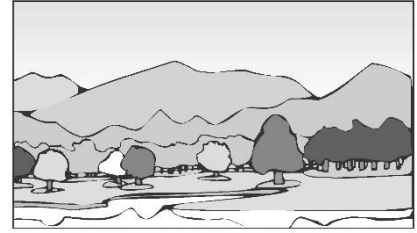
 **Exercise 27 經驗連結 Experience Clue**

 **106-21 經驗連結 Experience Clue + 同義字轉換 Synonym**

ANS: C

I had a horrendous experience last Saturday.

That day, my family went camping near a big lake. While my parents were preparing dinner, my brother and I were playing by the lake. A dirty man appeared from somewhere, and his face was half covered by his hair. He walked to us and asked for some water.




When I gave him water, the bag he carried dropped, and things inside fell out on the grass. I saw a rope, a knife, and a baseball bat. The strangest thing was that there were also a woman's shoe and a ring, and I'm sure they were not his. The man quickly put all his things back in the bag and looked at us angrily. At that moment, the picture of a man the police was looking for came to my mind. He was the crazy killer! I was so afraid that I could not move at all.

Luckily, before he could get any closer, my mom shouted from far away, and the man hurried off into the dark.

21. How do people feel when they experience something horrendous?

- (A) Angry. (B) Sad. (C) Scared. (D) Tired.

 **Exercise 28 推論整合 Inference Clue**

 **104-24 推論整合 Inference Clue → 找出訊息脈絡、統整訊息** **ANS: B**

My mother was lousy at cooking. To her, cooking was more like an exciting experiment. You put some of this and some of that in a pot, and you wait and see what will happen. “No experiments, no experiences.” is what she would say when her experiment did not turn out good, and I heard that a lot.

My father was a good cook, and he loved to cook, too. He often said that he got my mother to marry him with a table of delicious food, not with a beautiful ring. “A family needs only one good cook,” he said.

Now I am a cook myself. And I have my own restaurant. I learned how to cook from my father, of course. From him, I learned the art of cooking. But I did learn one thing from my mother. It’s her famous saying: “No experiments, no experiences.”

 experiment 實驗

24. What does it mean when someone is lousy at something?

- (A) They are famous for it.
- (B) They cannot do it well.
- (C) They think it is important.
- (D) They are not interested in it.

 **另見**

92-2 BCT 42. What may a minifisher be?

102 BCT 40. What does autobiography mean?

103 AAT 18. What does provenance mean in the reading?

106 CAP 28. What do we know about buying the “seconds” from Wonky Markt?

111 CAP 34. What does resentful mean in the reading?