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Concept 2

假設語氣

1 ▶ 何謂假設語氣？

假設語氣的句子中，動詞必須根據不同時間所做的假設隨之變化。假設語氣的功能在於表達假定、想像、願望、非事實的概念。由於「假設」是對於還沒有做出的行動進行想像，因此假設語氣又被稱為敘想法（Thought Mood）。

2 ▶ 與「現在事實相反」的假設語氣

「如果我是一隻老鷹，我就可以自由翱翔天際了。」這句話「與現在事實相反」，因為我現在並不是一隻老鷹。說這句話只是在假設，如果我是老鷹的話，我可以飛翔。因此類似這種狀況的句子，都屬於與「現在事實相反」的假設語氣。

【公式①】

If + 主詞 + 過去式動詞…，主詞 + would / should / could / might + 原 V	
說明	雖然現在我不是某一種狀況，但如果我是某種狀況的話，就……。 在此句型中的「if 子句」之動詞須用「過去式」，而 be 動詞不論人稱一律用 were。
範例	If I were rich, I would learn to skydive. 假如我富有，我會去學跳傘。 If he had money, he could buy the villa. 假如他有錢，他就能買別墅了。 If it should rain, they would not go to the beach. 萬一下雨，他們就不會去海灘。

【公式②】

倒裝句寫法：Were / Had / Should + 主詞 + 形 / 名…，S + would + 原 V (只在假如誰是～的句型)	
說明	將公式①範例中句子的動詞或助動詞提至句首即可。
範例	Were I rich, I would learn to skydive. 假如我富有，我會去學跳傘。 Should it rain, they would not go to the beach. 萬一下雨，他們就不會去海灘。

【公式③】

I wish (that) 主詞 + were (不可用 was) / 過去式動詞 → 表示「但願」	
說明	「但願」的意思也是表達因為現實狀況事與願違，所以心中期望某種狀況發生就好了。
範例	I wish (that) I were young. 但願我還年輕（現在已經不年輕了）。 He wishes (that) he had one million dollars. 他但願他有一百萬元。

【公式④】

主詞 + 和主詞一致的動詞...as if + 主詞 were / 過去式動詞 → 表示「某人的行為好像～一樣」	
說明	某個人現實上不是某種樣子，但他的行為卻表現出來好像是某種樣子。
範例	The child talks as if he were an adult. 這小孩講話的樣子好像是大人。 She talks as if she knew everything happening in the world. 她說話的樣子好像她知道這世界正在發生的所有事。

【公式⑤】

But for / Without / If it were not for + 名詞， 主詞 + would / should / could / might + 原 V → 表「若非……；要是沒有……」的假設法	
說明	表示要是沒有某一個條件的話，現實會產生不一樣的結果。
範例	But for / Without / If it were not for your help, he might fall from the cliff. 如果不是你的幫忙，他可能會從懸崖上掉下去。 But for / Without / If it were not for sunshine, air and water, no one on earth could exist. 如果沒有陽光、空氣和水，地球上沒有人可以存活。

3 ▶ 與「過去事實相反」的假設語氣

【公式①】

If + 主詞 + had + P.P. ..., 主詞 + would / should / could / might + have P.P.

Sentence structure

因果關係句型

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due to = owing to = because of = on account of 表示因為的時候，可以互換。

1 ▶ because 因為 + 句子

→ because 是連接詞，後面必須跟句子。

He is absent **because** he is ill. 他因病缺席。

I study **because** I want to graduate with high scores.

我學習是因為我想以高分畢業。

2 ▶ because of 因為 + 名詞

→ 用在句首或句子後面，表示原因。

I came late **because of** the flood. 由於淹水我來晚了。

They are here **because of** the great feast. 他們是為了很棒的盛宴來到這裡。

Because of his sprained ankle, he walked slowly.

他走得慢是因為扭傷了腳踝。

3 ▶ due to 因為 + 名詞

→ 後面必須跟名詞。

His failure is **due to** his carelessness. 他的失敗是由於粗心。

Our happy childhood is **due to** our parents' unconditional love.

我們幸福的童年應歸功於雙親無條件的愛。

Due to the weather, the flight was cancelled.

由於天氣的關係，航班取消了。

* due to 除了因為，還有預期某事將於某個時間發生的意思。

The train is due to arrive at 3.

火車預計將在三點到達。

4 ▶ owing to 因為 + 名詞

His success was **owing to** his diligence. 他的成功是由於勤奮。

His death was **owing to** overuse of drugs. 他死於藥物過量。

Owing to the rain, they could not come. 由於下雨，他們不能來了。

5 ▶ on account of 因為 + 名詞

On account of difference in taste, your design will not become popular in this region. 由於品味不同，您的設計不會在這個區域受到歡迎。

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-ure	行為或過程	adventure 冒險精神 closure 關閉 departure 離開 exposure 暴露 tenure 占有權
-ward	朝向特定方向	downward 向下的 northward 向北的 sunward 向陽的
-ways	和特定的狀態相關	cornerways 對角地 crossways 交叉地 sideways 斜向一邊地
-wise	和特定的狀態相關	clockwise 順時針方向 likewise 同樣地 moneywise 金錢方面
-vent	來	advent 出現；到來 fervent 熱烈的 vent 洩漏
-yer	和某種職業的人相關	bowyer 弓箭手 lawyer 律師 sawyer 鋸木工人

Concept 5

相似單字比較

aggravate	增加（負擔）；加劇	Being out working all day long aggravated his illness. 在外面工作一整天使他病情惡化。
grieve	使悲傷；使愁苦；使苦惱	Her misconduct grieved her father. 她的行為不當令她父親悲傷。
aggrieve	逼迫；使憂苦；使痛苦（at）	Ellen was aggrieved at the insult from his foe. 艾倫因受仇敵的侮辱而感到苦惱。

aggress	侵略；挑釁；攻擊	During World War II, the Japanese army aggressed upon China. 在第二次世界大戰期間，日本軍隊侵略了中國。
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congress	會議；代表大會	They held a medical congress on AIDS. 他們開了討論愛滋病的醫學會議。
progress	前進；行進	They made slow progress towards the destination. 他們向目的地緩緩前進。

delude	欺騙；迷惑；欺瞞	She deluded everyone into buying her products. 她欺騙大家買她的產品。
prelude	前奏；序幕 (+to)	The strike of the workers may be a prelude to overthrow the government. 工人罷工可能是推翻政府的前奏。
collude	勾結；串通	Three criminals had colluded in the murder case. 這起謀殺案是三個犯人串通製造的。
allude	暗指；間接提到	In her remarks she alluded to certain famous person. 她在講話中暗示某個特定的名人。
interlude	插曲；插入的事物； 間歇	We finally had an interlude of bright weather in the rainy Spring. 我們終於在多雨的春天有一段間歇的晴天。

exclude	拒絕接納；把…… 排除在外；不包括 [(+from)]	The golf club excluded homosexual people from membership. 這個高爾夫球俱樂部拒絕同性戀者入會。
conclude	終結；完結	He tried to conclude the argument. 他嘗試結束辯論。
include	包含；包括	Six people were killed, including the driver. 包括駕駛在內，共 6 人喪生。
preclude	排除	Her discretion precluded any chance of accident. 她的謹慎排除了意外的可能。

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複選題

V

Concept 1

考文法

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1 () Which of the following choices are correct?

- (A) I helped him wash the dishes
- (B) I helped him to wash the dishes
- (C) I couldn't help laughing out loud.
- (D) I helped him moving the table.
- (E) I helps him clean the kitchen.

- 譯** (A) 我幫他洗碗盤。
(B) 我幫他洗碗盤。
(C) 我無法忍住不大聲笑出來。

解 Help 後面可以接動詞原形或是不定詞，所以可以選 AB。Help 只有在表示「忍不住」、「不得不」 cannot help, can't help 的情況下，才加動名詞，所以選 (C)，不可以選 (D)。(E) 選項應該改為 I help him clean the kitchen. 我幫他清理廚房。

答案：A、B、C

2 () Which of the following choices are correct?

- (A) Technology plays an increasing important role in our life.
- (B) Mandy opened the box with careful.
- (C) Mandy carefully opened the box.
- (D) Carefully Mandy opened the box.
- (E) Michael sometimes comes to visit us once on a while.

- 譯** (C) 曼蒂小心翼翼地打開盒子。
(D) 曼蒂小心翼翼地打開盒子。

解 錯誤修正：

- (A) Technology plays an increasingly important role in our life.
科技在我們生活中的角色變得越來越重要。
- (B) Mandy opened the box with care.
曼蒂小心翼翼地打開盒子。
- (E) Michael comes to visit us once in a while.
麥克有時候來拜訪我們。

答案：C、D

35. 其中一個聲稱為劫持者的穆罕穆德·阿塔在他登機之前被波斯頓羅根機場的監視錄影機照到。

解 (A) advertise 為……做廣告；為……宣傳

This company is good at using creative ways to advertise their products.

這家公司擅長以創新手法推銷他們的產品。

(B) alienate 使疏遠；離間 [(+from)]

His ungrateful behavior alienated his friends.

他不感恩的行為使他疏遠了朋友。

(C) allege (無充分證據而) 斷言；宣稱 [+ (that)]

A newspaper article alleged that the mayor was going to marry the entrepreneur's daughter.

一家報紙宣稱市長即將跟企業家的女兒成婚。

(D) approve 贊成；同意；贊許

The professor does not approve his student's topic for his dissertation.

那位教授不同意學生的論文題目。

36. 如果那架攝影機可以連接到有阿塔的照片的電腦資料庫會發生什麼？

解 穆罕穆德·阿塔的事件以過去式描述，因此在過去發生的事情中，描述與過去相反的假設時，應該以過去完成式表達。

(A) being linked to 現在式。

(B) has been linked to 現在完成被動式。

(C) had been linked to 過去完成被動式。

(D) was linked to 過去被動式。

37. 支持面部辨識科技的人贊成這樣的說法。

解 (A) adversary 敵手；敵人

The two best friends had become adversaries after they fell in love with the same man.

這兩個最好的朋友因為愛上同一個男人而成為敵人。

(B) opponent 對手；敵手；反對者

He defeated his opponent in the election with his personal charisma.

選舉中他用他的個人魅力擊敗了對手。

(C) proponent 支持者

He is a proponent of organic food.

他是有機食品支持者。

【題組 40 題至 43 題】

- Isaac Newton was born on Christmas Day, 1642. 1642 年的聖誕節艾薩克·牛頓出生。
- His father had passed away a few months earlier. 他爸爸在幾個月前過世。
- Three years later, his mother remarried and moved to a neighboring village, leaving Isaac in the care of his grandmother at Woolsthorpe, an estate that had been in the family for two hundred years. 三年後，他媽媽再婚並搬遷到相鄰的村莊，留下艾薩克的祖母在他們家兩百年以來擁有的房地產，吳爾斯莊園照顧他。
- When Newton was fourteen, his mother, widowed a second time, returned to Woolsthorpe with the three children of her second marriage. 當牛頓十四歲的時候，他媽媽第二次守寡，帶著第二次結婚時的三個孩子回到吳爾斯莊園。
- Soon afterwards she brought Isaac home from school to learn to manage the estate, which did not appeal to him in the least. 不久之後她把艾薩克從學校帶回家學習管理房產，而這一切艾薩克一點也沒興趣。
- He divided his time between reading and ingenious tinkering; he built dolls' houses for his little sisters, a model windmill, and a water clock that continued to run for years. 他把時間分給念書和巧妙的修修補補；他建造娃娃屋給他的妹妹們、模型磨坊，以及一個持續運轉多年的水鐘。
- What he did failed to meet his mother's expectation; therefore, his mother decided to send him back to school. 他做的事情不符他媽媽的期望，因此他媽媽決定把他送回學校。
- At eighteen he was admitted to Trinity College at Cambridge University. 他十八歲的時候被劍橋大學三一學院錄取。
- He had just completed his studies when the plague forced him to go back home. 他才剛完成學業時瘟疫就迫使他回家。
- He set off for the peace and quiet of his rural English birthplace, where he would spend a year. 他前往他安詳寧靜的鄉村英國出生地並會在此待上一年。

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This period was so rich in discovery that future historians would refer to it as the “miraculous year.” 這段期間豐富的發現，使未來的歷史學家稱這段時間為「奇蹟年代」。

相關單字

neighboring 相鄰的
estate 地產
appeal 吸引力
windmill 磨坊

trinity 三位一體
rural 農村的；田園的；有鄉村風味
historian 歷史學家

補 * ingenious 心靈手巧的；善於創造文明的；足智多謀的

The ingenious boy fixed the chair himself.

這個聰明的男孩自己修好了椅子。

* tinker 做鋸鍋匠；鋸補；修修補補

He's been tinkering with that car the entire day.

他整天都在鋸補那個汽車。

* miraculous 奇蹟般的；驚人的

The miraculous victory surprised the general.

奇蹟般的勝利令將軍感到吃驚。

40. 他爸爸在幾個月前過世。三年後，他媽媽再婚並搬遷到相鄰的村莊，留下艾薩克的祖母在他們家兩百年以來擁有的房地產，吳爾斯莊園照顧他。

解 (A) leaving 現在分詞

(B) leave 現在式

(C) left 過去式

(D) had left 過去完成式

對等子句改為分詞構句：

兩對等子句的主詞相同時，動詞改成現在分詞，保留一主詞即可。

She said hello and she waved her hands happily.

=She said hello, waving her hands happily.

她向我打招呼並高興地揮手。

His mother moved to a neighboring village and she left Isaac in the care of his grandmother.

= His mother moved to a neighboring village, leaving Isaac in the care of his grandmother.

他媽媽搬到鄰近村莊並把艾薩克交給祖母撫養。

補 * 「對等子句」由「對等連接詞」連接。但就算去除對等連接詞，也能單獨成為一個完整句子。



Concept 1

人文 & 科學

1 ▶ 人文學科 Humanities

History 歷史

Historian 歷史學家

Archaeologist 考古學家

B.C.=before Christ 西元前

A.D.=anno Domini 西元

Ape 人猿

Evolve 演化

The Ice Age 冰河期

The Stone Age 石器時代

The Bronze Age 銅器時代

The Iron Age 鐵器時代

Primitive 原始的

Simplistic 簡單的

Civilization 文明

Mesopotamia 美索不達米亞

The Fertile Crescent 肥沃月灣

Cuneiform 楔形文字

The Sumerians 蘇美人

Polytheism 多神信仰

Babylon 巴比倫

Assyria 亞述

Egyptian 埃及人

Hieroglyphics 象形文字

Pharaoh 法老

City-state 城邦

Ancient Greece 古希臘

The Mediterranean Sea 地中海

The Athenians 雅典人

The Spartans 斯巴達人

The Roman Empire 羅馬帝國

Patrician 貴族

Consul 執政官

Senator 元老院議員

Plebeian assembly 公民大會

Julius Caesar 凱撒

The Byzantine Empire 拜占庭帝國

Arabs 阿拉伯人

Muhammad 穆罕默德

Allah 阿拉

Koran 古蘭經

Prophet 先知

Pilgrimage 朝聖之旅

Jerusalem 耶路撒冷

The Crusaders 十字軍

The Ottoman Empire 鄂圖曼帝國

Medieval 中世紀

Feudalism 封建制度

Pope 羅馬教皇

Bishop 主教

Indulgence 贖罪券

Serf 農奴

Plague 瘟疫

Black Death 黑死病

The Renaissance 文藝復興

Rebirth 再生