

附錄一 BNC POS

POS	Explanation
AJ0	Adjective (general or positive) (e.g., good, old, beautiful)
AJC	Comparative adjective (e.g., better, older)
AJS	Superlative adjective (e.g., best, oldest)
AT0	Article (e.g., the, a, an, no)
AV0	General adverb: an adverb not subclassified as AVP or AVQ (see below) (e.g., often, well, longer)
AVP	Adverb particle (e.g., up, off, out)
AVQ	Wh-adverb (e.g., when, where, how, why, wherever)
CJC	Coordinating conjunction (e.g., and, or, but)
CJS	Subordinating conjunction (e.g., although, when)
CJT	The subordinating conjunction 'that'
CRD	Cardinal number (e.g., one, 3, fifty-five, 3609)
DPS	Possessive determiner-pronoun (e.g., your, their, his)
DT0	General determiner-pronoun: i.e. a determiner-pronoun which is not 'a'
DTQ	Wh-determiner-pronoun (e.g., which, what, whose, whichever)
EX0	Existential 'there', i.e. 'there' occurring in the 'there is ...' or 'there are ...'
ITJ	Interjection or other isolate (e.g., oh, yes, mhm, wow)
NN0	Common noun, neutral for number (e.g., aircraft, data, committee)
NN1	Singular common noun (e.g., pencil, goose, time, revelation)
NN2	Plural common noun (e.g., pencils, geese, times, revelations)
NP0	Proper noun (e.g., London, Michael, Mars, IBM)
ORD	Ordinal numeral (e.g., first, sixth, 77th, last)
PNI	Indefinite pronoun (e.g., none, everything, one [as pronoun], nobody)

PNP	Personal pronoun (e.g., I, you, them, ours)
PNQ	Wh-pronoun (e.g., who, whoever, whom)
PNX	Reflexive pronoun (e.g., myself, yourself, itself, ourselves)
POS	The possessive or genitive marker 's or '
PRF	The preposition of
PRP	Preposition (except for 'of') (e.g., about, at, in, on, on behalf of, with)
PUL	Punctuation: left bracket - i.e. (or [
PUN	Punctuation: general separating mark - i.e. . , ! , ; - or ?
PUQ	Punctuation: quotation mark - i.e. ' or "
PUR	Punctuation: right bracket - i.e.) or]
TOO	Infinitive marker to
UNC	Unclassified items which are not appropriately considered as items of the English lexicon.
VBB	The present tense forms of the verb BE, except for is, 's: i.e. am, are, 'm, 're and be [subjunctive or imperative]
VBD	The past tense forms of the verb BE: was and were
VBG	The -ing form of the verb BE: being
VBI	The infinitive form of the verb BE: be
VBN	The past participle form of the verb BE: been
VBZ	The -s form of the verb BE: is, 's
VDB	The finite base form of the verb BE: do
VDD	The past tense form of the verb DO: did
VDG	The -ing form of the verb DO: doing
VDI	The infinitive form of the verb DO: do
VDN	The past participle form of the verb DO: done

VDZ	The -s form of the verb DO: does, 's
VHB	The finite base form of the verb HAVE: have, 've
VHD	The past tense form of the verb HAVE: had, 'd
VHG	The -ing form of the verb HAVE: having
VHI	The infinitive form of the verb HAVE: have
VHN	The past participle form of the verb HAVE: had
VHZ	The -s form of the verb HAVE: has, 's
VM0	Modal auxiliary verb (e.g., will, would, can, could, 'll, 'd)
VVB	The finite base form of lexical verbs (e.g., forget, send, live, return)[Including the imperative and present subjunctive]
VVD	The past tense form of lexical verbs (e.g., forgot, sent, lived, returned)
VVG	The -ing form of lexical verbs (e.g., forgetting, sending, living, returning)
VVI	The infinitive form of lexical verbs (e.g., forget, send, live, return)
VVN	The past participle form of lexical verbs (e.g., forgotten, sent, lived, returned)
VVZ	The -s form of lexical verbs (e.g., forgets, sends, lives, returns)
XX0	The negative particle not or n't
ZZ0	Alphabetical symbols (e.g. A, a, B, b, c, d)

附錄二 SA(科學人雜誌) POS

POS	Explanation
CC	Coordinating
CD	Cardinal number
DT	Determiner
EX	Existential there
FW	Foreign word
IN	Preposition
JJ	Adjective
JJR	Adjective, comparative
JJS	Adjective, superlative
LS	List item
MD	Modal
NN	Noun, singular
NNS	Noun, plural
NNP	Proper noun, singular
NNPS	Proper noun, plural
PDT	Predertminer
PRP	Personal pronoun
PPS	Possessive pronoun
RB	Adverb
RBR	Adverb, comparative
RBS	Adverb, superlative
RP	Partive
SYM	Symbol

To	Infinitival to
UH	Interjection
VB	Verb, base
VBD	Verb, past
VBG	Verb, gerundpresent
VBN	Verb, past partivle
VBP	Verb, non-3rd
VBZ	Verb, 3rd
WDT	Wh-determiner
WP	Wh-pronoun
WRB	Wh-adverb
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附錄三 SAW 系統的 POS 和 BNC、SA 中 POS 置換規則

SAW POS	BNC POS
Preposition	AVP,PRF,PRP,TO0,CJC,CJS,CJT
Adjective	AJ0,AJC,AJS
Noun	DPS,DT0,NN0,NN1,NN2,NP0,PNI,PNP,PNQ,PNX
Adverb	AV0,AVP,AVQ
Verb	VBB,VBD,VBG,VBI,VCN,VBZ,VDB,VDD,VDG,VDI,VDN,VDZ,VHB, VHD,VHG,VHI,VHN,VHZ,VM0,VVB,VVD,VVG,VVI,VVN,VVZ
Other	AT0,CRD,DTQ,EX0,ITJ,ORD,POS,PUL,PUN,PUQ,PUR,UNC,XX0,ZZ0

SAW POS	SA POS
Preposition	IN,RP,TO,UH
Adjective	JJ,JJR,JJS
Noun	NN,NNS,NNP,NNPS,PRP
Adverb	RB,RBT,RBS
Verb	VB,VBD,VBG,VCN,VBZ
Other	CC,CD,PDT,DT,EX,FW,MD,WDT,WP,WRB,PPS,LS,POS,SYM,WPS

附錄四 SAW 系統中的 MSA 置換矩陣參數

Gapvalue = -5

P、J、N、D、V、O : Preposition、Adjective、Noun、Adverb、Verb、Other

= : exact

% : prefix/suffix

: wildcard

- : gap

X : unconcerned word

	P	J	N	D	V	O	=	%	#	X	-
P	25	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
J	-1	25	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
N	-1	-1	25	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
D	-1	-1	-1	25	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
V	-1	-1	-1	-1	25	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
O	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	25	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
=	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	100	-1	-1	-1	-1
%	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	50	-1	-1	-1
#	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	5	-1	-1
X	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1
-	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0

附錄五 SAW 系統測試的關鍵字總攬

量上的測試

effect on	regardless of	result from	experiment with	specialize in
refer to	action on	devote to	consist of	familiarity with
determined by	guard against	similar to	serve as	relevance to
responsible for	yield to	differ from	necessary for	deal with
concerned with	noted for	reaction to	composed of	essential to
depend on	date back	react with	guard against	native to
equal to	tend to	comment on	named after	as early as
made up of	at one time	by means of	a proportion of	play a vital role
in the long run	as a result of	take the form of	in the presence of	make it impossible to

單字片語的測試(兩個英語單字的片語)

specialize in	familiarity with	deal with	native to	determined by
responsible for	relevance to	essential to	composed of	guard against

單字片語的測試(多個英語單字的片語)

a proportion of	at one time	play a vital role	in the presence of
in danger of	as a result of	take the form of	make it impossible to

子句部分

enable * to	not only * but also	divide * from	the same * as
derive * from	would rather * than	expand * into	either * or
expose * to	distinguish * from	provide * with	so * that

附錄六 量上的評估實驗數據

	SAW-BNC	Google	SAW-SA	VIEW
Query	Total	Total	Total	Total
effect on	2455	73200000	111	3420
refer to	1438	128000000	35	2638
determined by	1146	73600000	21	1675
responsible for	4603	345000000	125	6758
concerned with	3194	43700000	12	4614
depend on	1610	68700000	104	2185
equal to	771	49000000	33	1268
made up of	756	33300000	32	1143
by means of	40	48100000	10	62
action on	323	31100000	0	479
guard against	138	999000	8	216
yield to	116	1220000	4	183
a proportion of	285	1170000	0	503
date back	80	382000000	10	107
tend to	3859	75300000	201	5697
serve as	510	74300000	93	727
result from	420	27000000	58	589
devote to	43	1070000	0	68
similar to	2415	158000000	201	3476
differ from	349	20900000	21	461
reaction to	761	26000000	17	1165
react with	79	1190000	16	101

comment on	859	120000000	4	1356
regardless of	854	83700000	21	1396
experiment with	245	10600000	11	352
consist of	686	49000000	40	1008
play a vital role	38	1040000	3	47
necessary for	1131	60700000	22	1660
composed of	697	56200000	78	1054
as early as	422	14900000	21	843
named after	357	15600000	13	567
noted for	192	2060000	0	282
specialize in	95	6200000	1	123
familiarity with	161	3510000	4	237
relevance to	343	13300000	11	463
deal with	4003	138000000	55	6165
essential to	971	34100000	81	1352
native to	59	1150000	13	85
guard against	138	1060000	13	216
at one time	387	5640000	26	1025
in the long run	278	6490000	13	512
as a result of	2821	91800000	124	5153
take the form of	164	988000	19	256
in the presence of	366	39800000	62	812
make it impossible to	26	963000	4	41

附錄七 單字片語的評估實驗數據

兩個單字符合度	exact match	prefix	wildcard	POS
Query	Match	Match	Match	Match
specialize in	100	50	45	50
responsible for	100	50	35	45
familiarity with	100	50	15	30
relevance to	100	50	15	25
deal with	100	60	10	25
essential to	100	35	5	35
native to	100	20	5	30
composed of	100	50	5	45
determined by	100	50	5	5
guard against	100	35	0	15

兩個單字句型成本	exact match	prefix	wildcard	POS
Query	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost
specialize in	74	57	54.5	57
responsible for	54	46.5	46	46
familiarity with	85	60.5	47.5	57
relevance to	75	60	45.5	49
deal with	45	44.5	42	44
essential to	58	51.5	40	52.5
native to	100	59.5	45.5	63
composed of	72	58	46	55

determined by	74	65	44	45.5
guard against	90	63.5	45.5	52

多個單字符符合度	exact match	prefix	wildcard	POS
Query	Match	Match	Match	Match
a proportion of	100	53.3	36.7	40
in danger of	100	76.7	30	63.3
at one time	100	86.7	13.3	30
as a result of	100	90	53.3	56.7
play a vital role	100	87.5	57.5	57.5
take the form of	100	82.5	55	55
in the presence of	100	67.5	55	62.5
make it impossible to	100	80	37.5	42.5

多個單字句型成本	exact match	prefix	wildcard	POS
Query	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost
a proportion of	112	91.3	77.7	83.3
in danger of	76	71.3	60.7	66
at one time	70	68.3	53.3	57.7
as a result of	86	85	77.7	77.7
play a vital role	130	124	111	111
take the form of	104	99.8	88.3	90
in the presence of	85	78.8	75.3	77.63
make it impossible to	173	160.8	99.8	121.3

附錄八 子句和認知錯誤的評估實驗數據

子句和認知錯誤符合度	subsequence	Partial errors
Query	Match	Match
enable * to	100	80
derive * from	100	55
expose * to	100	30
not only * but also	100	20
would rather * than	100	20
distinguish * from	100	15
divide * from	100	10
expand * into	100	5
provide * with	100	5
the same * as	100	5
either * or	100	0
so * that	100	0

子句和認知錯誤句型成本	subsequence	Partial errors
Query	Cost	Cost
enable * to	72	167.5
derive * from	110	191.5
expose * to	117	202.5
not only * but also	99	289.5
would rather * than	108	199.5
distinguish * from	73	141.5
divide * from	183	187

expand * into	149	156.5
provide * with	74	88
the same * as	70	84
either * or	57	167.5
so * that	71	75.5

附錄九 問卷調查(英語字彙程度測試)

Derive From web: <http://www.lex tutor.ca/>

Instructions: For each word: if you know what it means, check the box beside the word, ; if you aren't sure, do not check the box.

Test 1, Level 1

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> obey | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> thirsty | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> nonagrate | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> expect | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> large | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> accident |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> common | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> shine | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> sadly | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> balfour | 11 <input type="checkbox"/> door | 12 <input type="checkbox"/> grow |
| 13 <input type="checkbox"/> lannery | 14 <input type="checkbox"/> red | 15 <input type="checkbox"/> plate | 16 <input type="checkbox"/> hold | 17 <input type="checkbox"/> love | 18 <input type="checkbox"/> pull |
| 19 <input type="checkbox"/> enough | 20 <input type="checkbox"/> oxylate | 21 <input type="checkbox"/> degate | 22 <input type="checkbox"/> bath | 23 <input type="checkbox"/> birth | 24 <input type="checkbox"/> gummer |
| 25 <input type="checkbox"/> christian | 26 <input type="checkbox"/> succeed | 27 <input type="checkbox"/> cantileen | 28 <input type="checkbox"/> warm | 29 <input type="checkbox"/> song | 30 <input type="checkbox"/> tooley |
| 31 <input type="checkbox"/> ralling | 32 <input type="checkbox"/> free | 33 <input type="checkbox"/> father | 34 <input type="checkbox"/> speed | 35 <input type="checkbox"/> lip | 36 <input type="checkbox"/> contortal |
| 37 <input type="checkbox"/> lapidoscope | 38 <input type="checkbox"/> path | 39 <input type="checkbox"/> too | 40 <input type="checkbox"/> glandle | 41 <input type="checkbox"/> wake | 42 <input type="checkbox"/> channing |
| 43 <input type="checkbox"/> dowrick | 44 <input type="checkbox"/> mundy | 45 <input type="checkbox"/> damage | 46 <input type="checkbox"/> book | 47 <input type="checkbox"/> sew | 48 <input type="checkbox"/> dogmatile |
| 49 <input type="checkbox"/> business | 50 <input type="checkbox"/> troake | 51 <input type="checkbox"/> grey | 52 <input type="checkbox"/> money | 53 <input type="checkbox"/> lauder | 54 <input type="checkbox"/> aistrope |
| 55 <input type="checkbox"/> poor | 56 <input type="checkbox"/> system | 57 <input type="checkbox"/> different | 58 <input type="checkbox"/> joke | 59 <input type="checkbox"/> new | 60 <input type="checkbox"/> retrogradient |

Test 1, Level 2

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> galpin | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> impulse | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> suggest | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> advance | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> peculiar | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> benevolate |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> indicate | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> needle | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> destruction | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> compose | 11 <input type="checkbox"/> ager | 12 <input type="checkbox"/> debt |
| 13 <input type="checkbox"/> generate | 14 <input type="checkbox"/> fast | 15 <input type="checkbox"/> buttle | 16 <input type="checkbox"/> horobin | 17 <input type="checkbox"/> route | 18 <input type="checkbox"/> undertake |
| 19 <input type="checkbox"/> descript | 20 <input type="checkbox"/> attach | 21 <input type="checkbox"/> condimented | 22 <input type="checkbox"/> leisure | 23 <input type="checkbox"/> benefit | 24 <input type="checkbox"/> protect |
| 25 <input type="checkbox"/> seize | 26 <input type="checkbox"/> pauling | 27 <input type="checkbox"/> carry out | 28 <input type="checkbox"/> overend | 29 <input type="checkbox"/> contact | 30 <input type="checkbox"/> vertical |
| 31 <input type="checkbox"/> population | 32 <input type="checkbox"/> loveridge | 33 <input type="checkbox"/> club | 34 <input type="checkbox"/> rudge | 35 <input type="checkbox"/> investigate | 36 <input type="checkbox"/> sale |
| 37 <input type="checkbox"/> reservory | 38 <input type="checkbox"/> regulate | 39 <input type="checkbox"/> connery | 40 <input type="checkbox"/> venn | 41 <input type="checkbox"/> tend | 42 <input type="checkbox"/> angle |
| 43 <input type="checkbox"/> oligation | 44 <input type="checkbox"/> achieve | 45 <input type="checkbox"/> operation | 46 <input type="checkbox"/> historical | 47 <input type="checkbox"/> flame | 48 <input type="checkbox"/> precede |
| 49 <input type="checkbox"/> misabrogate | 50 <input type="checkbox"/> vickery | 51 <input type="checkbox"/> choice | 52 <input type="checkbox"/> mass | 53 <input type="checkbox"/> spread | 54 <input type="checkbox"/> eckett |
| 55 <input type="checkbox"/> explore | 56 <input type="checkbox"/> encourage | 57 <input type="checkbox"/> single | 58 <input type="checkbox"/> horozone | 59 <input type="checkbox"/> almanical | 60 <input type="checkbox"/> dissolve |

附錄十 問卷調查(認知調查部分)

本問卷是關於英語寫作上的學術調查，本問卷僅用於學術方面的研究，
調查結果能方便未來您於英語寫作上的協助。非常感謝您抽空填寫本份問卷：

以下的題目請依據題意，圈出最符合自己的選項

		從	偶	一	常	總
		來	而	般	常	是
		沒	如	如	如	如
		有	此	此	此	此
1. 您常使用工具(如辭典或線上軟體)來協助英語寫作.....	1	2	3	4	5	
2. 您覺得上述的工具協助英語寫作的功能有限.....	1	2	3	4	5	
3. 您覺得上述的工具提供的英語範例會過多.....	1	2	3	4	5	
4. 您覺得上述的工具提供的英語範例會過少.....	1	2	3	4	5	
5. 您覺得上述的工具提供的英語範例常有錯誤.....	1	2	3	4	5	
6. 您覺得上述的工具提供的英語範例常冗長不易觀看.....	1	2	3	4	5	
7. 於寫作過程中，您常遺忘單字的拼法.....	1	2	3	4	5	
8. 於寫作過程中，您常遺忘片語的介係詞(ex: contribute __)	1	2	3	4	5	
9. 於寫作過程中，您常對於較複雜的英語句型(ex: the more ... the more) ，不知如何查詢.....	1	2	3	4	5	
10. 於寫作過程中，您常有文法上的錯誤(ex: both he and I <u>am</u> (wrong)) ...	1	2	3	4	5	
11. 整體而言，對於協助英語寫作既有的工具您的滿意度為:(1)相當不滿意 (2)不滿意 (3)還可以接受 (4)滿意 (5)相當滿意.....	1	2	3	4	5	

附錄十一 問卷調查(所有試題部分)

以下的題目請從選項中選出合適的答案

- () 12. Our country has become hi-tech by ____ heavily in electronic industry.
(1) inspiring (2) invading (3) investing (4) inventing
- () 13. E-mail plays a ____ role in modern communication.
(1) vital (2) violent (3) vivid (4) various
- () 14. Since peach trees bloom very early in the season, they are in danger ____ spring frosts.
(1) for (2) of (3) in (4) at
- () 15. ____ one time, Manchester, New Hampshire, was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world. (1) On (2) At (3) By (4) To
- () 16. Meadowlarks are about the same size ____ robins, but they have heavier bodies, shorter tails, and longer bills. (1) as (2) than (3) on (4) in
- () 17. Throughout history, shoes have been worn not only for protection ____ also for decoration. (1) but (2) and (3) or (4) not
- () 18. In the early years of the Republic, George Washington proposed the establishment of ____ university. (1) a (2) an
- () 19. It has not been determined ____ sea turtles can live in their natural environment, but reach a very old age if left undisturbed by humans.
(1) how years (2) how many years
- () 20. The ____ of this empire led to many wars with its neighboring countries.
(1) expansion (2) exception (3) experience (4) explanation
- () 21. Recent studies on whales have ____ that, they, like humans, also have emotions.
(1) revealed (2) remained (3) reviewed (4) rewarded
- () 22. A thorough study of mythology requires familiarity ____ the properties of plants and trees, and the habits of wild birds and beasts. (1) with (2) for (3) in (4) on

- () 23. The rotation of the Earth on its axis is responsible ____ the alternation of periods of light and darkness. (1) with (2) for (3) on (4) in
- () 24. Nitrogen and oxygen are ____ important that most living organisms cannot survive without these elements. (1) too (2) so (3) on (4) in
- () 25. Too much electric current may flow into a circuit as a result either of a fault in the circuit ____ of an outside event such as lightning. (1) or (2) and (3) not (4) none
- () 26. Although it is ____ longer the big business that it was in the forties, radio continues to be a medium of essential communication, especially at the local level. (1) any (2) no
- () 27. Of all the Native Americans in the United States, the Navajos form ____ group.
(1) the largest (2) largest

以下有三題翻譯試題(中翻英)，請閱讀完後依序作答

28. 年輕的一代和他們的父母親相當不同。

29. 早睡晚睡都沒有關係。

30. 那的確是個好消息。

附錄十二 問卷調查(SAW 系統提供的參考例句(高符合度))

() for 12. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

Our country has become hi-tech by ____ heavily in electronic industry.

(1) inspiring (2) invading (3) investing (4) inventing

A 組：

(1) Gioella said, **in heavily** accented English.

(2) Consultancies are **investing heavily** in it.

(3) Since 1979 we have **invested heavily** to secure that status.

B 組：

(1) TSB is one company that has **invested heavily** in interactive video.

(2) Similarly, many banks and airlines are **investing heavily** in information management.

(3) Bull says it has **invested heavily** in getting the product up to date.

C 組：

(1) The colonial state also **invested heavily** in infrastructure such as railways and ports.

(2) The Mirror Group, for one, **invested heavily** in plant that stood idle.

(3) This is only likely to be a problem **in heavily** polluted areas.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

(1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊

(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊

(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊

(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 13. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

E-mail plays a ____ role in modern communication.

- (1) vital (2) violent (3) vivid (4) various

A 組：

- (1) Foreign investment continued to **play a vital role** in industry.
(2) Details **play a vital role** in creating a particular look.
(3) Biotechnology will surely **play a vital role** in any future chemicals industry.

B 組：

- (1) Charities and voluntary groups **play a vital role** in our national life.
(2) In a full gale, handling was always going to **play a vital role**.
(3) An ACET-link will **play a vital role** as our work is growing so rapidly.

C 組：

- (1) They **play a vital role** in glossing over discontinuities in the here and now.
(2) In this respect, the work of charity schools will continue to **play a vital role**.
(3) Drama activity should continue to **play a vital role** in all pupils' secondary school experience.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 14. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

Since peach trees bloom very early in the season, they are in danger _____ spring frosts. (1) for (2) of (3) in (4) at

A 組：

(1) That was **in danger of** happening.

(2) I'm **in danger of** losing her.

(3) It was **in danger of** going broke.

B 組：

(1) You're **in danger of** becoming hysterical.

(2) He was **in danger from** his past.

(3) Elisabeth's feelings were **in danger of** becoming unmoored.

C 組：

(1) He is now **in danger of** political disappearance.

(2) Weren't they for ever **in danger of** floods?

(3) She was also **in danger of** falling asleep.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

(1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊

(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊

(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊

(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 15. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

_____ one time, Manchester, New Hampshire, was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world. (1) On (2) At (3) By (4) To

A 組：

(1) **at one time** at that too.

(2) so **at one time** the theory is we our, we did have a tail.

(3) Then **at one time** Mum was looking after both sets of grandparents as well as us.

B 組：

(1) Indeed, **at one time** the Malayan Angel argenteus was included in all the genus Psettias.

(2) Er **at one time** there was just over about a thousand people employed in Brothers.

(3) Yet **at one time** it used to look quite strange to see a girl teacher but.

C 組：

(1) Apparently **at one time** he was married to a young woman who was jealous of another woman.

(2) And **at one time** it was UK policy for fertiliser use to be encouraged by direct grants and subsidies.

(3) Guinness, **at one time** 22p higher on talk that LVMH was buying, closed 6.5p to the good at 608.5p.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

(1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊

(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊

(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊

(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 16. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

Meadowlarks are about the same size _____ robins, but they have heavier bodies, shorter tails, and longer bills. (1) as (2) than (3) on (4) in

A 組：

- (1) **the same** way **as** salary.
- (2) Not **the same** one **as** mine.
- (3) Tell **the same** story **as** before.

B 組：

- (1) Not **the same** ones **as** yesterday?
- (2) Yeah **the same** trouble **as** er.
- (3) About **the same** time **as** us?

C 組：

- (1) In **the same** place **as** Tony.
- (2) It's **the same** with Lookouts **as** well.
- (3) Parked in **the same** place **as** before.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
- (2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
- (3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
- (4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 17. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

Throughout history, shoes have been worn not only for protection ____ also for decoration. (1) but (2) and (3) or (4) not

A 組：

- (1) This is **not only** easier, **but also** more fun.
- (2) Membership can **not only** be fun **but also** useful.
- (3) People are **not only** physically **but also** psychologically isolated.

B 組：

- (1) Note that these include **not only** compounds **but also** ions.
- (2) This environment **not only** encourages incompetence **but also** facilitates fraud.
- (3) But this longing is **not only** mine, **but also** yours.

C 組：

- (1) Both cover **not only** painting **but also** the decorative arts.
- (2) This facilitated **not only** internal grain trade **but also** export.
- (3) This was **not only** humiliating **but also** very awkward for Baldwin.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
- (2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
- (3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
- (4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 18. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

In the early years of the Republic, George Washington proposed the establishment of _____ university. (1) a (2) an

A 組：

- (1) John Barrow is **an** astronomer at the **university**.
- (2) Is it just **an** introduction to **university** physics?
- (3) Frankenstein was **an** inquisitive student studying science at **university**.

B 組：

- (1) Had **an** undistinguished career as a **university** lecturer in mathematics.
- (2) Our guide is Robert Smith, who's **an** astronomer at the **university**.
- (3) You could look for **an** alternative course at a different **university** or college.

C 組：

- (1) In 1949 the College achieved full status as **an** integral school of the **university**.
- (2) On July 14, Israeli soldiers had reportedly arrested **an** armed man near the **university**.
- (3) The sixth form college provides **an** excellent atmosphere and a valuable preparation for **university**.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
- (2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
- (3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
- (4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 19. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

It has not been determined _____ sea turtles can live in their natural environment,
but reach a very old age if left undisturbed by humans.

(1) how years (2) how many years

A 組：

(1) How **how many years** after?

(2) Right, well **how many years** is that?

(3) there, is, oh, **how many years** old are you?

B 組：

(1) So **how many years** were you a French polisher then?

(2) It was about two thousand years ago and it was **how many years** before Christ.

(3) Or **how many years** have I been promising myself this? sorting out the stock cupboard/prep
room?

C 組：

(1) He died in 1968 after **how many years** as an MP five years either side allowed?

(2) On the other hand, over **how many years** does one need to assess a person's managerial
behaviour?

(3) And who knows **how many years** will then have passed since George Orwell wrote about his
ideal pub?

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

(1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊

(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊

(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊

(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 20. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

The ____ of this empire led to many wars with its neighboring countries.

- (1) expansion (2) exception (3) experience (4) explanation

A 組：

- (1) Each **extols** our earthly **empire**.
(2) The problem appears in medicine's successful **expansion** of its **empire**.
(3) A good **example** is a recent struggle for control of the Sophonpanich **empire**.

B 組：

- (1) Making Belfast Work money is allowing the church to create and **expand** its **empire**.
(2) During this period of rapid territorial **expansion** the **empire** was almost continually at war.
(3) I'm told they behave here as if they **expect** their **empire** to last forever.

C 組：

- (1) His conception of the aristocracy was an **exalted** one; so was his conception of **empire**.
(2) The map showed the kind of town which did not **exist** anywhere in the **empire**.
(3) He did not **expect** the French **empire** to be reconstituted at the end of the war.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 21. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

Recent studies on whales have ____ that, they, like humans, also have emotions.

- (1) revealed (2) remained (3) reviewed (4) rewarded

A 組：

- (1) The New Zealand **study** also **recorded that** in 20 per cent.
(2) Earlier **studies** have **reported that** perceived health status predicts subsequent mortality.
(3) Most **studies** have, however, **reported that** cyclosporin A comparably inhibited renal prostaglandin formation.

B 組：

- (1) Second, the **study** looks at the emotional **reactions that** young children actually display.
(2) On the other hand, **students** may be **reassured that** those requirements are rigorously applied.
(3) But careful **studies** in the 1960S **revealed that** none of these explanations will do.

C 組：

- (1) A number of **studies** have **reported that** hypertriglyceridaemia and hypercholesterolaemia are common in diabetes mellitus.
(2) Although **students** of design, it is not a **requirement that** all students have studied art.
(3) Our continuing **studies** confirm a previous **report that** spread of individual strains occurs within regional centres.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 22. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

A through study of mythology requires familiarity _____ the properties of plants and trees, and the habits of wild birds and beasts. (1) with (2) for (3) in (4) on

A 組：

- (1) Among **families with** white.
- (2) The **familiarity of** speech.
- (3) basic **familiarity with** hardware.

B 組：

- (1) Or **familiar with** dogs?
- (2) Is he **familiar to** you?
- (3) Are you **familiar with** directories?

C 組：

- (1) **familiar from** the story books.
- (2) Lone parent **families in** 1986.
- (3) Are you **familiar with** Delaporte?

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
- (2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
- (3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
- (4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 23. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

The rotation of the Earth on its axis is responsible _____ the alternation of periods of light and darkness. (1) with (2) for (3) on (4) in

A 組：

- (1) I am **responsible for** security.
- (2) Is he **responsible about** money?
- (3) you're **responsible for** those?

B 組：

- (1) We are **responsible for** legislation.
- (2) I was **responsible for** mine.
- (3) Am I **responsible for** that?

C 組：

- (1) or are **responsible for** it.
- (2) Who's **responsible for** this lot?
- (3) You are **responsible for** a field.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
- (2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
- (3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
- (4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 24. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

Nitrogen and oxygen are ____ important that most living organisms cannot survive without these elements. (1) too (2) so (3) on (4) in

A 組：

(1) **so** let's try **that** one.

(2) Yeah, **so** that was **that**.

(3) Nothing **so** barefaced as **that**.

B 組：

(1) not **so** tall as all **that**.

(2) So bright, **so** indifferent, **that** moon.

(3) worn **so** long **that** the smell.

C 組：

(1) Right **so** capital Y for **that**.

(2) Erm **so** there to **that** end.

(3) Okay **so** we put **that** back.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

(1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊

(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊

(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊

(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 25. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

Too much electric current may flow into a circuit as a result either of a fault in the circuit ____ of an outside event such as lighting. (1) or (2) and (3) not (4) none

A 組：

- (1) Choose **either** mid **or** low.
- (2) They **either** over-react **or** under-react.
- (3) She **either** barked **or** shouted.

B 組：

- (1) means **either** savedValues.top.calibMeas **or** savedValues.btm.calibMeas.
- (2) Oh **either** yours **or** Charlotte's.
- (3) He **either** knows **or** not.

C 組：

- (1) It was **either** you **or** Peter.
- (2) You **either** got out before, **or**.
- (3) It was **either** you **or** Amy.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
- (2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
- (3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
- (4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 26. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

Although it is ____ longer the big business that it was in the forties, radio continues to be a medium of essential communication, especially at the local level.

(1) any (2) no

A 組：

- (1) It's **no longer** here.
- (2) That's **no longer** enough.
- (3) But now it's **no longer** needed.

B 組：

- (1) She's **no longer** at the farm.
- (2) It's **no longer** your out-of-work labourer.
- (3) It's **no longer** against the law.

C 組：

- (1) Who says it's **no longer** funny?
- (2) My father's **no longer** with us, unfortunately.
- (3) There's **no longer** money to buy clothes.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
- (2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
- (3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
- (4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 27. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

Of all the Native Americans in the United States, the Navajos form _____ group.

- (1) the largest (2) largest

A 組：

(1) The cathedral is **the largest** monument.

(2) Zurachina came out of **the largest** yurt.

(3) Even this was not **the largest**.

B 組：

(1) The range is **the largest** known.

(2) Choose **the largest** that will fit.

(3) Which is **the largest** of these measurements?

C 組：

(1) Demonstrations were **the largest** since the war.

(2) Bass made **the largest** call this month.

(3) Ascaridia is by far **the largest** nematode of poultry.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

(1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊

(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊

(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊

(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

for 28. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，翻譯以下試題(中翻英)，並將答案填於 ANS 欄：

Q: 年輕的一代和他們的父母親相當不同。

ANS: _____

A 組：

- (1) Slightly **different from** your grandfather.
- (2) They're **different from** us.
- (3) Inflation is **different from** &hyper-inflation.

B 組：

- (1) Values are **different from** attitudes.
- (2) Rights are **different from** goals.
- (3) She was **different from** George.

C 組：

- (1) He was **different from** Owen.
- (2) It's quite **different from** ours.
- (3) That, anyhow, was **different from** Danu.

() . 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
- (2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
- (3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
- (4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

for 29. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，翻譯以下試題(中翻英)，並將答案填於 ANS 欄：

Q: 早睡晚睡都沒有關係。

ANS: _____

A 組：

- (1) It doesn't **matter whether** or not this story is true.
- (2) It didn't **matter whether** they were guard or peasant.
- (3) It does not **matter whether** the victim would rely on the deception.

B 組：

- (1) It didn't **matter whether** she believed him or not.
- (2) It doesn't **matter whether** Gabriel is here or not, really.
- (3) And it doesn't **matter whether** we give him bad vibes.

C 組：

- (1) It doesn't **matter whether** the er reputation's deserved or not.
- (2) It probably didn't **matter whether** his calculations were right or wild.
- (3) Half of staff questioned believed it did not **matter whether** they lead by example.

() . 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
- (2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
- (3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
- (4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

for 30. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，翻譯以下試題(中翻英)，並將答案填於 ANS 欄：

Q: 那的確是個好消息。

ANS: _____

A 組：

- (1) The company could use **a little good news**.
- (2) Two days later William had **a piece of good news** for Nellie.
- (3) In the middle of **a History lesson** we heard the **good news**.

B 組：

- (1) I rushed out to **a payphone** to break the **good news** to Karen.
- (2) And for the Earth as **a whole**, it's certainly not **good news**.
- (3) Chancellor Norman Lamont **a piece of good news** coming this week-after the election.

C 組：

- (1) Any news that gave me **a chance** to see her again was **good news**.
- (2) There is also **a good** argument that the media are obsessed with bad **news**.
- (3) But the belief that **a rise** in house prices is always **good news** is flawed.

() . 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
- (2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
- (3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
- (4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

附錄十三 問卷調查(SAW 系統提供的參考例句(低符合度))

() for 12. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

Our country has become hi-tech by ____ heavily in electronic industry.

(1) inspiring (2) invading (3) investing (4) inventing

A 組：

(1) Some industries **lost heavily**.

(2) Her father **sighed heavily**.

(3) She started **drinking heavily**.

B 組：

(1) Amanda breathed **out heavily**.

(2) Both were **breathing heavily**.

(3) The constable **sighed heavily**.

C 組：

(1) He **paused heavily** again.

(2) She **came heavily** in.

(3) Lambert **walked heavily** away.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

(1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊

(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊

(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊

(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 13. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

E-mail plays a ____ role in modern communication.

- (1) vital (2) violent (3) vivid (4) various

A 組：

(1) Optical discs **play a fundamental role** in multimedia.

(2) He could and did **play a decisive role**.

(3) Telecommunications **play a crucial role** in information technology.

B 組：

(1) Nowadays, computers can **play a crucial role** in this.

(2) TECs **play an important role** in helping companies attain it.

(3) Traditionally, members of the Royal Family **play a passive role**.

C 組：

(1) Economics **play a major role** in dictating a rig's safety.

(2) Your Viennese background must **play a major role** here too.

(3) Expectations **play an important role** in this theory of investment.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

(1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊

(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊

(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊

(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 14. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

Since peach trees bloom very early in the season, they are in danger _____ spring frosts. (1) for (2) of (3) in (4) at

A 組：

(1) Pound falls back **in danger zone**.

(2) That was **in danger of** happening.

(3) I'm **in danger of** losing her.

B 組：

(1) It was **in danger of** going broke.

(2) You're **in danger of** becoming hysterical.

(3) He was **in danger from** his past.

C 組：

(1) Elisabeth's feelings were **in danger of** becoming unmoored.

(2) He is now **in danger of** political disappearance.

(3) Weren't they for ever **in danger of** floods?

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

(1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊

(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊

(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊

(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 15. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

_____ one time, Manchester, New Hampshire, was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world. (1) On (2) At (3) By (4) To

A 組：

(1) I come **round one time**.

(2) **at one time** didn't you?

(3) Eddie found it **out one time**.

B 組：

(1) 2000 can dance **at one time**.

(2) **At one time** they hit 356p.

(3) **at one time** at that too.

C 組：

(1) I couldn't **at one time**.

(2) He came pretty close **at one time**.

(3) **At one time** the shares hit 416p.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

(1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊

(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊

(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊

(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 16. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

Meadowlarks are about the same size _____ robins, but they have heavier bodies, shorter tails, and longer bills. (1) as (2) than (3) on (4) in

A 組：

(1) Thursday, **the same** glow **of**.

(2) Not **the same** one **as** mine.

(3) And, in **the same** edition.

B 組：

(1) And **the same** was true **for** Jean.

(2) Both provided **the same** amount **of** calories.

(3) You are **the same** family **as** us.

C 組：

(1) He sensed **the same** nervousness **in** Mariana.

(2) Potentially **the same** could happen **with** electricity.

(3) Keegan believes **the same** applies **to** Bull.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

(1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊

(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊

(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊

(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 17. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

Throughout history, shoes have been worn not only for protection ____ also for decoration. (1) but (2) and (3) or (4) not

A 組：

- (1) Membership can **not only** be fun **but also** useful.
- (2) People are **not only** physically **but also** psychologically isolated.
- (3) This is **not only** easier, **but also** more fun.

B 組：

- (1) Note that these include **not only** compounds **but also** ions.
- (2) But this longing is **not only** mine, **but also** yours.
- (3) This environment **not only** encourages incompetence **but also** facilitates fraud.

C 組：

- (1) This facilitated **not only** internal grain trade **but also** export.
- (2) Both cover **not only** painting **but also** the decorative arts.
- (3) This was **not only** humiliating **but also** very awkward for Baldwin.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
- (2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
- (3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
- (4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 18. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

In the early years of the Republic, George Washington proposed the establishment of _____ university. (1) a (2) an

A 組：

(1) He failed **a university** entrance exam.

(2) I'm going to **a university**.

(3) It's **a university** in Norway.

B 組：

(1) Well, we're basically **a university** department.

(2) There is **a university** lecturer in Roman Archaeology.

(3) It has law courts, government offices and **a university**.

C 組：

(1) The paramount duty of **a university** teacher of literature.

(2) Those with **a university** degree rose by twelve per cent.

(3) 94 per cent were carrying out research in **a university** department.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

(1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊

(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊

(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊

(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 19. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

It has not been determined _____ sea turtles can live in their natural environment,
but reach a very old age if left undisturbed by humans.

(1) how years (2) how many years

A 組：

- (1) How **how** many **years** after?
- (2) Right, well **how** many **years** is that?
- (3) But I learned **how** to, over the **years**.

B 組：

- (1) there, is, oh, **how** many **years** old are you?,
- (2) That's **how** it used to be **years** ago.
- (3) Ah just er **how** I used to do **years** ago.

C 組：

- (1) So **how** many **years** were you a French polisher then?
- (2) It was odd **how** the scar had remained all these **years**.
- (3) Well **how** come you're getting shoved after five **years** experience?

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
- (2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
- (3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
- (4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 20. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

The ____ of this empire led to many wars with its neighboring countries.

(1) expansion (2) exception (3) experience (4) explanation

A 組：

(1) The **empire** strikes back.

(2) That **empire** is crumbling.

(3) Tony wanted an **empire**.

B 組：

(1) Collapse of Maxwell media **empire**.

(2) Each extols our earthly **empire**.

(3) Decline, the spirit of **empire**.

C 組：

(1) some occult **empire** of ennui.

(2) It is not an **empire**.

(3) Bond's **empire** in the balance.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

(1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊

(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊

(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊

(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 21. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

Recent studies on whales have _____ that, they, like humans, also have emotions.

- (1) revealed (2) remained (3) reviewed (4) rewarded

A 組：

- (1) Livestock **studies**, whatever **that** is.
(2) However, Howes' **study** shows **that**.
(3) The training **study** answered **that** question.

B 組：

- (1) This **study** helps fill **that** gap.
(2) This **study** helps justify **that** confidence.
(3) **study** shows **that** they now are.

C 組：

- (1) in the **studio** you can't drink **that**.
(2) Drove of PhD **students** took part in **that** enterprise.
(3) All other **studies** he made subservient to **that** end.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 22. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

A through study of mythology requires familiarity _____ the properties of plants and trees, and the habits of wild birds and beasts. (1) with (2) for (3) in (4) on

A 組：

(1) HM Forces **families overseas**.

(2) Do those **families exist**?

(3) of **families better** off.

B 組：

(1) All too **familiar routines**.

(2) Does **familiarity breed** contempt?

(3) He used **familiar hands**.

C 組：

(1) A very **familiar voice**.

(2) cancelling the **familiar face**.

(3) A very **familiar-looking sprout**.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

(1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊

(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊

(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊

(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 23. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

The rotation of the Earth on its axis is responsible _____ the alternation of periods of light and darkness. (1) with (2) for (3) on (4) in

A 組：

- (1) Am I **responsible for** that?
- (2) We are **responsible for** legislation.
- (3) The agency **responsible was** GGK.

B 組：

- (1) Is he **responsible about** money?
- (2) I am **responsible for** security.
- (3) you're **responsible for** those?

C 組：

- (1) I was **responsible for** mine.
- (2) or are **responsible for** it.
- (3) Who was **responsible for** the curriculum?

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
- (2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
- (3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
- (4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 24. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

Nitrogen and oxygen are ____ important that most living organisms cannot survive without these elements. (1) too (2) so (3) on (4) in

A 組：

(1) **Nor** enter **that** dressing-room.

(2) **But** is **that** Englishness?

(3) Fell **back** in **that** way.

B 組：

(1) **But** do I believe **that** ?

(2) **But** is **that** an answer?

(3) **Or** Quine for **that** matter?

C 組：

(1) **But** nuclear power changed **that**.

(2) **Or** is **that** merely rhetoric?

(3) How **to** describe **that** tune?

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

(1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊

(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊

(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊

(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 25. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

Too much electric current may flow into a circuit as a result either of a fault in the circuit ____ of an outside event such as lighting. (1) or (2) and (3) not (4) none

A 組：

(1) They **either** over-react **or** under-react.

(2) Choose **either** mid **or** low;

(3) She **either** barked **or** shouted.

B 組：

(1) Wear it **either** way **round**.

(2) that they **either** phone **in**.

(3) He **either** knows **or** not.

C 組：

(1) All life **either** grows **or** declines.

(2) Probability is **either** objective **or** subjective.

(3) For **either** young children **or** teenagers.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

(1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊

(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊

(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊

(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 26. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

Although it is ____ longer the big business that it was in the forties, radio continues to be a medium of essential communication, especially at the local level.

(1) any (2) no

A 組：

(1) He did not want to live **any longer**.

(2) You know it's a mathematical er er fact that it won't take **any longer** to go along.

(3) Sara had said that she just was not prepared to live **any longer** in the jerry-built little terrace at the bottom of the village.

B 組：

(1) Such stimulus could wipe out **any** recovery, he argued, by reviving **longer** term rates.

(2) In **any** such network there will be one or more paths which are **longer** than any other.

(3) Similarly **any** path filled with impediments and matters of diverse interest will seem **longer** than an uninterrupted and invariant passage.

C 組：

(1) We shall not make **any** comments about this until we have had a chance to inspect a **longer** time span.

(2) For them, yoga is as powerful as **any** other path of magic, though it takes **longer** to achieve magical results.

(3) So we couldn't think of **any** reason to keep Scope's stunning new snap of Courteney Cox from you a moment **longer**.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

(1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊

(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊

(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊

(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

() for 27. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，選出下列試題合適的答案：

Of all the Native Americans in the United States, the Navajos form _____ group.

- (1) the largest (2) largest

A 組：

- (1) Chile's second **largest** city.
(2) World's **largest** hydro scheme halted.
(3) Six **largest** banks in USA.

B 組：

- (1) The **largest** US banks panicked.
(2) Crosfield became their **largest** buyer.
(3) Africa's **largest** estuary under threat.

C 組：

- (1) The **largest** rugs were lifted.
(2) Britain's **largest** exporter of cars.
(3) The world's fifth **largest** country.

(). 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
(2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
(3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
(4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

for 28. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，翻譯以下試題(中翻英)，並將答案填於 ANS 欄：

Q: 年輕的一代和他們的父母親相當不同。

ANS: _____

A 組：

- (1) Slightly **different from** your grandfather.
- (2) They're **different from** us.
- (3) Inflation is **different from** &hyper-inflation.

B 組：

- (1) Values are **different from** attitudes.
- (2) Rights are **different from** goals.
- (3) She was **different from** George.

C 組：

- (1) He was **different from** Owen.
- (2) It's quite **different from** ours.
- (3) That, anyhow, was **different from** Danu.

() . 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
- (2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
- (3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
- (4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

for 29. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，翻譯以下試題(中翻英)，並將答案填於 ANS 欄：

Q: 早睡晚睡都沒有關係。

ANS: _____

A 組：

- (1) It doesn't **matter whether** or not this story is true.
- (2) It didn't **matter whether** they were guard or peasant.
- (3) It does not **matter whether** the victim would rely on the deception.

B 組：

- (1) It didn't **matter whether** she believed him or not.
- (2) It doesn't **matter whether** Gabriel is here or not, really.
- (3) And it doesn't **matter whether** we give him bad vibes.

C 組：

- (1) It doesn't **matter whether** the er reputation's deserved or not.
- (2) It probably didn't **matter whether** his calculations were right or wild.
- (3) Half of staff questioned believed it did not **matter whether** they lead by example.

() . 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
- (2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
- (3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
- (4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

for 30. 請參考下列 A、B、C 三組範例，翻譯以下試題(中翻英)，並將答案填於 ANS 欄：

Q: 那的確是個好消息。

ANS: _____

A 組：

- (1) The company could use **a little good news**.
- (2) Two days later William had **a piece of good news** for Nellie.
- (3) In the middle of **a History lesson** we heard the **good news**.

B 組：

- (1) I rushed out to **a payphone** to break the **good news** to Karen.
- (2) And for the Earth as **a whole**, it's certainly not **good news**.
- (3) Chancellor Norman Lamont **a piece of good news** coming this week-after the election.

C 組：

- (1) Any news that gave me **a chance** to see her again was **good news**.
- (2) There is also **a good** argument that the media are obsessed with bad **news**.
- (3) But the belief that **a rise** in house prices is always **good news** is flawed.

() . 關於上述 A、B、C 三組範例，請選擇最適合自己的情形：

- (1) 閱讀完 A 組的範例已能得到判斷資訊
- (2) 閱讀完 A、B 兩組的範例才能得到判斷資訊
- (3) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組範例可得到判斷資訊
- (4) 閱讀完 A、B、C 三組並不能得到判斷資訊

